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Tuesday, August 5, 2025
Sravana 14, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fifth Session (Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 11 to 21)

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NEW DELHI

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THE SPEAKER

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 5, 2025/ Sravana 14, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCES

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे सभा को अत्यंत दुःख के साथ हमारे तीन पूर्व सहयोगियों के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

श्री शिबु सोरेन झारखंड के दुमका संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 7वीं, 9वीं, 10वीं, 11वीं, 13वीं, 14वीं, 15वीं तथा 16वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। उन्होंने केंद्रीय कोयला मंत्री तथा विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की थीं। वे राज्य सभा के वर्तमान सदस्य थे और इससे पहले भी दो बार राज्य सभा के सदस्य रह चुके थे।

श्री सोरेन ने तीन बार झारखंड राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री पद का दायित्व भी संभाला था।

श्री सोरेन ने सामाजिक न्याय और जनजातीय समुदाय के विकास एवं कल्याण के लिए आजीवन संघर्ष किया। झारखंड राज्य के गठन में उनकी उल्लेखनीय भूमिका को सदैव याद किया जाएगा।

श्री शिबु सोरेन का निधन 81 वर्ष की आयु में 4 अगस्त, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ।

श्री तिलकधारी प्रसाद सिंह झारखंड के कोडरमा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 8वीं और 13वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। उन्होंने ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

इससे पहले, श्री तिलकधारी प्रसाद सिंह बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री तिलकधारी प्रसाद सिंह का निधन वर्ष की 87 आयु में 21 अप्रैल, 2025 को झारखंड के गिरिडीह में हुआ।

श्री राम रति बिन्द उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 13वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। इससे पहले वह दो बार उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के भी सदस्य रहे और उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मंत्री के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

श्री राम रति बिन्द का निधन 83 वर्ष की आयु में 15 जून, 2025 को वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश

में हुआ।

हम अपने पूर्व सहयोगियों के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करते हैं और शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करते हैं।

अब सभा दिवंगत पुण्यात्माओं के सम्मान में थोड़ी देर मौन रहेगी।

11.01 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओम शांति: शांति: शांति: ।

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
@Starred Question Nos. 221 and 222

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल ।

प्रश्न संख्या 221. श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव जी ।

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Shri Imran Masood, Shri Rajkumar Roat, Sushri Sayani Ghosh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

DBT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

***221. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

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

- (a) the details of the schemes providing subsidies and other benefits available to farmer;
- (b) the instances of suicides by farmers in the country and the steps taken to address this issue;

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

(c) the details of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments made to farmers, including the Kisan Samman Nidhi; and

(d) the details of the measures taken for welfare of farmers in the State of Telangana?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (घ): भारत सरकार तेलंगाना सहित देश भर में किसानों के कल्याण के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला कार्यान्वित कर रही है। ये योजनाएँ ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी एवं अन्य फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, मार्केटिंग, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार, किसानों से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर फसलों की खरीद और डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर सहित संपूर्ण कृषि क्षेत्र को कवर करती हैं। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग की तेलंगाना सहित देश भर में किसानों को सब्सिडी और अन्य लाभ प्रदान करने वाली योजनाओं की सूची **अनुबंध** में संलग्न है।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एन.सी.आर.बी.) अपने प्रकाशन 'भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएँ' में आत्महत्याओं से संबंधित जानकारी संकलित और प्रसारित करता है। वर्ष 2022 तक की रिपोर्ट एन.सी.आर.बी. की वेबसाइट (<https://ncrb.gov.in>) पर उपलब्ध है।

कृषि राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राज्य के प्रावधानों और नियमों के अनुसार अनुग्रह राशि या राहत प्रदान की जाती है। भारत सरकार, उत्पादन बढ़ाने, लाभकारी रिटर्न्स और आय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, किसान कल्याण योजनाओं हेतु उचित नीतिगत उपायों और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से राज्यों की सहायता करती है। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण

विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के बजट अनुमान 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट अनुमान में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है।

(ग) प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) के अंतर्गत पात्र किसानों को अब तक 20 किस्तों के माध्यम से 3.90 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है। 20वीं किस्त के माध्यम से 9.70 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को 20.50 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिकतर केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं जैसे परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन आदि तथा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं जैसे राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन में डायरेक्ट बेनेफिट ट्रांसफर (डी.बी.टी.) घटक पहले से ही शामिल है।

अनुबंध

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाएँ

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-के.एम.वाई.)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.)/रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (आर.डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)
4. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) का गठन और संवर्धन
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एन.एम.एन.एफ.)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)

11. स्टार्ट-अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए एग्री फंड (एग्रीशोर)
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पी.डी.एम.सी.)
13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)
14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.)
15. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एस.एच. एंड एफ.)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आर.ए.डी.)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सी.डी.पी.)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.ई.)
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एस.एम.एस.पी.)
21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एन.एफ.एस.एन.एम.)
22. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आई.एस.ए.एम.)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- तिलहन
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
27. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन
28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: Hon. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state details of the schemes providing subsidies and other benefits available to the farmers, the instances of suicides by the farmers in the country and the steps taken to address the same? The Direct Benefit Scheme made for the farmers include the

Kisan Samman Nidhi. ... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister is requested to provide the details of the measures taken for the welfare of the farmers, particularly in the State of Telangana. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने किसान हितैषी सवाल पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं उसका जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। यह सवाल किसानों के व्यापक हितों से संबंधित है। यह सवाल किसानों की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए है। यह सवाल किसानों के कल्याण की योजनाओं के बारे में है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। यह विपक्ष क्या तमाशा कर रहा है? प्रतिपक्ष लोकतंत्र की हत्या कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) यह मुझे सवालों का जवाब नहीं देने दे रहा है। मेरे सवाल किसानों से संबंधित हैं, गरीबों के कल्याण से संबंधित हैं। ये केवल लोकतंत्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं। किसानों को उनकी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जानने का अधिकार है। इसीलिए ये मुझे रोकने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग बहुत शोर-शराबा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं दावे के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले 10-11 सालों में किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उत्पादन बढ़ाना, उत्पादन की लागत घटाना, उत्पादन का ठीक दाम देना, लाभकारी मूल्य देना, नुकसान हो जाए तो भरपाई करना, कृषि का विविधीकरण

और प्राकृतिक खेती जैसे अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों की आय बढ़ी है और लाखों किसानों की आय दोगुनी से ज्यादा हुई है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि', 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना', उर्वरक सब्सिडी, एमआईएस जैसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत और 'प्रधान मंत्री सम्मान निधि' के अंतर्गत लगभग चार लाख करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में सीधे डाले गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा आज तक नहीं हुआ है। क्या इन्होंने कभी किसानों के खाते में पैसा दिया है? 'फसल बीमा योजना' के अंतर्गत 2 लाख 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खाते में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने डालने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अकेली फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी पर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने 14 लाख 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दी है। यूरिया की एक बोरी की कीमत 1633.24 पैसे है, जिसे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार 266 रुपये में दे रही है। किसानों को 45 किलो की एक बोरी पर 1367.24 पैसे की सब्सिडी देने का काम हमारी सरकार कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 50 किलो की डीएपी की एक बोरी की कीमत 3,100 रुपये है, लेकिन मोदी जी की सरकार उसे 1350 रुपये में दे रही है। ... (व्यवधान) कुल मिलाकर अकेली उर्वरक सब्सिडी के अंतर्गत 14 लाख 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों को दिए गए हैं। एमआईएस स्कीम के तहत नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किसानों के खाते में 1 लाख 62 हजार करोड़ रुपये डालने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विपक्ष में दम है तो सुन ले कि हमने किसानों के लिए कितना काम किया है। जब नारे लगाने वालों की सरकार थी तो किसानों से दाल, तिलहन और खोपरा की खरीदी केवल 6 लाख मीट्रिक टन की गई थी और हमने 1 करोड़ 70 लाख मीट्रिक टन की खरीदी की है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पीएम आशा योजना के अंतर्गत गेहूं और धान की खरीद पर क्रमशः एक

लाख 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये गेहूं की खरीद और 6 लाख चार हजार करोड़ रुपये धान की खरीद पर और 14 लाख 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में डाले गये हैं। पूरे देश को यह पता होना चाहिए कि 11 वर्षों में 43 लाख 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में डाल कर उनकी जिंदगी बदलने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: In the last 10 years, Government of India has developed various new varieties of seeds and many new agricultural techniques. Have any steps been taken by the Government or any campaign launched to make the farmers aware of this issue? Could you please provide the details to this House?

Secondly, in India, more than 80 per cent of our farmers are small and marginal farmers. Could you provide full details of which Government schemes are benefitting small and marginal farmers, and whether these efforts are increasing the income of farmers?

Could you provide the details of agriculture schemes that have implemented the Direct Benefit Transfer to ensure the seamless benefits to farmers and citizens? What is the total amount disbursed through DBT in the current financial year 2025-26? Additionally, what are the estimated savings or benefits that have occurred to the Government due to the DBT and the administrative reforms, and what specific measures have contributed to these gains?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उधर वालों की सरकार थी, तब एक प्रधानमंत्री हुआ करते थे और वे कहते थे कि मैं अगर एक रुपया भेजता हूं तो 15 पैसा ही पहुंचता है। ... (व्यवधान) बीच का रास्ते में ही गायब हो जाता है। लेकिन आज नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार

है। अगर एक रुपया भेजा जाता है, तो सीधा एक रुपया ही किसान के खाते के में पहुंचता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है- ... (व्यवधान) 3 लाख 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए डीबीटी के माध्यम से पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि की राशि डाली गयी। ... (व्यवधान) 2 लाख 12 हजार करोड़ की राशि फसल बीमा योजना के तहत डाली गयी। ... (व्यवधान) 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ की राशि पीएम आशा योजना के तहत डाली गयी। ... (व्यवधान) 6 लाख 4 हजार करोड़ की राशि गेहूं की खरीद के लिए डाली गयी। ... (व्यवधान) 14 लाख 43 हजार करोड़ की राशि धान की खरीद के लिए डाली गयी। 22 लाख 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि एमएसपी पर खरीद के लिए डीबीटी के माध्यम से किसानों के खातों में सीधे अंतरित की गयी है। लगभग 4 लाख करोड़ रुपया जो इधर-उधर फर्जीवाड़े में चला जाता था, वह एक-एक पैसा बचाने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है। एक-एक पैसा डायरेक्ट डीबीटी के माध्यम से किसानों के खातों में पहुंचाने का चमत्कार अगर कोई कर रहा है, तो वह नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 222, श्री शंकर लालवानी जी।

संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में सड़क संपर्क

***222. +श्री शंकर लालवानी:**

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख के पुनर्गठन के बाद वहां सड़क संपर्क में सुधार/विस्तार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा शीतकाल के दौरान मुख्यालय के साथ दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों का संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पर्यटन क्षेत्र के विकास पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

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

विवरण

(क): लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पुनर्गठन के बाद, यहाँ सड़क संपर्क में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सड़क अवसंरचना कोष (सीआरआईएफ), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) सहित केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख की योजनाओं के तहत, 2019 में लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के गठन के बाद संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा लगभग 1,670 किलोमीटर अतिरिक्त सड़क का निर्माण/ब्लैक टॉप्ड/मेटेल्ड किया गया है।

(ख): सर्दियों के दौरान मुख्यालय के साथ दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों की कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भारी बर्फबारी के दौरान सड़क कनेक्टिविटी बनाए रखने के लिए अब बर्फ निकासी मशीनरी से अच्छी तरह से सुसज्जित है। कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर हेलीपैडों का भी निर्माण किया गया है।

(ग): संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा की गई विभिन्न अन्य पहलों के साथ-साथ बेहतर सड़क संपर्क ने पर्यटन क्षेत्र के विकास में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दिया है। बेहतर सड़क संपर्क ने यात्रा के समय को कम करने, साल भर सुरक्षित और कुशल यात्रा सुनिश्चित करने, नए पर्यटन स्थलों के खुलने, शीतकालीन पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और साहसिक गतिविधियों के शौकीनों को इस क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करने में भी मदद की है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2019 में कुल 2,79,937 पर्यटकों ने इस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया, जबकि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बनने के बाद, पर्यटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि देखी गई और 2022 में 5,31,396, 2023 में 5,25,374 और 2024 में 3,76,386 पर्यटक आए।

श्री शंकर लालवानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार के साथ जवाब दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ

कि क्या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख के पुनर्गठन के बाद वहां सड़क संपर्क में सुधार और विस्तार हुआ है? दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि शीतकाल में मुख्यालय से दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों से संपर्क करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं? कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें। ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछा है, उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी उत्तर में दी गई है। ... (व्यवधान) फिर भी, मैं संक्षेप में अपना उत्तर इस सदन में जरूर रखना चाहूंगा। पिछले 72 वर्षों में यानी आजादी के बाद से वर्ष 2019 तक लद्दाख के केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र बनने से पहले मात्र 1800 किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई गई थीं, लेकिन यूटी बनने के बाद लद्दाख में वर्ष 2019 के बाद 1670 किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई गई हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सौ से अधिक आबादी वाली लगभग सारी बस्तियों में सड़क संपर्क स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। 230 किलोमीटर कारगिल-ज़ांस्कर रोड, 298 किलोमीटर निम्मू-पदुम-दारचा रोड का कार्य प्रगति पर है। जोजिला सुरंग और शिंकू ला सुरंग का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 45 नये पुलों का निर्माण हुआ है, ताकि रोड को सपोर्ट मिल सके। ... (व्यवधान) जहां नाला या कोई अवरुद्ध वाली स्थिति है, वहां सुदृढ़ पुल भी बनाया गया है, जिनकी संख्या 45 है। कारगिल-ज़ांस्कर मार्ग अब 154 दिनों से घटकर मात्र 39 दिन और जोजिला मार्ग 127 दिनों से घटकर अब सिर्फ 29 दिन ही बंद रह रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) इसका अर्थ है कि यातायात की सुविधाएं काफी बढ़ी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, जहां तक इन्होंने ... (व्यवधान) सर्दियों में लद्दाख के मार्ग के अवरुद्ध होने के कारण पर्यटकों और स्थानीय लोगों को भारी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती थी, उसके लिए अब लद्दाख में कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु केंद्र सरकार और लद्दाख प्रशासन ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) बर्फ हटाने वाली 156 मशीनों की खरीद की गई है। बर्फ हटाने वाली मशीनें, हाइड्रॉलिक क्रेन, रिकवरी वाहन आदि सभी आवश्यक मशीनों के द्वारा मार्ग के अवरोधों को हटाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। बीआरओ द्वारा सड़कों को साल भर खुला रखा जा रहा है, जिसके कारण कारगिल-ज़ांस्कर मार्ग वर्ष 2019-20 में 154 दिनों की तुलना में अब 39 दिन ही बंद रह रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

जिसकी चर्चा मैं पहले भी कर चुका हूं। जोजिला मार्ग अब केवल 29 दिन ही बंद रह रहा है। जोजिला सुरंग और शिंकू ला सुरंग परियोजना प्रगति पर है। ... (व्यवधान) कनेक्टिविटी और इमरजेंसी हेतु हेलीकॉप्टरों के लिए 23 हेलीपैड और 2 हेंगर्स का निर्माण किया गया है, ताकि बर्फबारी की स्थिति में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने हेतु लोगों की सहायता की जा सके तथा आवश्यक वस्तुएं, चाहे वे इमरजेंसी से संबंधित हों, उनको हम वहां ले जा सकें, पहुंचा सकें। सभी 193 ग्राम पंचायतों में वीसैट (VSAT) कनेक्टिविटी स्थापित कर दी गई है। बीआरओ, एनएचआईडीसीएल, बीसीएल तथा सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा राजनीतिक और लंबी दूरी की सीमा संपर्कता जैसे दौलत बेग ओल्डी, चुशूल, व पैंगोंग झील, डेमचोक आदि तक सड़कों की देखभाल की जा रही है, ताकि सर्दियों के मौसम में भी यातायात सुगम रह सके।

श्री शंकर लालवानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक अन्य प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बनने के बाद लद्दाख के विकास में इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? दूसरा, वहां सिंधु नदी बहती है, प्रतिवर्ष वहां सिंधु दर्शन यात्रा पर देशभर के यात्री तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस हेतु लद्दाख में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए? माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, इसका काफी प्रभाव कई क्षेत्रों में पड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान) सड़क, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, कृषि, खेल के क्षेत्र में भी अवसंरचना के बनने और उसके विकास के कारण रोजगार के काफी अवसर लोगों को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जिसके कारण लोगों के जन-जीवन में भी खुशियां पहुंच रही हैं।

उसके कारण लोगों के जन-जीवन में भी खुशियां पहुंच रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में 9 पर्यटक मार्ग, दो पर्यटक सर्किट और 30 ट्रेकिंग मार्ग भी खोले गए हैं। डार्क स्काई रिजर्व की स्थापना की गई है। सियाचिन बेस कैंप को बेसिक पर्यटकों के लिए खोला गया है। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में 'आयुष्मान भारत मिशन' के तहत शत-प्रतिशत आबादी कवर की गई है। 321 स्वास्थ्य कल्याण केंद्र खोले गए हैं। वर्ष 2019 से पहले कोई ऐसा केंद्र नहीं था। डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़कर 824 से

1554 हो गई है। ... (व्यवधान) शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों के स्कूल जाने की संख्या में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन पहले 46,895 था, जो अब लगभग 54,756 हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? इसका प्रभाव हर क्षेत्र में पड़ा है। विद्युत और ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वहां ऊर्जा संयंत्र का कार्य शुरू है। 220 केवी नुब्रा और 220 केवी जांस्कर ट्रांसमिशन लाइन निर्माणाधीन हैं। चांगथांग क्षेत्र के लिए 687 करोड़ रुपये की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की मंजूरी दी गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, खेल के क्षेत्र में एस्ट्रोर्टफ फुटबॉल स्टेडियम का निर्माण हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) आइस हॉकी रिंग विकसित हो रहा है। वहां इन अवसंरचनाओं के पश्चात विकास को बहुत गति मिली है। ... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक सिंधु के उस क्षेत्र का प्रश्न है, जहां काफी पर्यटक जाते हैं, पहले भी मैंने बताया है कि जहां तक सिंधु जल का केंद्र है, सिंधु के उस पर्यटन केंद्र तक लोगों को पहुंचाने के लिए हर मौसम में सड़क सुविधा और रोड के किनारे उनको सहूलियत हो, उसके लिए अवसंरचना विकसित की जा रही है। अगर वहां बाहर से भी लोग जाएं तो वहां लेह में कई सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से नयी तकनीक के आधार पर एयरपोर्ट के उन्नत और उन्नयन का कार्य हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. भोला सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने देश के यशस्वी गृह मंत्री आदरणीय अमित शाह जी को गृह मंत्री के रूप में लंबा समय पूरा करने के लिए शुभकामना एवं बधाई देता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2019 में लद्दाख संघ क्षेत्र में जो विकास के कार्य हुए हैं, उसकी जानकारी दी है। वर्ष 2019 के बाद बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि लद्दाख के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बनने के बाद कृषि और बागवानी के क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? अगर कदम उठाए गए हैं तो उनके परिणाम क्या हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि और बागवानी पर वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था काफी हद तक निर्भर है। वहां कृषि और बागवानी के क्षेत्र में सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन को नियोजित तरीके से और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बाधित करना चाहते हैं। मैंने सदन को चलाने का प्रयास किया। प्रश्न काल में माननीय सदस्य के बोलने का समय होता है, लेकिन आपको कई बार आग्रह करने के बाद भी आप संसद की गरिमा और मर्यादा को गिरा रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र होने के बावजूद आपका व्यवहार और आपका आचरण संसदीय मर्यादाओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। मैं पुनः आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। सभी माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठेंगे तो सदन चलेगा। नियोजित तरीके से और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सदन को स्थगित कराना लोकतंत्र के लिए उचित नहीं है। आप देश की जनता की भावनाओं के अनुरूप कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 223 to 240

पंचायतों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना तथा इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी

***223. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कुल कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें हैं और राज्यवार और जिलावार ग्राम पंचायतों को कार्यालय संबंधी समर्पित अवसंरचना और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए निर्धारित मापदंडों/मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ग्राम पंचायतों को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की संख्या और ब्यौरा क्या है तथा छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद और महाराष्ट्र के जलगाँव लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं जहाँ राज्यवार और जिलावार डिजिटल सुविधा शत-प्रतिशत उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा शेष पंचायतों को अवसंरचनात्मक और डिजिटल संसाधन प्रदान करने के लिए भविष्य की क्या योजना बनाई गई है;

(घ) राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत पंचायतों की सेवा प्रदायगी और प्रशासनिक दक्षता बढ़ाने में उक्त पहलों की राज्यवार भूमिका क्या है; और

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्राम पंचायतों को अब तक प्रदान की गई अन्य सुविधाओं और उनके बेहतर प्रदर्शन तथा उन्हें सशक्त बनाने के उक्त अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) पंचायत, "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के नाते, राज्य का विषय है और भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए समर्पित कार्यालय अवसंरचना और पंचायतों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है। ग्राम पंचायत भवन, पंचायतों के विभिन्न प्रशासनिक कार्यों के निष्पादन हेतु कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि ग्राम पंचायत भवन कार्यात्मक हो, जिसमें प्रभावी शासन और सामुदायिक उपयोग के लिए लोगों के बैठने की व्यवस्था, ग्राम सभा की बैठकों के लिए स्थान, जन सूचना पटल, बहुउद्देशीय कक्ष आदि की व्यवस्था हो। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय सीमित स्तर पर, विशेष रूप से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, पंचायती बुनियादी ढांचे और कंप्यूटर तथा बाह्य उपकरणों के निर्माण में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, आरजीएसए (RGSA) योजना के तहत सीमित संसाधनों के बावजूद, मंत्रालय ने ग्राम पंचायत भवनों और कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए संतृप्ति (saturation) आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया। ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के संबंध में, ध्यान ऐसे पंचायतों को भवन स्वीकृत करने पर दिया गया जिनकी आबादी 3,000 से अधिक है लेकिन उनके पास अपना भवन नहीं है। तदनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 3,301 ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई, जो पहले से स्वीकृत 9,639 भवनों के अतिरिक्त है। इसी प्रकार, कंप्यूटर के संबंध में ध्यान उन ग्राम पंचायतों को कंप्यूटर उपलब्ध कराने पर था जिनके पास अपना भवन है। इस उद्देश्य से विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 22,164 कंप्यूटरों की स्वीकृति दी गई, जो पहले से स्वीकृत 30,398 कंप्यूटरों के अतिरिक्त है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, देश भर में 2,63,989 ग्राम पंचायतें/ पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकाय (जीपी/ टीएलबी) हैं, जिनमें से 2,26,948 पंचायतों के पास भवन हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है। जिला-वार जानकारी का रख रखाव केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, डिजिटल इंडिया के विजन को प्राप्त करने के लिए, देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए दूरसंचार विभाग (DoT) द्वारा भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। अभी तक, भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत 2.18 लाख जीपी/टीएलबी को हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सेवा के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए, भारतनेट फेज- I और फेज- II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क के उन्नयन और शेष ग्राम पंचायतों में एक नेटवर्क के निर्माण के लिए मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को दिनांक 04.08.2023 को अनुमोदित किया गया था। इसके अलावा, पंचायतें निजी सेवा प्रदाताओं के इंटरनेट कनेक्शन का भी उपयोग कर रही हैं।

RGSA योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों का ब्यौरा **विवरण- II** पर उपलब्ध है। अभी तक, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान और निकोबार, दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव तथा लद्दाख राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 100% कंप्यूटर की परिपूर्णता की सूचना दी है। राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 20 कंप्यूटर और महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 14 कंप्यूटर स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों की पंचायतों में सेवा प्रदायगी और प्रशासनिक दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं। इनमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाओं से युक्त ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना शामिल है, ताकि शासन और सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए एक कार्यात्मक स्थान उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय आरजीएसए के तहत ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) को लागू कर रहा है, जिससे जमीनी स्तर पर पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और शासन को काफी बढ़ावा मिला है। ई-पंचायत एमएमपी के हिस्से के रूप में विकसित ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन से पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल योजना, लेखांकन, निगरानी और ऑनलाइन भुगतान को सुविधाजनक बनाया गया है।

सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ ई-ग्रामस्वराज के एकीकरण से विक्रेताओं और सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान को सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिससे धनराशि का निर्बाध प्रवाह सुनिश्चित और द्रुत होता है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, देश भर में कुल 2.55 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों ने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ (जीपीडीपी) अपलोड कीं, और ई-ग्रामस्वराज-पीएफएमएस इंटरफेस के माध्यम से ₹61,000 करोड़ से अधिक की धनराशि हस्तांतरित की गई। 15वें वित्त आयोग के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज को अपनाने की राज्यवार स्थिति **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

मंत्रालय ने पंचायत खरीद में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज को भी सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (GeM) के साथ एकीकृत किया है। इस एकीकरण से पंचायतों को ई-ग्रामस्वराज प्लेटफॉर्म के जरिए GeM के माध्यम से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद करने की सुविधा मिली है, जिससे "वोकल फॉर लोकल" पहल को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित मेरी पंचायत जैसे एप्लिकेशन से पंचायत में नियोजन, गतिविधियों और कार्यों की प्रगति की जानकारी जनता के लिए सुलभ बनाकर पंचायत शासन में पारदर्शिता लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। पंचायत निर्णय एक और ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन है जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों द्वारा ग्राम सभाओं के संचालन में पारदर्शिता और बेहतर प्रबंधन लाना है।

इसके अलावा, पंचायतों के खातों और उनके वित्तीय प्रबंधन के ऑनलाइन लेखापरीक्षा के लिए एक एप्लिकेशन 'ऑडिटऑनलाइन' विकसित किया गया है। अप्रैल 2020 में शुरू किया गया, ऑडिटऑनलाइन, पंचायतों के वित्तीय प्रबंधन को मजबूत बनाने हेतु केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग की धनराशि के उपयोग की पारदर्शी लेखापरीक्षा के लिए है। लेखापरीक्षा वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए, ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा 2.45 लाख लेखापरीक्षा योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं और 2.39 लाख लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं। लेखापरीक्षा अवधि 2023-24 के लिए ऑडिटऑनलाइन की राज्यवार प्रगति **विवरण- IV** पर दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन की सुगमता और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के भीतर सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) की सह-स्थापना में राज्यों

को सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है और इसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) के साथ मिलकर क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। सीएससी सह-स्थापना के माध्यम से, ग्रामीण नागरिकों को उनके घर पर ही ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रदान करने के लिए पंचायतों को सुसज्जित किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) का मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) और पंचायतों के अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे नेतृत्वकारी भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमता विकसित कर सकें और पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बना सकें। प्रशिक्षण के अलावा, यह योजना सीमित स्तर पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था स्थापित करने और ग्राम पंचायत भवन, कंप्यूटर और ग्राम पंचायत भवन में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटरों (सीएससी) की सह-स्थापना जैसी पंचायत अवसंरचना बनाने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के तहत, धनराशि सीधे जिलों को नहीं बल्कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा जारी किए गए केंद्रीय हिस्से और खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण- V** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पंचायत भवनों वाली ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	कुल जीपी/ समकक्ष*	भवन वाली ग्राम पंचायतें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13371	12139
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	1182
3	असम	2192	1934
4	बिहार	8053	1548
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11693	11623

6	गोवा	191	183
7	गुजरात	14648	12047
8	हरियाणा	6227	2690
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3537
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	3964
11	झारखंड	4345	4247
12	कर्नाटक	5948	5690
13	केरल	941	940
14	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	21556
15	महाराष्ट्र	27943	23454
16	मणिपुर	161	134
17	मेघालय	6431	5372
18	मिजोरम	834	470
19	नगालैंड	1315	753
20	ओडिशा	6794	5576
21	पंजाब	13236	8329
22	राजस्थान	11193	11193
23	सिक्किम	199	185
24	तमिल नाडू	12525	11694
25	तेलंगाना	12848	10160
26	त्रिपुरा	606	588
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	57691	55058
28	उत्तराखंड	7817	7037
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3252

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र			
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	70	68
2	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	42
3	लक्षद्वीप	10	10
4	लद्दाख	193	185
5	पुद्दुचेरी	108	108
	कुल	263989	226948

* वार्षिक कार्य योजना में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार

विवरण-II

संशोधित आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1922
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1936
3	असम	2055
4	बिहार	4267
5	छत्तीसगढ़	6496
6	गोवा	0
7	गुजरात	43
8	हरियाणा	1363
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	334
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1318
11	झारखंड	2306
12	कर्नाटक	0
13	केरल	200
14	मध्य प्रदेश	289
15	महाराष्ट्र	1625
16	मणिपुर	141

क्र सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत*
17	मेघालय	1677
18	मिजोरम	591
19	नगालैंड	739
20	ओडिशा	350
21	पंजाब	8334
22	राजस्थान	1554
23	सिक्किम	235
24	तमिल नाडू	1594
25	तेलंगाना	3452
26	त्रिपुरा	493
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	3145
28	उत्तराखंड	4260
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	1712
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	4
32	लक्षद्वीप	0
33	लद्दाख	127
34	पुद्दुचेरी	0
कुल		52562

*2022-23 से 2025-26 के दौरान स्वीकृत (31.07.2025 तक)

विवरण -III**15वें वित्त आयोग के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज को अपनाने की राज्यवार स्थिति****ई-ग्राम स्वराज - राज्यवार उपयोग (2024-25)**

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या*	शामिल की गई ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13328	13320	13002	660	660	645	13	13	13
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2108	426	0	0	0	27	26	11
3	असम	2662	2197	2183	191	191	191	30	29	27
4	बिहार	8054	8054	8046	534	534	531	38	38	38
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11701	11684	11540	146	146	146	33	33	27
6	गोवा	191	191	97	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	गुजरात	14656	14645	14006	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	हरियाणा	6226	6226	5980	143	143	134	22	22	22
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3615	3557	81	81	81	12	12	12
10	झारखंड	4345	4345	4335	264	264	263	24	24	24

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या*	शामिल की गई ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
11	कर्नाटक	5954	5954	5942	238	232	127	31	31	29
12	केरल	941	941	941	152	152	152	14	14	14
13	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	23011	22987	313	313	311	52	52	52
14	महाराष्ट्र	27955	27940	27025	351	351	312	34	34	34
15	मणिपुर	3812	161	125	0	0	0	12	6	4
16	मेघालय	6817	0	0	2241	0	0	3	3	0
17	मिजोरम	842	842	832	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नगालैंड	1289	977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	6794	6794	6794	314	314	314	30	30	30
20	पंजाब	13237	13234	10240	153	151	123	23	22	19
21	राजस्थान	11222	11219	10905	361	353	351	33	33	33
22	सिक्किम	199	199	195	0	0	0	6	6	6
23	तमिलनाडु	12525	12525	12520	388	388	388	36	36	36
24	तेलंगाना	12991	12768	12648	572	540	514	32	32	32
25	त्रिपुरा	1194	1194	1175	75	75	75	9	9	9

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या*	शामिल की गई ग्राम पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतें और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई ब्लॉक पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल की गई जिला पंचायतें	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
26	उत्तराखंड	7795	7795	7757	95	95	95	13	13	13
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	57691	57691	57638	826	826	819	75	75	75
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3339	3339	345	345	345	22	21	21
कुल		264494	252969	244235	8691	6402	6165	659	649	616

*राज्यों द्वारा पोर्टल पर अंकित जानकारी के अनुसार

विवरण -IV

लेखापरीक्षा अवधि 2023-24 के लिए ऑडिटऑनलाइन से संबंधित राज्यवार प्रगति

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल ग्राम पंचायतें	तैयार की गई लेखापरीक्षा योजनाओं की संख्या	तैयार की गई लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13328	13324	13308
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2106	2093
3	असम	2197	1713	620
4	बिहार	8056	8055	8051
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11656	11555	11121
6	गोवा	191	191	191
7	गुजरात	14665	14638	14582
8	हरियाणा	6227	6218	4241
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3615	3614
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	0	0
11	झारखंड	4345	0	0
12	कर्नाटक	5950	5950	5950
13	केरल	941	941	941
14	लद्दाख	193	0	0
15	मध्य प्रदेश	23012	22983	22741
16	महाराष्ट्र	27952	27909	27456
17	मणिपुर	161	0	0
18	मेघालय	0	0	0
19	मिजोरम	843	0	0
20	नगालैंड	0	0	0
21	ओडिशा	6794	6794	6752
22	पंजाब	13240	13107	13003
23	राजस्थान	11255	11009	9291

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल ग्राम पंचायतें	तैयार की गई लेखापरीक्षा योजनाओं की संख्या	तैयार की गई लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की संख्या
24	सिक्किम	199	199	199
25	तमिलनाडु	12525	12525	12525
26	तेलंगाना	12772	12769	12737
27	त्रिपुरा	1194	1176	1176
28	उत्तराखंड	7795	7795	7793
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	57754	57744	57651
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3227	3225
कुल		256598	245543	239261

विवरण-V

संशोधित आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी केंद्र का हिस्सा और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3	असम	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60
4	बिहार	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13
6	गोवा	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7	गुजरात	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8	हरियाणा	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11	झारखंड	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56
12	कर्नाटक	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52
13	केरल	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14	मध्य प्रदेश	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92
15	महाराष्ट्र	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81
16	मणिपुर	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17	मेघालय	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60
18	मिजोरम	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69
19	नगालैंड	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28
20	ओडिशा	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21	पंजाब	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22	राजस्थान	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23	सिक्किम	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35
24	तमिलनाडु	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79
25	तेलंगाना	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05
26	त्रिपुरा	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28	उत्तराखंड	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र						

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00
32	लद्दाख	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58
	कुल	672.97	1128.25	800.17	1317.21	670.40	1385.75
	अन्य आई.ए	10.01	10.01	14.69	14.69	23.77	23.77
	कुल	682.98	1138.26	814.86	1331.90	694.17	1409.52

नोट: जहाँ कहीं व्यय जारी की गई राशि से अधिक है, वहाँ इसका कारण यह है कि राज्य के पास पिछले वर्षों से अव्ययित राशि पहले से उपलब्ध थी।

*केंद्र के हिस्से के रूप में जारी धनराशि

^ उपयोग की गई धनराशि में केंद्र के हिस्से के साथ-साथ राज्य का हिस्सा भी शामिल है।

TEXTILE SECTOR POTENTIAL IN NASHIK

***224. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the textile sector potential of Nashik district in Maharashtra, including handloom, powerloom, garment, and technical textiles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its key findings;
- (c) whether small weavers, powerloom operators and textile MSMEs in Nashik reportedly face challenges due to lack of modern infrastructure, common facilities, design and marketing support, and limited access to credit despite various Central schemes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to approve any major textile park, modern cluster or skill development centre specifically for Nashik to boost local employment; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to develop Nashik as a sustainable textile hub in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

- (a) and (b): Ministry of Textiles has not conducted any district specific assessment study of Nashik. However, the Ministry has assessed the potential of Nashik district while implementing various schemes under powerloom, handloom and handicraft. Nashik district has a strong presence of textiles sector.
- (c): The Ministry has continuously supported the improvement of the textiles ecosystem in Nashik. In particular, to promote modernisation, under Amended

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) subsidy supports provided to 13 units in Nashik district. Support to common facilities under design support to handloom clusters is given through Design Centre of two Weaver Service Centres. The marketing supports are available under various schemes of Department of Commerce as well as through Ministry of Textiles for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc. The scheme under MSME such as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) provides credit supports, a total of 34 textiles units supported under PMEGP in Nashik in the last three years.

(d) and (e): The Powerloom Service Centre, Malegaon under the aegis of M/o Textiles provides short-term basic weaving training for local people. Government under SAMARTH provides support to demand driven, placement oriented, skilling programme. The State Government has introduced several schemes under the Integrated and Sustainable Textiles Policy 2023-28, targeting ₹25,000 crore investment and 5 lakh jobs over five years. The policy offers benefits such as electricity subsidy, capital subsidy, and solar energy subsidy to textile units across Maharashtra.

सहकारी खाद्यान्न भंडारण योजना

***225. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:**

श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) क्या विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित देशभर में सहकारी खाद्यान्न भंडारण योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गोदामों का मानचित्रण किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या विशेषकर जम्मू में सहकारी खाद्यान्न भंडारण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई वित्तीय या नीतिगत उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सहकारी संस्थाओं को भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई), नेफेड, एनसीसीएफ और राज्य भंडारण निगमों से जोड़ा जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा तथा इसके उद्देश्य और अपेक्षित परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क): जी हां, मान्यवर। देश में खाद्यान्न की भंडारण क्षमता की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने दिनांक 31 मई, 2023 को “सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना” को अनुमोदित किया जिसे एक पायलट परियोजना के रूप में आरंभ किया गया है। इस योजना के अधीन मौजूदा भंडारण अवसंरचना के मानचित्रण की प्रक्रिया आरंभ कर दी गई है जिसमें जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और केंद्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा भंडारण की कमी वाले स्थानों की पहचान तथा उन्हें भूमि और संचालन हेतु तैयार पैक्स के साथ मानचित्रण करना शामिल है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु मौजूदा भंडारण सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, उनकी क्षमता का उपयोग, भंडारण की कमी, प्रस्तावित गोदामों की क्षमता, आवेदक पैक्स की व्यवहार्यता, प्रस्तावित परियोजना की अवस्थिति, कनेक्टिविटी, लाजिस्टिक्स, आदि की जांच और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर एक समिति, अर्थात् जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) को कार्य सौंपा गया है। इसका उद्देश्य

ग्रामीण भंडारण की कमियों की पहचान करना और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना विकास के लिए पैक्स को लक्षित करना है।

पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत, 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदामों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस परियोजना के अधीन गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए 500 से भी अधिक पैक्स की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से राजस्थान के 24 पैक्स में गोदामों का निर्माण पूर्ण हो गया है और दिनांक 17.07.2025 को इनका उद्घाटन हो चुका है। इसके साथ ही, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर के राजबाग कठुआ (एमपीसीएस राजबाग) में पायलट परियोजना को निष्पादित किया जा रहा है तथा योजना का विस्तार एफसीआई द्वारा चिह्नित भंडारण की कमी वाले जिलों जैसे कुलगाम, शोपियां, बारामुला, कुपवाड़ा, बांदीपोरा, पुंछ, राजौरी, डोडा, रियासी और रामबन में किया गया है।

(ख): इस योजना में भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं जैसे कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना योजना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उपमिशन (SMAM), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उन्नयन उद्योग योजना (PMFME) इत्यादि के अभिसरण के माध्यम से पैक्स के स्तर पर गोदामों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, उचित मूल्य की दुकानों, आदि सहित विभिन्न कृषि अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण शामिल है। पैक्स को गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु लिए गए ऋण के लिए AIF योजना के अधीन ब्याज अनुदान और खाद्यान्न भंडारण के निर्माण के लिए AMI योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी का लाभ दिया जाता है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग ने AMI योजना के अधीन निम्नलिखित संशोधन भी किए हैं:

- मार्जिन धनराशि की आवश्यकता को 20% से घटाकर 10% किया गया है।

- निर्माण लागत को मैदानी क्षेत्र के लिए ₹3000–3500/MT से संशोधित करके ₹7000/MT तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए ₹4000/MT से संशोधित करके ₹8000/MT किया गया है।
- पैक्स के लिए सब्सिडी को 25% से बढ़ाकर 33.33% किया गया है (मैदानी क्षेत्र के लिए ₹875/MT से ₹2333/MT और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए ₹1333.33/MT से ₹2666/MT किया गया)।
- पैक्स के लिए आंतरिक सड़क, तौलकांटा, चाहरदीवारी, इत्यादि जैसी सहायक अवसंरचना के निर्माण पर कुल देय सब्सिडी का अतिरिक्त 1/3 (एक तिहाई) सब्सिडी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, राजस्थान और गुजरात जैसे कुछ राज्य इस परियोजना के अधीन गोदाम निर्माण के लिए अपने स्वयं की राज्य-स्तरीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर के राजबाग कठुआ में अनाज भंडारण हेतु पहले ही ऋण सुविधा प्रदान की जा चुकी है, जिसमें मार्जिन मनी की व्यवस्था संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की पूंजी निधि (कैपिटल फण्ड) से की गई है। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र द्वारा चिह्नित अन्य जिलों में पैक्स गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु भी इसी प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान किए जाने की योजना है।

(ग): पैक्स को इस योजना के माध्यम से सक्रिय रूप से भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (NAFED), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (NCCF), राज्य भांडागारण निगमों (SWCs) के साथ एकीकृत किया जा रहा है। इन एजेंसियों को योजना के अधीन पैक्स की पहचान करने, गोदामों के निर्माण, किराया आश्वासन प्रदान

करने और प्रचालनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है। पैक्स स्तर पर गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए भंडारण कमियों के मानचित्रण हेतु तथा विशेष रूप से गैर- DCP राज्यों में किराया आश्वासन जारी करने में FCI महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। राष्ट्र-स्तरीय प्रापण और विपणन सहकारी समितियां होने के नाते, NAFED और NCCF अपने प्रापण क्षेत्रों में पैक्स की पहचान करने, किराया आश्वासन जारी करने, प्रस्ताव तैयार करने हेतु मार्गदर्शन देने और निर्मित गोदामों की संपूर्ण प्रचालनात्मक उपयोगिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय भांडागारण निगम (CWC) और राज्य सहकारी विभागों के समन्वय से राज्य भांडागारण निगमों (SWCs) को समयबद्ध किराया प्रतिबद्धताओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

(घ): इस एकीकरण के प्रमुख उद्देश्य और परिणामों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- विकेंद्रीकृत भंडारण को प्रोत्साहित करना और केंद्रीकृत प्रापण पर निर्भरता घटाना।
- किराए पर लेना सुनिश्चित करके वर्ष भर पैक्स के गोदामों का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना।
- पैक्स की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता में सुधार लाना और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर ग्रामीण संस्थाओं के रूप में विकसित होने में सक्षम बनाना।
- अंतिम छोर तक खाद्यान्न प्रदाय को सशक्त करना और फसल कटाई के पश्चात के नुकसानों को घटाना।

भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड की स्थापना

***226. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:**

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) की स्थापना के उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) देश में इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की स्थापना की है जो 'भारत बीज' ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन, प्रापण और वितरण कार्य करेगा तथा और स्वदेशी प्राकृतिक बीजों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन की एक प्रणाली विकसित करेगा। BBSSL भारत में उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा जिससे आयातित बीजों पर निर्भरता घटेगी, कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को गति प्राप्त होगी, "मेक इन इंडिया" को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और आत्मनिर्भर भारत की ओर अग्रसर होगा।

यह समिति भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की विभिन्न योजनाओं और नीतियों का लाभ उठाकर बुनियादी और प्रमाणित, दोनों पीढ़ियों के बीजों के उत्पादन, परीक्षण, प्रमाणन, प्रापण, प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, ब्रांडिंग, लेबलिंग और पैकेजिंग पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगी। BBSSL सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क की शक्तियों का लाभ लेकर अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करेगी। यह सहकारी समितियों के समावेशी विकास मॉडल के माध्यम से "सहकार से समृद्धि" के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सहायक होगा जहां उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन द्वारा बेहतर कीमतों की प्राप्ति, उच्च उपज किस्म (HYV) बीजों के उपयोग द्वारा फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साथ BBSSL द्वारा उत्पन्न अधिशेष से संवितरित लाभांश से भी सदस्यों को लाभ होगा।

(ख): BBSSL द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार 1,40,000 से अधिक किसान इसके 'भारत बीज' उत्पादन और वितरण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

PROGRAMMES UNDER NTTM

***227. SHRI K E PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether any proposals have been received under the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), particularly under the Indigenous Manufacturing component from Tiruppur and Erode regions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of such proposals;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that Tiruppur, possesses the necessary ecosystem to diversify into sports-tech textiles, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether steps, such as cluster programmes or cooperative initiatives are being undertaken to promote this under the NTTM;
- (e) whether any diversification programmes under NTTM are being considered based on the region's existing textile capabilities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is planning to promote agro-tech and pack-tech textile production in Erode, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

- (a) and (b): National Mission on Technical Textiles was launched in 2020 with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,480 Crore with major focus on Research, Innovation

and Development; Promotion and Market Development; Export Promotion; and Education, Training and Skill Development.

Govt. of India has approved two proposals from Tiruppur and Erode, under the Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship Across Aspiring Innovator in Technical Textiles (GREAT) Scheme of NTTM. The project approved in Tiruppur is on “**Design and Development of pilot scale innovative Zero Solid Discharge (ZSD) system for resource recovery from final residue in textile and industrial ZLD plants (circularity and sustainability)**”. The other approved project is in Erode region on “**Natural Anti-Microbial Coated textiles for Hospitals wear**”.

In addition, **twelve Research** Projects and **two Start-ups** Project have been sanctioned at various locations in the State of Tamil Nadu. Twelve (12) educational institutions across Tamil Nadu have been extended support for the introduction of technical textile-related subjects in their curriculum under the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM).

(c): Under the National Technical Textile Mission, six (06) research projects have been approved in Sports Textiles, out of which one project has been approved in Tamil Nadu. Besides this out of 42 manufacturing units of technical textiles approved under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, four (04) units are working in sports textiles segment, of which, two (02) units are based in Tamil Nadu. Tiruppur is recognised as one of the prominent textile

clusters in the country. The cluster has demonstrated significant capabilities in textile manufacturing and export. NTTM is a Pan India Mission to promote all 12 segments of technical textiles across India including clusters in Erode and Tiruppur.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Textiles has established eight (08) Centers of Excellence in thrust areas of technical textiles across India. These Centers of Excellence act as one stop shop for the respective segment and are also entrusted to carryout cluster programmes / cooperative initiatives. One such center i.e. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) is situated in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, which is also catering to Erode and Tiruppur, besides providing services to Industry across India.

Under the 'Promotion and Market Development' component of the NTTM, seminars, conferences, and outreach programmes are organised across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, to create awareness regarding the potential of the rapidly growing technical textiles sector and to highlight emerging opportunities for industry stakeholders. Since the launch of NTTM in March 2020, a total of **32 such promotional and awareness programmes** have been conducted across the country including 02 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(f): Under the National Technical Textiles Mission, 12 segments of technical textiles are being actively promoted, including Agro-tech and Pack-tech to enhance productivity and efficiency. Fourteen (14) Research Projects in

Agrotech and one (01) Research Project in Packtech have been approved under NTTM. Out of which, one project has been approved in Tamil Nadu in Agrotech segment. Further, under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, a total of 06 manufacturing units have been approved under the Agrotech Segment. Further SASMIRA, Mumbai is Center of Excellence established for Agrotexiles, which is catering to Industry across India. NTTM is Pan India Mission to promote technical textiles in India including Erode and the industry can avail comprehensive support provided under NTTM for all segments of technical textiles, including Agrotexiles and Packtech for research and innovation, market promotion, skill development, and education.

STATUS OF DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME

***228. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the current status of the Government's initiative to Double Farmers' Income by 2025-26, including the progress made and the challenges faced;
- (b) the details of the strategies and policies implemented to achieve this goal;
- (c) the impact of the initiative on farmers' income, including the percentage increase in income and the number of farmers benefited therefrom;

(d) the measures taken to address the issues of crop losses, price volatility and climate change; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the benefits of the initiative reach small and marginal farmers?

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

(a) to (e): Government of India has identified following integrated strategy for enhancing the farmers income and comprehensive growth of agriculture sector:

- (i) Increase crop production/ productivity
- (ii) Reduce cost of production
- (iii) Remunerative returns of farmers' produce to enhance their incomes.
- (iv) Agricultural diversification
- (v) Developing post harvest value addition
- (vi) Adaptation to climate change for sustainable agriculture and mitigate against crop losses

Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary allocation and various schemes. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) from Rs. 21,933.50

crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. Major schemes of DA&FW to increase the income of farmers, including small and marginal farmers, and for the development of agriculture are at **Statement**.

Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers who have increased their income more than two times by convergence of schemes of DA&FW and the allied Ministries/Departments.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on House hold Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is as under:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-2024
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996

Difference as % of Rural MPCE	83.9	69.7

Government has taken various measures like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), Integrated Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) with a minimum margin of 50% over all India weighted average cost of production, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc. to address the issues of crop losses, price volatility and climate change.

The centrally sponsored schemes are implemented through the State Governments and priority for beneficiaries are specified in scheme guidelines. Agricultural extension is part and parcel of all scheme. Kisan Call Centre with Toll Free Number 18001801551 in 22 Languages is run by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to address the grievances of farmers. Additionally, Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan from 28 May to 12 June, 2025 was a massive outreach campaign. Teams of scientists and state agriculture officers reached out to more than 1.35 Crores farmers in over 1.4 Lakh villages through 60,917 programmes.

STATEMENT

Various Schemes/Programmes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
5. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
7. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
8. Namo Drone Didi
9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
10. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
12. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
14. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
15. Soil Health and Fertility (SH&F)
16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
17. Agroforestry
18. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)

21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
27. Digital Agriculture Mission
28. National Bamboo Mission

मिशन अमृत सरोवर का दूसरा चरण

***229. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर**

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिशन अमृत सरोवर का दूसरा चरण शुरू किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त मिशन के पहले और दूसरे चरण में राज्यवार, वर्षवार और जिलावार क्या उपलब्धियां और परिणाम हासिल किए गए हैं;

(ग) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त मिशन का राज्यवार और जिलावार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त मिशन के प्रथम चरण के प्रभाव, किए गए मूल्यांकन और प्राप्त निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा राज्यवार और वर्षवार कुल कितनी धनराशि जारी और व्यय की गई है?

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

(क): भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए जल के संरक्षण के उद्देश्य से मिशन अमृत सरोवर अप्रैल 2022 में इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य के साथ शुरू किया गया था कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण जिले (दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ और लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर) में 75 अमृत सरोवरों का निर्माण या पुनर्जीवीकरण किया जाए, जिससे 15 अगस्त 2023 तक देश भर में कुल 50,000 सरोवरों का निर्माण या पुनर्जीवीकरण किया जा सके। इस पहल ने जल की कमी संबंधी गंभीर समस्या का समाधान करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सतही और भूजल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने में योगदान दिया है। ये सरोवर न केवल तात्कालिक जल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं, बल्कि स्थायी जल स्रोत भी स्थापित करते हैं, जो दीर्घकालिक पर्यावरणीय सस्टेनेबिलिटी और समुदाय की भलाई के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है।

मिशन अमृत सरोवर के दूसरे चरण की योजना इस तरह बनाई गई है कि इसमें पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने पर खास ध्यान दिया जाए और जिसमें समुदाय की सक्रिय भागीदारी (जन भागीदारी) शामिल हो। इसका उद्देश्य जलवायु से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का सामना करने की क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करना, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखना और आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए स्थायी लाभ प्रदान करना है। दूसरे चरण का सफल कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए संशोधित दिशा-निर्देश सभी सहभागी मंत्रालयों, विभागों, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग): मिशन अमृत सरोवर के पहले चरण के तहत अक्टूबर 2024 तक पूरे देश में 68,000 से अधिक अमृत सरोवरों का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार पूरा किया गया है। निर्मित/पुनरुद्धारित कुल सरोवरों का राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार विवरण नीचे दी गई लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है जो सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है:

<https://amritsarovar.gov.in/AtaGlancePhase1>

(घ): मिशन अमृत सरोवर के तहत दो प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन किए गए हैं:

1. आईआईटी-दिल्ली द्वारा किए गए मिशन अमृत सरोवर के चरण-I के प्रभाव आकलन में बताया गया है कि देश भर में जल निकायों के सतह क्षेत्र में 16.3% की वृद्धि और सूखे जल निकायों में 42% की कमी आई है, जो इस मिशन की जल संरक्षण और जलवायु परिवर्तन की रोकथाम में भूमिका को उजागर करता है।
2. इसके अतिरिक्त, जीआईजेड इंडिया अध्ययन ने मिशन अमृत सरोवर के कारण भूजल स्तर, कृषि, जैव विविधता और जीविका में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार की सूचना दी है।

मिशन अमृत सरोवर के लिए अलग से निधि आवंटन और जारी करने का प्रावधान नहीं है। राज्यों और जिलों द्वारा महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 15वें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना की उप-योजनाओं जैसे वाटरशेड विकास घटक, हर खेत को पानी, और राज्यों की अपनी योजनाओं के साथ मिलकर यह कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य के लिए क्राउडफंडिंग और कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि जैसे सार्वजनिक योगदान का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत मिशन अमृत सरोवर के चरण-I के लिए राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रवार अनुमानित व्यय **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

मिशन अमृत सरोवर के आधिकारिक पोर्टल के अनुसार महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत मिशन अमृत सरोवर के चरण-I के लिए राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रवार अनुमानित व्यय।			
क्र.सं.	राज्य/ संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत निर्मित/पुनरुद्धारित अमृत सरोवरों की कुल संख्या	अनुमानित व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1861	139.70
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	313	15.54
3	असम	1139	138.44
4	बिहार	2490	191.64
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2239	296.03
6	गोवा	2	0.05
7	गुजरात	894	66.28
8	हरियाणा	1244	61.23
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1428	34.04
10	झारखंड	99	5.67
11	कर्नाटक	3014	389.05
12	केरल	787	61.78
13	मध्य प्रदेश	3915	500.39
14	महाराष्ट्र	482	36.34
15	मणिपुर	1157	85.39
16	मेघालय	433	39.11
17	मिजोरम	989	47.75
18	नागालैंड	31	4.61
19	ओडिशा	2199	198.06

20	पंजाब	1304	148.67
21	राजस्थान	2044	215.92
22	सिक्किम	193	5.66
23	तमिलनाडु	743	106.85
24	तेलंगाना	1473	83.63
25	त्रिपुरा	333	37.79
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	13545	1352.96
27	उत्तराखंड	1051	76.84
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	0.15
29	अंडमान और निकोबार	110	2.77
30	जम्मू और कश्मीर	764	45.95
31	लद्दाख	77	2.63
32	पुदुचेरी	63	4.19
कुल		46,418	4,395.10

@ स्रोत मिशन अमृत सरोवर पोर्टल

PROFITABILITY AND REVIVAL OF NTC MILLS

*230. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

- whether the Government has initiated any proposal/plan to increase the profitability of NTC Mills;
- if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans for revival of NTC Mills in the country;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (d): Production activity in all the operational NTC Mills was suspended due to Covid-19 and nationwide lockdown imposed by Central/States governments from March, 2020. Normal operations were resumed in some of the NTC Mills from January, 2021, which could not continue due to unavailability of working capital and other financial constraints.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

***231. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the new sector-specific schemes launched by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for cooperative societies in recent years;

(b) whether the Government has approved the issuance of bonds by NCDC with sovereign guarantee to mobilize additional resources;

(c) if so, the terms and conditions attached thereto and the details of sectors proposed to be developed through the universal guarantee bonds by NCDC;

(d) the manner in which the proceeds are proposed to be utilized for long-term cooperative lending;

(e) whether NCDC is providing financial assistance for the procurement of deep sea trawlers and development of seafood processing infrastructure; and

(f) if so, the details of such assistance sanctioned for projects in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala including coastal areas of Palghar district and other States under the fisheries development initiative?

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

(a): National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory organization under the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India was established in 1963 with the objectives to promote, strengthen and develop cooperatives for increasing production and productivity and instituting post harvest facilities. Corporation provides financial assistance to cooperatives for various activities and schemes of Government of India.

In the recent years, after the formation of Ministry of Cooperation i.e. 6th July, 2021, following two new schemes have been implemented by NCDC for cooperative Societies:

- i) Swayam Shakti Sahakar Yojna: Scheme for providing financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives for providing loans/advances to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- ii) Deerghavadhi Krishak Punji Sahakar Yojna: Scheme for extending long-term financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives towards their onward lending of long-term loans / advances for activities / commodities / services under the purview of NCDC.

Details of above schemes are at **Statement-I.**

(b) to (d): Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, GOI conveyed approval of Government Guarantee of Rs. 2000 crore to National Cooperative Development Corporation for the issuance of Bonds during 2023-24. However, due to non-viability, bonds could not be raised.

(e) and (f): Yes Sir. Details of NCDC assistance for procurement of Deep-Sea Trawlers and Development Seafood Processing infrastructure are attached at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT –I

Details of Schemes launched By NCDC In Recent Years

A. SWAYAM SHAKTI SAHAKAR YOJNA

Objectives: To provide financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives for onward lending of working capital loan or term loans to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to facilitate

- (i) Access to affordable cost-effective reliable financial services to the poor.
- (ii) Women SHGs to access adequate bank credit to undertake common/collective socio-economic activities.
- (iii) Promotion of sustainable livelihood.

Eligibility:

- a. Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (PACS)
- b. District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBS)
- c. State Cooperative Banks (StCBs)
- d. SHG Federated Cooperatives/Cooperative federations

Period of Loan: Upto 3 years with a maximum moratorium of 6 months in the repayment of principal amount. Credit Cooperatives may also avail working capital loan for 5 years on a revolving basis with yearly validation. The loan shall be repaid in half-yearly instalments.

Rate of Interest: As per the NCDC circular for interest rate as amended from time to time.

Pattern of Funding: Loan as per requirement of the Credit Cooperatives and as assessed by NCDC (as per credit cooperatives lending business turnover) for onward lending of short /medium term to women SHGs.

B. DEERGHAVADHI KRISHAK PUNJI SAHAKAR YOJNA

Objectives: For extending NCDC's long term financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives towards their onward lending of long term loans/advances for activities/commodities/services under the purview of NCDC in order to:-

- a. Ensure increased and uninterrupted credit flow to cooperatives and their members.
 - b. Boost capital formation in agriculture and allied sector.
 - c. Support non-farm sector activities thereby promoting alternate employment opportunities in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Eligibility:

The following types of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives will be eligible for NCDC's loan under this scheme:

- a. Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (PACS)
- b. District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)
- c. State Cooperative Banks (StCBs)
- d. Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDS)
- e. State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDS)

Period of Loan: Up to 5 years without any moratorium in repayment of loan and payment of interest.

Rate of Interest: As per the NCDC circular for interest rate as amended from time to time.

Pattern of Funding: Loan as per requirement not exceeding 80% of the total requirement by the cooperative taking into account the other sources of finance such as NABARD, State Government, own funds, deposits, other financing institutions, etc.

STATEMENT -II

NCDC assistance for procurement of Deep-Sea Trawlers and Development Seafood Processing Infrastructure

(Rs. in crore)

<u>S. No</u> :	<u>State</u>	<u>Name of Beneficiary</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Sanction</u>		<u>Release</u>
				Total Proje ct Cost	NCDC Term Loan Sanction	NCDC Term Loan Release
1.	Maharashtra	Department of Fisheries, Government of Maharashtra for Fisheries Co-operative Societies of Maharashtra	Acquisition of 14 Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels	20.30	11.55	2.89
2.		Department of Fisheries, Government of Maharashtra for Rajmata Vikas Macchimaar Sah Sanstha, Sasoondock, Colaba, Mumbai	Setting up of Seafood Processing Unit	46.74	37.39	9.35

3.	Gujarat	Shree Mahavir Machhimaar Sahakari Mandali Limited Port Area, Mangrol Bandar, District Junagadh, Gujarat	Acquisition of 30 Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels for 30 members of Society	36.00	18.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	Govt of Kerala for implementation of Integrated Fisheries Development Project 2022-23 to be implemented by the Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (MATSYAFED), through the primary fishermen cooperative societies.	for (IFDP) of Government of Kerala	36.33	32.69	20.83
Total				139.37	99.63	33.07

Note: No such financial assistance has been provided to coastal areas of Palghar District.

EXPANSION UNDER PM-KISAN

***232. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage and quantum of financial support under the PM-KISAN scheme in line with Tamil Nadu's successful direct benefit transfer (DBT) model that ensures seamless credit to marginal farmers;

(b) whether the Government is aware that in regions like Anaicut, K.V. Kuppam, Vaniyambadi, Ambur and Gudiyatham in Vellore, several tenant and sharecropping farmers remain outside PMKISAN due to landholding norms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to include such farmers in welfare schemes; and

(d) whether the Union Government will consider replicating Tamil Nadu's "Uzhavan App" model to provide real-time weather, market and advisory data?

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

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

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured that the benefits of the scheme reach all eligible farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, as on 04.08.2025, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.90 lakh Cr to farmers in 20 installments since inception of the Scheme.

Benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. Implementation of Aadhaar based payment has ensured that the benefit of the Scheme are transferred to the Aadhaar seeded account of the beneficiary. It has replaced account based payment which were prone to data entry errors and to changes in account details due to bank mergers. These interventions under PM-KISAN ensure seamless credit of Scheme benefits to beneficiaries.

Currently, there is no proposal under consideration to expand the coverage and quantum of financial support under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme. Further, ownership of cultivable landholding remains the primary criteria to avail benefits under the Scheme.

(d): Currently, there is no proposal under consideration. However, the Government is implementing the Kisan Call Centre scheme to provide comprehensive support to farmers by addressing their inquiries and providing advisory related to various aspects such as the Package of Practices, weather updates, market advisories, and government schemes, via telephonic communication in their preferred languages. These Call Centres operate from strategic locations throughout the country, ensuring coverage across all States and Union Territories.

A dedicated common eleven-digit Toll-Free Number, 1800-180-1551, has been established for the Kisan Call Centre. This number is accessible through both mobile phones and landlines. The agents at the Kisan Call Centre, known as Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs), are equipped with relevant academic qualifications, thereby enabling them to respond effectively to farmers' queries and advise them in regional languages.

Moreover, to disseminate tailored pest management advisories for major crops, the Government launched the National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS). This initiative aims to enhance the surveillance and management of pest-related diseases in real time, utilizing a mobile application alongside a web portal designed for the benefit of farmers nationwide.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता

*233. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) के अंतर्गत फूस के छप्पर वाले घर को वित्तीय सहायता के लिए पात्र माना जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना का लाभ अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचाने के लिए टिन की चादरों से बनी कम लागत वाली छत को फूस के छप्पर के समान माने जाने पर विचार किया जाता है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को मूलभूत सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के आवासों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य के रूप में वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण करना था। भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक इस योजना को पांच और वर्षों तक जारी रखने की स्वीकृति दी है ताकि मौजूदा इकाई सहायता के अनुसार कुल 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों में सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी-2011) के अनुसार वे सभी बेघर और उन सभी परिवारों को शामिल किया गया है जो बिना कमरे वाले, एक या दो कमरे वाली कच्ची दीवार और कच्ची छत (कच्चे आवास) में रहते हैं।

एसईसीसी की “कच्चा घर” की परिभाषा के अनुसार, एक कच्चा घर वह है जिसकी दीवार की प्रमुख सामग्री घास, छप्पर, बांस, प्लास्टिक, पॉलीथीन, मिट्टी, कच्ची ईंट, लकड़ी या मोर्टार के बिना जुड़ा पत्थर हो, और जिसकी छत घास, छप्पर, बांस, लकड़ी, मिट्टी, प्लास्टिक, पॉलीथीन या हस्तनिर्मित टाइल्स की बनी हो।

हालाँकि, भारत सरकार के पूर्व अपर सचिव स्वर्गीय श्री नागेश सिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया गया था ताकि असम, त्रिपुरा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के प्रस्तावों पर पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत कच्चे आवास की परिभाषा पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए अपनी सिफ़ारिशें दी जा सकें। विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा दी गई सिफ़ारिशों के अनुसार, असम और त्रिपुरा राज्यों के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया कि “सीजीआई शीट की छत और कच्ची दीवार वाले आवास को कच्चा आवास माना जा सकता है, जबकि नमी से जल्दी क्षरण होने वाली सामग्री जैसे ‘इक्रा’ पैनल, बिना भट्टे में पकी ईंट आदि से बनी दीवार, जिसकी बाहरी सतह सीमेंट और रेत के प्लास्टर से सुरक्षित हो, को पक्की दीवार माना जा सकता है।”

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN TEXTILE SECTOR

*234. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) the current employment status in the textile and handloom sectors in the country;
- (b) the initiatives taken/ being taken to generate more jobs in these sectors;
- (c) the average monthly wage provided to the workers of these sectors; and
- (d) the details of social security measures taken by the Government to protect the textile workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): The textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment in the country, directly employing around 45 million persons including Handloom sector.

(b): In order to generate employment opportunities in the textile sector Government is implementing various schemes/programmes like SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textiles Sector) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP), National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), PM-Mega Integrated Textiles and Apparel Park (PM-MITRA) scheme, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme and others.

(c): Average monthly income depends upon various factors such as location and sector of employment/self-employment, level of competency acquired, part time or full time work etc. However, as per Annual Survey of Industry 2022-23, the average monthly wage is Rs. 13,948 in the Textiles Sector.

(d): Government of India is implementing a number of schemes for welfare of textile workers across the country to improve and enhance their social security benefits. Some of the interventions for social security of textile workers include:

Interventions for Handloom Workers: The Handloom Weavers' Welfare component under the National Handloom Development Programme provides social security to the handloom weavers/workers. Some of these measures include (i) Financial support through concessional loans, margin money assistance, credit guarantee fee support etc. (ii) Insurance cover to handloom workers and (iii) Financial Support in indigent circumstances to Awardee Weavers/ Workers above 60 years of age having annual income below Rs.1.00 lakh.

Interventions for Handicraft Workers: Under the Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare) component of National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP], some of the welfare measures for handicraft workers include (i) Support to artisans in indigent circumstances (ii) Interest Subvention and Margin Money for credit facility (iii) Aadhaar based photo identity cards to handicrafts artisans to avail the benefits of the schemes of Central /State Governments (iv) Insurance cover to Handicrafts Artisans and (v) Awareness Camp/ Chaupal/ Shivirs for benefit of handicraft workers.

Interventions for Jute Workers: National Jute Board provides assistance to the Jute Mills for improvement of working conditions of Jute Mill

workers. Educational Support/Scholarship is also being provided to girl children of the workers of Jute Mills and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Jute Diversified Product units on passing out Secondary and Higher Secondary examinations.

Further, Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides social security like Medical Benefit, Sickness etc. to the textile workers working in factories / establishments with 10 or more employees in the implemented districts notified by the Central Government, and drawing wages up to ₹21,000/- per month (₹ 25,000/- for persons with disability).

NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION IN STEEL SECTOR

***235. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

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

(a) the details of total budgetary support allocated to the Steel sector under the National Green Hydrogen Mission and the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised;

(b) the number and nature of pilot projects sanctioned under the Mission since its inception;

(c) the timeline for implementation and the details of monitoring mechanism for the pilot projects approved under the Mission especially in Jharkhand;

(d) the number of Steel plants applying for incentives under the Mission;

(e) whether any green hydrogen blending pilots have commenced production, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of industry wide targets set for emissions reduction between 2025–27?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Steel has been allocated Rs. 455 Crore for implementation of pilot projects for use of hydrogen in iron and steel sector under National Green Hydrogen Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Ministry of Steel has awarded 05 pilot projects for use of hydrogen in steel sector including one project at Bokaro in Jharkhand. These projects focus on partial substitution of natural gas with hydrogen in vertical shaft-based DRI production, and injection of hydrogen into existing blast furnaces to reduce coal and coke consumption. The completion timeline for the overall set of pilot projects is till Financial Year 2029–30. However, the project being implemented in Bokaro, Jharkhand, is scheduled for completion by October, 2026. These pilot projects are at design and engineering stages and

have not commenced production by using hydrogen based technology. MECON Ltd, a CPSE under Ministry of Steel, is the Scheme Implementing Agency and do the regular monitoring of pilot projects. Project Appraisal Committee and Steering Committee have also been constituted for periodic monitoring of the pilot projects.

(f) Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide notification No. G.S.R. 405(E) dated 23.06.2025 has given Green House Gases emission target for the year 2025-26 and 2026-27 for obligated entities of steel sector. The notification is available on MoEF&CC website at URL <https://moef.gov.in/storage/tender/1750856052.pdf>.

ZERO BUDGET NATURAL FARMING

***236. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) the data on the number of farmers and hectares of land covered under Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) along with the comparative data on input cost reduction, net income increase, and soil health improvement for farmers practicing ZBNF, State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) the details of the partnerships which have been established with State Governments, Agricultural Universities, and Civil Society Organizations for large-scale outreach of the ZBNF model and the outcomes achieved thereof;
- (c) the details of the capacity-building programs and training modules that have been introduced to educate farmers, SHGs, and extension workers;
- (d) the details of the key steps which have been taken by the Government to promote Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) across States as an alternative to input-intensive farming; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to provide direct benefit transfer (DBT) or incentives to farmers transitioning from conventional to ZBNF methods?

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

(a): The Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) on 25th November 2024 as a centrally sponsored scheme with an overall outlay of ₹2481 crore. The Mission aims to strengthen agriculture practices with scientifically backed approaches, towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. The Mission focuses on improving soil health, restoring ecosystems and reducing input cost to the farmers

The scheme envisages the formation of 15,000 natural farming clusters in 7.5 lakh Ha area covering 18.75 lakh farmers and setting up 10,000 need-based Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs) for easy availability of natural farming inputs. This will reduce the dependency on externally purchased chemical inputs. The progress of the Mission is given at **Statement**. Area cover 5.37 Lakh hectare has been initiated under natural farming.

As per the study conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (IIFSR) at 20 locations across 16 States on the fields of 484 farmers, there are several benefits of Natural Farming. This include yield enhancement through intercropping with pulses, mulching using crop residues, and use of cover crops. Increase of up to 0.25% in soil organic carbon content and reduction of up to 29% in input costs of production was observed under Natural Farming conditions. Further, study conducted by ICAR - National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (ICAR-NAARM) in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra shows that Natural Farming helped in improving farmers' income by reducing cost of cultivation, and attracting better product price. The benefit cost (B:C) ratio improved by 15 to 270% across the 3 States under natural farming.

(b): Under the Mission scientists, Farmer Master Trainers (FMTs), Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Government Officials are trained and deployed to undertake awareness generation, training, on-field demonstration and provide continuous handholding support to farmers. More than 3900 Scientists, FMTs and Government officials have been trained on Natural Farming and about 28,000 CRPs have been identified under the Mission. Till date 1,100 Natural Farming Model Farms have been developed in Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agricultural Universities and on fields of practicing natural farming farmers for the training of farmers. Also, 806 training institutions consisting of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Agricultural Universities and Local Natural Farming Institutions have been involved by States/UTs to support the implementation of the Mission.

(c): 18 Centres of Natural Farming have been identified to impart training to Scientists, FMTs and State/ District/ Block officials. Scientists and FMTs undergo 2 rounds of 4 day training each. State/ District/ Block Officials undergo 1 round of 3 day training. The training is on Principles of Natural Farming, Soil Health Management, Cropping System, Livestock integration, Exposure visit to Natural Farming fields, etc. CRPs undergo 2 rounds of 5 day training each by Scientists and FMTs at Natural Farming Model Farms. Farmers undergo 4 rounds of 1 day training per year by Scientists and FMTs at farms of practising natural farming farmers and on natural farming model farms. They are trained

on methodology of natural farming, practices of improving soil organic matter such as mulching, crop rotation, pest management, crop selection, etc. BRC entrepreneurs undergo 2 rounds of 3 day training each on principles of natural farming, preparation, storage and dosage of different natural farming bio-inputs, pest and disease management practices, roles and responsibilities of BRC, business enterprise development, etc. at designated training institutions.

(d): Annual Action Plans for NMNF have been approved for all States and funds made available.

(e): Under the Mission, there is provision for an output based incentive of ₹4000/- per acre, per year to a farmer for 2 years (upto 1 acre per farmer). The incentive support is for farmers to practice natural farming, undergo training, upkeep of livestock, preparation of natural farming inputs including purchase of mixingandstorage containers or purchase of inputs from Bio-input Resource Centers etc.

STATEMENT

Progress under National Mission on Natural Farming

S No.	State/ UT	Farmers enrolled	Soil samples collected of enrolled farmers
1	AndamanandNicobar Islands	250	123

2	Andhra Pradesh	34102	5130
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4474	4474
4	Assam	3750	1802
5	Bihar	35465	5228
6	Chhattisgarh	50565	42304
7	DadraandNagar Haveli and DamanandDiu	0	0
8	Delhi	195	0
9	Goa	1250	988
10	Gujarat	47905	862
11	Haryana	15375	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	61998	26900
13	JammuandKashmir	19125	17243
14	Jharkhand	9200	0
15	Karnataka	112665	87447
16	Kerala	6090	0
17	Ladakh	405	78
18	Madhya Pradesh	152248	9642
19	Maharashtra	201011	9276
20	Manipur	4400	1350

21	Meghalaya	9875	0
22	Mizoram	13125	12500
23	Nagaland	15125	0
24	Odisha	52350	12350
25	Puducherry	272	0
26	Punjab	5079	1550
27	Rajasthan	115000	68234
28	Tamil Nadu	7233	1919
29	Telangana	60446	51049
30	Tripura	2750	321
31	Uttar Pradesh	223293	60820
32	Uttarakhand	25000	1874
33	West Bengal	0	0
	Total	1290021	423464

SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT SECTORS

***237. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the handloom and handicraft sectors have huge potential for creating job opportunities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of schemes/projects initiated for the development of the Handloom and Handicraft sectors in rural areas over the last five years, State-wise particularly in Assam;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilized, the number of beneficiaries, especially woman under these schemes, State-wise including Assam; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to implement specific schemes for the development of Handloom and Handicraft sectors targeted towards SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): There is huge potential in handloom and handicraft sectors across the country in terms of facilitation of self-employment opportunities through implementation of various schemes for 35.22 lakh handloom workers and 29.44 lakh handicraft artisans engaged in these sectors. The details regarding State-wise number of handloom workers and handicraft artisans are given at **Statement-I.**

(b): The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for the development of handloom and handicraft sectors across the country, including rural areas and Assam:

- i. National Handloom Development Programme;
- ii. Raw Material Supply Scheme;
- iii. National Handicraft Development Programme;
- iv. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme;

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms, accessories and toolkits, design innovation, product diversification, value addition, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom and handicraft products in domestic and overseas markets, loans at concessional rates, etc.

(c): In the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Textiles in these sectors, budget is not allocated State/UT-wise. Funds to eligible handloom/handicraft agencies are released for various interventions on receipt of viable proposals as per the extant guidelines of the respective schemes. The details of funds released and utilised under these schemes across the country including Assam during the last five years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds released/utilised
2020-21	392.98
2021-22	651.86
2022-23	428.60

2023-24	465.85
2024-25	486.35

The details regarding State-wise number of beneficiaries including women weavers/artisans under schemes of Handloom and Handicraft sectors during the last five years are given at **Statement-II**.

(d): In order to encourage women/SC/ST/OBC communities, the Ministry of Textiles provides additional incentives to them to sustain and augment their business. Some of the benefits provided to women/SC/ST/OBC weavers/artisans across the country are:

- Under schemes of handloom and handicrafts sector, preference is given to programmes which have weavers/artisans from women/SC/ST/OBC category.
- There is 100% subsidy to BPL/SC/ST/Women/Transgender/Differently-abled weavers for construction of work sheds under National Handloom Development Programme.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of handlooms, handloom workers and handicraft artisans

Sl. No	State	No. of handlooms	No. of handloom workers	No. of handicraft artisans
1	Andhra Pradesh	93,375	1,77,447	65,881
2	AndamanandNicobar Islands	-	-	2,426
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99,454	94,616	9,602
4	Assam	12,48,806	12,83,881	95,244
5	Bihar	8,447	12,847	1,03,640
6	Chhattisgarh	12,743	21,503	16,256
7	Delhi	2,498	4,285	24,309
8	Goa	16	26	10,238
9	Gujarat	9,903	10,601	1,41,624
10	Haryana	11,759	25,542	42,470
11	Himachal Pradesh	15,202	13,688	27,180
12	JammuandKashmir including Ladakh	14,750	23,328	1,43,818
13	Jharkhand	8,607	22,497	87,454
14	Karnataka	24,071	54,791	40,735
15	Kerala	31,619	22,084	53,144
16	Madhya Pradesh	12,069	18,072	1,33,557
17	Maharashtra	4,354	3,509	73,028
18	Manipur	2,16,192	2,24,684	45,762
19	Meghalaya	43,220	42,774	5,170
20	Mizoram	22,875	27,540	2,815

21	Nagaland	70,089	43,484	10,790
22	Odisha	48,161	1,17,836	1,71,330
23	Puducherry	929	1,690	15,629
24	Punjab	758	969	33,889
25	Rajasthan	6,446	10,090	1,66,875
26	Sikkim	132	697	2,363
27	Tamil Nadu	2,18,748	2,43,575	65,911
28	Telangana	17,095	47,852	45,963
29	Tripura	1,66,050	1,37,639	16,833
30	Uttar Pradesh	1,24,242	1,90,957	9,78,536
31	Uttarakhand	7,368	12,561	39,610
32	West Bengal	2,83,404	6,31,447	2,72,213
Total		28,23,382	35,22,512	29,44,295

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of weavers/artisans including women under schemes of Handloom and Handicraft sectors during the last five years

Sl. No	State	Weavers benefitted	Artisan benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	85,201	17,597
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,356	2,500
3	Assam	46,120	21,163
4	Bihar	5,968	15,111
5	Chhattisgarh	7,509	4,530
6	Delhi	172	12,965
7	Goa	27	2,120
8	Gujarat	3,192	29,977
9	Haryana	3,514	7,435
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,319	15,136

11	JammuandKashmir	4,551	24,987
12	Jharkhand	5,713	9,674
13	Karnataka	25,440	12,894
14	Kerala	17,140	10,331
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,657	42,740
16	Maharashtra	4,515	18,996
17	Manipur	30,009	15,193
18	Meghalaya	494	4,426
19	Mizoram	2,617	2,350
20	Nagaland	1,073	4,730
21	Odisha	34,538	16,210
22	Puducherry	1,520	4,460
23	Punjab	567	9,310
24	Rajasthan	1,465	29,992
25	Sikkim	81	2,310
26	Tamil Nadu	1,25,463	13,806
27	Telangana	44,871	8,984
28	Tripura	1,749	16,230
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,20,818	1,04,054
30	Uttarakhand	5,302	8,315
31	West Bengal	55,964	14,531
32	All India (non-state specific)	1,060	7,263
Total		6,44,985	5,10,320

Besides, 1,810 artisans benefitted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 750 in Chandigarh, 50 in Daman and Diu and 3,264 in Ladakh.

Note: 71% of the handloom weaver population and 64% of the artisan population are women hence the maximum benefits are being given to women weavers/artisans.

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत गांवों को पहुंच मार्गों से जोड़ना

*238. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें अब तक पहुंच मार्गों में नहीं जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्थित गांवों को पहुंच मार्गों में जोड़ने के लिए कोई कार्य-योजना बनाई गई है/बनाए जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को एक बार की विशेष पहल के रूप में आरंभ किया गया था, ताकि जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार, मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ आबादी; विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, जनजातीय (अनुसूची V) क्षेत्रों और चयनित पिछड़े जिलों में 250+ आबादी; और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित ब्लॉकों [जैसाकि गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) द्वारा अधिसूचित] में 100+ आबादी वाली, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके।

पीएमजीएसवाई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, यह संपर्क राजस्व ग्रामों के स्तर पर नहीं, बल्कि बसावटों के स्तर पर प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार देशभर में कुल 1,63,339 बसावटों के लिए सड़क संपर्क कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 1,62,818 (99.7%) को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा चुका है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में, पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत 11,749 बसावटें स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार 11,748 बसावटों को सड़क से जोड़ा जा चुका है। शाहजहाँपुर जिले में, पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत 231 बसावटें स्वीकृत की गई हैं, और सभी 231 बसावटें सड़क से जोड़ी जा चुकी हैं। मंत्रालय में संसदीय क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

सरकार ने 11 सितंबर 2024 को पीएमजीएसवाई IV की शुरुआत की है ताकि उन संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके जो अपनी जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण पात्र हो गई हैं। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ आबादी वाले, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (अनुसूची V जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों/ब्लॉकों, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों) में 250+ आबादी वाले, और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों (जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा 9 राज्यों में अधिसूचित किया गया है) में 100+ आबादी वाली संपर्कविहीन बसावटें, कार्यक्रम के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल होने के लिए पात्र हैं।

इसके अलावा, पिछड़े और वंचित क्षेत्रों में समावेशी पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई IV को निम्नलिखित दो लक्षित पहलों के साथ समन्वय में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है:

i) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए): 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, आकांक्षी जिलों में 500+ आबादी और 50% या अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाली बसावटों, या 250+ श्रेणी में 50+ अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाली बसावटों को पीएमजीएसवाई IV के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

ii) प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय): पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत 500+ आबादी और 40% या अधिक अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत पात्र बसावटों की प्रारंभिक पहचान पूरी हो चुकी है, और मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप देने और उन्हें स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए गहनता से काम कर रहा है। पीएमजीएसवाई IV के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2029 तक है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, सरकार प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) को भी पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत एक समर्पित सड़क संपर्क घटक के साथ कार्यान्वित कर रही है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 8,000 किलोमीटर ग्रामीण सड़कों के कुल लक्ष्य में से, 31.07.2025 तक, विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की 2,636 बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए 6,506 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2028 तक है।

ये व्यापक पहल, विशेष रूप से पिछड़े, जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में, अंतिम छोर तक सड़क संपर्कता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता की पुष्टि करती हैं और इस

प्रकार बाजारों, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और आजीविका के अवसरों तक बेहतर पहुँच के माध्यम से ग्रामीण समुदायों को सशक्त बनाती है।

विवरण

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर 31.07.2025 तक स्वीकृत, पूर्ण तथा शेष बसावटों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल स्वीकृत बसावटें					कुल संपर्क युक्त बसावटें					जोड़े जाने वाली शेष बची बसावटें				
		1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	100 0+	50 0+	पात्र 25 0+	पात्र 10 0-24 9	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	1	6	0	0	7	1	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	213	379	642	201	1,435	213	379	632	198	1,422	0	0	10	3	13
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	49	126	466	0	641	49	125	443	0	617	0	1	23	0	24
4	असम	5,974	4,642	3,105	0	13,721	5,972	4,642	3,105	0	13,719	2	0	0	0	2
5	बिहार	11,337	14,074	4,553	1,425	31,389	11,308	14,025	4,542	1,405	31,280	29	49	11	20	109
6	छत्तीसगढ़	1,561	4,328	3,847	1,188	10,924	1,560	4,309	3,729	1,031	10,629	1	19	118	157	295
7	दादरा और नागर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर 31.07.2025 तक स्वीकृत, पूर्ण तथा शेष बसावटों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल स्वीकृत बसावटें					कुल संपर्क युक्त बसावटें					जोड़े जाने वाली शेष बची बसावटें				
		1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	100 0+	50 0+	पात्र 25 0+	पात्र 10 0-249	कुल
9	गुजरात	402	1,792	854	0	3,048	402	1,792	854	0	3,048	0	0	0	0	0
10	हरियाणा	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	197	815	1,549	0	2,561	198	814	1,543	0	2,555	0	1	6	0	6
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	517	846	777	0	2,140	516	844	772	0	2,132	1	2	5	0	8
13	झारखंड	1,924	3,439	4,173	1,397	10,933	1,924	3,439	4,173	1,417	10,953	0	0	0	0	0
14	कर्नाटक	151	130	15	0	296	151	130	15	0	296	0	0	0	0	0
15	केरल	110	294	0	0	404	109	293	0	0	402	1	1	0	0	2
16	मध्य प्रदेश	5,622	9,480	2,408	12	17,522	5,622	9,480	2,408	12	17,522	0	0	0	0	0
17	महाराष्ट्र	159	759	428	74	1,420	159	758	426	74	1,417	0	1	2	0	3
18	मणिपुर	80	210	362	0	652	80	209	333	0	622	0	1	29	0	30
19	मेघालय	8	121	472	0	601	8	121	457	0	586	0	0	15	0	15
20	मिजोरम	30	103	98	0	231	30	103	98	0	231	0	0	0	0	0
21	नागालैंड	24	40	45	0	109	24	40	43	0	107	0	0	2	0	2

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर 31.07.2025 तक स्वीकृत, पूर्ण तथा शेष बसावटों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल स्वीकृत बसावटें					कुल संपर्क युक्त बसावटें					जोड़े जाने वाली शेष बची बसावटें				
		1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	1000 +	500+	पात्र 2 50+	पात्र 100-249	कुल	100 0+	50 0+	पात्र 25 0+	पात्र 10 0-249	कुल
22	ओडिशा	3,677	6,508	5,128	1,688	17,001	3,677	6,508	5,124	1,685	16,994	0	0	4	3	7
23	पंजाब	94	295	0	0	389	94	295	0	0	389	0	0	0	0	0
24	राजस्थान	1,525	7,316	7,123	0	15,964	1,531	7,317	7,123	0	15,971	0	0	0	0	0
25	सिक्किम	14	133	203	0	350	14	133	203	0	350	0	0	0	0	0
26	तमिल नाडु	555	1,430	0	0	1,985	555	1,430	0	0	1,985	0	0	0	0	0
27	त्रिपुरा	166	629	1,210	0	2,005	165	623	1,191	0	1,979	1	6	19	0	26
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,817	5,793	139	0	11,749	5,816	5,793	139	0	11,748	1	0	0	0	1
29	उत्तराखंड	130	586	1,148	0	1,864	130	586	1,144	0	1,860	0	0	4	0	4
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,117	4,602	2,359	150	13,228	6,117	4,602	2,359	150	13,228	0	0	0	0	0
31	तेलंगाणा	142	249	204	109	704	142	249	204	108	703	0	0	0	1	1
32	लद्दाख	4	15	46	0	65	4	15	45	0	64	0	0	1	0	1
कुल		46,600	69,141	41,354	6,244	1,63,339	46,571	69,062	41,105	6,080	1,62,818	29	79	249	164	521

पशु कल्याण संगठन

*239. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पशु कल्याण संगठनों (एडब्ल्यूओ) की मान्यता से संबंधित प्रक्रिया और देश में ऐसे सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संगठनों की सूची क्या है;

(ख) विगत पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान पशु कल्याण बोर्ड की विभिन्न अनुदान सहायता योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता से संबंधित दर्ज शिकायतों का ब्यौरा और उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा सरकार द्वारा उनके संबंध में विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यवार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में, पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों/अभियानों का ब्यौरा और उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड (AWBI) के पास पशु कल्याण संगठनों (AWO) को प्रत्यायन देने संबंधी कोई प्रणाली नहीं है। हालाँकि, एडब्ल्यूबीआई गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों और धारा 8 की कंपनियों सहित उन एडब्ल्यूओ को मान्यता देता है, जो आमतौर पर संबंधित राज्य कानूनों, जैसे सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, न्यास अधिनियम, कंपनी अधिनियम या गौशाला अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत होती हैं। वर्ष 2022 से, एडब्ल्यूबीआई द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसे संगठनों को नीति

आयोग के दर्पण (DARPAN) पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण करके एक विशिष्ट पहचान संख्या (UIN) प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है और उन्हें कम-से-कम तीन वर्षों से पशु कल्याण कार्यकलापों में सक्रिय रूप से संलग्न होना चाहिए। इस प्रक्रिया को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, एडब्ल्यूबीआई ने एक ऑनलाइन आवेदन पोर्टल (www.awbi.gov.in) तैयार किया है जिसके माध्यम से पात्र संगठन अपने आवेदन जमा कर सकते हैं।

इसकी शुरुआत से अब तक, देश भर में गौशालाओं सहित कुल 3,587 पशु कल्याण संगठनों को मान्यता दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें से 945 दर्पण पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हैं। मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठनों की सूची भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है। https://awbi.gov.in/uploads/documents/175388176646Update%20Recognition%20list%20dt.%2010.07.2025_compressed.pdf.

(ख) पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गईं:

(i) **नियमित और गोपशु बचाव अनुदान:** मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठनों (AWO) को पशु आश्रयों के रखरखाव, पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल, आहार और चारे आदि के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार नियमित अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई। संबंधित प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (FIR) प्रस्तुत करने पर, अवैध दुलाई से बचाए गए पशुओं की देखभाल के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की गई। मुकदमा लंबित होने पर, इस प्रकार बचाए गए पशुओं के लिए अधिकतम दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अनुदान स्वीकार्य था।

(ii) **पशुओं के लिए आश्रय आवास योजना:** मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठनों और पशु क्रूरता निवारण सोसायटी (SPCA) को चारदीवारी, आश्रय गृह, पानी की टंकियों, जल निकासी

व्यवस्थाओं, आंतरिक औषधालयों के निर्माण, चिकित्सा उपकरणों की खरीद और आकस्मिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई। आवेदक संगठन के अनिवार्य 10% अंशदान को छोड़कर, अधिकतम 22.50 लाख रुपए का अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है।

(iii) **संकटग्रस्त पशुओं के लिए एंबुलेंस सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी योजना:** मान्यता प्राप्त एडब्ल्यूओ को संकटग्रस्त पशुओं के बचाव और आपातकालीन उपचार के लिए एम्बुलेंस के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु उपयुक्त वाहनों की खरीद और उनमें बदलाव करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई। इस योजना में लागत का 90% वहन किया गया, जिसमें वाहन के लिए 3.50 लाख रुपए और उपकरण व फिटिंग के लिए 1.00 लाख रुपए तक की अनुदान सहायता शामिल थी।

(iv) **आवारा कुत्तों के जन्म नियंत्रण और टीकाकरण करने संबंधी योजना:** इस योजना के अंतर्गत, मान्यता प्राप्त एडब्ल्यूओ को आवारा कुत्तों की नसबंदी और टीकाकरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई। योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, एक कुत्ते के लिए 445 रुपए तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(v) **प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान पशुओं को सहायता देने संबंधी योजना:** बाढ़, सूखा और भूकंप जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित पशुओं को तत्काल राहत प्रदान करने के लिए एडब्ल्यूओ, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों और स्थानीय निकायों को सहायता प्रदान की गई। इस सहायता में चारा, आश्रय, चिकित्सा और अन्य आवश्यक राहत उपाय शामिल थे।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूबीआई द्वारा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपए में)

योजना	वर्ष 2020-21	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25
नियमित अनुदान	130	199	445	408	39.98
पशु जन्म नियंत्रण	2.12	-	-	-	-
एम्बुलेंस	49.41	48.56	48.65	-	-
प्राकृतिक आपदा	2.0	-	5.0	-	-
आश्रय अनुदान	150	150	70.03	42.22	30.24
कुल	333.53	397.56	568.68	450.22	70.22

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संशोधित और अशोधित किया गया है, जिन्हें वर्ष 2025-26 से भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नानुसार लागू किया जाएगा:

- (i) वृद्ध, संकटग्रस्त, बेघर, घायल और बीमार पशुओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान हेतु पशु आश्रय योजना, जिसके लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, पशु क्रूरता निवारण सोसायटी (SPCA) को बड़े और छोटे पशु आश्रय गृहों की स्थापना के लिए 27 लाख रुपए और 15 लाख रुपए तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।
- (ii) पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल और बचाए गए पशुओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना: पशुओं की क्षमता के आधार पर गोशालाओं, पिंजरापोलों, एसपीसीए, यूएलबी या सरकारी संस्थानों को उनके द्वारा आश्रय प्राप्त पशुओं की पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल और अवैध

परिवहन और वध से पशुओं को बचाने के लिए 25000 रुपए से 10 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।

(iii) **आवारा कुत्तों के जन्म नियंत्रण और टीकाकरण करने संबंधी योजना:** पशु जन्म नियंत्रण नियम, 2023 के अनुसार पशु जन्म नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए राज्य पशुपालन एजेंसियों (SPCA) और स्थानीय निकायों को प्रति कुत्ते 800 रुपए और बिल्लियों के लिए 600 रुपए तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, इस योजना में पशु जन्म नियंत्रण नियम, 2023 के अनुसार कुत्तों की नसबंदी करने में रुचि रखने वाले राज्य पशुपालन विभागों के सरकारी पशु चिकित्सा औषधालयों को पशु जन्म नियंत्रण इकाई में अपग्रेड करने के लिए 2.0 करोड़ रुपए तक की सहायता की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ग) पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता के निवारण का विषय भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची (सूची III) के अंतर्गत आता है। भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता के दोषी पाए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर दंड लगाने के लिए समर्थकारी प्रावधान निहित हैं। यद्यपि पशु क्रूरता की शिकायतों का समाधान मुख्य रूप से स्थानीय प्रशासन और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत आने वाले कानून प्रवर्तन प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है, तथापि भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड (AWBI) भी इसमें सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता है।

देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर, एडब्ल्यूबीआई ऐसे मामलों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, जिलाधिकारियों, कलेक्टरों और पुलिस अधीक्षकों को मौजूदा कानूनों के तहत आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु अग्रेषित करता है।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों में, एडब्ल्यूबीआई ने कुल 4,939 शिकायतों को कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के पास भेजा है। प्राप्त शिकायतों और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का वर्षवार विवरण एडब्ल्यूबीआई की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

<https://awbi.gov.in/Cruelty>

जहां तक छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का प्रश्न है, पिछले पांच वर्षों में एडब्ल्यूबीआई द्वारा 20 शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड (AWBI) ने जन जागरूकता बढ़ाने और पशु कल्याण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनेक पहलें शुरू की हैं। इन प्रयासों में 15 जागरूकता एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना तथा पशु कल्याण संबंधी चिंताओं पर 35 परामर्शियां तथा परिपत्र जारी करना शामिल है।

इस वर्ष से, केंद्र सरकार ने पशुपालन और पशु कल्याण माह की शुरुआत की है, जो प्रतिवर्ष 14 जनवरी से 13 फरवरी तक मनाया जाएगा। वर्तमान वर्ष में, इस अभियान को 13 मार्च तक बढ़ा दिया गया। इस दौरान विभाग और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनेक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। इनमें एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का वेबिनार, 672 स्वास्थ्य जाँच शिविर, 641 बांझपन शिविर, 598 जागरूकता शिविर और गोष्ठियाँ, 408 टीकाकरण शिविर, 118 कार्यशालाएँ, गौशालाओं के लिए 126 कार्यक्रम, स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में 100 प्रतियोगिताएँ, 38 बछड़ा-बछियाँ रैलियाँ, 35 पशुधन मेले, 30 दुग्ध प्रतियोगिताएँ या शुद्ध नस्ल प्रतियोगिताएँ, 16 ऑनलाइन वेबिनार, 9 रेडियो और टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम तथा 495 अन्य आउटरीच कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

एडब्ल्यूबीआई विभिन्न शैक्षिक और जागरूकता पहलों के माध्यम से पशु कल्याण को लगातार बढ़ावा दे रहा है। यह राज्य सरकारों और पशु कल्याण संगठनों (AWO) के साथ मिलकर सेमिनार, कार्यशालाएँ और अभियान आयोजित करता है। बोर्ड ने पशु कल्याण कानूनों और पशु आबादी के प्रबंधन संबंधी हैंडबुक प्रकाशित की हैं तथा यह सामुदायिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने और प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए मानद पशु कल्याण प्रतिनिधि, कॉलोनी एनिमल केयरटेकर, गौशाला कर्मियों और पुलिस अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है।

राज्य जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्डों के साथ नियमित बैठकें पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सहायता करती हैं। पशु कल्याण के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट योगदान को मान्यता देने के लिए, एडब्ल्यूबीआई राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मान, जैसे प्राणि मित्र और जीव दया पुरस्कार, भी प्रदान करता है।

राष्ट्रीय श्रीअन्न (मिलेट) बोर्ड की स्थापना

***240. श्री गणेश सिंह:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का श्रीअन्न (मिलेट) के उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, विपणन और निर्यात के लिए संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक पृथक राष्ट्रीय श्रीअन्न (मिलेट) बोर्ड की स्थापना का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बोर्ड की संभावित संरचना, इसका कार्यक्षेत्र, वित्तपोषण तंत्र और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), स्टार्टअप और महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों के साथ समन्वय हेतु रूपरेखा क्या होगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास श्रीअन्न (मिलेट) के वर्तमान उत्पादन, खपत और निर्यात के संबंध में कोई आधिकारिक आँकड़े हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भारत को श्रीअन्न (मिलेट) के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर एक अग्रणी देश बनाने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालिक कार्यनीति बनाई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने मिलेट (श्री अन्न) के संवर्धन हेतु कई पहल की हैं। वर्तमान में, अलग से एक राष्ट्रीय मिलेट बोर्ड की स्थापना हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, देश में मिलेट उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) जैसे अपने कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से मिलेट किसानों का व्यापक रूप से प्रोत्साहन और समर्थन करता है।

(ग): वर्ष 2024-25 (तृतीय अग्रिम अनुमान, डीईएस, डीएफडब्ल्यू) के दौरान, देश में मिलेट (श्री अन्न) का समग्र उत्पादन 180.15 लाख टन हुआ है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान विभिन्न मिलेट्स के फसल-वार क्षेत्र, उत्पादन और उपज का ब्यौरा **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, भारत ने 1.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन मिलेट का निर्यात किया है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान मिलेट के अंतर्गत फसल-वार निर्यात का ब्यौरा **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): भारत को मिलेट के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर अग्रणी बनाने हेतु, भारत सरकार ने मिलेट की घरेलू और वैश्विक मांग सृजित करने के लिए एक सक्रिय बहु-हितधारक सहभागिता दृष्टिकोण(एप्रोच) अपनाया है, जो जलवायु अनुकूल पोषक-अनाजों के उत्पादन, इसके उपभोग और ब्रांडिंग आदि को बढ़ाने की कार्यनीतियों पर बल देता है। इसका कार्यान्वयन केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, किसानों, स्टार्ट-अप्स, निर्यातकों, खुदरा व्यवसायों, होटलों, भारतीय दूतावासों आदि को शामिल करते हुए किया जाता है। 70 से अधिक देशों का समर्थन प्राप्त भारत के

एक प्रस्ताव के अनुसरण में यूनाइटेड नेशन जनरल एसेम्बली मार्च, 2021 में अपने 75वें सत्र के दौरान वर्ष 2023 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष घोषित किया। पूरे वर्ष आयोजित इस उत्सव द्वारा श्री अन्न के सेवन से पोषण और स्वास्थ्य लाभ के विषय में जानकारी दी गई तथा प्रतिकूल एवं बदलती जलवायु परिस्थितियों में मिलेट की खेती की उपयुक्तता के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ी जिससे किसान लाभान्वित हुए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय श्री अन्न अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएमआर), हैदराबाद को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों, अनुसंधान और तकनीकों को साझा करने के लिए वैश्विक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र घोषित किया गया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर मिलेट पर अनुसंधान सहयोग और जन जागरूकता को मजबूत करने के लिए, जी20 प्रेसीडेंसी के दौरान एक नई पहल, "मिलेट और अन्य प्राचीन अनाज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान पहल (महर्षि)" को अपनाया गया।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) देश में मिलेट (श्री अन्न) के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के तहत पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न) उप-मिशन को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एनएफएसएनएम-पोषक अनाज के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किसानों को फसल उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों तथा फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रदर्शनों, प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन और वितरण, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व और कीट प्रबंधन उपायों, फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण, कार्यक्रमों/कार्यशालाओं आदि के आयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; तथा एजेंसियों द्वारा राज्यों के माध्यम से बीजों के नई जारी किस्मों/हाईब्रिडों के बीज मिनीकिट भी वितरित किए जा रहे हैं।

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान मिलेट का क्षेत्र, उत्पादन और उपज का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	फसल	क्षेत्र (लाख हे. में)	उत्पादन (लाख टन में)	उपज (किग्रा/हेक्टेयर)
1	ज्वार	39.84	48.80	1225
2	बाजरा	72.10	108.63	1507
3	रागी	12.29	18.34	1492
4	स्मॉल मिलेट	4.42	4.38	992
कुल मिलेट		128.65	180.15	1400

*स्रोत: तीसरा अग्रिम अनुमान, डीईएस, डीएफडब्ल्यू

विवरण- II

2024-25 के दौरान भारत से मिलेट के निर्यात का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	फसल	मात्रा (लाख मीट्रिक टन)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	ज्वार	0.38	155.07
2	बाजरा	0.56	192.71
3	रागी	0.19	65.45
4	स्मॉल मिलेट	0.09	89.12
कुल मिलेट		1.21	502.35

*स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएस

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2531 to 2760

भारत मार्ट

2531. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) भारत मार्ट का अनुमानित समापन वर्ष और पूर्ण परिचालन की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस बाज़ार का उद्देश्य संयुक्त अरब अमीरात से परे मध्य पूर्व, अफ्रीका और यूरेशिया जैसे क्षेत्रों को भी सेवाएँ प्रदान करना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन बाज़ारों तक पहुँचने के लिए क्या कार्यनीतियाँ अपनाई जा रही हैं; और

(घ) भारतीय व्यापारियों, निर्यातकों और निर्माताओं को भारत मार्ट द्वारा प्रदान किए गए मुक्त क्षेत्र और मुख्य भूमि के लाभों का पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की योजना बनाई जा रही है या लागू की जा रही है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत मार्ट की परिकल्पना एक ऐसे बाज़ार के रूप में की गई है जो भारतीय व्यापारियों, निर्यातकों और निर्माताओं को मध्य पूर्व, अफ्रीका और यूरेशिया के बाज़ारों तक पहुँच प्रदान करता है, जिसमें भारत सरकार द्वारा चिन्हित प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र जैसे बस्त्र, इंजीनियरिंग सामान, फार्मा, कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य आदि शामिल हैं। भारत मार्ट के निर्माण के शीघ्र ही शुरू होने की प्रत्याक्षा है। भारत मार्ट, जेबेल अली फ्री जोन (जेएफजेडए) में स्थित है जो जेबेल अली पोर्ट और अल मक्तूम हवाई अड्डे के निकट है, जो क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक गंतव्यों तक बहुविध पहुँच प्रदान करता है। भारत मार्ट का रणनीतिक स्थान जीसीसी, अफ्रीका और यूरेशिया तक लागत-कुशल पहुँच को सुगम

बनाएगा। भारत मार्ट को भारत-यूआई सीईपीए लाभों और व्यापार माँग विश्लेषणों के आधार पर प्राथमिकता वाले उच्च-संभावित निर्यात क्षेत्रों के साथ जोड़ा गया है। इनमें वस्त्र एवं परिधान, कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुएँ, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हस्तशिल्प के साथ-साथ ऑटोमोटिव घटक एवं मशीनरी क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, जो खाड़ी सहयोग परिषद (जीसीसी) और अफ्रीका के बाजारों के साथ मजबूती से जुड़े हुए हैं। निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदें, भारतीय निर्यात संगठनों का महासंघ और प्रमुख भारतीय उद्योग निकाय, डीपी वर्ल्ड के सहयोग से, भारतीय निर्यातकों और निर्माताओं के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं, जिसका लक्ष्य संबंधित व्यवसायों को आकर्षित करना और भारत मार्ट के भीतर स्केलेबल उद्योग क्लस्टर बनाना है। भारत मार्ट शोरूम और वेयरहाउसिंग स्थान प्रदान करेगा, जो विभिन्न व्यावसायिक आकारों और परिचालन मॉडलों को समायोजित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जिसमें डिस्प्ले-संचालित खुदरा स्थानों से लेकर बैक-एंड पूर्ति और हल्के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

FOREIGNERS SETTLED IN AUROVILLE, PUDUCHERRY

2532. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a number of foreigners have settled in Auroville Township near Puducherry, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether all of them are holding valid Visa to reside in India, if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether any of them applied for Citizenship of India and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Foreigners visiting Auroville enter into India on X-2 Visa. As on 18.07.2025, 1571 foreigners from different countries are residing in Auroville as residents.

(b): Foreigners enter on a valid and appropriate visa to visit Auroville and anyone found over-staying or violating visa norms are proceeded as per rules on the subject.

(c): A total of 8 citizenship applications from Puducherry have been granted Indian citizenship, 15 citizenship applications from Puducherry are pending, and 5 citizenship applications from Puducherry has been rejected.

E-VISA SYSTEM

2533. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether reforms are being considered for the e-visa system to simplify the application process, expand its reach to more countries and reduce processing time to attract a larger number of international tourists and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any plans for visa fee waivers or special visa categories for specific tourist groups to further incentivize international travel to India and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): India has a robust visa regime in place to enable lawful inward movement of foreigners including foreign tourists, professionals and skilled workforce, business persons, students etc. Government has taken a number of initiatives over the last few years to liberalize, streamline and simplify visa regime with a view to facilitate the legitimate foreign travelers while simultaneously ramping up the technological infrastructure to enhance internal security.

One significant step taken to liberalize and simplify the Indian Visa regime, especially the tourist visa regime, is the introduction of the e-Visa facility. This facility, with Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA), which was introduced in November, 2014 for nationals of 43 countries, is presently available to nationals of 172 countries for entry through 32 designated international airports and 06 major seaports. E-Visa is presently available under 13 sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Ayush Visa, e-Ayush Attendant Visa, e-Student Visa, e-Student X Visa, e-Transit Visa, e-Mountaineering Visa, e-Film Visa and e-Entry (X-1) Visa.

Processing of e-visa is totally on the online platform. A foreigner can apply for e-visa from anywhere. Introduction of e-visa has helped in providing

hassle-free entry to foreigners into India for legitimate purposes like tourism, business and medical purposes etc.

A 30 days with double entry e-tourist Visa with visa fee of US \$25 was launched in 2019. To encourage off-season (April - June) tourists, visa fee of US \$25 was reduced to US \$10 during this lean period.

Liberalization and simplification of the e-visa regime, including the visa fee waivers or special visa categories for any specific tourist groups, is an ongoing process which is done after taking into consideration the issues of security, inbound tourism and investments, bi-lateral relations, on reciprocity-basis etc.'

BUDGET ALLOCATION TO DARE

2534. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) the details of budget allocation and actual expenditure for the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) in the Union Budget over the past ten years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the budget allocation for DARE remaining marginal, despite the critical need for research and development in the agricultural sector;

(c) the reasons for the limited adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and advanced technologies in agriculture, despite challenges such as unpredictable weather, labour shortages, and crop diseases;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any independent assessments to measure the impact of AI and technological interventions on agricultural output and farmers' income, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of measures implemented by the Government to ensure that technological advancements in agriculture are accessible and affordable to small and marginal farmers across the country?

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

(a) and (b): The budget allocation and expenditure of DARE is as under:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	5586.00	5572.90
2016-17	6238.00	5995.21
2017-18	6992.00	6989.92
2018-19	7952.73	7943.59
2019-20	7846.17	7844.98
2020-21	7762.38	7685.52
2021-22	8513.62	8439.94

2022-23	8658.89	8578.17
2023-24	9876.60	9804.39
2024-25	10156.35	10091.23

The budget allocation of Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has increased during last 10 years (year to year basis) except during the period affected by COVID-19 Pandemic.

(c): Farmers in India are adopting advanced technologies such as drones, precision farming, and automated irrigation and fertigation systems. Both the public and private sectors along with AgriTech startups are playing a vital role in accelerating the adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other advanced technologies in agriculture. In this direction, some initiatives of government are given below:

- Kisan-e-Mitra and an AI-powered chatbot, to assist farmers with queries about PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN) and is evolving to assist with other government program.
- ICAR has established a Virtual Centre of Excellence on AI in Agriculture, and developing mobile applications such as AI-DISC (for crop disease identification) and AI-DISHA (for livestock disease diagnosis).

- National Pest Surveillance System for tracking the loss of produce due to climate change.
- AI based analytics using field photographs for crop health assessment and crop monitoring using satellite, weather and soil moisture datasets. This tool supports 61 crops and over 400 pests combinations, and currently used by over 10,000 extension workers.

(d): A study conducted by ICAR-NIAP, New Delhi, titled '*Harvesting Benefits of Drone Technology in Agriculture*' during Kharif 2024 in Uttar Pradesh, reported a yield increase of 4.1% in paddy and 1.6% in sugarcane. Additionally, the labour cost of spraying using drones was found to be 31.4% lower compared to conventional methods.

(e): The Government has launched key initiatives to ensure technology accessibility for small and marginal farmers. Some of the schemes/initiatives by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are:

(i) Digital Agriculture Mission, which deploys AI, big data, geospatial analytics, block chain and digital platforms for enhanced crop monitoring, soil profiling, real-time weather forecasts, and decision support.

(ii) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), provision of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) under SMAM, and support for the 'Drone Didi' and 'Kisan Drones'.

(iii) Promotion of Affordable Farm Machinery through various schemes, the Government promotes the manufacture and distribution of low-cost, efficient farm implements suitable for small land holdings. Subsidies are provided to farmers and entrepreneurs for purchasing such equipment.

(iv) Capacity buildings and human resource development through a network of 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), wherein technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development are executed. The KVKs also provide inputs support of advanced technologies through production and supply of quality seeds, planting materials, fingerlings, improved animal and poultry germplasm.

AUDIT OF MGNREGS

2535. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has not conducted Performance Audit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last ten years, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to conduct a Performance Audit of MGNREGS, and if so, the timeline for its initiation and completion;

- (c) whether the Government conducted any internal assessments regarding the implementation, effectiveness, and impact of MGNREGS in States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government constituted any committee to assess the impact of MGNREGS performance, including fund utilization, job creation, wage disbursement and others during the last ten years, if so, the details of the committee report and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b): It is stated that performance audit is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to assess the outcome of the implementation of the scheme.

The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) under the Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) has been conducting Risk-Based Internal Audits of MGNREGS implementation in states since FY 2013-14. These audits are carried out at the district level and are designed to assess risk areas based on likelihood and impact. They evaluate the robustness of internal controls, procedural compliance, fund flows, and other operational aspects to suggest for strengthening of scheme governance. Risk Based Internal audits of Mahatma

Gandhi NREGS have been conducted in 225 districts of 30 states/UTs since 2013-14.

In addition to this, Social Audit is conducted by the Gram Sabha as mandated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 in order to ensure transparency and accountability in scheme implementation. To institutionalize a robust framework, the Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG), notified the Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 detailing the methodology, principles, and standards for audits. Further, a Task Force has been constituted jointly by MoRD and C&AG in June 2015, whose recommendations led to formulation of Auditing Standards for Social Audit for effective and community-driven audits.

(c) and (d): NITI Aayog had conducted an Evaluation Study of six Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in financial year 2019-20. The study focused on the effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of these schemes, including the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, to gauge their overall contribution to the national rural economy. Some of the findings of this study are as below:

1. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has significantly enhanced livelihood security for rural households, acting as a crucial social safety net that protects them against economic and agricultural shocks.

2. A significant reduction has been observed in distress and seasonal migration due to the availability of work opportunities within villages through the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.
3. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has contributed to the creation of durable community assets and rural infrastructure, which in turn support sustainable livelihoods and improve living conditions.
4. The scheme has fostered environmental sustainability by creating "green jobs" that contribute to ecosystem protection, climate change mitigation, and adaptation.

Further, Amarjeet Sinha Committee was constituted in 2021 to examine various factors affecting demand for wage employment in the rural sector in different parts of country and to study/analyze the trends of expenditure across States under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS along with reasons for inter-state variations with specific focus on governance issues. The report of the Committee has since been received and some of the recommendations have been identified for appropriate action.

In addition to this, Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog also has recently taken up an Evaluation Study of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi in States/UTs through various fora viz., Mid-Term Review,

Labour Budget meetings, Labour Budget Revision meetings, Programme Review meetings. Central Employment Guarantee Council and State Employment Guarantee Councils periodically monitor implementation of the programme. Technical Cells have also been constituted at various level in the States to regularly monitor the progress of works.

साइबर सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता

2536. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर में साइबर अपराध की तेजी से बढ़ती घटनाओं के मद्देनजर आम नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार साइबर अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य पुलिस बलों और साइबर सेल इकाइयों को साइबर सुरक्षा नीति, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, संसाधन और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना चला रही है; और

(ग) बैंकिंग/सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म/डिजिटल ऐप के माध्यम से बढ़ते साइबर अपराधों के मद्देनजर आम लोगों को साइबर सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं और इनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) से (ग): भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर

अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।
- ii. महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलने और उन पर आगे कार्रवाई से जुड़े कार्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संबंधित विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।
- iii. वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, अब तक 17.82 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 5,489 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन

दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।

- iv. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।
- v. अभी तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 9.42 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2,63,348 आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।
- vi. आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करने, क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने आदि के लिए नियमित रूप से 'स्टेट कनेक्ट', 'थाना कनेक्ट' और सहकर्मी शिक्षण सत्र आयोजित कर रहा है।
- vii. समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इससे 12,987 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी, 1,51,984 लिंकेज और 70,584 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

- viii. गैरकानूनी कार्य करने के लिए उपयोग की जा रही किसी भी जानकारी, डेटा या संचार लिंक को हटाने या अक्षम करने की सुविधा के लिए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के तहत उपयुक्त सरकार या उसकी एजेंसी द्वारा आईटी मध्यस्थों को नोटिस भेजने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए 'सहयोग' पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है।
- ix. राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र की पुलिस के जांच अधिकारियों (आईओ) को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर साइबर फॉरेंसिक में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, आई4सी के एक भाग के रूप में नई दिल्ली में अत्याधुनिक 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच)' स्थापित की गई है। अभी तक, साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित लगभग 12,460 मामलों की जाँच में मदद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच) ने राज्यों/ संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।
- x. साइबर अपराध की जांच, फॉरेंसिक, अभियोजन आदि के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से पुलिस अधिकारियों/न्यायिक अधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु आई4सी के तहत 'साइट्रेन' पोर्टल नामक "वृहत ओपन ऑनलाइन कोर्स (एमओओसी)" प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया गया है। इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के 1,05,796 से अधिक पुलिस अधिकारियों का पंजीकरण किया गया है और 82,704 से अधिक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।
- xi. गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को उनके क्षमता निर्माण, जैसे कि साइबर फॉरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने, कनिष्ठ साइबर परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति करने और विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के कार्मिकों, लोक अभियोजकों एवं न्यायिक अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 'महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम

(सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी)' योजना के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है। 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में साइबर फॉरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू की गई हैं तथा विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के 24,600 से अधिक कार्मिकों, न्यायिक अधिकारियों और अभियोजकों को साइबर अपराध संबंधी जागरूकता, जांच, फॉरेंसिक आदि में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

- xii. केंद्र सरकार और दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) ने एक ऐसी प्रणाली तैयार की है, जिसके तहत ऐसी फर्जी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉलों की पहचान की जा सकेगी और उन्हें ब्लॉक किया जा सकेगा, जिनमें भारतीय मोबाइल नंबर प्रदर्शित होता है और जो भारत से आती हुई प्रतीत होती हैं।
- xiii. केंद्र सरकार ने मोबाइल ग्राहकों को सशक्त बनाने, उनकी सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने और सरकार की नागरिक केंद्रित पहलों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए संचार साथी पोर्टल (www.sancharsaathi.gov.in) शुरू किया है। पोर्टल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, नागरिकों को संदिग्ध धोखाधड़ी संचार की रिपोर्ट करने, उनके नाम पर जारी मोबाइल कनेक्शन को जानने और डिस्कनेक्शन के लिए मोबाइल कनेक्शन की रिपोर्ट करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है जो या तो आवश्यक नहीं हैं या उनके द्वारा नहीं लिए गए हैं, ब्लॉकिंग और ट्रेसिंग के लिए चोरी / खोए हुए मोबाइल हैंडसेट की रिपोर्ट करता है, मोबाइल हैंडसेट की वास्तविकता की जांच करता है, भारतीय टेलीफोन नंबर के साथ प्राप्त आने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉल को कॉलिंग लाइन पहचान के रूप में रिपोर्ट करता है।
- xiv. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम के लिए दूरसंचार दुरुपयोग से संबंधित जानकारी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ साझा करने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन डिजिटल इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म (डीआईपी) शुरू किया है।
- xv. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, शामिल हैं: -

- 1) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के एपिसोड के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
- 2) दिनांक 28.10.2024 को डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा एक विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।
- 3) कॉलर ट्यून अभियान: आई4सी ने दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) के साथ मिलकर साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 तथा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 19.12.2024 से कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया है। कॉलर ट्यून को दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किया गया। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण बजाए गए, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यप्रणालियां, जैसे डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी लोन ऐप, फर्जी सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, आदि शामिल थे।
- 4) केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान और दिनांक 27.10.2024 को कनॉट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में राहगिरी समारोह में भागीदारी शामिल है।
- 5) केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में

विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

COMPASSIONATE APPOINTMENTS IN LAKSHADWEEP

2537. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several cases of compassionate appointments in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep have been pending since 2018;
- (b) if so, the number of such pending cases and the reasons for the inordinate delay in processing and approving these appointments;
- (c) whether the delay has caused undue hardship to the families of deceased government employees who are awaiting employment on compassionate grounds;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take immediate steps to expedite the processing of these cases and ensure timely appointments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the timeline by which the pending cases are expected to be resolved?

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

(a) to (e): The Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration has informed that the appointments on compassionate grounds are considered by them, as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), subject to availability of vacancies.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP

2538. SHRI S VENKATESAN:

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government regarding the inordinate delay in National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to 60% of the students belonging to SC/ST;

(b) if so, the reasons for an inordinate delay in clearing NOS, State-wise;

(c) the measures are taken to safeguard the interest of the students belonging to oppressed sections whose study is hindered;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide scholarships to all promising young candidates selected under the National Overseas Scholarship for 2025–26, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the details and number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans who have availed benefits under the NOS scheme since 2019, along with details of the financial assistance disbursed and utilized, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to revise or enhance the annual maintenance allowance, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the Government is not in a state to provide funds for evaluating the scheme during the financial year (2026-2027) and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Provisional Award Letters have been issued to all the 106 candidates who have been selected in the first round of the Selection Year

2025–26 under the National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SCs etc.

The State/UT-wise details of candidates provisionally selected for selection year

2025-26 under the Scheme is at **Statement-I**.

(e): State/UT-wise and category-wise details of beneficiaries and financial assistance disbursed since 2019 is at **Statement-II**.

(f) and (g): The NOS Scheme has been approved for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Review of the Schemes which also covers components of financial assistance, follows a laid down procedure.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise details of candidates provisionally selected for selection year 2025-26 under the Scheme:

S. No.	State/UT	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	5
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	2
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0
9	Delhi	7
10	Goa	0
11	Gujarat	9
12	Haryana	12

13	Himachal Pradesh	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0
15	Jharkhand	0
16	Karnataka	7
17	Kerala	4
18	Ladakh	0
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11
21	Maharashtra	12
22	Manipur	1
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	0
25	Nagaland	0
26	Odisha	2
27	Puducherry	0
28	Punjab	6
29	Rajasthan	2
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1
32	Telangana	3
33	Tripura	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	9
35	Uttarakhand	2
36	West Bengal	2
	Total	106

23	Odisha	1	1.27	2	1.38	2	2.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Punjab	0	0.00	1	0.00	4	0.00	5	0.00	1	0.00	6	1.20
25	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.81	0	2.91	0	2.25	0	0.70	2	4.26
26	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.90	0	0.00	1	0.42	1	0.46
27	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Tamil Nadu	2	0.35	5	6.04	7	4.97	3	1.05	4	3.41	4	2.38
29	Telangana	1	0.31	3	1.43	2	1.42	1	1.18	1	0.39	4	1.97
30	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.31	2	0.58	9	5.23	7	3.16	6	2.41	9	7.04
32	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	1.15	1	1.28	0	0.00	2	1.00
33	West Bengal	1	0.88	5	5.31	2	1.80	1	0.48	0	0.00	4	2.63
Total		41	22.63	71	50.17	98	37.33	98	50.86	114	73.80	79	54.92
The total amount mentioned above represents the amount sanctioned in respect of the beneficiaries.													

CONNECTIVITY OF ROADS TO SC AND ST AREAS

2539. ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- the number of villages in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh, connected with all-weather roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as on March 31, 2025, district-wise;
- the total budget allocated, expenditure incurred and unutilized for PMGSY projects since 2020, district-wise including Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh;
- the measures taken to ensure road connectivity to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) dominated villages in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh;

- (d) the list of approved and pending road projects along with the expected timelines for completion of the pending projects in the Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the average time taken to complete PMGSY road works in Jaunpur and the manner in which it compares to national average?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched as a one-time special intervention to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations having 500+ population in plain areas; 250+ in Special Category States/UTs, Desert Areas, Tribal (Schedule V) Areas and selected Backward Districts; and 100+ in critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected blocks [as notified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)] in rural areas, as per Census 2001.

As per PMGSY guidelines, unit of connectivity is habitation and not the revenue villages. As on 31st July 2025, a total of 1,63,339 habitations have been sanctioned across the country for all-weather road connectivity under PMGSY-I, of which 1,62,818 habitations, amounting to 99.7%, have already been connected. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 11,749 habitations were sanctioned under the scheme, and connectivity has been successfully provided to 11,748 of them. Specifically, in the Jaunpur district, all 230 sanctioned habitations have

been fully connected, reflecting a 100% achievement rate in that region. District-wise details of habitations connected in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The funds under PMGSY are released to the State as a whole and not district wise. The release of funds to the State for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State and depends, inter-alia, on works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent funds available with the State, and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down as per the programme guidelines.

The details of fund released to the State of Uttar Pradesh and expenditure incurred since 2020 till date is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Release	Expenditure
2020-21	123.90	440.19
2021-22	1418.55	2,074.26
2022-23	2068.57	3,267.32
2023-24	2679.63	3,791.65
2024-25	1968.6	2,704.11
2025-26 (till 31.07.2025)	0.00*	225.00

****State has sufficient unspent balance from the previous releases.***

District-wise details of expenditure incurred in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Jaunpur District is given as in **Statement-II**.

(c): The Government has launched PMGSY IV on 11th September 2024 for providing road connectivity to unconnected habitations which have become eligible due to their population increase. Unconnected habitations having 500+ population in plain areas; 250+ in NE and Hill States/UTs, Special Category Areas (Schedule V Tribal Areas, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert Areas); and 100+ in LWE-affected areas (as notified by MHA in 9 States), as per Census 2011, are eligible for coverage under PMGSY as per population norms of the programme.

Further, the PMGSY IV is being implemented in convergence with two targeted initiatives for ensuring inclusive access in backward and marginalised areas, viz.

- i. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA): Habitations with 500+ population and 50% or more ST population, or habitations with 50+ ST population in the 250+ category in Aspirational Districts, as per Census 2011, are given priority under PMGSY IV.
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY): Habitations with 500+ population and 40% or more SC population are given priority under PMGSY-IV.

The preliminary identification of eligible habitations under PMGSY-IV has been completed, and the Ministry is working closely with State

Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, to finalise and sanction proposals accordingly. The timeline for implementation of PMGSY IV is till March, 2029.

In addition to the above, the Government is also implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), with a dedicated road connectivity component under PMGSY. Out of a total target of 8,000 km of rural roads under the programme; 6,506 km of road length has been sanctioned as on 31-7-2025, for providing connectivity to 2,636 habitations of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The timeline for implementation of the programme is till March, 2028.

These comprehensive initiatives will ensure last-mile connectivity, especially in backwards, tribal, and SC-dominated regions.

(d): As reported by the State, no works are pending in the Jaunpur District under PMGSY. Since the inception of PMGSY, 341 road works of 1194 Km were sanctioned under all verticals/ interventions of PMGSY, and all the works have been completed.

(e): All the projects under PMGSY-I and II have been completed in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including projects of the Jaunpur District. The timeline for the completion of ongoing projects under PMGSY-III is March 2026.

As per the programme guidelines, the timeline for completion of road work is 12 working months from the date of issue of the work order. However, where a package comprises more than one roadwork, the total time given for

completion of the package is 18 calendar months. Similarly, a period of 21-24 months has been allowed for completion of bridge works exceeding 25 meters in length, depending on site conditions.

As reported by the State, the average time taken to complete PMGSY road works in Jaunpur District under PMGSY-III is 18 months.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of Habitations connected in the State of Uttar Pradesh																
		Total Sanctioned Habitations					Total Connected Habitations					Balance Habitations to be Connected				
Sr. No.	District Name	1000+	500+	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	1000+	500+	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	1000+	500+	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total
1	Agra	110	185	0	0	295	110	185	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0
2	Aligarh	69	79	0	0	148	69	79	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0
3	Prayagraj	110	69	0	0	179	110	69	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0
4	Ambedkarnagar	85	71	6	0	162	85	71	6	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
5	Auraiya	32	88	0	0	120	32	88	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
6	Azamgarh	188	100	0	0	288	188	100	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
7	Badaun	156	113	0	0	269	156	113	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
8	Baghpat	15	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
9	Bahraich	71	125	0	0	196	71	125	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0
10	Ballia	29	18	0	0	47	28	18	0	0	46	1	0	0	0	1
11	Balrampur	34	65	0	0	99	34	65	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
12	Banda	63	61	0	0	124	63	61	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0
13	Barabanki	83	187	0	0	270	83	187	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0
14	Bareilly	169	77	0	0	246	169	77	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0
15	Basti	91	171	0	0	262	91	171	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0
16	Bijnor	27	48	0	0	75	27	48	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
17	Bulandshahr	43	14	0	0	57	43	14	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
18	Chandauli	63	47	26	0	136	63	47	26	0	136	0	0	0	0	0
19	Chitrakoot	24	42	0	0	66	24	42	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
20	Deoria	64	19	0	0	83	64	19	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
21	Etah	36	82	0	0	118	36	82	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
22	Etawah	44	101	0	0	145	44	101	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0
23	Ayodhya	23	126	0	0	149	23	126	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0
24	Farrukhabad	116	75	0	0	191	116	75	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
25	Fatehpur	170	131	0	0	301	170	131	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	0
26	Firozabad	111	70	0	0	181	111	70	0	0	181	0	0	0	0	0

27	G.B. Nagar	32	15	0	0	47	32	15	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
28	Ghaziabad	23	3	0	0	26	23	3	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghazipur	142	47	0	0	189	142	47	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0
30	Gonda	68	73	0	0	141	68	73	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
31	Gorakhpur	88	82	0	0	170	88	82	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
32	Hamirpur	53	22	0	0	75	53	22	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
33	Hardoi	80	220	0	0	300	80	220	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
34	Hathras	39	79	0	0	118	39	79	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
35	J.B.F.Nagar	67	52	0	0	119	67	52	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0
36	Jalaun	90	26	0	0	116	90	26	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0
37	Jaunpur	187	43	0	0	230	187	43	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
38	Jhansi	38	76	0	0	114	38	76	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0
39	Kannauj	82	107	0	0	189	82	107	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0
40	Kanpur Dehat	110	119	0	0	229	110	119	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
41	Kanpur Nagar	90	80	0	0	170	90	80	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
42	Kaushambi	46	49	0	0	95	46	49	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
43	Kushinagar	89	110	0	0	199	89	110	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0
44	Lakhimpur-Kherii	133	196	1	0	330	133	196	1	0	330	0	0	0	0	0
45	Lalitpur	40	54	0	0	94	40	54	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
46	Lucknow	34	136	0	0	170	34	136	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
47	Maharajganj	87	47	0	0	134	87	47	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0
48	Mahoba	43	39	0	0	82	43	39	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0
49	Mainpuri	50	102	0	0	152	50	102	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0
50	Mathura	59	66	0	0	125	59	66	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0
51	Mau	92	61	0	0	153	92	61	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0
52	Meerut	71	7	0	0	78	71	7	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
53	Mirzapur	25	44	74	0	143	25	44	74	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
54	Moradabad	112	4	0	0	116	112	4	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0
55	Muzaffarnagar	102	25	0	0	127	102	25	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0
56	Pilibhit	58	100	0	0	158	58	100	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0
57	Pratapgarh	184	124	2	0	310	184	124	2	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
58	Rae Bareli	70	170	0	0	240	70	170	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
59	Rampur	78	89	0	0	167	78	89	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
60	S.K. Nagar	43	66	2	0	111	43	66	2	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
61	S.R. Nagar(Bhadohi)	46	38	0	0	84	46	38	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
62	Saharanpur	67	23	0	0	90	67	23	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
63	Shahjahanpur	133	105	0	0	238	133	105	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0
64	Shrawasti	77	70	0	0	147	77	70	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0
65	Siddharathnagar	95	65	0	0	160	95	65	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0
66	Sitapur	92	191	0	0	283	92	191	0	0	283	0	0	0	0	0
67	Sonebhadra	51	51	28	0	130	51	51	28	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
68	Sultanpur	108	189	0	0	297	108	189	0	0	297	0	0	0	0	0
69	Unnao	92	150	0	0	242	92	150	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
70	Varanasi	98	59	0	0	157	98	59	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0
71	Hapur	19	3	0	0	22	19	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
72	Sambhal	219	8	0	0	227	219	8	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	0
73	Shamli	3	15	0	0	18	3	15	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0

74	Kasganj	39	51	0	0	90	39	51	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
75	Amethi	47	78	0	0	125	47	78	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5,817	5,793	139	0	11,749	5,816	5,793	139	0	11,748	1	0	0	0	1

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of expenditure incurred including Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh (Rs. in Lakhs)								
Sl.No.	Name of District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Agra	-	214.11	5,397.62	15,289.39	2,819.45	1,072.15	24,792.72
2	Aligarh	861.20	3,737.36	7,164.92	4,725.85	1,584.99	18.14	18,092.46
3	Allahabad	901.40	9,586.61	9,009.96	6,389.25	6,535.42	1,451.49	33,874.13
4	Ambedkarnagar	202.72	5,185.87	2,310.78	1,766.42	2,083.66	-	11,549.45
5	Amethi	223.84	1,498.47	5,549.93	8,391.23	5,458.32	870.74	21,992.53
6	Auraiya	100.21	845.17	1,106.59	337.85	838.84	-	3,228.66
7	Azamgarh	66.76	6,268.42	4,408.96	4,917.60	15,950.62	1,127.30	32,739.66
8	Badaun	663.18	3,044.18	3,268.90	1,503.69	229.34	-	8,709.29
9	Baghpat	-	1,216.11	1,322.40	297.37	117.12	-	2,953.00
10	Bahraich	968.61	4,364.36	7,301.78	11,283.00	3,722.72	20.51	27,660.98
11	Ballia	820.51	3,675.79	2,588.48	1,772.92	4,136.39	291.98	13,286.07
12	Balrampur	681.81	988.97	1,556.32	3,065.57	7,617.12	1,752.26	15,662.05
13	Banda	506.49	795.84	2,609.75	5,502.32	3,064.14	663.70	13,142.24
14	Barabanki	492.37	3,694.04	4,986.77	13,698.08	12,884.85	2,005.60	37,761.71
15	Bareilly	578.40	4,937.37	10,327.53	4,729.75	2,318.41	444.42	23,335.88
16	Basti	818.52	2,898.32	5,217.63	4,061.00	2,726.34	-	15,721.81
17	Bijnor	292.52	4,436.21	2,249.83	809.52	-	-	7,788.08
18	Bulandshahr	341.55	3,470.35	3,441.23	3,592.96	4,737.42	646.25	16,229.76
19	Chandauli	686.12	3,123.82	2,790.24	714.32	690.41	46.04	8,050.95
20	Chitrakoot	540.00	1,073.40	2,294.79	776.07	871.52	-	5,555.78
21	Deoria	461.77	2,875.72	3,463.30	2,742.14	19,196.46	2,470.33	31,209.72
22	Etah	660.11	3,302.45	6,174.03	2,271.16	167.97	20.55	12,596.27
23	Etawah	903.93	1,389.63	2,998.33	4,852.31	777.11	0.01	10,921.32
24	Faizabad	1,073.78	405.17	5,598.07	5,985.20	4,540.69	101.33	17,704.24

25	Farrukhabad	411.60	3,760.61	2,402.94	3,552.66	2,092.40	7.88	12,228.09
26	Fatehpur	732.18	1,664.11	3,071.44	8,607.98	9,508.90	662.40	24,247.01
27	Firozabad	1.08	1,284.64	3,842.93	3,710.34	1,434.33	488.17	10,761.49
28	G.B. Nagar	305.59	1,041.68	235.41	-	-	-	1,582.68
29	Ghaziabad	401.64	1,167.74	1,878.25	143.15	65.37	-	3,656.15
30	Ghazipur	925.12	4,758.97	7,390.74	3,887.18	5,470.60	1,022.99	23,455.60
31	Gonda	319.15	6,047.73	6,652.57	14,889.77	6,208.47	-	34,117.69
32	Gorakhpur	494.71	3,200.99	2,579.85	1,936.40	6,289.05	277.03	14,778.03
33	Hamirpur	614.46	972.68	4,576.23	2,747.41	457.73	-	9,368.51
34	Hapur	440.77	1,134.20	2,688.04	1,624.18	401.18	-	6,288.37
35	Hardoi	248.50	3,647.17	10,561.30	11,764.25	5,788.07	476.32	32,485.61
36	Hathras	-	673.77	4,907.18	4,864.63	1,307.38	-	11,752.96
37	J.B.F.Nagar	384.36	1,307.98	1,401.80	530.95	534.38	109.43	4,268.90
38	Jalaun	238.27	1,054.83	3,069.33	1,606.78	765.61	40.29	6,775.11
39	Jaunpur	648.92	7,351.13	6,651.36	5,248.71	3,632.73	303.31	23,836.16
40	Jhansi	582.10	1,320.08	4,264.92	3,942.05	2,695.18	460.76	13,265.09
41	Kannauj	307.46	1,364.13	3,070.38	3,706.01	707.14	-	9,155.12
42	Kanpur Dehat	1,057.19	266.99	2,118.94	5,284.38	2,785.55	1,250.00	12,763.05
43	Kanpur Nagar	363.00	1,473.45	3,337.63	4,544.83	3,117.63	272.01	13,108.55
44	KanshiramNagar	185.13	110.64	1,200.85	2,334.39	625.40	135.37	4,591.78
45	Kaushambi	17.00	2,571.61	3,894.71	9,234.62	2,872.77	501.42	19,092.13
46	Kushinagar	392.87	5,199.81	6,318.46	9,028.19	7,266.45	603.16	28,808.94
47	Lakhimpur-Kheril	1,026.09	982.11	7,243.97	11,546.51	9,739.72	40.33	30,578.73
48	Lalitpur	743.57	1,624.38	2,617.59	2,936.20	2,771.81	46.08	10,739.63
49	Lucknow	739.74	1,084.72	1,024.81	4,834.29	3,278.74	163.20	11,125.50
50	Maharajganj	509.08	3,754.65	9,284.46	5,741.46	1,672.63	65.35	21,027.63
51	Mahoba	11.63	1,074.88	1,329.49	1,029.53	2,632.92	643.37	6,721.82
52	Mainpuri	103.74	1,727.14	1,333.97	101.39	-	-	3,266.24
53	Mathura	673.68	1,954.49	3,538.30	9,590.93	2,145.07	77.12	17,979.59
54	Mau	484.96	536.86	1,668.26	5,187.70	7,385.24	1,055.46	16,318.48
55	Meerut	507.35	2,518.60	3,267.44	2,639.17	614.87	0.01	9,547.44
56	Mirzapur	308.02	1,579.41	1,482.33	2,271.19	4,100.91	329.01	10,070.87
57	Moradabad	514.63	3,489.93	2,395.75	962.01	239.14	-	7,601.46

58	Muzaffarnagar	-	3,304.77	5,029.10	3,760.50	1,065.88	44.86	13,205.11
59	Pilibhit	353.83	4,304.78	3,659.14	3,809.11	1,521.26	134.60	13,782.72
60	Pratapgarh	578.24	6,222.02	12,514.26	11,775.88	6,558.70	426.46	38,075.56
61	Rae Bareli	219.02	3,541.01	5,525.47	10,991.21	10,199.31	832.87	31,308.89
62	Rampur	430.03	2,384.72	3,251.12	1,842.10	209.63	-	8,117.60
63	S.K. Nagar	466.64	2,130.29	3,372.72	4,940.22	1,691.49	100.16	12,701.52
64	S.R. Nagar	343.27	1,155.45	1,089.04	279.26	-	1,860.19	4,727.21
65	Saharanpur	399.26	2,816.44	5,660.75	3,541.43	1,467.40	25.93	13,911.21
66	Sambhal	473.13	2,817.84	4,820.49	2,418.41	118.22	52.30	10,700.39
67	Shahjahanpur	645.51	7,801.47	9,215.70	4,154.42	1,860.46	175.46	23,853.02
68	Shamli	1.23	2,217.46	3,909.66	2,303.92	602.86	20.87	9,056.00
69	Shravasti	874.28	2,036.55	1,782.24	2,525.82	761.07	-	7,979.96
70	Siddharathnagar	588.23	1,205.73	2,955.01	8,388.18	8,926.51	2,573.62	24,637.28
71	Sitapur	969.45	558.10	19,564.86	17,229.38	8,529.18	1,155.56	48,006.53
72	Sonebhadra	8,965.97	8,127.80	7,882.84	8,530.60	7,912.14	984.53	42,403.88
73	Sultanpur	360.72	3,251.58	3,070.90	2,586.52	7,917.23	415.69	17,602.64
74	Unnao	514.55	7,800.27	7,816.73	17,885.43	8,191.53	209.57	42,418.08
75	Varanasi	296.58	1,019.90	1,093.14	677.91	203.04	-	3,290.57
	Total	44022.33	207431.03	326659.94	367153.51	269423.59	31058.94	1245716.34

PROGRAMMES FOR NT AND SNT

2540. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any targeted schemes or programs for nomadic and seminomadic tribes such as Raika, Banjara or Gadolia Lohar communities in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes implemented during the last five years, including support for housing, livelihood and education;

(c) whether community-based asset creation or skill training has been integrated into these schemes; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries identified and assisted in Rajasthan under such schemes, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities is implementing a Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) for the Development and Welfare of Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities from the financial year 2021-2022 including Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities such as Raika, Banjara or Gadolia Lohar Communities in Rajasthan. The Scheme provides support for:

(i) Educational Empowerment: By giving them financial assistance for free coaching which will enable them getting admission in good institutes/employment in public and private sector

(ii) Health: Ayushman Cards are being distributed among DNT communities

(iii) Livelihoods: SHGs have been formed in DNT communities clusters to enable them improve their economic condition

(iv) Land and Housing: Facilitates to provide houses to DNT communities under PMAY-G/PMAY-U, other government schemes.

(c): One of the objectives of the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) is to take initiatives to save their traditional art and facilitate their marketing linkages under livelihood component. This is facilitated through self help groups in order to boost their livelihood opportunities.

(d): Livelihood Component of SEED is being implemented in 20 districts of Rajasthan. Under free coaching component, 23 DNT communities students have been given free coaching and under livelihood component, 799 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed so far, which benefited 10,104 beneficiaries. The district wise details of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and beneficiaries therein under livelihood component and Beneficiaries under the Free Coaching component of SEED scheme in the State of Rajasthan are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT**District-wise list of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Beneficiaries in Free Coaching in Rajasthan State**

S. No.	Name of Districts	SHGs formed so far under livelihood component	Number of Beneficiaries under Livelihood component	No. of Beneficiaries in Free Coaching
1	Bharatpur	52	820	--
2	Chittorgarh	55	712	02
3	Dausa	59	874	--
4	Dholpur	24	382	--
5	Jaipur	56	848	--
6	Karauli	60	780	--
7	Alwar	46	584	--
8	Kotpotli-Behror	23	236	--
9	Deeg	37	444	--
10	Khairtal-Tijara	18	216	--
11	Sawai Madhopur	20	228	--
12	Barmer	98	1176	--
13	Jodhpur	39	468	--
14	Jaisalmer	42	456	--
15	Bikaner	50	575	04
16	Baltora	22	264	--
17	Jalore	30	275	--
18	Phalodi	30	310	--
19	Pali	23	276	--

20	Udaipur	15	180	02
21	Tonk	--	--	06
22	Sri Ganganagar	--	--	02
23	Hanumangarh	--	--	05
24	Churu	--	--	01
25	Sikar	--	--	01
	Total	799	10104	23

CTMVs AND MILK VILLAGES

2541. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

(a) whether any projects aiming to foster self-reliance and livelihood generation through agriculture and dairy farming amongst tribal population have been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress and status of Cluster Tribal Model Villages (CTMVs) and Milk Villages initiatives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to foster self-reliance and livelihood generation through agriculture and dairy farming for all farmers including tribal community, the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying is implementing following schemes across the country:

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines with the following major components:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme is being implemented to enhance artificial insemination coverage in districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination Coverage;

(ii) Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology and sex sorted semen is being implemented for rapid genetic upgradation of bovine population;

(iii) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep and

- (iv) Under the component of establishment of breed multiplication farm, 50% capital subsidy made available to entrepreneurs for increasing availability of high genetic merit animals.
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:
 - (i) Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations.
 - (ii) Component "B" of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.
- (iii) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.

(iv) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.

(v) National Livestock Mission (NLM): to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and fodder by providing the incentivization to the individual, FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure.

(vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP): to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) Government of India, is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for the welfare of

farmers in the country. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices and digital agriculture. The list of schemes providing subsidies and other benefits to farmers implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) across the country is at **Statement.**

(c) As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs till 2020-21, there was a scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)/ Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) in which funds were provided for the development of clusters that is pockets of villages with the concentration of tribals of about 50% or more within a total population of 5000 or more in such area. However, the said scheme got revamped into Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarash Gram Yojna (PMAAGY) in 2021-22 wherein the concept of clusters of villages was changed into the development of Adarsh grams.

Further, under the NPDD scheme, provision has been made for providing financial assistance to State Cooperative Dairy Federation/District Cooperative Milk Unions for setting up of dairy cooperative societies in milk potential villages in the country.

STATEMENT

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
7. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
9. Namo Drone Didi
10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
13. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
15. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)

- 17.Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- 18.Agroforestry
- 19.Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
- 20.Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- 21.National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
- 22.Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
- 23.Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- 24.National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
- 25.National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
- 26.Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
- 27.Digital Agriculture Mission
- 28.National Bamboo Mission

PRODUCTION OF PARAQUAT

2542. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) the details of the annual production of Paraquat and the number of manufacturing units, classified, State-wise especially in AP;
- (b) the details of Paraquat usage in the country over the last five years, year and State-wise, especially in AP;
- (c) the details of the list of crops approved for usage of Paraquat by the Government in a State-wise, especially in AP;
- (d) the details of the total sales of Paraquat in the last five years, year and company-wise (private and public);
- (e) whether the Government has reviewed the safety, environmental and health impacts of Paraquat use, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the amount and value of Paraquat imports during the last five years, including source countries, year-wise; and
- (g) whether there is any proposal to regulate, restrict or ban Paraquat due to its reported toxicity and fatalities, if so, the details thereof alongwith regulatory steps or alternatives under consideration?

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

(a) to (g): Registration Committee (RC) constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides for use in the country after ensuring the efficacy and safety to prevent risk to human beings or animals and for matters connected therewith. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) periodically reviews the continued use of pesticides either on the basis of report received from the State Governments, suo moto or reports about the pesticides that are banned or restricted in other countries due to toxic concerns or potential harm to human health or the environment.

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

At present, License for manufacturing of Paraquat is issued to 1503 manufacturing units in the country and out of which 35 are situated in State of Andhra Pradesh. The details of manufacturing units in the State of Andhra Pradesh are enclosed at **Statement-I**. The details of Paraquat usage in the country during 2019-20 to 2023-24 in the country is enclosed at **Statement-II**,

the details of Crops approved for usage of Paraquat is enclosed at **Statement-III** and imports of Paraquat from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are placed at **Statement-IV**. However, details of annual production and sales of Paraquat are not maintained at the Ministry level.

STATEMENT-I

The Details of manufacturing units of Paraquat in the state of Andhra

Pradesh:

S.N.	List of Manufacturing units of Paraquat Dichloride in Andhra Pradesh
1	Vasishta Pesticides Pvt Ltd
2	M/s Snochem India
3	Deacons Bio Product Private Limited
4	M/s APL Agro Chemicals
5	M/s Adonis Crop Sciences Private Limited
6	PNR Industries
7	N G Fertilizers and Chemicals Pvt Ltd
8	Omkar Fertilisers Pvt.Ltd.
9	Avento Agro Chemicals
10	Prevents Chem India Private Limited
11	Star Crop Agrochemicals
12	Krysta Crop Solutions Private Limited

13	Elaine Crop Care India Private Limited
14	SMR Agro Nutrients Private Limited
15	Asian Crop Care
16	Sovereign Agri Industries
17	M/s. Jhass Agro Industries
18	Hindustan Agro Insecticides
19	Exce Fine Chemicals
20	Miracle Crop Science
21	Hi Tech Pharma
22	Gautami Chemicals and Pesticides private Limited
23	Idhyah Agri Crop Sciences Pvt. Limited
24	Kissan Agri Technology
25	M/s Kemicides Crop Protection Company
26	Devatha Agrofarms LLP
27	Bhairav Agri Science Private Limited
28	Agrovero Crop Science Private Limited
29	M/s Vasishta Pesticides Pvt Ltd
30	M/s Southern Pest Control
31	M/S S.L Industries
32	BHL Rasayan Udyog India Pvt. Limited
33	Terra Chemicals Co.

34	Kissan Bio Formulations
35	Lotus Biotech

STATEMENT-II

The Details of Paraquat usage in the country during 2019-20 to 2023-24:

Pesticides	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Paraquat Dichloride (Consumption in metric tons)	113.18	74.49	104.97	97.69	105.06

STATEMENT-III

The Details of the list of crops approved for usage of Paraquat:

S. No.	Name of Crops
1	Tea
2	Potato
3	Cotton
4	Rubber
5	Coffee
6	Rice
7	Wheat

8	Maize
9	Grapes
10	Apple
11	Aquatic Weed Control, Water ways Canals, Ponds Etc.

STATEMENT-IV

The Details of Paraquat imports during 2019-20 to 2023-24:

Pesticides	Group	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Paraquat Dichloride (Import in Metric Tonne)	Herbicides	8598	14436	15272	20786	Not available

ग्रामीण आबादी का प्रवासन

2543. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या रोजगार प्रवासन का एक प्रमुख कारण है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बेहतर आजीविका की तलाश में ग्रामीण आबादी के शहरों की ओर पलायन को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार किस प्रकार ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा दे रही है और पलायन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान तथा ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए उनके मूल स्थानों पर बेहतर रोज़गार के अवसर सुनिश्चित करने हेतु लोगों को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं कि ग्रामीण युवा अपने गाँवों में ही रह सकें और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान दे सकें और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भीड़भाड़ कम हो सके,

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपाय पलायन को रोकने में सहायक रहे हैं; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (च): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन अक्सर बेहतर रोज़गार और आजीविका के अवसरों की तलाश में होता है। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए, सरकार ने ग्रामीण लोगों का शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन रोकने हेतु एक बहुआयामी रणनीति अपनाई है। इसमें बेहतर बुनियादी ढाँचागत सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना, क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए संसाधनों का समान वितरण, रोज़गार सृजन, कौशल विकास, उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देना, भूमि सुधार, साक्षरता बढ़ाना और वित्तीय सहायता एवं ऋण सुविधाओं तक आसान पहुँच प्रदान करना आदि शामिल हैं।

जहां तक ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का सवाल है, यह महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज़गार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना), प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन

(डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयूजीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) और प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) जैसी विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएं देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए लागू कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य गरीबी उन्मूलन और देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों के जीवन स्तर में समग्र सुधार लाना है, इसके लिए आजीविका के अवसरों को मजबूत करना, न्यूनतम गारंटीकृत रोजगार प्रदान करना, स्व-रोजगार को बढ़ावा देना, युवाओं को विभिन्न उपयोगी व्यवसायों और उद्यमिता कौशलों में कुशल बनाना, बुनियादी ढाँचे का विकास और सामाजिक सहायता प्रदान करना शामिल है। प्रवासन को कम करने में सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालने वाली कुछ योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं: -

- i. मनरेगा योजना एक मांग-आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रम है जो देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक परिवार जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के इच्छुक हैं को प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम 100 दिनों का गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करके परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा को बढ़ाती है। यह योजना ग्रामीण परिवारों को उस समय तात्कालिक विकल्प के रूप में आजीविका सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराती है जब बेहतर रोजगार का कोई अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (31.07.2025 तक) में, कुल 3.95 करोड़ परिवारों ने रोजगार प्राप्त किया है और इस योजना के तहत कुल 112.55 करोड़ श्रम दिवस सृजित किए गए हैं।
- ii. प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) 1 अप्रैल 2016 से लागू है और इसका लक्ष्य 2029 तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ 4.95 करोड़ पक्के आवासों के निर्माण के समग्र लक्ष्य के साथ पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। पीएमएवाई-जी के

तहत, इकाई सहायता के अलावा आवास के निर्माण के लिए मनरेगा योजना के तहत 90/95 श्रम-दिवस अकुशल मजदूरी का प्रावधान है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत एक आवास के निर्माण से लगभग 201 श्रम-दिवस का प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार उत्पन्न होता है, जिसमें 56 कुशल, 34 अर्ध-कुशल और 111 अकुशल श्रम-दिवस शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 3 लाख (लगभग) ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों को प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित किया जा चुका है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, आवास के निर्माण के लिए निर्माण सामग्री के उत्पादन और उनके परिवहन के माध्यम से अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार भी उत्पन्न होता है।

- iii. पीएमजीएसवाई का उद्देश्य पात्र असम्बद्ध बस्तियों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करना है, जिससे स्थानीय और निकटवर्ती शहरी केंद्रों में बाजारों और रोजगार के अवसरों तक बेहतर पहुंच संभव हो सके, दैनिक आवागमन संभव हो सके, इससे स्थायी प्रवास में कमी, कृषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा और समग्र ग्रामीण समृद्धि में वृद्धि हो सके और साथ ही गरीबी उन्मूलन, स्वरोजगार सृजन और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान हो सके।
- iv. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों की आजीविका में सुधार लाने और इन परिवारों को उनके सामाजिक एवं वित्तीय समावेशन हेतु संगठित करने के लिए डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एससचजी) में संगठित करना और उन्हें आर्थिक गतिविधियों में तब तक निरंतर सहयोग और पोषण प्रदान करना है जब तक कि उनकी आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि न हो जाए और वे गरीबी से बाहर न आ जाएँ। 30 जून, 2025 तक, यह मिशन 28 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर) के 745 जिलों

- के 7145 ब्लॉकों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कुल मिलाकर, 10.05 करोड़ महिलाओं को 90.90 लाख एससचजी में संगठित किया गया है।
- v. यह मंत्रालय देश में गरीबी उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को लाभकारी रोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में दो योजनाओं, डीडीयूजीकेवाई और आरएसईटीआई, का भी कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत लगभग 70 स्वीकृत पाठ्यक्रम हैं जिनके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण युवाओं को आवश्यक कौशल प्रदान किया जा सकता है।
 - vi. डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई का उद्देश्य देश में वर्षा आधारित और बंजर भूमि का विकास करना है जिससे कृषि गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा मिले। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई-2 के अंतर्गत, 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक, 1.3 लाख जल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण/जीर्णोधार किया गया है, 1.90 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सुरक्षात्मक सिंचाई के अंतर्गत लाया गया है, 13.42 लाख किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाया गया है और 189.96 लाख श्रम दिवस सृजित किए गए हैं।

इनके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने व्यक्तियों को सशक्त बनाने और उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जैसे, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), स्टार्टअप इंडिया, पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना आदि कई स्व-रोजगार योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। ये पहले लोगों को आत्मनिर्भर बनने में मदद करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता, कौशल प्रशिक्षण और उद्यमिता के अवसर प्रदान करती हैं।

ये सभी उपाय लोगों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने, अपने निवास स्थान के निकट आजीविका कमाने और अपने जीवन स्तर सुधारने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं और इस प्रकार ग्रामीण आबादी के शहरों की ओर पलायन को रोकने में सहायक होते हैं।

START-UPS REGISTERED IN JHANSI

2544. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote startup registration and ease of doing business in smaller cities like Jhansi; and
- (b) if so, the number of startups and MSMEs registered in Jhansi and the support provided to them during the last three years?

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

- (a): The Government is taking various steps to promote startup registration and ease of doing business across the country, including for districts and cities such as Jhansi.

The application process for startup recognition under the Startup India initiative has been streamlined and made entirely digital through an interactive Startup India portal and the National Single Window System

(NSWS) making the same accessible from any part of the country. The documentation process for recognition is simplified with self-certification. Recognition handbook and tutorials have also been developed and uploaded on Startup India portal for ease of navigating recognition process. To promote startup recognition and to handhold entrepreneurs, workshops are held across States/UTs with support of State/UT nodal agencies for startups, and regional stakeholders such as incubators.

To amplify these measures at the grassroots, the Government is also implementing programs such as States' Startup Ranking exercise and National Startup Awards which promote and encourage recognition of startups from across the country including from non-metros.

Initiatives such as Startup India Yatra create awareness about the startup ecosystem, and support entrepreneurs particularly in non-metro regions. The Government also facilitates large-scale ecosystem-led events (such as Startup Mahakumbh) that bring together stakeholders from across the country and encourage recognition of startups.

These efforts are complemented with extensive social media outreach and offline support mechanisms (such as call centre) assisting and promoting startup recognition.

The Government has taken various measures for ease of doing business. Specifically, through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, the Government has decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. DPIIT has also undertaken an analysis of various criminal provisions (including both major and minor offences) across multiple acts under the Jan Vishwas 2.0 initiative. Measures under the ease of doing business initiative also include Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the Business-Ready assessment, Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens, and promoting the adoption of Single Window Systems (SWS) across States and UTs.

Specifically for the startup ecosystem, the Government has taken more than 60 measures to enhance ease of doing business, raising capital and reducing compliance burden. These measures include profit linked deductions under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act 1961, relaxation in compliances, carry-forward of losses, fast-track approval process for in-bound mergers, faster-exit provisions, relaxation in public procurement, etc.

- (b): A total of 129 entities from Jhansi district in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been recognised as startups in the last three financial years (viz. FY

2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25) by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Startup India initiative.

Under Startup India initiative, specifically in the district of Jhansi, supported incubators under the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) have approved funds of Rs. 40 lakh to 3 startups in the last three said financial years. Also, startups from Jhansi have participated in Startup Mahakumbh.

As per inputs from the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), a total of 89,205 enterprises are registered under Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) from Jhansi district in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the last three financial years (viz. FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25).

Specifically in Jhansi, 9,797 guarantees worth Rs. 670 crore have been extended to MSEs in the last three said financial years under the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Also, 49 programmes have been conducted and 2,664 beneficiaries have been supported specifically in Jhansi under Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) in the last three said financial years. Also, loans worth Rs. 4.38 crore have been sanctioned for 469 beneficiaries from Jhansi under PM Vishwakarma Scheme.

PROMOTION OF AGROFORESTRY

2545. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government is actively promoting agroforestry as a means to improve farm incomes and strengthen environmental conservation, particularly in terms of soil health, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity;

(b) if so, the details of the national and State-level schemes that are currently operational in Punjab, including their objectives and scope, the assistance and incentives (financial or technical) provided to farmers, the total area (in hectares) under agroforestry in Punjab so far, and the agency or authority responsible for implementation and monitoring;

(c) the target for expansion of agroforestry under these schemes in Punjab over the next five years, including estimated increases in farmer income and environmental benefits; and

(d) the details of any collaborations with technology partners to support seed quality, pest management, and real-time growth tracking of agroforestry plantations in Punjab?

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

(a): To promote agroforestry, Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Agroforestry under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) since 2023-24. Before this, Agroforestry was promoted under Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) from 2016-17 to 2021-22 in the country, including the state of Punjab. Agroforestry enhances agroecology, improves soil organic carbon and has high carbon sequestration potential. By increasing green cover, agroforestry addresses the loss of diversity in agricultural landscapes, helping to mitigate pollution and conserve biodiversity.

(b) to (d): Under SMAF, Rs. 10.3595 crore was released to Punjab, covering an area of 9,808.32 hectares by planting 54.37 lakh trees from 2016-17 to 2021-22. Presently State of Punjab is not implementing Agroforestry Component under RKVY. However, as informed by the State Government, the Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation, Govt. of Punjab is implementing the State Scheme of “Crop diversification through Agro Forestry” under Green Punjab Mission since 2022-23. The objective of the scheme is to diversify the present agricultural crop cycle of wheat and paddy by promoting agroforestry for which financial assistance is being provided to farmers. Under this Scheme, an area of approximately 10130 Hectare has been covered under agroforestry from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Further, Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation, Government of Punjab aims to cover about 50,000 Hectare under agroforestry under “Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Project” during next 8 years from the year

2026-27 onwards. The project will address both environmental sustainability and socio-economic development. Key expected outcomes include substantial increase in forest and tree cover through agroforestry interventions, thereby leading to improved income and livelihoods of farmers, enhancing carbon sequestration and supporting local industries with sustainable timber resources.

State has technical collaboration with Forest Research Institute (F.R.I.) Dehradun and Punjab Agriculture University (P.A.U.), Ludhiana for research on new and more productive planting material for agroforestry and pest management. The State has also entrusted a project to Punjab Remote Sensing Centre, Ludhiana to map agroforestry plantations in the State.

STATUS OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS AND ACTION ON VIOLATIONS

2546. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the number of persons presently engaged in manual scavenging in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has engaged manual scavengers for sewer or

septic-tank cleaning work and has posted such activities on social media and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed/to be taken against the agencies or officials responsible for employing manual scavengers in Delhi, including any penalties imposed and rehabilitation measures provided to the affected workers; and

(d) the measures adopted by the Union Government to eliminate manual scavenging nationwide, promote mechanised cleaning, rehabilitate identified manual scavengers and monitor compliance by State and local authorities?

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

(a): No report of the practice of manual scavenging has been received from States/UT.

(b) and (c): Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that they have contracted for the routine desilting of storm water drains. Hence, the provisions of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” are not attracted.

(d): As per provision of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 6.12.2013. No person or agency can engage or employ any person for manual scavenging from the above date.

Any person or agency who engages any person for manual scavenging in violation of the provisions of the MS Act, 2013 is punishable under Section 8 of the above Act, with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine upto Rs. One Lakh or both.

Two surveys for identification of Manual Scavengers have been conducted in 2013 and 2018 and 58,098 eligible manual scavengers have been identified.

Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), now subsumed in NAMASTE scheme, stipulates for provision of following to identified manual scavengers and their dependents:-

One-time Cash Assistance.

- i. Skill Development Training with stipend.
- ii. Upfront Capital Subsidy for Self Employment Projects and purchasing Sanitation related Mechanised Equipments.
- iii. Health Insurance coverage under AB-PMJAY.

Central Monitoring Committee, State Monitoring Committee and District Vigilance Committees constituted under the provisions of MS Act, 2013, monitor the implementation of MS Act, 2013.

INTRODUCTION OF AWAASPLUS APP UNDER PMAY-G

2547. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) the objective and purpose of the AwaasPlus App 2024 introduced under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);
- (b) the details of the features of the AwaasPlus App which may help PMAY-G beneficiaries access scheme-related resources and information;
- (c) whether PMAY-G uses AI/ML technology to curb fraudulent activities during house inspections; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing For All" in rural areas. Under the PMAY-G, the initial target was to provide assistance for the construction of 2.95 crore houses during FY 2016-17 to 2023-24. The Government of India has approved the implementation of the scheme during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses.

In accordance with the approval of the Government of India, a new survey is also being conducted for identification of additional eligible households by the States/ UTs using eKYC face based authentication through the Awaas+ 2024 mobile app and with modified exclusion parameters.

Awaas+ 2024 Mobile application is a unique app specially designed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), having features as under:-

- i. Assisted survey through pre-registered surveyors,

- ii. “Self-Survey” facility is available for eligible households in Awaas+2024 app,
- iii. Housing typology selection,
- iv. Aadhar based e-KYC Face authentication,
- v. Data capture of household, conditions of existing house, time stamped, and geo tagged photo capture of existing house and proposed site of construction,
- vi. The app works in online as well as offline mode.

The Ministry has also developed AwaasSAKHI (Support Application for Knowledge, Help and Innovation) - an innovative mobile application designed to streamline access to PMAY-G by consolidating key information and resources in one place.

(c) and (d): Usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) model is done under the PMAY-G to curb fraudulent activity and provide information of possible malpractices, and the details are provided as under:-

- i. **Recommendation System** module identifies various house attributes such as pucca wall, pucca roof, kutcha wall, kutcha roof, logo, window, door, and person in the uploaded photos of a completed house and recommends a final photograph for approval.

- ii. **Anomaly Detection and Fraud Prevention** module calculates similarity score between the photograph of house that is being inspected and other houses in the vicinity to prevent any kind of fraudulent activity in this regard.
- iii. **e-KYC of the beneficiaries** through integration with Aadhaar and AI-enabled face authentication technology to conduct verification of PMAY-G beneficiaries.
- iv. **Liveliness Detection:** Eye Blink/ Motion detection feature in Awaas App for identification of the beneficiaries.

DEMAND FOR STEEL AND METALS

2548. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the anticipated surge in demand for steel and metals, driven by urbanisation and infrastructure growth;
- (b) if so, the details on the current production levels and growth trends in the steel sector;
- (c) the current status of steel and metal production in India, including any notable challenges or opportunities; and
- (d) whether the Government has initiated any measures to further boost the growth of the steel sector and if so, could you elaborate on these initiatives?

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

(a) to (d): Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages a crude steel capacity of 300 million tonnes (MT) and production of 255 MT by 2030 based on projections of rise in domestic demand driven by urbanisation and infrastructure growth, exports and various other factors.

Crude steel production for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 were 144.30 MT and 152.18 MT, respectively with 5.5% change from last year. Finished steel consumption for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 were 136.29 MT and 152.13 MT respectively with 11.6% change from last year. To boost the growth of the steel sector, Government has taken measures which include the following: -

- i. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMlandSP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
- ii. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments.
- iii. Thrust in the Union Budget to infrastructure expansion which has contributed to increasing steel consumption.

- iv. Calibration in Basic Customs Duty on raw materials such as Ferro-Nickel and ferrous scrap imports to reduce input costs.
- v. Revamping Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for monitoring of imports to provide granular details on imports to the domestic steel industry.

RUBBER PRODUCTION

2549. SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether accelerating domestic Natural Rubber (NR) production is a national priority, especially in non-traditional regions like the North East and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken, results yielded, to date; and
- (b) whether India's natural rubber consumption is projected to reach 20 lakh tonnes by 2030 and there is a need to accelerate domestic production and if so, the corrective steps taken, encouragement being given in future to achieve goal of Viksit Bharat-2047 as part of it?

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

(a) and (b) The Natural Rubber consumption in India was reported by Rubber Board to be 14.10 Lakh Tonnes in 2024-25. Keeping in view the consumption requirements of natural rubber in the country, the Government, through Rubber Board, is implementing the Scheme “Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector” under which various activities are undertaken to increase the productivity and production of natural rubber in the country. Under the scheme, Rubber Board provides financial / technical assistance for inter alia planting / replanting of natural rubber in both traditional and non-traditional areas, rain guarding, promotion of good agricultural practices and disease control.

Further, in order to boost production in the North Eastern region, a project is being implemented by Rubber Board in collaboration with Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) in the North East for developing rubber plantations in 200,000 ha area. Under this project, so far natural rubber has been planted in 150,915 ha area in the North East region.

RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS**2550. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to implement 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in all states and Union Territories;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments or policy measures to achieve this, along with the timeline for such implementation, State and district-wise;
- (c) whether any State has already implemented 50% reservation for women in local Governance, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total number of women currently serving as elected representatives in Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, and Zila Parishads, State and district-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering additional measures such as financial incentives, mentoring programs or awareness campaigns to encourage greater women's participation in local Governance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) to (c) Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat and total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats. However, 21 States and 2 Union Territories have gone even further and have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules.

Similarly, Article 243T of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality, and also mandates the reservation of the offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities, in such manner as the State Legislature may, by law, determine. As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 17 States and 2 Union Territories have given 50% reservation for women in Urban Local Bodies.

The details of the States and Union Territories which have made provisions for 50% reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and Municipalities are as under-

	Panchayats	Municipalities
States	(i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Assam, (iii) Bihar, (iv) Chhattisgarh, (v) Gujarat, (vi) Haryana, (vii) Himachal Pradesh, (viii) Jharkhand, (ix) Karnataka, (x) Kerala, (xi)	(i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Assam, (iii) Bihar, (iv) Chhattisgarh, (v) Gujarat, (vi) Himachal Pradesh, (vii) Jharkhand, (viii) Karnataka, (ix) Kerala, (x) Madhya Pradesh, (xi) Maharashtra, (xii) Odisha,

	Madhya Pradesh, (xii) Maharashtra, (xiii) Odisha, (xiv) Punjab, (xv) Rajasthan, (xvi) Sikkim, (xvii) Tamil Nadu, (xviii) Telangana, (xix) Tripura, (xx) Uttarakhand and (xxi) West Bengal.	(xiii) Punjab, (xiv) Sikkim, (xv) Tamil Nadu, (xvi) Telangana and (xvii) Tripura.
Union Territories	(i) Lakshadweep and (ii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.	(i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and (ii) Delhi

(d) A statement showing total number of Women Elected Representatives in PRIs across States and Union Territories is placed in **Statement**. Panchayat-wise details of Elected Representatives /Women Elected Representatives are not maintained in the Ministry.

(e) The Ministry is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. FY 2022-23 in States/ UTs with main objective of capacitating Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to the Elected Representatives (ERs), including Women Elected Representatives (WERs), functionaries and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles and to function effectively. A total of 25,13,543 WERs were trained from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (till 24th July 2025). Increased capacity-building training in different subject matters pertaining to Panchayats, service delivery mechanisms and

leadership skills has enhanced the capacities and capabilities of Women Panchayat Members in undertaking their assigned tasks as ERs. Women Panchayat Members are trained on different aspects of rural governance in multiple training programmes for effective delivery of their roles and responsibilities at the grassroots level.

To strengthen women's participation in grassroots governance, the Ministry has mandated Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas, encouraging greater involvement of women in decision-making processes. In addition, a dedicated training module has been introduced to further develop the leadership, communication, and decision-making skills of WERs, supporting effective women-led governance. The Ministry is also guiding States and UTs in transforming one Gram Panchayat per district into a Model Women-Friendly Gram Panchayat under Theme 9 of the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals. This initiative aims to create inclusive, gender-sensitive governance models that can be replicated across the country.

Further, the Ministry has launched a comprehensive Specialised Training Module for assisting the States/UTs in building capacities of Women Panchayat Members to strengthen their leadership and managerial, communication and negotiation skills for effective delivery of good governance. The focus of the training module is designed to address the key challenges faced by the Women Panchayat Members in delivering their roles and responsibilities; enhance their

knowledge and skills on different aspects of governance, and equip them to drive local development.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of Women serving as Elected Representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	Category	State/UT	Number of Elected Representatives (ERs)	Number of Women Elected Representatives (WERs)	Remarks
1	State	Andhra Pradesh	154414	85593	
2	State	Arunachal Pradesh	8568	2820	
3	State	Assam	24509	Not available	The compilation of the exact count of WERs is under process
4	State	Bihar	247658	110964	
5	State	Chhattisgarh	174926	98787	
6	State	Goa	1555	709	
7	State	Gujarat	103397	54164	
8	State	Haryana	71455	32892	
9	State	Himachal Pradesh	30578	15250	
10	State	Jharkhand	56808	32014	
11	State	Karnataka	93801	49554	
12	State	Kerala	18365	10055	
13	State	Madhya Pradesh	395553	204131	

14	State	Maharashtra	28248	14135	27933 Gram Panchayats, 2 Block Panchayats and 2 District Panchayats are functioning. Elections in remaining Block and District Panchayat are pending due to court case.
15	State	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Panchayats dissolved in Oct, 2022. Elections Not held yet.
16	State	Meghalaya	N/A	N/A	Not covered under Part IX of the Constitution
17	State	Mizoram	N/A	N/A	
18	State	Nagaland	N/A	N/A	
19	State	Odisha	106353	57001	
20	State	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Gram Panchayat election conducted. Block and District Panchayat Elections are under process
21	State	Rajasthan	11590	6358	
22	State	Sikkim	1273	655	
23	State	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Panchayat body dissolved in

					December 2024. Election not held yet.
24	State	Telangana	Nil	Nil	Panchayats have been dissolved in May, 2024. Election not held yet
25	State	Tripura	6909	3126	
26	State	Uttar Pradesh	677382	276181	
27	State	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Panchayat Election under process
28	State	West Bengal	74424	40537	
29	Union Territory	Andaman and Nicobar Island	861	415	
30	Union Territory	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	462	263	
31	Union Territory	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Panchayats have been dissolved in Dec.,2023. Election not held yet.
32	Union Territory	Ladakh	Nil	Nil	Panchayats have been dissolved in Dec.,2023. Election not held yet.
33	Union Territory	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Panchayats have been dissolved in

					Dec.,2022. Election not held yet.
34	Union Territory	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Panchayats have been dissolved in July, 2011. Election not held yet.

महिला स्वयंसहायता समूहों को ऋण सुविधा

2551. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री पी. सी. मोहन:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बैंकों द्वारा स्वयंसहायता समूहों को वितरित ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और आज तक ऋणों की बकाया राशि कितनी है;

(ख) शहडोल लोक सभा क्षेत्र में लाभान्वित स्वयं-सहायता समूहों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) ग्रामीण गरीबों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक राज्य-वार, विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ में, क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) ग्रामीण गरीबों तक ऋण पहुँच बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण प्रदान करने हेतु बैंकों को क्या अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित राज्यवार स्वयं-सहायता समूहों को वितरित और प्रदत्त बैंक ऋणों की गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (एनपीए) के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) की शुरुआत से अब तक बैंकों द्वारा महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को वितरित संचयी ऋण 11,07,479.60 करोड़ रुपये है और ऋण की बकाया राशि 2,99,833.35 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 22,632 महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह लाभान्वित हुए हैं/जिनके पास वर्तमान में ऋण बकाया है।

(ग) ग्रामीण गरीबों के लिए ऋण तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने और इसमें वृद्धि के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

1. मिशन कई कार्यशालाओं, परामर्श मंचों और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के माध्यम से रणनीतिक और परिचालन स्तर पर वित्तीय नियामकों और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जिनमें शामिल हैं: -

- i. मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों/निजी बैंकों और लघु वित्त पोषण बैंकों के लिए हर साल महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों पर एक मास्टर परिपत्र जारी किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार का परिपत्र राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) और सहकारी बैंकों के लिए जारी किया जाता है।
- ii. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रामीण विकास सचिव की अध्यक्षता में बैंकों, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक, नाबार्ड और अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ केंद्रीय स्तरीय समन्वय समिति की बैठक आयोजित की जाती है।
- iii. एसएचजी बैंक लिंकेज पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों/निजी बैंकों/आरआरबी, सहकारी बैंकों और एसआरएलएम के अध्यक्षों के साथ समय-समय पर परामर्श बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- iv. ऋण आवेदनों को आसानी से जमा करने के लिए, जिसमें समीक्षा, सुधार और अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई शामिल है, जिला स्तर पर समर्पित कर्मचारी तैनात किए गए हैं, साथ ही शाखा स्तर पर बैंक सखियाँ भी तैनात की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऋणों की नियमित अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समुदाय आधारित पुनर्भुगतान तंत्र (सीबीआरएम) की स्थापना की गई है।
- v. स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी)-बैंक लिंकेज की प्रगति की निगरानी और स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा बैंक ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान पर नज़र रखने के लिए, एक समर्पित पोर्टल "एनआरएलएम एसएचजी-बैंक लिंकेज पोर्टल" (banklinkage.lokos.in) बनाया गया है।

यह पोर्टल अपना सारा डेटा सीधे बैंकों के कोर बैंकिंग सॉल्यूशन (सीबीएस) से प्राप्त करता है। स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ऋण देने वाले सभी बैंक मासिक आधार पर पोर्टल के साथ डेटा साझा कर रहे हैं।

- vi. बैंकों को उनकी क्षमता निर्माण और योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशिक्षण/उन्मुखीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है।

छत्तीसगढ़ में ग्रामीण गरीबों के लिए ऋण तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं::

- i. ऋण लिंकेज के लक्ष्य को निर्धारित करने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी) की बैठक हर साल आयोजित की जाती है। एसएचजी-बैंक लिंकेज पर बैंकों के साथ परामर्श बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- ii. बैंकर्स को एसएचजी बैंक लिंकेज के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बारे में अद्यतन करने के लिए हर साल उन्मुखीकरण/प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है और बैंक सखी की सुविधा भी प्रदान की जाती है। छत्तीसगढ़ में वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 1,536 बैंकर्स/शाखा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।
- iii. शाखा में समुदाय आधारित वसूली तंत्र सक्रिय किया गया है जो ऋण लिंकेज और ऋण अदायगी को सुगम बनाता है। इसके लिए छत्तीसगढ़ की सभी बैंकों की शाखाओं में 1,482 बैंक सखियाँ तैनात की गई हैं।

घ) ऋण पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार रियायती ब्याज दर पर डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ऋण प्रदान करते हैं:

- i. इस योजना के तहत 3 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए बैंक 7% प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं।
- ii. इस योजना के तहत 3 लाख रुपये से अधिक और 5 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए, बैंक अपने 1 वर्ष के एमसीएलआर या किसी अन्य बाहरी बेंचमार्क-आधारित उधार दर या 10% प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, के बराबर ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और नाबार्ड ने डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को वित्तपोषण के लिए विस्तृत निर्देशों वाला मास्टर परिपत्र जारी किया है और आरबीआई द्वारा जारी मास्टर परिपत्र की प्रति नीचे दी गई लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=12806

और नाबार्ड द्वारा जारी परिपत्र नीचे दी गई लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

<https://www.nabard.org/CircularPage.aspx?cid=504andid=17459>.

ड) मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एनपीए) का वर्तमान प्रतिशत 4.30% है। महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को वितरित ऋणों के एनपीए प्रतिशत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को वितरित ऋणों के एनपीए प्रतिशत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम	दिनांक 01.08.2025 तक एनपीए का %
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3.18

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.48
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.74
4	असम	0.95
5	बिहार	1.6
6	छत्तीसगढ़	2.47
7	गोवा	2.04
8	गुजरात	4.3
9	हरियाणा	7.88
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.91
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1.31
12	झारखंड	0.96
13	कर्नाटक	2.79
14	केरल	3.53
15	लद्दाख	0
16	लक्षद्वीप	0
17	मध्य प्रदेश	2.35
18	महाराष्ट्र	2.78
19	मणिपुर	4.7
20	मेघालय	5.75
21	मिजोरम	4.83
22	नागालैंड	2.27
23	ओडिशा	1.36
24	पुदुचेरी	5.2
25	पंजाब	11.62
26	राजस्थान	2.83
27	सिक्किम	0.49
28	तमिलनाडु	4.16
29	तेलंगाना	2.27
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	3.49
31	त्रिपुरा	1.78

32	उत्तर प्रदेश	2.6
33	उत्तराखंड	3.22
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.26
35	अन्य	0.43
	कुल	1.76

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMGSY

2552. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) considering the specialty and requirement of State of Kerala, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the work under PMGSY in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency is delaying due to lack of funds, if so, the action taken to ensure the timely completion of the work;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to initiate action on the inordinate delay in execution of the work, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the new technology adopted for tarring of roads which is not familiar to the contractors delaying the work, if so, the action taken to change the technology;

- (e) the details of list of roads in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency approved for development under PMGSY;
- (f) whether the Ministry has noticed any delay in the completion of road works under PMGSY-III in Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether the Ministry can provide the details of average time taken to complete road construction under PMGSY; and
- (h) if so, the State and district-wise details of Kerala on average time taken for implementation?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in the year 2000 as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size as per Census 2001. Since inception, till 31/7/2025, a total of 402 habitations in Kerala have been provided connectivity under the programme.

The PMGSY-II was implemented in the country for consolidation of rural roads network. A total of 562.4 Kms have been constructed, as on 31/7/2025, in the State of Kerala under the programme.

PMGSY-III was launched in 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. In Kerala State, out of the total target length of 1,437.84 km, total 1,421 km of road length has been sanctioned and 747 km has been constructed as on 31.07.2025 under PMGSY-III. A total of 668 Km is currently at various stages of execution.

The Union Cabinet has approved the implementation of the PMGSY-IV from FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 for providing connectivity to eligible 25,000 unconnected habitations in the country of population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in NE and Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert areas) and 100+ in LWE affected districts, as per Census 2011. The Central Government is working closely with the States, including Kerala, for submission of proposals under this programme.

(b) and (c): The allocation/release of funds to the State for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State which inter-alia depends on works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent balances available with the State. The funds for implementation of the scheme are released by the Ministry to the State as whole. Further release of funds to the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at the district level is done by the

respective State Governments depending upon the absorption capacity of the PIU.

Since inception of PMGSY, the State of Kerala has been released ₹1872.25 crore under the scheme against which expenditure incurred (including State share), as on 31/7/2025, is ₹2,508 crore. During the year 2025-26, the State had an opening balance of ₹80.50 Crore out of which only ₹29.85 Crore has been spent, as on 31-7-2025. The State of Kerala has been requested to make provision for State share in the State budget against the corresponding Central share and comply with the programme guidelines for crediting 50% of maintenance fund requirements during the year in the maintenance fund of the State.

The details of expenditure incurred in Kollam district can be accessed at omms.nic.in> Progress Monitoring> Monthly Progress Reports>MPR1.

State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings and Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY. States have been requested to augment executing capacity and contracting capacity to avoid delays in sanctioned projects. Bidding document provisions have been rationalized and training is imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building of field units.

(d): Yes, Mechanical Surface Dressing (MSD) was sanctioned for surface coat of the PMGSY III roads for some of the roads. However, based on the request of the State, this was replaced with 25mm Mix Seal Surfacing (MSS) instead of the sanctioned MSD as per para 11.5 of programme guidelines subject to condition that additional cost towards difference between 25mm MSS and two coat of MSD shall be borne from the savings of the particular batch and if no savings is available the State has to bear the additional cost from State fund.

(e): The details of list of roads in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency approved for development under different interventions of PMGSY may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Proposals > Sanctioned Projects.

(f): A total of 1,807 roads of 5,312.32 km length and 15 bridges were sanctioned out of which 1,592 roads of 4,550.32 km length and 4 bridges have already been constructed under various interventions/ verticals of the PMGSY in Kerala. 215 roads of 722.93 km length and 11 bridges are in progress at various stages of execution. The vertical-wise details in respect of Kerala are given below:-

Verticals	Sanctioned			Completed			In-progress		
	Number of Roads	Road Length (km)	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length (km)	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length (km)*	Number of Bridges
PMGSY-I	1,374	3,308.37	1	1362	3241.10	1	12	39.34	-

PMGSY II	149	582.88	3	141	562.24	3	8	15.61	-
PMGSY-III	284	1,421.07	11	89	746.99	-	195	667.99	11
Total:	1,807	5,312.32	15	1592	4550.33	4	215	722.93	11

*The in-progress road length is less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to reduction in curve length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.

The timeline for completion of ongoing project under PMGSY-II, RCPLWEA and PMGSY-III is 31.03.2026. The timeline for completion of PMGSY I projects in the State was March, 2025.

(g) and (h): 'Rural roads' is a State subject and the works under PMGSY are executed through State Governments. As per the programme guidelines, the timeline for completion of road work is 12 working months from the date of issue of the work order. However, where a package comprises more than one roadwork, the total time given for completion of the package is 18 calendar months. Similarly, a time period of 21-24 months has been allowed for completion of bridge works exceeding 25-meter in length, depending on site conditions.

PROMOTION OF RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2553. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) the initiatives implemented to promote rural entrepreneurship and create jobs through Self Help Groups and skill development programmes;
- (b) whether any new model village development projects being planned to ensure integrated and inclusive progress in rural areas; and
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry supporting climate-resilient infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation systems and housing, in vulnerable rural regions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), inter-alia aims to promote rural entrepreneurship through its sub-scheme, namely Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP). The SVEP supports the Self-Help Group (SHG) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. The SVEP is implemented in 31 States and Union Territories, and so far, 3.74 lakh enterprises supported.

Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), this Ministry implements Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) programmes for skill development of rural poor youth through their employment.

Objective of DDU-GKY is to provide placement-linked skilling for rural youth, who are poor, and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skill development programme for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years. It empowers the rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitates their participation in regular labour markets. DDU- GKY guideline provides social inclusion of SC/ST (50%), Women (33%), and PwDs (5%).

RSETI is a Ministry of Rural Development funded training institutions established by the sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. This Ministry extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the 'rural poor' candidates. There is also a provision for training at RSETI to any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-50 year having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment.

In the country, under DDU-GKY a total of 17,50,784 candidates have been trained and a total of 11,48,247 candidates have been placed, and under RSETI, a total of 56,69,265 candidates have been trained and a total of 40,99,578 candidates have been settled since inception till June 2025.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Rural Development implements Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households with an overall target to construct 4.95

crore pucca houses with basic amenities by 2029. As on 31.07.2025, out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs, out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.81 crore houses have been completed. Under the Scheme, the beneficiaries are facilitated with 90/95 man days of unskilled labour wages through mandatory convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The PMAY-G adopts a holistic approach in sustainable development through green housing technologies in rural areas. As per Framework for implementation of PMAY-G, the State Governments have been requested to encourage willing beneficiaries to adopt green technologies by using appropriate materials and technologies to reduce CO2 emission and depletion of non-renewable resources by accessing different rural housing typologies as per PAHAL (Prakriti Hunar Lokvidya) for achieving greenness in housing. This Ministry has signed an MoU with CSIR-CBRI to digitalize the PAHAL compendium, featuring 3D views and state-specific techniques/technologies for rural housing, focusing mainly on people's acceptability about the technologies in the area, besides local resources, climate, terrain, and environmental conditions.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched in year 2000, has been a transformative intervention to reduce rural poverty by providing all-

weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations, thereby catalysing economic activity, improving access to services, and enabling rural entrepreneurship.

PMGSY-IV, launched in September 2024 is designed to support inclusive rural development, particularly in tribal, aspirational, and remote geographies, and directly contributes to rural and economic integration.

Cumulative Achievements under PMGSY till July 2025 are as under:

(a) Road length sanctioned: 8,38,611 km

(b) Road length completed: 7,83,525 km

PMGSY promotes Climate-Resilient and Green Infrastructure in rural areas. The 2013 guideline mandates that at least 15% of road length in each state be constructed using new and green technologies. The initiatives taken under PMGSY not only reduce the carbon footprint but also generate local employment opportunities, promote resource efficiency, and enhance the disaster resilience of rural infrastructure. Green Technology Progress till July 2025 is as under:

(a) Road length sanctioned: 1,55,614 km

(b) Road length constructed: 1,24,688 km

The PMGSY serves as a foundational enabler by: (a) facilitating market access for SHG products and farmers, (b) enhancing reach of health, education, and skilling services, (c) enabling movement of goods and services across rural

value chains. In synergy with other rural development initiatives, PMGSY acts as a key driver for entrepreneurial growth, rural employment, and inclusive development.

In addition to above, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching policy framework and comprises of National Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. The Missions inter-alia address the need to adapt to future climate change by improving the resilience of infrastructure, agriculture and water sectors through community-based actions.

SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES SECTOR IN KERALA

2554. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes launched by the Government for the development of the fisheries sector;
- (b) the details and the number of beneficiaries who have received subsidies under various Government schemes during the last ten years in Kerala; and

(c) the details of support provided to the fishing community in Kerala including insurance and other assistance?

**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):**

(a): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) is implementing various schemes for holistic development of fisheries sector in all States/UTs including Kerala. The major schemes include Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20), extending Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries (since 2018-19), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) (2018-19 to 2025-26), 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana' (PMMSY) (2020-21 to 2024-25), and a new Central Sector Sub-scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27). Enhancing fish production, ensuring sustainability of resources, strengthening of value chain, employment generation, safety and security of fishers and socio-economic wellbeing of fishers and fish farmers have been the core of these initiatives.

(b): During last 10 years, Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved fisheries developmental projects amounting to Rs.1790.00 crore to Kerala towards development of fisheries. The implementation of activities, including selection of beneficiaries at the ground level are taken up by the

respective State Government. The Government of Kerala has informed that during last 10 years about 2,12,348 number of beneficiaries have received subsidies under various Government schemes. In addition about 10,26,752 beneficiaries in Kerala have received livelihood support as relief measure during fishing ban period over a period of last 10 years.

(c): During last 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25) under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Kerala amounting to Rs. 1347.55 crore. The major activities approved included New Rearing and Grow-Out Ponds (89 ha), Biofloc Ponds (22.5 ha), Brackish Water Aquaculture (172 ha), Fish Brood Bank (1 unit), Ornamental Fish Rearing and Breeding Units (822 units), Deep Sea Fishing Vessels (20 units), Cages in Reservoirs (493 units), Bivalve Cultivation (1140 units), Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS) (708 units), Biofloc culture units (780 units), Integrated Development of Reservoirs (7 Nos), Ice Plants/Cold Storages (16 units), Post-Harvest Transportation Units(468 units), Live Fish Vending Centres (77 units), Fish Feed Mills (5 units), Value Added Enterprise (10 units), Retail Markets (5 units), Fish Kiosks (90 units), Replacement of Boats and Nets to traditional fishermen(200 units), Extension and Support Services under Matsya Seva Kendras (MSK) (10 units), Sagar Mitras (222 Nos), Livelihood Support during Fishing Ban Period (1,71,033 Nos),

Expansion of Fishing Harbours (2 Nos), Upgradation and Modernization of Fishing Harbours (3 Nos), Maintenance, Dredging of existing Fishing Harbours (6 Nos). Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages (9 Nos), Climate Resilient Villages (6 Nos), Wholesale Fish Markets (2 Nos), installation of Artificial Reef units along the Kerala coast (42 units), Aquatic Referral Lab (1 unit) and Disease Diagnostic and Quality Testing Lab (1 unit). A National Rollout Plan for Vessel Communication and Support System for installation of transponders on one lakh marine fishing vessels has also been rolled out with an outlay of Rs. 364 Crores under PMMSY in all coastal States and UTs including Kerala. As per the request made by Government of Kerala 12,711 Nos of transponders have been allocated for installation in Kerala.

In addition, under the FIDF, the Department of Fisheries, GoI has approved development of Arthungal Fishing Harbor in Kerala. Further, as on date 10,291 Nos of KCC cards have been sanctioned to the fishers beneficiaries in Kerala.

Government of Kerala has not availed assistance for fishermen insurance under PMMSY as the State is implementing its own insurance scheme at state level.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

2555. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to include the Yak under the purview of the Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog (RKA) and the progress made by the Government in this regard; and

(b) the outcomes have been observed by the Government for conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds at the 16 Integrated Indigenous Cattle Development Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) No, Sir. Yak was not included in mandate of Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog. However, The Department of Animal Husbandry is covering Yak for development and conservation under the scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission and central assistance has been released to the States for development and conservation of Yak.

(b) Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, funds has been released for setting up of 16 “Gokul Grams” with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner. The component is discontinued

under revised and realigned Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

The details are given at **Statement**.

Further, implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission including the component of establishment of Gokul Gram and other measures undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying the total productivity of Bovines in the country has increased from 1640 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2072 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 26.34% which is the highest productivity gain by any country in the world. The productivity of the indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased from 927 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 1292 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 39.37 %. The productivity of the buffaloes has increased from 1880 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2161 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 14.94%. Milk production in the country has increased from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 239.30 Million Tonnes in 2023-24 that is by 63.55 % during the last 10 years. Rashtriya Gokul Mission envisages to achieve productivity of bovines upto 3000 kilograms of milk per animal per year by 2030.

STATEMENT

Details of the Gokul Gram

Name of the State	Location of Gokul Gram	Mandated Breed
Andhra Pradesh	Cattle Breeding farm, Chadalawada, Prakasam	Ongole
Telangana	PVNR Telangana Veterinary University	Gir, Sahiwal, Thaparkar, Deoni, Ongole
Karnataka	Amrithmahal, Subcenter, Lingadahalli, Chikkamagaluru,	Amrit Mahal
Gujarat	Dharampur, Porbandar	Gir
Madhya Pradesh	Cattle Breeding Farm, Ratona, Sagar	Tharparkar
Maharashtra	Bull Mother Farm, Tathwade, Pune	Pandharpuri
	Bull Mother Farm, Pohara, Amravati	Gaolao
Punjab	Bir Dosanjh Nabha	Sahiwal; Gir
Haryana	Hisar	Haryana; Murrah
Himachal Pradesh	Thanakhas, Una	Sahiwal
Uttar Pradesh	DUVASU Mathura	Sahiwal; Haryana
	Arazilines Varanasi	Gangatiri
	Simra Viran, Shahjahanpur	Sahiwal
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu, Lohit	Gir, Sahiwal,

Chhattisgarh	Institutional Gokul Gram Jhalam, Bemetra	Gir, Sahiwal, Kosli
Bihar	Dumraon, Buxar	Haryana graded

ELECTRONIC MOBILITY PROMOTION SCHEME 2024

2556. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

- (a) the objective of the Electronic Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 in promoting e-2Ws and e-3Ws;
- (b) the manner in which EMPS 2024 aims to strengthen the electric vehicle manufacturing ecosystem in India, particularly regarding domestic production and supply chains; and
- (c) the measures taken to ensure that the implementation of EMPS 2024 creates significant employment opportunities within the EV sector?

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

- (a): The Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 was implemented for a period of 6 months from 1st April, 2024 till 30th September, 2024 for faster adoption of e-2W and e-3W to provide further impetus to the green mobility and development of electric vehicle (EV) manufacturing eco-system in the country.

(b) and (c): The EMPS 2024 scheme provided incentive only for e-2W and e-3W which are domestically manufactured and sold. Further, EMPS also mandated compliance to Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), which requires indigenization of manufacturing of EV components, thus strengthening the electric vehicle manufacturing ecosystem in India, particularly regarding domestic production and supply chains. These measures would also create employment opportunities at the OEMs for e-2W and e-3W.

DATA ON MSP AND FARMER'S INCOME

2557. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

- (a) the data of Minimum Support Price (MSP) provided to farmers, crop-wise and State-wise; and
- (b) the current status of doubling the income of farmers, State-wise?

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

(a): Every year Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole and not region or state-specific, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central

Ministries/Departments concerned. The details of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the Marketing Season 2025-26 are given at **Statement.**

(b): Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore in 2025-26.

The important initiatives of the Government of India meant for the Welfare of farmers, remunerative returns and income support to farmers are given below.

- (i) After budget announcement in 2018-19, Government had fixed MSP of 22 mandated crops at level of at least one and half times of the cost of production.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
- (v) Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
- (vi) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
- (vii) Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)

- (viii) National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
- (ix) Namo Drone Didi
- (x) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
- (xi) Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
- (xii) Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
- (xiii) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
- (xiv) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- (xv) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- (xvi) Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
- (xvii) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- (xviii) Agroforestry
- (xix) Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
- (xx) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- (xxi) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- (xxii) National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
- (xxiii) Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
- (xxiv) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (xxv) National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
- (xxvi) National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
- (xxvii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
- (xxviii) Digital Agriculture Mission

(xxix) National Bamboo Mission

STATEMENT

The details of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the Marketing Season 2025-26 (Marketing Season-wise) (₹/quintal)

Sr. No.	Commodities	
	<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>	KMS 2025-26
1	Paddy (Common)	2369
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	2389
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	3699
	Jowar (Maldandi)	3749
3	Bajra	2775
4	Ragi	4886
5	Maize	2400
6	Arhar	8000
7	Moong	8768
8	Urad	7800
9	Cotton (Medium Staple)	7710
	Cotton (Long Staple)	8110
10	Groundnut	7263
11	Sunflower Seed	7721
12	Soyabean Yellow	5328
13	Sesamum	9846
14	Nigerseed	9537
	<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS 2025-26
15	Wheat	2425
16	Barley	1980
17	Gram	5650

18	Masur	6700
19	Rapeseed and mustard	5950
20	Safflower	5940
	<u>COMMERCIAL CROPS</u>	2025-26
21	Jute	5650
		2025
22	Copra (milling)	11582
	Copra (ball)	12100

Note: KMS: Kharif Marketing Season, RMS: Rabi Marketing Season

PMFBY AS THE LARGEST CROP INSURANCE SCHEME IN THE WORLD

2558. SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRIMATI SANDHYA RAY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the world's largest crop insurance scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of the major initiatives taken by the Government to make this possible and the increase in the number of farmers covered under the scheme as a result of the said initiatives particularly in the State of Rajasthan;
- (c) the details of the total amount of premium paid by farmers since the inception of the scheme, the number of farmers who received compensation/claims settled and the total amount distributed to the farmers during the last five years, State-wise particularly Palghar and Jalgaon districts in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether any major structural/technological improvements has been made in the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana as compared to the previous crop insurance scheme; and
- (e) if so, the key innovations introduced—such as digitization, faster claim settlement or use of remote sensing—and their impact on timely and transparent delivery, especially in States like Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e): Yes. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the world's largest scheme in terms of farmers applications/policies issued. The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen implementation of the scheme including increase in coverage of farmer applications, bring transparency, ensure timely settlement of claims and increase awareness of the scheme:

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.
- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.

- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- Provision of 12% penalty on delay in payment of claims by insurance company is auto calculated on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- Structured awareness campaign ‘Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah’ has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, ‘Fasal Bima Pathshalas’ are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.
- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – ‘Meri Policy Mere Haath’. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage and Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented recently w.e.f. 2023-24 under the scheme:

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.

- ii. **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

Due to the aforesaid initiatives taken by the Government, number of farmer applications enrolled in Rajasthan have been increased from 93.56 lakh in 2016-17 to 365.72 lakh in 2024-25.

Maharashtra is one of the major States implementing the PMFBY. State-wise details of premium paid by farmers, claims paid and number of farmer application who received claims during last five years under PMFBY alongwith similar details for the Palghar and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra are given in **Statement.**

A comparison of features of PMFBY with previous crop insurance schemes are as under:

Features	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme/Previous Insurance Schemes	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
Risk Transfer	In the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, the claim payment amount in case of more than 100 percent loss was borne by the State and Central Government. Due to non-availability of budget on time, there was unnecessary delay in payment of claims.	The entire risk has to be borne by the insurance company. But w.e.f. Kharif 2023, Alternative Risk Transfer Methods (ARTM) of 80 : 110 and 60 : 130 have been introduced, wherein if Loss ratio is below 80 or 60%, part of the premium is returned to the State Government and claims over 110% or 130% are borne by the Government.
Insurance Unit	In the previous scheme, the insurance unit was Tehsil/Block/District, due to which claim payment was uncertain/not done properly in case of damage at the Gram Panchayat level.	The insurance unit has been made village/Gram Panchayat, due to which maximum number of farmers get claim payment on the basis of actual loss.
Coverage of non-loanee farmers	In the previous scheme, mainly the insurance of loanee farmers was done compulsorily through banks, voluntary insurance of non-loanee farmers was negligible.	It is voluntary for both loanee and non-loanee farmers to get insurance, and the number of non-loanee farmers among the total insured farmers in the

		scheme is 55% which is more than the loanee farmers.
Provision of local disaster:	In the previous scheme, there was no provision for local disaster due to which if the crops of one or less farmers were damaged, they did not get compensation payment.	There is also a provision for local disaster in PMFBY, due to which if the crop of even a single farmer is damaged, he gets compensation payment.
Participation of insurance companies:	In the previous scheme, the scheme was implemented in the entire country by only one insurance company,	A total of 20 insurance companies, 5 public and 15 private, have been paneled.
Use of technology:	In the previous scheme, the calculation of crop loss was done only in the traditional way	Improved technology is also being used in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

STATEMENT

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise details of farmers' share in premium, claims paid and farmer applications benefitted during 2020-21 to 2024-25 as on 30th June, 2025

State/UT	Farmers Share in Premium	Paid Claims	Farmers Applications Benefitted (In No.)
	(Rs. In Crore)		
A and N Islands	0.03	0.02	132
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	546.7	6,29,229
Assam	19.4	531.5	7,55,667
Chhattisgarh	1,031.0	3,554.4	81,90,463
Goa	0.02	0.01	71
Haryana	1,439.0	5,858.8	61,40,350
Himachal Pradesh	141.2	362.5	5,60,818
Jammu and Kashmir	41.2	116.9	2,14,692
Jharkhand	0.3	-	36,977
Karnataka	1,584.2	9,513.3	72,08,551
Kerala	50.3	460.6	3,08,833
Madhya Pradesh	3,679.1	12,380.2	2,12,76,949
Maharashtra	2,607.7	24,596.5	3,66,52,082
Manipur	1.8	5.1	9,554
Meghalaya	0.1	23.6	33,539
Odisha	450.5	2,541.3	83,47,096
Puducherry	0.0	8.5	32,644
Rajasthan	4,568.2	16,474.2	3,78,38,088
Sikkim	0.4	0.0	64
Tamil Nadu	807.4	5,577.1	1,13,58,988

Tripura	2.1	9.6	1,15,930
Uttar Pradesh	1,461.6	3,229.1	59,77,880
Uttarakhand	257.0	965.7	6,85,032
Total	18,175.0	86,755.8	14,63,73,629

PMFBY and RWBCIS: details of farmers' share in premium, claims paid and farmer applications benefitted in Jalgaon and Palghar districts of Maharashtra from 2020-21 to 2024-25 as on 30th June, 2025

District (Maharashtra)	Farmers Share in premium	Paid Claims	Farmers Applications Benefitted (In No.)
	(Rs. In Crore)		
Jalgaon	313.1	1632.8	10,27,813
Palghar	19.3	54.3	42,798
Total	223.3	996.9	20,66,137

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

2559. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) Whether the Government has conducted any training or awareness drives in Jalpaiguri regarding sustainable farming practices and pesticide-free cultivation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) Whether farmers in Jalpaiguri have been supported to shift from monoculture to crop diversification under centrally sponsored schemes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been conducting training and awareness programmes in Jalpaiguri district to promote sustainable farming practices and pesticide-free cultivation. The trainings are conducted in collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agricultural Universities to raise awareness among farmers about Integrated Pest Management (IPM), weed control, organic farming, and natural farming. In addition, farmers are also educated on the safe and judicious use of bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and alternatives to chemical pesticides in field and horticultural crops. In 2025, ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (ICAR-CRIJAF) conducted 214 training and demonstration programmes in Jalpaiguri district under the Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) project in six blocks, focusing on line sowing, mechanical weeding, and improved retting practices. Special emphasis was given to using the microbial formulation “CRIJAF SONA” to speed up retting and enhance fibre quality. These efforts aimed to boost productivity, reduce labour dependency and post-harvest losses. Further, The ICAR-IARI (Indian Agricultural Research

Institute) Regional Station, Kalimpong, conducted a training programme from February 22–24, 2025, at Madhya Khuttimari, Jalpaiguri, under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) focusing on entrepreneurship development and livelihood diversification for tribal farmers. Fifty participants were trained on value addition, market linkages, and integration of allied activities to enhance income. Kitchen gardening kits were distributed to promote nutritional security. Eco-friendly pest control methods, including fruit fly and yellow sticky traps, were demonstrated.

Further, the Government is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), to make agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes have been initiated under NMSA to promote sustainability in agriculture in the country including the State of West Bengal. However, district level information is not maintained centrally.

APPROVAL FOR COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF HERBICIDE TOLERANT BT COTTON

2560. SHRI SELVARAJ V:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering a proposal to issue mandatory approval by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) for

the commercial cultivation of Herbicide tolerant Bt (HTBt) cotton in the country;
and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): A proposal for environmental release of Bollgard II Roundup Ready Flex (BG-II RRF), also referred to as HTBt Cotton, is presently under consideration with Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). As per Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, GEAC is the competent authority for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में पीएमएवाई-जी योजना

2561. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उक्त राज्य के सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्रदान किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को इस योजना का लाभ प्रदान किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) से (ग): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है ताकि 2029 तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त 4.95 करोड़ पक्के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन को मंजूरी दी। दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार, 4.95 करोड़ आवासों के संचयी लक्ष्य में से, 4.12 करोड़ आवास राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 3.84 करोड़ आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 2.81 करोड़ से अधिक आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं।

4.95 करोड़ आवासों के संचयी लक्ष्य में से, 37.77 लाख आवास पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 36.59 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 27.32 लाख आवास पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों द्वारा पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, असम को 5,59,951 आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया था, जिसमें से 5,33,105 आवासों को मंजूरी दी गई है और राज्य द्वारा 77,594 आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

असम को लक्ष्य आवंटित करने के बाद, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में एसईसीसी और आवास+ 2018 सूचियों से सभी चिन्हित पात्र परिवारों को शामिल कर लिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने योजना के अंतर्गत संशोधित बहिष्करण मानदंडों का उपयोग करके अतिरिक्त पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों की पहचान हेतु आवास+ सूची को अद्यतन करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन के अनुरूप, पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों की पहचान हेतु ई-केवाईसी चेहरा-आधारित प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग करके आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से आवास+ 2024 सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। आवास+ 2024 सर्वेक्षण से अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों की पहचान सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने और राज्यों द्वारा आंकड़ों के सत्यापन के बाद की जाएगी।

FISHER-WOMEN IN TAMIL NADU

2562. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) total amount released and utilized under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (b) the number of women-led households or women fisher in Tamil Nadu receiving benefits (like seaweed training or asset aid) under the scheme;
- (c) the manner in which the Government ensures targeted inclusion of Tamil Nadu women in schemes like Seaweed Farming and cold chain grants; and

(d) the mechanisms are in place to periodically evaluate gender-disaggregated benefits under PMMSY in Tamil Nadu?

**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):**

(a): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an estimated investment of Rs. 20,050 crores during FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 in all states/Union Territories including Tamil Nadu. PMMSY aims for holistic development of fisheries sector including welfare of fishers and fish farmers, and it is designed to address critical gaps in the fisheries value chain from fish production, productivity and quality to technology, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing etc. Based on the proposals received from Government of Tamil Nadu, projects with total cost of Rs. 1158.54 crore with central share of Rs. 451.55 crore have been approved under PMMSY to Tamil Nadu during 2020-2025. As informed by Government of Tamil Nadu, out of total central share Rs. 258.46 crore have been utilized by the State for implementation of the approved projects under PMMSY.

(b) to (d): DoF, GoI is promoting seaweed farming as one of the priority activities under PMMSY in coastal States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu to support livelihood of coastal communities especially women beneficiaries. The

subsidy is extended for purchase of rafts, monolines and seed material for Seaweed farming. From 2020-21 to 2024-25, Rs.77.31 lakh for 8595 rafts and Rs.123.84 lakh for 2580 monolines have been released under PMMSY to fishers of Tamil Nadu including the women beneficiaries. Under the schemes of Government of India, training programs for seaweed cultivation have also been imparted to 750 fisherwomen during 2018-19. The DoF, GoI on 12.12.2022 has approved a Multipurpose Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu with project cost of Rs. 127.71 crore under PMMSY to support seaweed farming and its value chain. The seaweed park envisages to involve and engage manpower of 8,821 people in various activities to promote their livelihoods. The initiative is expected to generate employment for up to 18,000 fishermen, especially women and their self-help groups and FFPOs.

As informed by Government of Tamil Nadu, during last five years, (2020-21 to 2024-25), 1,83,264 numbers of fishermen/fish farmers including women and women self-help groups are benefited under PMMSY in Tamil Nadu. From 2020-21 to 2024-25, Rs.334.55 lakh to 6 beneficiaries for Construction of Ice plants, Rs.15.06 crore to 182 beneficiaries for insulated vehicles, Rs.1.44 crore to 10 beneficiaries for Refrigerated vehicles have been released as subsidy. Government of Tamil Nadu has also informed that under PMMSY scheme, the State Government does not evaluate gender- disaggregated benefits under each components. In this regard, the district level officers are providing regular

awareness programmes on various Government schemes and programmes. Based on this, the beneficiaries (both men and women) are selected upon their willingness and got benefited under the preferred components of PMMSY scheme through concerned district subordinate office.

IDENTITY CARDS PROOF

2563. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Identity card is proof as a Indian citizen, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of cards which as per Hon'ble Court is admissible ID proof as a Indian citizen?

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

(a) and (b): The Citizenship Act, 1955, as amended in 2004, provides the Central Government to compulsory register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. The procedure for the same have been laid down in the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Card) Rules, 2003.

PROMOTION OF GI TAGGED INDIAN TEXTILES**2564. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government provides any financial or institutional support for the promotion of GI-Tagged Indian Textiles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect GI-tagged textile products from counterfeit products in domestic and export markets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is a mechanism for regular monitoring and legal redress in such cases and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India promotes registration under Geographical Indication (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, in respect of handloom and handicraft products in pan India under the scheme Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA), National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) implemented by O/o Development Commissioner (Handloom) and National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP)

implemented by O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles wherein financial assistance is provided for the following:

1. Rs. 1.50 lakh for meeting the expenses in registering the designs/products.
2. Rs.1.50 lakh to impart training to personnel of IA and for effective enforcement of G.I. registration.
3. Also, financial assistance is provided for organizing seminars, workshops etc.

Total 106 handloom products, 6 products logos and 227 handicraft products have been registered under the GI Act, 1999. GI handloom products and handicraft products are also promoted in export market by O/o Dc (Handloom) and the O/o DC (Handicrafts). Various workshop/seminars are conducted across the country for sensitization of artisans on GI Act including other topics under the NHDP Scheme run by DC (Handicrafts).

Further, to promote the GI handloom products exhibitions are organised across the country including participation in various crafts melas and Dilli Haat programme. Recently, an event - GI and Beyond "Virasat se VikasTak", a GI Seminar was organized highlighting and to promote the unique cultural and historical significance of GI-tagged handloom products from various regions, demonstrating their authenticity and craftsmanship to a global audience.

Government of India through Central Silk Board is implementing “Silk Samagra-2” scheme for the development of silk sector in the country and supporting states to enhance production of silk and silk products including GI-tagged silk products.

(c) to (e): The Geographical Indications (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 provides legal protection to the GI of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. Registered users of GI products have rights under the GI Act, 1999 to approach the respective police authorities to safeguard their interests against illegal manufacturing / marketing of GI registered handloom products. State Handlooms and Textiles Departments have been advised to make special efforts to provide protection to such GI registered Handloom products.

Financial assistance of up to ₹1.50 lakh (or actual, as approved by concerned department) is provided for effective enforcement of GI registration, legal cases related to the protection of GIs, and preparation of legal documentation.

Financial assistance for attaining standardization, legal fee for contesting cases and to take safeguards against issues affecting the handicraft sector of the country as per actual and/or as approved by DC (Handicrafts). O/o DC (Handicrafts) has also set up GI Help desk in each Handicraft Service Centers

to provide assistance to Handicraft artisans and other stakeholders on GI related issues.

साइबर अपराध और डिजीटल धोखाधड़ी से निपटने की पहल

2565. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने साइबर अपराध और डिजीटल धोखाधड़ी से निपटने के लिए कोई पहल शुरू की है;

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

(ग) क्या साइबर अपराध की शिकायतें दर्ज नहीं की जातीं और अक्सर ज़िम्मेदारी एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग को स्थानांतरित कर दी जाती है, साथ ही शिकायत दर्ज करना भी बहुत जटिल है; और

(घ) साइबर अपराध से तुरंत निपटने और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध त्वरित कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) से (घ) : भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए और शिकायतों का पंजीकरण, उनका एफआईआर में रूपांतरण और उसके बाद की कार्रवाई के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।
- ii. महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना सुगमता से देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं को स्वचालित रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को भेजा जाता है।
- iii. वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, अब तक 17.82 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 5,489 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।
- iv. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि

साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।

- v. अभी तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 9.42 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2,63,348 आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।
- vi. आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करने, क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने आदि के लिए नियमित रूप से 'स्टेट कनेक्ट', 'थाना कनेक्ट' और सहकर्मी शिक्षण सत्र आयोजित कर रहा है।
- vii. राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र की पुलिस के जांच अधिकारियों (आईओ) को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर साइबर फॉरेंसिक में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, आई4सी के एक भाग के रूप में नई दिल्ली में अत्याधुनिक 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच)' स्थापित की गई है। अभी तक, साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित लगभग 12,460 मामलों की जाँच में मदद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच) ने राज्यों/ संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।
- viii. साइबर अपराध की जांच, फॉरेंसिक, अभियोजन आदि के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से पुलिस अधिकारियों/न्यायिक अधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु आई4सी के तहत 'साइट्रेन' पोर्टल नामक "वृहत ओपन ऑनलाइन कोर्स (एमओओसी)" प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया गया है। इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के 1,05,796 से अधिक पुलिस अधिकारियों का पंजीकरण किया गया है और 82,704 से अधिक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।
- ix. समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। अब तक इससे 12,987 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी, 1,51,984 लिंकेज और 70,584 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

- x. केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान, आकाशवाणी पर विशेष कार्यक्रम और दिनांक 27.10.2024 को कनॉट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में राहगिरी समारोह में भागीदारी शामिल है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के एपिसोड के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
- xi. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, कॉलर ट्यून अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट,

आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव (MyGov) का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO PLI SCHEME

2566. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI B MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the National Technical Textiles Mission and the manner in which it has benefited small and medium garment manufacturers in the country;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the textile sector, and number of MSME units that have actually received support under this scheme;
- (c) the specific measures has taken by the Government to support garment manufacturers in adopting sustainable practices, such as eco-friendly fabrics, water-efficient dyeing methods and textile recycling;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure Indian garment manufacturers capture market share vacated by countries like China and Bangladesh keeping in view the global shift in supply chain; and

(e) the data on textile and apparel exports during the last three years, State-wise and the extent to which this growth can be attributed to small and mid-sized exporters?

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

(a): National Mission on Technical Textiles was launched in 2020 with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,480 Crore with major focus on Research, Innovation and Development; Promotion and Market Development; Export Promotion; and Education, Training and Skill Development. Under NTTM, 168 RandD projects on technical textiles, 20 startups and 41 proposals for upgrading lab, equipment, and training of faculty in educational institutions have been approved.

(b): The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles was approved with an outlay of Rs. 10,683 crore in September, 2021, to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. The scheme has two parts: Part-1 envisages a minimum investment of Rs. 300 crore and minimum turnover of Rs. 600 crore per company; and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs. 100 crore and minimum turnover of Rs. 200 crore per company. As per the scheme, incentive is provided to the companies on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter

incremental turnover. Under the scheme, incentive of Rs. 54.50 crore has been disbursed to two applicant companies which completed their threshold investment and turnover for FY 2024-25.

(c): Under NTTM, research projects have been approved for the development of sustainable and recyclable textile materials. In addition, initiatives are taken to engage stakeholders to support the Indian textile sector for sustainable, resource-efficient and environmentally responsible production system.

(d) and (e): Government of India is actively promoting textile and garment exports through various schemes/initiatives such as Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme which supports zero-rated exports for apparel, garments, and made-ups, while other textile products are covered under the Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme. Assistance is also provided to Export Promotion Councils and trade bodies for participating in domestic and international trade events. The Ministry is also supporting BHARAT TEX, a global mega textile event, aimed at showcasing India's textile value chain and innovation. Additionally, India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) to enhance global market access by reducing trade barriers and boosting competitiveness.

The State/UT-wise data of export of Textile and Apparel including handicrafts during the last three years is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise export of Textile and Apparel including handicrafts during last 3 years

Value in USD Million

State/UTs	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25
ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	438.2	481.2	520.7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
ASSAM	4	2.3	2.1
BIHAR	27.6	32.3	44.4
CHANDIGARH	29.7	16.1	8.8
CHATTISGARH	2.9	4	5.6
DADRA,NH,DAMAN,DIU	770	695.3	739.8
DELHI	1,189.9	1,032	1,082.3
GOA	5.2	2.4	3.4
GUJARAT	5,043.4	5,749.1	5,928.7
HARYANA	3,720	3,641.9	4,112
HIMACHAL PRADESH	259.2	237.2	231.3
JAMMU and KASHMIR	101.1	88.7	92
JHARKHAND	14.9	25.2	35.7
KARNATAKA	2,910.3	2,738.4	2,831.2
KERALA	351.4	371.8	434.7
LADAKH	0	0	0.1
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	1,346.5	1,390.2	1,388.3
MAHARASHTRA	3,999.5	4,227.3	3,971.3

MANIPUR	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0.1
MIZORAM	0	0	0
NAGALAND	0.2	0.1	0.1
ODISHA	66	85.5	89
PUDUCHERRY	15.6	13	12.8
PUNJAB	1,502.2	1,500.4	1,397.2
RAJASTHAN	1,582.1	1,624.3	1,720
SIKKIM	0	0	0
TAMIL NADU	8,008.9	7172	8,021.7
TELANGANA	135.6	166.8	148.8
TRIPURA	0	0	0
UNSPECIFIED	222.1	9.5	0.7
UTTAR PRADESH	3,686.6	3,438.2	3,753.5
UTTARAKHAND	45.6	41.6	41.3
WEST BENGAL	1,207.4	1,087.1	1,136.1
Grand Total	36,686.1	35,873.9	37,753.7

BENEFICIARIES UNDER NSAP IN TAMIL NADU

2567. SHRI MURASOLI S:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained list of beneficiaries under component of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); and
- (b) if so, the total list of beneficiaries under each component of the NSAP in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): As per the guidelines of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), States/UTs are solely responsible for identification/selection of beneficiaries, verification of applications, sanctioning, maintenance of beneficiary data and last mile disbursement of pension to the beneficiaries. A robust web portal i.e. NSAP-Pension Payment System (NSAP-PPS) linked with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been operationalized by the Government and provided to States/UTs as an end to end digital solution for the implementation and monitoring of NSAP schemes. However, State Government of Tamil Nadu is using its own MIS for implementation of NSAP Scheme.

(b): NSAP entails 3 Pension Schemes (Old Age, Widow and Disability) and two demand based scheme i.e National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. Scheme-wise number of beneficiaries under Pension Schemes of NSAP in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu obtained from the State Government is given at below:-

Scheme	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	Disability Pension	Total
No. of beneficiaries	26164	12779	3721	42,664

GREEN TECHNOLOGY UNDER PMGSY

2568. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the number of road works completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) that have passed first-tier and second-tier quality checks since 2020, State and year-wise;
- (b) the proportion of roads constructed using green technologies and the manner in which that impacted cost-effectiveness and long-term durability since 2020, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the quality and durability of rural roads constructed under PMGSY;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to incorporate new-age construction materials such as waste plastic, fly ash, and cold mix technology to improve road quality; and
- (e) whether the Government is planning to launch a PMGSY Quality Dashboard with real-time data on inspections, quality ratings and grievance redressal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): A total of 27,696 completed works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been graded as 'Satisfactory' by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) from the Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 31-7-2025), and thus, successfully passed in both first-tier and second-tier quality checks, as detailed below:

Financial Year	Completed works graded as 'Satisfactory' by SQMs
2020-21	3,271
2021-22	6,354
2022-23	6,906
2023-24	5,361
2024-25	4,460
2025-26 (as on 31-7-2025)	1,344

State-wise and year-wise details of completed works graded as 'Satisfactory' by SQMs can be accessed at <https://omms.nic.in->Quality->Quality Grading Abstract>.

(b): Under PMGSY, a road length of 1,66,694 Km has been sanctioned using new/ green technologies, out of which, construction of a road length of 1,24,688 Km has been completed. The details of overall road length constructed and road

length constructed using new/ green technologies during Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 31-7-2025) under PMGSY are given below:

Financial Year	Overall road length constructed (in Km)	Road length constructed using new/ green technologies (in Km)
2020-21	36,673	11,202
2021-22	42,004	15,922
2022-23	29,739	16,443
2023-24	26,100	17,945
2024-25	18,111	16,200
2025-26 (as on 31-7-2025)	4,946	4,858

State-wise and year-wise details of road length constructed under various verticals of PMGSY can be accessed at <https://omms.nic.in> -> Progress Monitoring -> Monthly Progress Report -> Financial Year-wise Achievement. Similarly, State-wise and year-wise details of road length constructed using new/ green technologies under PMGSY can be accessed at <https://omms.nic.in> ->Proposals->Technology Abstract.

The use of new and green technologies in road construction economises the construction cost of rural roads, while also enabling the effective disposal of various industrial and municipal wastes. This not only saves the environment but also conserves the use of virgin mining materials effectively. Further, it also enhances the execution capacity and reduces the construction period.

(c): The Government accords highest priority to ensuring the quality and durability of rural roads constructed under the PMGSY. The following measures have been taken to ensure the quality and durability of rural roads constructed under PMGSY:

(i) A comprehensive framework has been put in place to ensure that all roads are built to prescribed technical standards and maintained effectively over time. PMGSY roads are constructed based on detailed specifications and guidelines issued by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and the Ministry of Rural Development. Designs are vetted at both the State and Central levels to ensure structural integrity and suitability for local terrain and climate.

(ii) Further, a three-tier Quality Monitoring System is in place. At the first tier, quality checks are made by the executing agency at the field level. At the second tier, independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs) inspect all the work at every level. At the third Tier, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deputed by the Ministry conduct surprise inspections across States to ensure objectivity and compliance. PMGSY uses the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) to track physical and financial progress, including quality inspections. Graded inspection reports from SQMs and NQMs are recorded and monitored in real-time.

(iii) All contractors are legally bound to maintain the roads for five years post-construction under a Defect Liability Period (DLP) clause. Payments are linked to satisfactory maintenance, ensuring accountability and durability.

(iv) The Ministry has promoted the use of innovative and climate-resilient technologies (e.g., waste plastic, cold mix, Full Depth Reclamation, etc.) to enhance the lifespan of roads and reduce environmental impact. More than 1.24 lakh km of roads have been constructed using such technologies as of July 2025.

(v) Continuous training of engineers, contractors, and quality monitors is undertaken through reputed institutions to strengthen technical competencies in road design, construction, and maintenance.

These measures, taken in a coordinated and systematic manner, have significantly contributed to improving the quality, durability, and sustainability of rural roads constructed under PMGSY.

(d): The Ministry of Rural Development has taken several proactive measures to promote the adoption of new-age, sustainable construction materials and technologies under the PMGSY, with the twin objectives of improving road quality and promoting environmental sustainability. Key steps taken in this regard include the following:

(i) In 2013, the Ministry issued guidelines mandating that a minimum of 15% of the total annual road length in each State be constructed using new and green technologies, including waste plastic, fly ash, cold mix, etc.

(ii) A comprehensive Vision Document was released in 2022 to guide States in mainstreaming innovative materials and techniques. The document promotes the use of many proven technologies, tailored to suit varied geographic and climatic conditions. Some of the approved technologies in use are:

Cold Mix Technology: Enables bituminous road construction without heating, ensuring energy savings and suitability in remote or hilly areas.

Waste Plastic: Used in bituminous roads in surface coats to improve durability and resistance to water-induced damage.

Cement stabilisation: It is a soil improvement technique used in road construction to enhance the strength and durability of weak or poor-quality soils by mixing them with cement.

Full Depth Reclamation (FDR): It is a rehabilitation method that involves recycling of an existing distressed bituminous surfacing course and its underlying layers into a new, stronger base layer. By this process use of carted stone aggregates can be avoided or very minimal use of carted aggregates used.

Panelled Cement Concrete: It refers to a method of laying cement concrete pavements in defined rectangular or square sections (called *panels*) to control cracking due to shrinkage, temperature changes, or structural loading.

Cell-filled concrete: The compacted sub-grade / sub-base is covered with form work of plastic cells, which ultimately gets filled with concrete to act as pavement. Highly serviceable and maintenance-free pavement is obtained with extremely low cost.

Use of Steel/ Copper Slag: Steel and copper slag can be effectively used in the construction of rural roads, offering both economic and environmental benefits. It can be a sustainable alternative to natural aggregates in road construction.

Use of Jute/ Coir: The use of natural geotextiles like jute and coir in road construction is a sustainable and cost-effective solution for improving soil strength and stability, especially in rural and low-volume roads

Fly Ash: Utilised in sub-grade and embankment construction to enhance strength and reduce environmental impact.

Roads constructed using green technologies are closely monitored for performance. Best practices and case studies are shared across States to encourage wider adoption. As of 31st July 2025, more than 1,24,688 km of road length has been constructed using new and green technologies under PMGSY, contributing to cost savings, longer pavement life, and reduced carbon footprint.

(e): Real-time data of inspections, quality ratings, and grievance redressal is available in the Citizen section of the PMGSY website hosted at <https://omms.nic.in> under the Quality Grading Abstract and Meri Sadak Citizen Feedback System.

GOVERNMENT e-MARKETPLACE

2569. Dr. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details and the number of new suppliers who have registered themselves in the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to enable them to sell their products directly to various Government departments and organizations, State and year-wise during last three years and current year;
- (b) the number of suppliers who have actively participated in trade activities on the Portal out of the total registered;
- (c) the details and the total number of suppliers who have participated in the Portal from Tamil Nadu, in absolute figures as well as comparative to the rest of the country; and
- (d) whether there is any mechanism to identify and weed out shell companies or fake companies from the GeM Portal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The State /UT-wise and year-wise number of new suppliers who have registered themselves on the Government e Marketplace (GeM) and completed their profiles as on 30th July 2025 is placed at **Statement**.

(b) and (c) A total of 5,19,782 sellers have actively participated in trade activities (catalogue uploaded on GeM or participated in bid) on the Portal out of the total registered. The total number of suppliers who have actively participated in the trade activities on GeM portal from Tamil Nadu is 19,955.

(d) GeM portal has online integration with the database of Ministry of Corporate Affairs to ensure that only valid companies are registered on GeM.

STATEMENT

State /UT-wise and year-wise number of new suppliers who have registered themselves on the Government e Marketplace (GeM) and completed their profiles				
State	Number of new profile completed suppliers registered on GeM in the FY			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto 30 July 2025)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	671	564	622	218
Andhra Pradesh	2,011	3,581	2,020	844

Arunachal Pradesh	215	245	322	131
Assam	2,957	5,203	3,255	1157
Bihar	5,030	8,736	4,523	1568
Chandigarh	576	544	441	174
Chhattisgarh	2,038	1,30,696	10,357	2034
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	107	95	23	30
Delhi	11,735	13,236	9,864	4117
Goa	352	546	2,051	110
Gujarat	12,588	13,102	11,886	4322
Haryana	5,572	10,770	5,329	2124
Himachal Pradesh	1,197	1,344	1,129	418
Jammu and Kashmir	5,146	4,852	4,455	1791
Jharkhand	3,160	10,190	3,830	1112
Karnataka	5,843	8,865	5,004	1842
Kerala	2,135	2,935	1,817	654
Ladakh	158	119	254	142
Lakshadweep	3	9	6	0
Madhya Pradesh	7,095	10,978	10,964	2270
Maharashtra	18,202	4,35,149	62,742	6122
Manipur	308	197	242	116
Meghalaya	207	225	187	97
Mizoram	64	75	81	32
Nagaland	148	148	150	65
Odisha	2,770	7,830	2,809	1047
Puducherry	183	168	174	61
Punjab	3,463	3,400	3,319	1358
Rajasthan	5,545	7,184	5,932	2156
Sikkim	79	98	114	36
Tamil Nadu	6,266	7,649	6,015	1901

Telangana	3,040	3,903	3,002	1172
Tripura	286	333	315	109
Uttar Pradesh	22,732	27,764	21,969	8357
Uttarakhand	2,392	3,721	2,272	855
West Bengal	6,447	15,715	5,608	2087
Total	1,40,721	7,40,169	1,93,083	50,646

PRIMARY FISHERMEN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

2570. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies in non-coastal areas, which manage shared resources such as leased ponds and fishing grounds, are facing livelihood challenges;
- (b) whether the Government has received any complaints or representations regarding interference, mismanagement, or deviation from the scheme guidelines affecting these societies;
- (c) whether there is any central vigilance or monitoring mechanism to ensure that Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies operate in a fair, transparent, and sustainable manner in accordance with the objectives of the Government schemes;
- (d) if so, the details of such a mechanism and the actions taken in recent cases; and

(e) whether the Government will consider establishing a robust redressal system and strict compliance monitoring to safeguard the interests of poor fishermen and their cooperatives, particularly in non-coastal and rural areas?

**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):**

(a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the ongoing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) actively supports for formation of Fisheries Cooperative Societies across the country including those present in non-coastal and rural areas. The Department of Fisheries has accorded approval for development of existing 2000 fisheries cooperative as Fish Farmers Producers Organisations (FFPOs) and formation of new 195 FFPOs. The Department of Fisheries through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has formulated an action plan to support the formation of 12,000 fisheries co-operatives in uncovered panchayats/villages with large water bodies/coastal areas over a period of ten years from the year 2024-25 to 2033-34 in two phases i.e 6000 from 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 6000 from 2028-29 to 2033-34. In addition, the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Saha-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) a sub-scheme of PMMSY envisages to support formalisation and

strengthening of 5500 primary fisheries cooperatives with mentoring, capacity building and need based financial support. Further, the Department has not received any complaints or representation regarding interference, mismanagement, or deviation from the scheme guidelines as the cooperative societies are under the purview of Cooperative Societies Act and the ownership of waterbodies are vested to respective State/UTs and accordingly, the complaints are addressed at State/UTs level.

(c) and (d) The Cooperative societies is a state subject under Entry 32 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the Cooperatives operating in each State or UTs are governed by Cooperative Society Act of that particular state having monitoring mechanism to ensure fair and transparent means to implement the Government schemes.

(e) To safeguard the interests of poor fishermen and their cooperatives in the Country including in non-coastal and rural areas, the Department of Fisheries in collaboration with Ministry of Cooperation periodically conducts review meeting with State/UTs, so as to ensure smooth functioning of cooperative societies and also encourage them to avail support through registering on National Fisheries Digital Platform and National Cooperative Database of Ministry of Cooperation.

डेयरी विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम

2571. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री लावू श्रीकृष्णा देवरायालू:

श्रीमती संध्या राय:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) के अंतर्गत देश में मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश सहित लाभान्वित होने वाले वर्तमान दूध उत्पादकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और अब तक दूध खरीद क्षमता में राज्य-वार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) एनपीडीडी के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश सहित अब तक स्थापित ग्राम स्तरीय दूध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं और बल्क मिल्क कूलरों (बीएमसी) की संख्या और उनकी संयुक्त भंडारण क्षमता राज्य-वार कितनी है;

(ग) फूरियर ट्रांसफॉर्म इन्फ्रारेड एनालाइजर (एफटीआईआर) जैसी आधुनिक मिलावट पहचान प्रणालियों के साथ अब तक उन्नत किए गए डेयरी संयंत्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) संशोधित एनपीडीडी के अंतर्गत 10,000 नई दूध सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लक्ष्य की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस पहल के माध्यम से अब तक सृजित अतिरिक्त रोजगार की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश सहित अब तक शुरू की गई मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमवीयू) की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(च) मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड जिले सहित पशुपालकों और पशुओं की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा इन मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमवीयू) के माध्यम से सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डीएचडी) वर्ष 2014-15 से देश भर में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना- "राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी)" का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाना तथा संगठित खरीद, प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित/सुदृढीकृत अवसंरचना से योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्य सहकारी दुग्ध परिसंघों/संघों/उत्पादक कंपनियों से जुड़े सभी दुग्ध उत्पादकों को लाभ मिलता है।

एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत, लगभग 31,908 डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (डीसीएस) का गठन/पुनरुद्धार किया गया है, जिससे 17.63 लाख अतिरिक्त दुग्ध उत्पादकों का नामांकन हुआ है और प्रतिदिन 120.68 लाख किलोग्राम दूध की खरीद में वृद्धि हुई है। संगठित डीसीएस की संख्या, नामांकित दुग्ध उत्पादकों और दूध खरीद में वृद्धि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत, लगभग 61,677 ग्राम स्तरीय दुग्ध परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं और 149.35 लाख लीटर की शीतलन क्षमता वाले 5,995 बल्क मिल्क कूलर स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 279 डेयरी संयंत्र प्रयोगशालाओं को एफटीआईआर तकनीक आधारित दुग्ध एनालाइजर सहित दूध में मिलावट का पता लगाने वाली प्रणालियों से उन्नत किया गया है।

स्थापित/उन्नत ग्राम स्तरीय प्रयोगशालाओं, बल्क मिल्क कूलरों और डेयरी संयंत्र प्रयोगशालाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) संशोधित एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत, डीएचडी ने वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान देश भर में 21,902 नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के गठन हेतु राज्यवार लक्ष्यों को अनुमोदन दिया है। कुल 407.37 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय को अनुमोदन दिया गया है, जिसमें भारत सरकार का हिस्सा 211.90 करोड़ रुपये और कार्यान्वयन संगठनों का हिस्सा 195.47 करोड़ रुपये शामिल है। राज्यों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, अब तक लगभग 1804 डेयरी सहकारी समितियों का गठन किया जा चुका है, जिससे वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान लगभग 37,793 नए दुग्ध उत्पादकों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ड) और (च) अब तक, देश में मध्य प्रदेश में 406 और आंध्र प्रदेश में 340 सहित कुल 4019 मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयाँ (एमवीयू) कार्यरत हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन एमवीयू के माध्यम से प्रदान की गई सेवाओं से लगभग 96,86,350 पशुपालक और 2,01,49,217 पशु लाभान्वित हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में, अब तक 15,307 पशुपालक और 19,472 पशु एमवीयू की द्वार पर डिलीवरी से लाभान्वित हुए हैं। कार्यरत एमवीयू, लाभान्वित पशुपालकों की संख्या और एमवीयू के माध्यम से उपचारित पशुओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत संगठित डीसीएस की संख्या, नामांकित दूध उत्पादकों और दूध खरीद में वृद्धि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठित / पुनर्जीवित डीसीएस (संख्या)	अतिरिक्त किसान सदस्य नामांकित ('000 संख्या में)	अतिरिक्त औसत दैनिक दूध खरीद (हजार किलोग्राम प्रति दिन)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3483	237432	371.13

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0.00
3	असम	0	0	0.00
4	बिहार	8285	509496	796.61
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	768	16.20
6	गोवा	0	0	0.00
7	गुजरात	935	33097	4215.20
8	हरियाणा	0	0	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	359	4939	106.00
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1775	79150	245.00
11	झारखंड	256	15782	119.82
12	कर्नाटक	2033	274937	1561.10
13	केरल	0	63188	249.90
14	लद्दाख	10	700	2.90
15	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	57.42
16	महाराष्ट्र	369	35362	192.90
17	मणिपुर	50	1043	4.30
18	मेघालय	51	1185	0.00
19	मिजोरम	3	60	0.80
20	नागालैंड	54	1342	4.10
21	ओडिशा	973	57416	161.70
22	पुदुचेरी	7	600	33.00
23	पंजाब	2144	28935	1513.92
24	राजस्थान	4245	173896	836.14
25	सिक्किम	287	6938	50.40
26	तमिलनाडु	1278	87072	818.80
27	तेलंगाना	640	15895	225.91
28	त्रिपुरा	6	530	0.00
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	4179	77152	398.18
30	उत्तराखंड	416	52700	82.90
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	70	3532	3.70
	कुल योग	31908	1763147	12068.03

विवरण - II

एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित/उन्नत ग्राम स्तरीय प्रयोगशालाओं, बल्क मिल्क कूलरों और डेयरी संयंत्र प्रयोगशालाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	ग्राम स्तरीय प्रयोगशाला का सुदृढीकरण (संख्या)	बल्क मिल्क कूलर (बीएमसी)		डेयरी संयंत्र स्तरीय प्रयोगशाला का सुदृढीकरण (संख्या)
			संख्या	क्षमता (किलोलीटर)	
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3848	53	320.00	7
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0.00	0
3	असम	0	0	0.00	1
4	बिहार	7413	72	199.00	12
5	छत्तीसगढ़	95	29	58.00	6
6	गोवा	0	0	0.00	1
7	गुजरात	5533	2088	7305.00	5
8	हरियाणा	513	59	48.00	5
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	335	47	88.00	13
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2232	58	275.00	3
11	झारखंड	339	13	26.00	5
12	कर्नाटक	5621	686	2080.00	50
13	केरल	2160	108	392.50	11
14	लद्दाख	0	0	0.00	0
15	मध्य प्रदेश	1135	201	181.00	16
16	महाराष्ट्र	639	95	199.50	23
17	मणिपुर	61	38	8.40	1
18	मेघालय	107	100	41.76	4
19	मिजोरम	46	9	4.50	4
20	नागालैंड	0	28	14.50	3
21	ओडिशा	1023	38	109.00	14
22	पुदुचेरी	95	15	14.50	1
23	पंजाब	6014	497	687.50	19
24	राजस्थान	7355	980	1171.50	17
25	सिक्किम	588	225	73.10	3
26	तमिलनाडु	8967	485	1531.00	24
27	तेलंगाना	2128	22	19.50	3
28	त्रिपुरा	158	11	11.50	1
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	3897	32	70.00	13
30	उत्तराखंड	1275	2	4.00	11

31	पश्चिम बंगाल	100	4	2.00	3
	कुल योग	61677	5995	14934.76	279

विवरण - III

मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमवीयू), पशुपालकों और लाभान्वित पशुओं की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परिचालन में एमवीयू की संख्या	लाभान्वित पशुपालकों की संख्या (कुल संचयी)	उपचारित पशुओं की संख्या (कुल संचयी)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	340	2049550	2211886
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	43318	51326
3	असम	159	261511	627616
4	बिहार	307	233072	583058
5	छत्तीसगढ़	163	609605	2847011
6	दिल्ली	3	187	201
7	गोवा	2	602	804
8	गुजरात	127	450369	699480
9	हरियाणा	70	47903	204591
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	17549	18047
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	50	26737	48103
12	झारखंड	236	66525	101907
13	कर्नाटक	275	386714	571415
14	केरल	29	22556	25034
15	लद्दाख	9	1649	1449
16	मध्य प्रदेश	406	855434	1008773
17	महाराष्ट्र	80	101080	206554
18	मणिपुर	33	9127	9067
19	मेघालय	17	308	3011
20	मिजोरम	26	35765	55280
21	नागालैंड	16	18347	47754
22	पुदुचेरी	4	2084	7609
23	राजस्थान	536	905948	3598443
24	सिक्किम	6	3546	5580
25	तमिलनाडु	245	342676	1092710
26	त्रिपुरा	13	5678	39383

27	उत्तर प्रदेश	520	3040776	5707893
28	उत्तराखंड	60	142245	287102
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	218	5489	88130
	कुल	4019	9686350	20149217

BLOCKCHAIN-BASED LAND RECORDS

2572. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered blockchain-based digital land records for smallholder farmers in Warangal to ensure transparent access to agricultural subsidies;
- (b) if so, the details of pilot projects planned for Telangana, district-wise; and
- (c) the timeline for scaling such technology to prevent fraud in subsidy distribution in rural areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources is implementing the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with effect from 1st April, 2016 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from Government of

India. Blockchain-based digital land records are not being implemented under DILRMP in the country including Warangal.

(c) Does not arise.

MILK PROCUREMENT RATE COMMITTEES

2573. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that dairy farmers, especially in States like Maharashtra, receive an average procurement price of only 32 per litre, while consumers pay up to 60 per litre, reflecting a disparity of nearly 87.5 percent;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such disparity, including the impact of intermediary costs, alleged malpractices in milk quality testing, and unregulated pricing by private dairies, which reportedly handle over 74 per cent of milk procurement in the country;

- (c) whether the State level Milk Procurement Rate Committees in certain States are unable to ensure fair pricing due to lack of enforcement powers over private players;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce reforms such as establishment of a Milk Marketing and Regulatory Board for mandatory monthly reporting on adulteration levels and a Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)-like mechanism for milk; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the proposed timeline by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

- (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India does not regulate the procurement and sale prices of milk. These are determined by cooperative and private dairies based on factors such as cost of production, stocks of dairy commodities (e.g., white butter, skimmed milk powder), and prevailing domestic and international market conditions. However, DAHD regularly monitors the milk situation in coordination with State Milk Federations and other stakeholders. As per the Milk Situation Report for June 2025, the all India average procurement price paid to farmers was approximately Rs.47.70 per kg of milk containing 6% fat and

9% solids-not-fat (SNF), while the all India average sale price stood at Rs.65.04 per litre. This indicates that about 73% of consumer price is returned to farmers. Similarly, in Maharashtra, the State Government reported an average procurement price of Rs.49 per kg for milk with the same composition, and an average sale price of about Rs 70 per litre reflecting that nearly 70% of consumer price directly benefits farmers.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above with respect to milk procurement and milk price. As regards the quality of milk, Food safety Standards for milk and milk products comes under the preview of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and they are taking enforcement measures to prevent adulteration.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a)

ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी योजनाएँ

2574. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यवार क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना की निगरानी के लिए कोई प्रभावी तंत्र मौजूद है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करने में राज्य और संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ समन्वय को और मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने की योजना बना रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (ग): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना), प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयूजीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) और प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) का वाटरशेड विकास घटक जैसी कई कल्याणकारी योजनाएं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का मुख्य केंद्रबिंदु हैं। मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सुदृढ़ प्रक्रियाएँ अपनाई हैं। इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए समय-समय पर आवश्यक दिशानिर्देश/निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। हालाँकि, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय अपनी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लक्षित कार्यान्वयन पर जोर देता है। कार्य-निष्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाले कार्यक्रमवार कारकों का विश्लेषण किया जाता है और तदनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस संबंध में कुछ प्रमुख कार्यनीतियाँ इस प्रकार हैं: -

- i. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि योजनाएँ पूर्णता तक पहुँचें, मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन की एक व्यापक बहु-स्तरीय और बहु-प्रारूप प्रणाली विकसित की है, जिसमें निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति की बैठकें, जिला विकास समन्वय और निगरानी समिति ("दिशा") बैठकें, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के निगरानीकर्ता (एनएलएम), क्षेत्र अधिकारी योजनाएँ, सामान्य समीक्षा मिशन, समवर्ती मूल्यांकन और प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन शामिल हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राज्य-विशिष्ट समीक्षाएँ भी समय-समय पर की जाती हैं और उनके निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।
- ii. ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं को समग्र लेनदेन-आधारित एमआईएस पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है, जो सभी हितधारकों को वास्तविक समय के आधार पर योजनाओं की स्थिति की निगरानी करने में सक्षम बनाता है। कार्यों की तस्वीरें जियो-टैग और टाइम स्टैम्प के साथ ली जाती हैं। ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का पूरा डेटा सार्वजनिक डोमेन पर उपलब्ध है।
- iii. उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त निधियाँ उपलब्ध कराता है, वन मंजूरी लेने में सहायता करता है, कार्मिक, तकनीकी सहायता आदि के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों/एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करता है।

- iv. महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना और पीएमएवाई-जी जैसी कुछ योजनाओं के लिए सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा भी की जाती है। मनरेगा कार्यों से संबंधित किसी भी शिकायत के समाधान के लिए लोकपाल भी नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण विकास की सभी योजनाओं में शिकायत निवारण पर उचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।
- v. राज्यों को कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करने की सलाह दी जाती है। कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं। कार्मिकों की भर्ती और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए निधि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। कार्यक्रम कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण और अभिविन्यास की भी समय-समय पर व्यवस्था की जाती है।
- vi. प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी निरीक्षण और लेखापरीक्षा के मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं। निरीक्षण के लिए मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन, अर्थात् क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी ऐप बनाया गया है। अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी इसी तरह के ऐप बनाए गए हैं और यह आवश्यकता के अनुसार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। अधिकारियों के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी इनके माध्यम से की जाती है।
- vii. निधि जारी करने के प्रस्तावों और दस्तावेजीकरण की तैयारी के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ नियमित समन्वय किया जाता है और इस संबंध में उन्हें समय पर सलाह दी जाती है। यदि देरी होती है तो निधि जारी करने संबंधी मामला उच्च स्तर तक पहुँचाया जाता है।

- viii. योजनाओं के उचित कार्यान्वयन हेतु जमीनी स्तर से मांग उत्पन्न करने हेतु महिला नेटवर्क, समुदाय आधारित संगठनों और नागरिक समाज संगठनों को जोड़ा जाता है।
- ix. डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केंद्र (एनआरएससी) की सहायता से विकसित एक भू-स्थानिक पोर्टल, सृष्टि, का उपयोग परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए किया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए विशेष रूप से विकसित 'दृष्टि' नामक मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग करके, लगभग वास्तविक समय के आधार पर जियो-कोडेड और टाइम-स्टैम्पड तस्वीरें सृष्टि पोर्टल पर अपलोड की जाती हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निधियों के उपयोग की प्रगति की निगरानी पीएमएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से नियमित आधार पर की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की सभी योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में मंत्रालय केंद्रीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा नहीं देता है।

TOBACCO PROCESSING AND VALUE-ADDITION INFRASTRUCTURE

2575. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) the details of farm-to-factory linkages created to ensure higher returns for tobacco farmers by promoting value-added tobacco production, year-wise and State-wise, particularly for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the quantum of investment facilitated by the Government over the past five years for establishing domestic tobacco processing and value-addition infrastructure, State-wise;
- (c) the specific measures undertaken by the Government to protect tobacco farmers from global price volatility and ensure price stability; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to further strengthen and expand such domestic farm-to-processing linkages to enhance farmer incomes sustainably, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is not implementing any programme/scheme for promotion of tobacco/tobacco cultivation in the country.

The Tobacco Board under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is mandated to regulate production and marketing of Flue cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco. The Board as per its mandate plans the FCV tobacco crop size, a season ahead and regulates its production. Subsequently, Tobacco Board

conducts e-auctions for ensuring fair and remunerative prices to farmers and assured supply of tobacco to traders.

The Tobacco Board does not directly deal with farm-to-factory linkages to ensure higher returns for tobacco farmers by promoting value-added tobacco production. However, the Board has taken measures to improve its marketability in line with the international customer requirements thereby ensuring the realization of the better prices for the FCV tobacco produced by the farmers. Further, the Board has also taken necessary measures to protect the farmers from global price volatility to ensure the price stability. Due to focused efforts, the FCV tobacco farmers were able to increase their income since 2020-21 and the export revenue also more than doubled during this period. The farmer prices (average) for their FCV tobacco produce increased from Rs. 135.24 per kg in 2020-21 to Rs. 279.54 per kg in 2023-24. The value of export of tobacco and tobacco products also increased from Rs. 6,496.99 Crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 16,728.02 Crore in 2024-25.

Further, ICAR-National Institute for Research on Commercial Agriculture (NIRCA), Rajahmundry is involved in research through varietal development, production and protection technologies and leaf quality in different types of tobaccos grown in different climatic zones of India. ICAR-NIRCA is actively disseminating technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers.

PMAY-G IN GUJARAT

2576. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of number of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) houses completed in aspirational districts of Gujarat in Financial Year 2024–25;
- (b) the details of toilets and LPG connections provided under convergence; and
- (c) the initiatives taken for quality monitoring through mobile inspection apps?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): The details of number of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) houses completed in the aspirational districts of Gujarat during the Financial Year 2024–25 are as under:

Sl No.	Name of the Aspirational Districts in Gujarat	Number of houses completed during the FY 2024-25 (irrespective of target year)
1	DOHAD	2419
2	NARMADA	1474

(b): In addition to the unit assistance of Rs 1.2 lakh per house provided under the PMAY-G, assistance of Rs.12,000/- is also extended for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding. Further, it is mandatory to provide support of 90/95 person days unskilled wage employment at the current rates to a PMAY-G beneficiary for construction of his /her house in convergence with MGNREGS. The PMAY-G households are also provided piped drinking water, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), renewable energy source and building material is also provided through convergence with different government programmes. Convergence under the scheme also involves inclusion of women members of PMAY-G households under the fold of Self Help Groups (SHGs) through NRLM to explore better livelihood opportunities.

In the state of Gujarat, 5,79,467 toilets have been constructed and 5,86,076 LPG connections have been provided in convergence with PMAY-G houses since inception of the scheme.

(c): Monitoring of PMAY-G is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled end to end transactional data in MIS i.e. AwaasSoft and AwaasApp. Under PMAY-G, the house is constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or under his/her supervision. Under PMAY-G, the following mechanism is in place to ensure the better design and quality of houses:

(i) The beneficiaries are being assisted in house construction with a bouquet of house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilient features that are suitable to their local geoclimatic conditions, cultural preferences and availability of construction materials. 3D designs of house design typologies have been made available in the Awaas+ 2024 Mobile app for selection by the beneficiaries.

(ii) The Ministry has published a compendium of rural housing typologies "PAHAL" which is available on the program website of PMAY-G. The Ministry has taken an initiative to digitize PAHAL to recommend ideal housing design to beneficiary through Awaas App.

(iii) The Ministry has also developed a mobile application namely Awaas SAKHI. Through this App beneficiaries are also provided information regarding availability of house design typologies, locally available BIS certified construction material and rural masons.

(iv) The Ministry has requested all the States/UTs through letter dated 24.06.2024 and during review meetings, to issue direction to officials concerned to encourage and orient beneficiaries as far as possible, to procure BIS-certified (ISI marked) construction material.

(v) The Ministry in collaboration with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) organised Capacity Building Programme for senior officials of Rural Development Department of States/UTs in December, 2024 to sensitize them on the Indian Standards relevant to housing sectors, and about tools and platforms developed

by BIS which they can leverage upon for ensuring quality construction of houses under PMAY-G.

(vi) The Area Officer App is also being used under PMAY-G for monitoring visits performed by officials to monitor progress of PMAY-G at ground level.

PROMOTING EV ECOSYSTEM

2577. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the manner in which the scheme of promoting EV eco system ensure accessibility and affordability of e-vehicles in rural and semi-urban areas;
- (b) the manner in which the scheme is likely to contribute to improving public transportation infrastructure in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities;
- (c) whether there are any plans to expand the PM E-Drive scheme to include startups and MSMEs in the EV supply chains with special reference to the State of Tripura; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has implemented following schemes to promote the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem to ensure accessibility

and affordability of EVs on pan India basis, including in rural and semi-urban areas :-

i. The Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India Phase-II (FAME-II) was implemented from 01.04.2019 till 31.03.2024 with a total budgetary support of Rs.11,500 to incentivize buyers of e-2Ws, e-3Ws and e-4Ws on pan India basis. The demand incentive was provided by Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEMs) to buyers in the form of an upfront reduction in purchase price of EVs which is later claimed by them from MHI.

ii. PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme with an outlay of Rs.10,900 cr. was notified on 29.09.2024 to support demand incentive for e-2Ws, e-3W, e-Trucks, and e-Ambulances. EMPS 2024 which provided demand incentive for e-2W and e-3W from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024 has been subsumed under PM E-DRIVE scheme. Similar to FAME-II, the demand incentive is being provided by OEMs to buyers in the form of an upfront reduction in purchase price of EVs which is later claimed by them from MHI.

(b): As per information received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "PM-eBus Sewa Scheme" on 16th August, 2023, that aims to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.20,000 crore

for deploying 10,000 electric buses on PPP model. As per the extant guidelines of the scheme, cities with a population between 3-40 lakhs and other State/UT Capitals with less than 3 lakh population as per census 2011 are eligible to participate in the scheme.

As per scheme guidelines, Central Assistance is admissible on Per-km of bus operation for 10 years, depending on the size of bus: Rs.24 for standard buses (12 metre), Rs. 22 for midi buses (9 metre) and Rs.20 for mini buses (7 metre). Further 100% Central assistance is given for development of Behind-the-meter power infrastructure. Central assistance is also given for Civil infrastructure of Depot in the following manner:

- i. 60% for cities of states,
- ii. 90% central assistance to capital cities of Hilly states /North-East States /UTs with legislature; and
- iii. 100% central assistance to capital cities of UTs without legislature.

Under the Scheme, out of 10,000 e-buses, 7,293 e-buses have been sanctioned to 14 States and 4 UTs so far. Details of State /UT wise buses sanctioned are attached as **Statement-I**.

As on date, Rs.1,062.74 crore has been sanctioned for 85 Civil Depot Projects and 88 Behind-The-Meter-Power Infra projects across 12 States and 3 UTs. Out of this sanctioned amount, a total of Rs. 475.44 crore has been released to 9 States/UTs for development of Associated Infrastructure i.e.

Behind-The-Meter-Power and Civil Depot Infrastructure. Details of funds released are attached as **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): PM E-DRIVE Scheme mandates compliance to Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) requiring progressive localization of EV components which *inter-alia* promotes domestic manufacturing of EV and its components supply chain. Startups and MSMEs including in the State of Tripura may indirectly benefit from the scheme because of PMP mandate of sourcing components locally.

STATEMENT-I

Details of e-Buses sanctioned under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme (as on 31.07.2025)

Sl.No.	State /UT	No. of buses sanctioned
1.	Chandigarh	100
2.	Gujarat	450
3.	Haryana	450
4.	JandK	200
5.	Maharashtra	1,559
6.	Odisha	400
7.	Punjab	347
8.	Meghalaya	50
9.	Bihar	400
10.	Puducherry	75
11.	Assam	100
12.	Ladakh	15
13.	Madhya Pradesh	582
14.	Rajasthan	675

15.	Chhattisgarh	240
16.	Uttarakhand	150
17.	Andhra Pradesh	750
18.	Karnataka	750
	Total	7,293

STATEMENT-II

Funds Released to States /UTs under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme

Sr. No.	State /UT	Amount Released (in Rs. crore)
1.	Maharashtra	200.18
2.	Chhattisgarh	30.19
3.	Rajasthan	44.46
4.	Chandigarh	11.87
5.	Assam	6.47
6.	Odisha	47.72
7.	Gujarat	28.94
8.	Bihar	87.55
9.	Punjab	18.06
	Total	475.44

रोहिणी आयोग

2578. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा 2 अक्तूबर, 2017 को गठित रोहिणी आयोग ने 31 जुलाई, 2023 को अपना अंतरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की योजना इस मानसून सत्र के दौरान उक्त प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत करने की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों (ओबीसी) में उप-वर्गीकरण में आरक्षण का लाभ अधिक निष्पक्ष रूप से मिल सकता है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) समुदाय में सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए एक अलग उप-कोटा निर्धारित करने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (च): न्यायमूर्ति जी. रोहिणी की अध्यक्षता में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के उप-वर्गीकरण की जांच करने के लिए गठित आयोग को ओबीसी के उप-वर्गीकरण की आवश्यकता की जांच करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था और इसने 31 जुलाई, 2023 को माननीय राष्ट्रपति को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जो इस विभाग में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SCHEMES LAUNCHED FOR SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

2579. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes launched for the cost-effective technology for small and marginal farmers and the year-wise beneficiaries under the schemes since 2020, State-wise;

- (b) the details of the collaborations with international agricultural research institutes to develop low-cost, high-efficiency farming tools for Indian smallholders and the outcomes;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage private sector participation in developing low-cost technology solutions for marginal farmers and the outcomes from those steps;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote cost-effective agricultural technology for small and marginal farmers in India; and
- (e) whether the Government has any roadmap for next 10 years to make India's small and marginal farmers self-sufficient through technological advancements, if so, the details thereof and their expected outcomes?

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

(a), (d) and (e): Agriculture is a state subject. Government of India implements various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to support states for development of agriculture sector as well as for promoting interest of farmers, including small and marginal farmers. List of schemes of Department Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is given at **Statement I**. Details of major schemes to promote cost-effective agricultural technology, for farmers including small and marginal farmers, is given at **Statement II**. These initiatives demonstrate

government's commitment to leveraging technology to empower farmers, especially small and marginal farmers to enhance productive and promote sustainable farming.

(b) and (c): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through institutions like Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and the government ensures that low-cost, region-specific technologies are demonstrated on farmers' fields. These include improved varieties and agronomic practices, composting techniques, improved tools, and organic farming practices etc. The ICAR have developed and demonstrated several low-cost technologies for small land-holders and marginal-farmers including polyculture and monoculture of diversified aquaculture species; community-based cage and pen culture in reservoirs and wetlands in the freshwater sector; Paddy cum fish culture, integrated fish culture; Shrimp farming in the brackish water; community-based open sea cage farming; seaweed farming and mussel farming in the marine ecosystem; FRP coracles; solar powered fishing boats; rubber wood canoes; solar fish dryers; smoking kiln; etc. ICAR has undertaken several initiatives to promote low-cost technology solutions for marginal farmers through active private participation. In this connection ICAR has signed more than 150 MoU in the last 5 years. ICAR promotes public-private partnerships (PPP) to scale up these innovations, encouraging agro-startups and private firms to participate in technology refinement, input supply, custom hiring services, and extension outreach. This resulted in development and dissemination of affordable, location-specific

technologies in areas such as soil health management, water conservation, and climate-resilient agriculture.

Besides Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) supports post-harvest management infrastructure. Rs. 107,502 Crores have been mobilized through AIF. The Innovation and Agri-entrepreneurship program of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) supports innovations and agri entrepreneurship and incubation. 1943 Agri-Startups have been supported till 30th June, 2025.

STATEMENT I

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
7. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

9. Namo Drone Didi
10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
13. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
15. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
17. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
18. Agroforestry
19. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
20. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
27. Digital Agriculture Mission
28. National Bamboo Mission

STATEMENT II**Details of major schemes to promote cost-effective agricultural technology, for farmers including small and marginal farmers**

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Physical and financial Progress
I.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization	As on 30.06.2025 under the scheme, from 2014-15 to 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 9069.44 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanization. 20.72 lakh numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy. 27204 custom hiring centers, 646 high-tech hubs and 25,260 farm machinery banks have been established to make available agricultural machines and equipments to the farmers on rental basis. During 2025-26, Rs.807.34 Crore have been released to States.
II.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	As on 30 th June 2025, Rs. 66,310 Crores have been sanctioned for 1,13,419 projects under AIF These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs.107,502 Crores in the agriculture sector. Major projects sanctioned under AIF include 30,202 custom hiring centres, 22,827 processing units, 15,982 warehouses, 3,703 sorting and grading units, 2,454 cold store projects, around 38,251 other kinds of post-harvest management projects and viable farming assets.
III.	e-NAM	As on 30 th June 2025, the Department has integrated 1522 mandis with e-NAM since inception across 23 States and 4 UTs. 1.79 crore farmers and 2.67 Lakh traders have been registered on e-NAM portal. Total volume of 12.03 Crore MT and 49.15 Crore numbers (bamboo, betel leaves, coconut, lemon and sweet corn) collectively worth approximately Rs. 4.39 lakh crore of trade has been recorded on e-NAM platform.

IV.	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	As on 30 th June 2025, under the Scheme, financial assistance of 55% to Small and Marginal farmers and 45% to Other farmers is provided for installation of Micro Irrigation systems. From the year 2015-16 to 2025-26 (so far), an area 102 lakh ha has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the Country through the scheme. This is a significant achievement. So far, Central assistance of Rs. 24789.16 crores released under PDMC since 2015-16.
V.	Soil Health Card	Soil Health Card Scheme was introduced in the year 2014-15 to optimize usage of nutrients. The following number of cards have been issued to farmers. As on 30.06.2025 total 25.13 crore SHC issued.
VI.	Kisan Credit Card (KCC)	Institutional credit flow to agriculture has risen nearly three times since 2014-15, rising from ₹8.5 lakh crore to ₹28.69 lakh crore in 2024-25. Short-term agriculture credit has more than doubled, increasing from ₹6.4 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹15.93 lakh crore in 2024-25. Further, as announced in the Union Budget 2025, the eligible loan limit under MISS for availing Interest Subvention and PRI benefits is proposed to be enhanced from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh, and the necessary actions for implementation of this provision are currently underway.
VII.	AgriStack	AgriStack DPI consists of three basic registries or databases related to agriculture sector, i.e., (i) Geo-referenced Village Maps, (ii) Crop Sown Registry, and (iii) Farmers Registry (Farmer's Digital Identity Card) which are created and maintained by State Governments/UTs. A total of more than 7.04 crore farmer IDs have been generated till 04.08.2025. (Source: https://agristack.gov.in/#/farmerRegistryMonitoring)

		Further, the Government has set a target to conduct digital crop survey in all States/UTs by Kharif 2025. Geo-referenced village map registry is a prerequisite, digital crop survey has been conducted in 436 districts in Kharif 2024 and in 461 districts in Rabi 2024-25 covering more than 23.90 crore plots.
VIII.	WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)	WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level under PMFBY. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

2580. Shri K Radhakrishnan:

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

- (a) the total number of road projects sanctioned, completed and pending under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country during the last five years, State and Year-wise;
- (b) the details of road projects sanctioned and completed, State-wise including Kerala particularly in the Alathur Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (c) whether the Government has identified delays in project implementation and if so, the reasons for such delays and the measures taken to address them, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to widen the scope of PMGSY to include maintenance of rural roads and link roads to tribal and remote areas, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the funds allocated, released, and utilised under PMGSY during the last three years, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of rural road projects sanctioned, completed and pending under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country during last five years, State and Year wise including Kerala and Alathur Lok Sabha Constituency may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring > State MPR Abstract Report.

(c): Out of total sanctioned length of 8,25,384 Km under PMGSY, total 7,60,471 Km has already been completed till 31.07.2025 under various interventions of PMGSY. A total of 47,727 Km is balance to be constructed at various stages of execution. The timeline for completion of ongoing projects under PMGSY III has been revised from March, 2025 to March, 2026 based on requests received from several States.

The reasons for delay in completion of some projects are delay in award of projects by the State, delay in forest clearance, lack of response by contractors and difficult working conditions for a number of projects, especially those falling in areas affected by left-wing extremism.

State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings and Empowered Committee meetings to take necessary action to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following steps in this regard have been taken by the Ministry:

States have been requested to augment executing capacity and contracting capacity and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.

- i. Bidding document provisions have been rationalized.
- ii. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building.
- iii. Regular and structured review of physical and financial parameters is conducted at regular interval in various zones for a cluster of states of that zone.

(d): The Union Cabinet on 11th September, 2024 approved implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - IV (PMGSY-IV) during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29. Under the programme, financial assistance is to be provided for the construction of 62,500 Kms road for providing new connectivity to eligible 25,000

unconnected habitations of population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in NE and Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert areas) and 100+ in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as per Census 2011 and construction/ upgradation of bridges on the new connectivity roads. Total outlay of this scheme will be Rs. 70,125 crore. The PMGSY-IV Guidelines have been formulated and circulated to all States/ UTs during December, 2024.

Under PMGSY, maintenance of rural roads is the responsibility of the State/ UT Governments. The Ministry had issued guidelines for maintenance of roads constructed under the programme. Under PMGSY, roads are covered under a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into along with a construction contract with the same contractor as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Since the design life of PMGSY roads is ten years, the States have to undertake further five years of maintenance. A MoU has been signed with States/UTs to emphasize on maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY. The Ministry has also implemented e-MARG i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period. The post five-year construction module of eMARG incorporates initial rehabilitation, renewal, pre- renewal routine maintenance, post-renewal maintenance and emergency repair works, as required. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State

Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5 year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time.

(e): The details of the central share of funds released by the Government of India for implementation of PMGSY and expenditure incurred (including State share) during each of the last three years State-wise are given as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Total funds Released and Expenditure incurred during last three years

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Release of Central Fund			Expenditure incurred including State share		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar	12.22	12.22	0.05	7.51	22.93	3.97
2	Andhra Pradesh	644.13	140.64	507.32	748.63	368.03	370.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.74	339.9	609	1,246.99	320.09	726.1
4	Assam	664.91	391.29	79.24	1,118.21	571.22	264.55
5	Bihar	1443.23	963.37	1195.44	2,088.54	1,815.63	2,312.80
6	Chhattisgarh	995.87	401.77	325.24	1,057.35	388.09	421.88
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0

8	Gujarat	266.63	298.41	220.65	492.19	330.33	361.22
9	Haryana	168.25	74.01	27.38	213.81	150.86	34.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	624.76	617.56	634.82	626.84	371.54	904.14
11	Jammu And Kashmir	717	1304.17	1028.25	1,114.78	1,256.96	1,070.65
12	Jharkhand	332.63	752.8	961.77	745.63	1,323.90	1,374.96
13	Karnataka	720.47	72.25	100.58	864.71	404.03	142.81
14	Kerala	106.76	54.25	122.27	124.97	164.95	249.15
15	Ladakh	109.97	37.5	113.81	107.81	30.44	111.33
16	Madhya Pradesh	1557.47	599.42	703.29	1,978.73	1,105.16	966.83
17	Maharashtra	743	1110.8	854.93	1,074.02	1,507.37	1,524.10
18	Manipur	744.98	161.29	2.81	539.11	296.83	88.18
19	Meghalaya	405.89	122.59	219.62	373.72	238.19	373.8
20	Mizoram	584.2	141.37	87.5	315.94	381.62	45.78
21	Nagaland	183.15	161.29	2.25	198.65	94.01	30.5
22	Odisha	1235.88	1262.55	712.39	2,088.90	1,589.80	736.5
23	Puducherry	24.72	0.27	25	27.08	11.89	-0.1
24	Punjab	231.06	265.1	319.87	428.72	522.95	328.82
25	Rajasthan	199.9	404.79	450.46	372.38	633.09	932.86
26	Sikkim	263.33	94.37	70	230.34	130.13	148.98
27	Tamil Nadu	613.7	411.36	638.66	532.36	777.78	741.43
28	Telangana	321.43	296.96	25	132.57	345.32	479.41
29	Tripura	267.59	185.03	172.75	152.9	112.64	98.25
30	Uttar Pradesh	2068.57	2679.63	1968.6	3,267.32	3,791.65	2,703.84
31	Uttarakhand	1297.16	551.05	815.5	1,350.02	800.68	934.03
32	West Bengal	381.03	99.275	225	394.75	309.11	269.77
33	Total	18948.61	14007.29	13327.03	24,228.27	20,301.27	18,672.26

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

2581. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government responding to recent observations by the Chief Justice of India emphasising that 'bail is the rule, jail the exception,' in the context of rising pretrial custody rates;
- (b) whether any guidelines or capacity-building programmes are being undertaken to ensure lower courts respect the principle of bail and if so, the manner of States that have judicial officers been trained since 2023; and
- (c) the mechanisms are in place to monitor and reduce prolonged pre-trial detention, including reviews of undertrial cases and bail application delays across District and High Courts?

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

- (a) to (c): In Chapter-XXXV of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, detailed provisions have been made in respect of bail and bonds.

National Judicial Academy, which is the apex Institute of judicial education and training for Judges, Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Officers, run programmes for both High Court Judges and District Judges on criminal justice system and the question of granting bail always forms key feature of these programmes. In such

programmes, the principles being laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, on the question of granting bail for both undertrials and, in appropriate cases, for the convicted persons whose appeals are pending, are deliberated in detail. Such discourses are conducted by senior judges and well-known lawyers practicing on the criminal side. The principle of 'Bail is the rule, jail the exception' is regularly discussed therein as enunciated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India.

Further, the maximum period for which undertrial prisoner can be detained has been prescribed in section 479 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. It has also been provided in section 479 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita that where a person is a first-time offender (who has never been convicted of any offence in the past), he shall be released on bond by the Court, if he has undergone detention for the period extending up to one-third of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for such offence under that law. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Jail to make an application to the Court in this regard. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 16.10.2025 to all the States/Union Territories regarding implementation of the provisions of Section 479 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 by State Prison authorities for providing relief to undertrial prisoners.

व्यापारिक निर्यात में गिरावट

2582. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

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

(क) यूरोपीय संघ और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को किये जाने वाले व्यापारिक निर्यात में गिरावट के कारण निर्यातकों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यूनाइटेड किंगडम और यूरोपीय संघ के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफटीए) पर वार्ता की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार डंपिंग रोकने के लिए चीनी वस्तुओं पर आयात शुल्क में संशोधन करने की योजना बना रही है; और

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

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

(क): यूरोपीय संघ को पण्यवस्तु निर्यात पिछले पाँच वर्षों में बढ़ रहा है जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में 41.36 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 75.76 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया है। इसी प्रकार, अमेरिका को पण्यवस्तु निर्यात भी पिछले पाँच वर्षों में बढ़ रहा है जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में 51.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 86.5 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया है।

(ख): भारत ने दिनांक 24 जुलाई 2025 को ब्रिटेन के साथ व्यापक आर्थिक और व्यापार समझौते (सीईपीए) के नेगोशिएशन्स के सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न होने के बाद हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। भारत और यूरोपीय संघ जून 2022 से एक मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (एफटीए) पर नेगोशिएटिंग कर रहे हैं, और नेगोशिएशन्स के बारह दौर पूरे हो चुके हैं, जिनमें से अंतिम जुलाई 2025 में हुआ था।

(ग) और (घ): व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय (डीजीटीआर) घरेलू उद्योग की डंपिंग और क्षति हुई या नहीं यह निर्धारित करने के लिए जाँच करता है। अपनी जाँच के आधार पर, डीजीटीआर एंटी-डंपिंग शुल्क लगाने के संबंध में अपने अंतिम निष्कर्ष और सिफ़ारिश वित्त मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करता है। विश्व व्यापार संगठन के मानदंडों के अनुपालन में, सामान्य आयात शुल्क एमएफएन के आधार पर लागू किए जाते हैं।

कृषि पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने वाले महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय

2583. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या देश में कृषि पाठ्यक्रम में शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले महाविद्यालयों/विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या और राज्यवार वितरण असमान है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या लगभग 950 से अधिक कृषि महाविद्यालयों में से केवल 70 से 74 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ही आईसीएआर द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृषि शिक्षा तक पहुँच सीमित हो रही है;
- (ग) नई कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनीकरण और उच्च उपज वाले बीजों पर अनुसंधान की बढ़ती माँग के बावजूद, सार्वजनिक वित्त-पोषित कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने और उनके अनुसंधान बुनियादी ढाँचे का विस्तार करने के लिए उचित कदम न उठाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जिसके कारण व्यापक शिक्षा/अनुसंधान नहीं हो पा रहा है; और
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान कृषि शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और अन्वेषण के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत और खर्च किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग) : कृषि शिक्षा राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्य सरकारें कृषि और संबद्ध विषयों में क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, देश की निरंतर बढ़ती कृषि शिक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। यहां तक कि कई निजी संस्थान भी विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं। राज्यवार सार्वजनिक वित्तपोषित कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, और संबद्ध महाविद्यालयों की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों/कार्यक्रमों के कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर कृषि और संबद्ध विषयों में प्रत्यायन प्रदान करता है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर (पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट) और पीएच.डी. कार्यक्रमों के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार और उन्हें अद्यतन करता है। यह शैक्षिक बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार करने, संकाय प्रशिक्षण और मानदंडों के अनुसार पात्र छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति/फेलोशिप के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(घ) : कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग (DARE) से संबंधित बजट आबंटन और व्यय का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

(रूपये करोड़ में)		
वर्ष	बजट आबंटन	वास्तविक व्यय
2022-23	8658.89	8578.17
2023-24	9876.60	9804.39
2024-25	10156.35	10091.23
2025-26	10466.39	2087.38

विवरण

सार्वजनिक वित्तपोषित कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, और संबद्ध महाविद्यालयों की राज्यवार सूची

राज्यवार कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और उनके संबद्ध महाविद्यालय			
क्र.सं.	राज्य	विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या	संघटक महाविद्यालय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4	31
2	असम	1	9
3	बिहार	3	22
4	छत्तीसगढ़	3	51
5	दिल्ली	1	1
6	गुजरात	6	37
7	हरियाणा	4	11
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	8
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2	14
10	झारखण्ड	1	12
11	कर्नाटक	6	36
12	केरल	3	17
13	मध्य प्रदेश	3	20
14	महाराष्ट्र	6	57
15	मणिपुर	1	13
16	नागालैंड	1	1
17	ओडिशा	1	9
18	पंजाब	2	9
19	राजस्थान	6	72
20	तमिल नाडु	3	31
21	तेलंगाना	3	19
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	9	35
23	उत्तराखंड	2	12
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	4	13
कुल		77	540

शोधार्थियों के लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति

2584. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार परिधान उद्योग में अनुसंधान में लगे शोधार्थियों के लिए छात्रों को विशेष छात्रवृत्ति, अनुसंधान फेलोशिप प्रदान कर रही है या कोई उद्योग शैक्षणिक सहयोग योजना चला रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यूजीसी या अन्य उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों ने परिधान उद्योग पर केंद्रित वस्त्र, वाणिज्य और प्रौद्योगिकी को मिलाकर अंतःविषयक अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निर्देश तैयार किए हैं या अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिता):

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (निफ्ट); निफ्ट अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत एक सांविधिक संस्थान है और वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित, वस्त्र और अपैरल क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और शैक्षणिक उन्नति को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा देता है। यह पीएचडी कार्यक्रम संचालित करता है और टीचिंग फेलोशिप के माध्यम से पूर्णकालिक रिसर्च स्कॉलर्स को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसमें मासिक वजीफा, आकस्मिक अनुदान और चार साल तक के लिए एचआरए शामिल है। यद्यपि, इस फेलोशिप का लाभ नहीं उठाने वाले स्कॉलर्स बाहरी रूप से वित्त पोषित सहयोग के माध्यम से प्रोजेक्ट फेलो या इंडस्ट्री चेयर फेलो के रूप में सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। निफ्ट सभी स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रमों के अंतिम सेमेस्टर के छात्रों को स्पांसर्ड, उद्योग-आधारित शोध परियोजनाएं करने का अवसर भी प्रदान करता है। प्रत्येक छात्र को निफ्ट से एक एकेडमिक मेन्टॉर

और स्पांसरिंग संगठन से एक इंडस्ट्री मेन्टॉर सौंपा जाता है, जिससे स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर एप्लाइड रिसर्च और इंडस्ट्री इनगेजमेंट को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, हथकरघा बुनकरों/कामगारों के बच्चों (2 संतान तक) को केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त/वित्तपोषित वस्त्र संस्थानों में 3/4 वर्षीय डिप्लोमा/स्नातक/स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति (प्रति संतान अधिकतम 2.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष) भी प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने भी सभी उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को तकनीकी वस्त्रों के क्षेत्र में पाठ्यक्रम विकसित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं ताकि वे अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करके राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम) में भाग ले सकें।

SUPPORT TO MANGO FARMERS IN MAHARASHTRA

2585: SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND**

FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Maharashtra is a major mango-producing State, with Alphonso mangoes being one of the most celebrated varieties both domestically and internationally;

(b) if so, the details of the area under cultivation and the total annual production from each district;

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote Alphonso mango cultivation through schemes such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and the details of financial or technical support extended to mango farmers in Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government is taking initiatives to improve infrastructure for post-harvest management, packaging and cold storage facilities to reduce wastage and preserve quality of Alphonso mangoes in Maharashtra;

(e) whether the Government is supporting organic farming practices for Alphonso mangoes in the Konkan region; and

(f) whether there are any proposals to establish Mango Clusters or Export Facilitation Centres in the Konkan region under the ODOP (One District One Product) framework or other schemes?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. Alphonso mango is considered as one of the most celebrated varieties both domestically and internationally. In Maharashtra State, a total area of 170639 ha. is covered under mango fruit crop. Out of the total area, an area of 129623 ha. is covered under Konkan division which is the major alphonso mango

growing region. District wise details of area and production of mango crop under Konkan division may be seen as under:

S. No.	District	Area (Ha.)	Production (Metric Tonne)
1.	UDHAR	13442	25666
2.	UDAD	16230	29790
3.	UDAGIRI	62280	124560
4.	UDHUDURG	34760	41880
5.	UDANE	2911	3012
	Total	129623	224908

Source: HAPIS 2nd Advance Estimates 2024-25

(c) and (d): Under MIDH, assistance is provided for area expansion of horticulture crops including mango @ 40% of the maximum cost limited to maximum area of 2 ha. per beneficiary on pro rata basis for meeting the expenditure on planting material, cost of material of drip irrigation, mulching and INM/IPM etc. in 2 installments of 60:40 subject to survival rate of 80% in 2nd year. In case of NE and Himalayan states, scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, assistance is @50% of maximum cost.

Under MIDH financial assistance is also provided for various horticulture activities including setting up of Pack Houses, Integrated Pack House, Cold Storages, Reefer Transport, Ripening Chamber etc. The component 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 at the rate of 50% of the project cost in hilly and scheduled areas through respective State Horticulture Mission(s) (SHMs).

Apart from the above, at State level assistance for alphonso cultivation is also given under two schemes i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme and Bahusaheb Fundkar Falbag Lagvad Yojana.

(e): Government is supporting organic farming practices for various crops including alphonso mango by providing input subsidies under various schemes like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

(f): There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

FARMERS REGISTERED UNDER e-NAM

2586. SHRI A MANI:

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

(a) total number of farmers currently registered with the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform in the State of Tamil Nadu, particularly in the Dharmapuri Constituency;

(b) the measures undertaken by the Government to promote and enhance the registration of farmers on the e-NAM platform in Tamil Nadu, with specific initiatives in Dharmapuri district;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to expand the reach and functionality of the e-NAM platform to additional mandis and districts in Tamil Nadu, especially in underserved regions like Dharmapuri; and

(d) if so, the details of such expansion plans including the number of new mandis proposed to be integrated with e-NAM in Tamil Nadu particularly in Dharmapuri district?

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

(a): 4,67,186 farmers are registered on the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 30.06.2025 including 6,313 farmers of Dharmapuri District.

(b): Under the scheme, two training programs are conducted annually for each e-NAM mandi to educate farmers and other stakeholders on effectively using the online trading platform. The platform has been made accessible through both web and mobile applications. Additionally, tutorial content is disseminated via social media channels to enhance digital outreach. Since inception, 2,132 awareness sessions have been held across Tamil Nadu till 30.06.2025 training 1,73,157 farmers including 71 awareness sessions conducted in Dharmapuri district training 6,717 farmers to encourage them to register on e-NAM platform.

(c) and (d): Onboarding of Mandis on e-NAM Portal depends on the proposals received from State Governments. 213 mandis from Tamil Nadu have so far been onboarded with the e-NAM platform.

बीएनएसएस के अंतर्गत जानकारी

2587. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति के बारे में भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस) के अंतर्गत सूचना देने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2023 की धारा 37(ख) के अनुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक जिले तथा प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में एक पुलिस अधिकारी को नामित करेगी, जो सहायक पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक के पद से नीचे का नहीं होगा तथा वह अधिकारी गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों के ब्योरे रखने और इस जानकारी को आम जनता के लिए प्रदर्शित करने हेतु जिम्मेदार होगा।

PM KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI PORTAL

2588. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that new registrations of eligible farmers in Maharashtra are still pending on the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi portal, despite assurances made by Government regarding the opening of both online and offline registration avenues;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons for the continued delay in initiating the registration process for these eligible farmers;

(c) the time by which the Government, in coordination with the State Government, proposes to open the registration process and address the pendency;

(d) whether the Government has considered any interim measures to compensate or support farmers, particularly those in Pune and Vidarbha regions, who have suffered financial hardship due to their exclusion from the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that all eligible farmers are included in a timely and transparent manner under the PM-KISAN scheme going forward?

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

(a) to (e): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of farmers with cultivable land-holding. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.90 lakh Cr. through 20 installments since inception of the Scheme.

The registration of farmers in the Scheme is an ongoing process and is open to farmers of all States/UTs including Maharashtra. The farmers can register themselves through PM-KISAN Portal, PM-KISAN App, and Common Service Centers (CSCs). All such applications are approved by the concerned States/UTs after due verification. In the cases, where the required documents/details are not provided by the applicant, the application is liable to be rejected by the State/UT Governments. Once it is approved by the State/UTs,

benefit is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment.

Further, in order to ensure that no eligible farmers are left out from the Scheme, the Government of India often undertakes saturation drives in coordination with the State Governments. A major nationwide saturation drive was undertaken from 15th November 2023 under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY), during which, more than 1.0 Cr. farmers were included under PM-KISAN. Further, under the new Government's 100 days initiative, around 25 lakh more eligible farmers were added under the PM-KISAN scheme. Additionally, a special drive was conducted from September 2024 to clear the pending self-registration cases. Since the beginning of the drive, over 30 lakh pending self-registration cases have been approved by the States/UTs by 30.11.2024.

SOIL TESTING LABS

2589. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether it is true that there are 50 Static soil testing labs, 13 mobile soil testing labs, 1350 mini soil testing labs and 16 village level labs in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds approved, sanctioned, released and spent on the above labs;

(c) whether it is true that there are 75 mini labs and 4 static soil testing labs and 1 mobile soil testing van in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is true that many of the above labs are not functional; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of efforts being made to revive the non-functional labs?

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

(a): As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, 47 Static Soil Testing Labs (SSTLs), 13 Mobile Soil Testing Labs (MSTLs) and 1328 Mini Soil Testing Labs (Mini STLs) have been established in Andhra Pradesh. The district-wise details of STLs are at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Rs.6460.54 lakh was approved, sanctioned and released for the period 2014-15 to 2025-26 on the above labs. Out of this, Rs. 5843.54 lakh was spent on the above labs. 4 SSTLs, 1 MSTL and 74 Mini STLs are established in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that 17 SSTLs and 13 MSTLs are functional. In order to operationalise 9 STLs, funds released in 2024-25 and current year are being used for repair (civil and electrical), purchase and repair of equipment etc.

STATEMENT

Details of district wise STLs in Andhra Pradesh

S.No	Name of the District	Number of SSTLs	Number of MSTLs	Number of Mini STLs
1	Srikakulam	1	1	60
2	Vizianagaram	2	1	54
3	ParvathipuramManyam	2	-	30
4	Alluri Seetharamaraju	2	-	44
5	Visakhapatnam	-	1	8
6	Anakapalli	2	-	48
7	Kakinada	2	1	40
8	Konaseema	2	-	44
9	East Godavari	1	-	36
10	West Godavari	2	1	38
11	Eluru	2	-	56
12	Krishna	2	-	50

13	NTR	2	1	36
14	Guntur	1	-	34
15	Palnadu	2	-	56
16	Bapatla	1	1	50
17	Prakasam	2	1	76
18	SPSR Nellore	4	1	74
19	Chittoor	2	-	62
20	Tirupati	2	1	68
21	YSR	2	1	72
22	Annamayya	2	-	60
23	Kurnool	2	1	50
24	Nandyal	2	-	56
25	Ananthapuram	1	1	62
26	Sri Satya Sai	2	-	64
	Total	47	13	1328

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2590. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is implementing Cooperative Education and Training to build capacity in cooperative sectors in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) if so, whether the Government has provided training to cooperative members in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken to make the training more effective; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore along with the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a): Yes. The National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Cooperation, responsible for capacity building and human resource development in the cooperative sector. NCCT operates through a national network comprising one National Institute, VAMNICOM (Pune), five Regional Institutes of Cooperative Management (RICMs) located in Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Gandhinagar, Patna, and Kalyani, and fourteen Institutes of Cooperative Management (ICMs) situated across various states. These institutes conduct training programmes, diploma courses, and research to enhance the efficiency, governance, and professional skills of

cooperative personnel at all levels. Since the inception of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT has conducted 13,533 training programmes and trained approximately 8,31,849 participants nationwide as of 30th June 2025. In the financial year 2024–25 alone, NCCT conducted 4,386 training and capacity-building programmes and trained 3,15,382 participants across diverse cooperative sectors such as Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Dairy, Fisheries, and other cooperative sectors.

(b) and (c): Yes. The details of trainings provided by various institutes are as follows:

- i) NCCT through one of its training institute, Institute of Cooperative Management, Bhopal has provided training to cooperative members in the district of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho lok Sabha constituency. During 2024-25, in Katni district, a total of 7 training programmes were conducted and 344 participants trained In Panna district, 5 programmes were organized with 324 participants. In Chhatarpur district, including Khajuraho town, 2 programmes were held, covering 75 participants. Also a specialized training programme was conducted by NCCT in collaboration with CSC Ltd for PACS Secretaries, focusing on the on boarding of PACS onto the CSC portal and the operation of Jan Aushadhi Kendras. The programme was held in Panna district, where 39 PACS secretaries

were trained, and additionally, one PACS secretary from Katni district was also trained.

- ii) National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) has also conducted programmes in Madhya Pradesh including panna district. The total number of programmes conducted and participants trained in Madhya Pradesh is listed below:

Sl.No	Year	No. of Programme	No. of Participants of M.P.
1.	2022 – 2023	40	367
2.	2023 – 2024	50	422
3.	2024 – 2025	46	438

- iii) Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative Research and Development (LINAC) and its 19 Regional Training Centres (RTCs) have been conducting training programs at field level to generate awareness about the various schemes of Government of India and making the cooperative members more educative and skilled through various customized trainings. LINAC conducted 75 training programs during the last two years for the state of Madhya Pradesh covering various districts including Katni and Panna.

Among other measures Government has established “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University as a dedicated institution for cooperative education, training, and

research to provide further boost to the cooperative education. The “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU) has recently been established through an act of Parliament, which was passed in the last budget session 2025. At this stage, the University has four courses, which include one ongoing course of the erstwhile Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) and three new courses started after the establishment of the University. The current approved annual intake capacity in the University, including that of one affiliated Institute, is as follows:

- i. Diploma Programme: 25 seats
- ii. Undergraduate programmes: 30 seats
- iii. Postgraduate programmes: 583 seats
- iv. Doctoral programmes: 10 seats

From the fourth year of its operation, the University and its affiliated institutes, combined, to have a tentative annual intake capacity of about 9,600 for UG and PG programmes, about 16,000 for diploma programmes, about 60 for Ph.D. programmes and about 8 lakh for certificate programmes. The establishment of TSU would not be limited to Gujarat. The University would expand across the country by establishing its own schools and through affiliated institutions.

The various other measures taken to make the training more effective include:

1. Capacity Building Programmes for Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (MPCS): Special programmes for newly formed MPCSs have been launched in Katni and Panna focussing on operational efficiency, governance, and service delivery.
 2. Awareness and Training on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): Focussed training sessions on PMFBY for PACS members and secretaries is being conducted to improve understanding of claim processes, risk coverage, and digital enrollment under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
 3. Need-Based Collaborative Training with State Agencies: In collaboration with the State Cooperative Department and various Cooperative Federations, NCCT is conducting need based training such as cooperative governance, digital systems, and financial management in rural and semi-urban areas.
- (d): Doesn't arise.

एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत स्वयं सहायता समूह

2591. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, विशेषकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने और उनकी आजीविका में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में बीड और शिरडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण महिलाओं को स्वयं सहायता समूहों में संगठित करने हेतु वर्तमान पहुँच का राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महिलाओं के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के संबंध में सरकार के पास क्या ठोस प्रमाण उपलब्ध हैं;

(घ) उक्त मिशन, विशेषकर कृषि और गैर-कृषि कार्यकलापों और सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के माध्यम से, स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करने और स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्यों की घरेलू आय बढ़ाने में कितना सफल रहा है;

(ङ) स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थानों से लिए गए ऋण की राशि कितनी है और समय पर और पर्याप्त ऋण प्राप्त करने में स्वयं सहायता समूहों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं; और

(च) स्वयं सहायता समूहों के बीच ऋण लिंकेज और गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एनपीए) में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं जैसे मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का एक गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम है, जिसे जून, 2011 में शुरू किया गया

था। इसे पूरे देश में (दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर) ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करने और उन्हें तब तक निरंतर पोषित एवं सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से लागू किया जा रहा है जब तक कि वे समय के साथ आय में सराहनीय वृद्धि हासिल नहीं कर लेते और अपने जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार नहीं कर लेते तथा गरीबी से बाहर नहीं निकल आते। अब तक देश में 10.05 करोड़ ग्रामीण महिला परिवारों को 90.90 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों में संगठित किया गया है। मिशन

निम्नलिखित चार मुख्य घटकों में निवेश के माध्यम से अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करता है:

- i. ग्रामीण गरीबों के स्व-प्रबंधित और आर्थिक रूप से टिकाऊ सामुदायिक संस्थानों का सामाजिक एकीकरण तथा संवर्धन एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण।
- ii. ग्रामीण गरीबों का वित्तीय समावेशन
- iii. स्थायी आजीविका; और
- iv. सामाजिक समावेशन, सामाजिक विकास और समन्वय.

(ख) 30 जून 2025 तक, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) 28 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर) के 745 जिलों के 7145 ब्लॉकों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कुल मिलाकर, 10.05 करोड़ महिलाओं को 90.90 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित किया गया है। परिवारों और स्वयं सहायता समूहों की राज्यवार संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है। बीड और शिरडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

प्रगति के साक्ष्य का आकलन कई प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के निष्कर्षों से किया जा सकता है, जिन्हें मंत्रालय ने दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के समग्र प्रभाव को समझने के लिए शुरू किया है।

- I. विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन पहल (3ie) द्वारा 2019-20 में किए गए डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में सरकारी कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से महिला सशक्तिकरण में उल्लेखनीय सुधार को रेखांकित किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में 9 राज्यों - बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश - को शामिल किया गया था। इस मूल्यांकन में लगभग 27,000 उत्तरदाताओं और 5,000 स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को शामिल किया गया था। प्रमुख निष्कर्षों में शामिल हैं:

- **आय में वृद्धि:** योजना को लागू करने वाले क्षेत्रों में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों की आय में बेसलाइन की तुलना में **19% की वृद्धि हुई।**
- **ऋण का औपचारिकीकरण:** अनौपचारिक ऋणों पर निर्भरता में **20% की गिरावट आई,** जो औपचारिक वित्तीय सेवाओं तक बेहतर पहुंच का संकेत है।
- **बचत वृद्धि:** प्रतिभागियों ने बचत में **28% की वृद्धि** की सूचना दी, जो मजबूत वित्तीय अनुकूलता और संसाधन प्रबंधन को दर्शाता है।

- **कार्यबल भागीदारी:** श्रम बल सहभागिता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई, नियंत्रण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में योजना को लागू करने वाले क्षेत्रों में **द्वितीयक व्यवसायों की रिपोर्ट करने वाली महिलाओं का अनुपात 4% अधिक था।**
 - **सामाजिक योजनाओं तक पहुंच:** लाभार्थी परिवारों द्वारा लाभ उठाए गए सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं की संख्या में **6.5% की वृद्धि हुई** (2.8 योजनाओं के आधार की तुलना में), जो सार्वजनिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के बारे में बेहतर जागरूकता और पहुंच को दर्शाता है।
- II. 2024 में स्टार्ट-अप ग्राम उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी) का मूल्यांकन भी किया गया। अध्ययन में 17 राज्यों, 33 जिलों और 165 गांवों में एसवीईपी के तहत प्रोत्साहित 1,159 नमूना उद्यमों को शामिल किया गया।
- **एसवीईपी के माध्यम से महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण:** इस कार्यक्रम की एक उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि महिला उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने पर अधिक ध्यान देना है—71% उद्यम महिलाओं के स्वामित्व वाले हैं—साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने में इसकी भूमिका भी उल्लेखनीय है। लगभग 35% उद्यमी अपने एसवीईपी-सहायता प्रदत्त उद्यम शुरू करने से पहले किसी भी आय-उत्पादक गतिविधि में संलग्न नहीं थे, और इनमें से लगभग 74% उद्यम अब घरेलू आय का प्राथमिक स्रोत बन गए हैं।
- III. महिला किसानों को टिकाऊ प्रथाओं को अपनाने में प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का आकलन करने के लिए 2024 में एक अध्ययन किया गया था। यह अध्ययन 6 राज्यों के 240 गांवों, 48 ब्लॉकों और 24 जिलों में 2,425 महिला किसानों को शामिल करके किया गया था।

- **महिला किसानों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण:** महिला किसानों के बीच, इस कार्यक्रम के सूचित लाभों में आत्मविश्वास में वृद्धि (48%), निर्णय लेने की क्षमता में सुधार और श्रम लागत में कमी (32%), कृषि ज्ञान में वृद्धि (40%), और अनाज की अधिक पैदावार (52%) शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस कार्यक्रम ने वार्षिक आय में वृद्धि में योगदान दिया, जिसमें भाग लेने वाले 18% परिवारों ने वार्षिक आय में 7% से अधिक की अतिरिक्त वृद्धि दर्ज की।
- IV. बैंकों और नियामक निकायों में बीसी सखी मॉडल की व्यापक पहुंच और स्वीकृति और चार वर्षों से अधिक समय तक इसके कार्यान्वयन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने 2023 में बीसी सखी मॉडल की प्रभावशीलता पर एक अध्ययन शुरू किया, जिसका उद्देश्य इसके कार्यान्वयन संरचना, प्रशिक्षण और तैनाती प्रक्रियाओं, प्रदान की गई सेवाओं और बैंकिंग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और ग्रामीण समुदायों दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव की जांच करके मॉडल का व्यापक विश्लेषण प्रदान करना था।
- अध्ययन में पाया गया कि 45% बीसी सखियाँ डिजी-पे सखियों में परिवर्तित हो गई हैं, जिससे डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में उनकी क्षमता का विस्तार हुआ है। बीसी सखियों की आय के स्तर और उनकी उद्यमशीलता से जुड़ाव के बीच संबंध के बारे में एक रोचक रुझान सामने आया है। 61% से ज़्यादा बीसी सखियाँ पूरी तरह से बैंकिंग कॉर्रेस्पोंडेंट के रूप में अपनी भूमिका से होने वाली आय पर निर्भर हैं। बीसी सखियाँ जो पूरी तरह से बीसी एजेंट के रूप में अपनी भूमिका पर निर्भर हैं, वे इस गतिविधि से उन लोगों की तुलना में अधिक कमाती हैं जो अपने आय स्रोतों में विविधता लाते हैं।

ये परिणाम डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम कार्यक्रम के तहत निरंतर और प्रभावी सहायता के माध्यम से महिलाओं को आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का डेटा-समर्थित प्रमाण देते हैं।

(घ) कृषि क्षेत्र में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को कृषि-पारिस्थितिक पद्धतियों और बेहतर पशुधन प्रबंधन पद्धतियों को अपनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कृषि सखी और पशु सखी के रूप में प्रशिक्षित आजीविका सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों का एक मजबूत नेटवर्क महिला किसानों को साल भर विस्तार सेवाएं प्रदान करने और मार्गदर्शी सहायता लिए तैनात किया गया है। विशिष्ट उप-क्षेत्रों/वस्तुओं में उनकी आजीविका को मजबूत करने के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एकीकृत कृषि क्लस्टर आवंटित किए जाते हैं जो प्रति क्लस्टर लगभग तीन से पांच गांवों के कार्यकलाप पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। जून 2025 तक, महिला किसानों के रूप में 4.62 करोड़ एसएचजी सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया है और देश भर में 3.50 लाख से अधिक आजीविका सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति जैसे कृषि सखी और पशु सखी तैनात हैं। एकीकृत कृषि क्लस्टरों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 6,000 क्लस्टर आवंटित किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों को बेहतर कृषि-इनपुट और बाजार पहुँच प्राप्त करने में सहायता के लिए, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत महिला स्वामित्व वाले उत्पादक उद्यमों के साथ-साथ सहकारी और उत्पादक समूहों को देश भर में बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। जून 2025 तक, 1,285 उत्पादक उद्यम (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की 10,000 एफपीओ योजना के अंतर्गत 800 एफपीओ सहित) और 1.95 लाख उत्पादक समूह 50 लाख से अधिक ग्रामीण महिला उत्पादकों को कवर कर रहे हैं।

गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत एक उप-योजना, स्टार्ट-अप ग्राम उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी), स्वयं

सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और उनके परिवारों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करती है। 30 जून 2025 तक, 282 ब्लकों में एसवीईपी के अंतर्गत 3.74 लाख उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की गई। एसवीईपी मूल्यांकन अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि 71% उद्यमों का स्वामित्व और प्रबंधन स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाओं के पास था और लगभग 86% उद्यमियों ने अपनी बचत में वृद्धि की सूचना दी।

(ड) वर्ष 2013-14 से डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा ₹ 11.00 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का ऋण (क्रेडिट) लिया गया है, और समय पर एवं पर्याप्त ऋण प्राप्त करने में स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा कोई चुनौती नहीं बताई गई है।

(च) बैंक शाखा में एक 'बैंक सखी' तैनात की जाती है जो स्वयं सहायता समूहों को कई प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करती है और उनके लिए ऋण लिंकेज को सुगम बनाती है। स्वयं सहायता समूहों के ऋण लिंकेज को सुगम बनाने के लिए बैंक शाखाओं में 47,952 बैंक सखियों को तैनात किया गया है। बैंक सखी समुदाय आधारित पुनर्भुगतान व्यवस्था (सीबीआरएम) समिति की सदस्य भी होती हैं। स्वयं सहायता समूहों के ऋण लिंकेज में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियां 1.76% हैं और यह राज्यों के अनुसार अलग-अलग हैं। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ऋण न चुकाने या देरी से चुकाने की समस्या के समाधान के लिए समुदाय आधारित पुनर्भुगतान व्यवस्था (सीबीआरएम) की अवधारणा को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा में संबंधित बैंक शाखा के शाखा प्रबंधक की अध्यक्षता में सीबीआरएम समिति का गठन किया जाता है। सीबीआरएम समिति की बैठक बैंक परिसर में या समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा तय किए गए किसी अन्य स्थान पर महीने में कम से कम एक बार, अधिमानतः पूर्व-निर्धारित दिन पर आयोजित की जाती है।

विवरण-I

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों और संगठित परिवारों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एसएचजी की सं.	संगठित परिवार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8,55,600	90,75,289
2	असम	3,61,516	41,11,020
3	बिहार	10,97,100	1,27,13,428
4	छत्तीसगढ़	2,76,375	30,68,427
5	गुजरात	2,79,758	27,83,006
6	झारखंड	2,91,601	35,89,607
7	कर्नाटक	3,60,684	42,07,374
8	केरल	2,71,209	40,02,478
9	मध्य प्रदेश	4,87,291	58,29,972
10	महाराष्ट्र	6,40,719	65,25,549
11	ओडिशा	5,51,141	57,75,035
12	राजस्थान	3,21,875	38,04,161
13	तमिलनाडु	3,36,764	40,23,939
14	तेलंगाना	4,42,979	48,20,573
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,42,101	95,09,884
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	11,92,980	1,22,51,533
17	हरियाणा	60,301	6,29,094

18	हिमाचल प्रदेश	45,295	3,78,542
19	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	91,445	7,97,805
20	पंजाब	52,118	5,43,246
21	उत्तराखंड	65,840	4,97,777
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11,906	93,308
23	मणिपुर	11,659	1,18,734
24	मेघालय	45,312	4,44,264
25	मिजोरम	10,291	85,934
26	नागालैंड	15,419	1,35,261
27	सिक्किम	5,915	56,675
28	त्रिपुरा	51,841	4,94,675
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,294	13,194
30	गोवा	3,891	50,735
31	लद्दाख	1,807	12,618
32	लक्षद्वीप	348	4,363
33	पुदुचेरी	4,744	59,714
34	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	1,673	16,782
	कुल:	90,90,792	10,05,23,996

विवरण-II

बीड और शिरडी सहित जिलावार महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों और परिवारों का ब्यौरा

जिला	एसएचजी	सदस्य	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
अहिल्यानगर	29811	293612	शिर्डी
अकोला	11884	129486	
अमरावती	21163	218720	
बीड	18157	179175	बीड
भंडारा	15063	167102	
बुलढाना	23607	232889	
चंद्रपुर	21037	220786	
छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	18069	182563	
धाराशिव	14890	150751	
धुले	14192	139747	
गढ़चिरोली	15516	156297	
गोंदिया	19257	212439	
हिंगोली	10879	114667	
जलगांव	30086	304042	
जालना	15032	152572	
कोल्हापुर	27792	277400	
लातूर	20267	204260	

नागपुर	19541	197883	
नांदेड	18116	189496	
नंदुरबार	17503	184480	
नासिक	30010	296961	
पलघर	16150	164229	
परभनी	12260	127177	
पुणे	27066	270228	
रायगढ़	19890	196928	
रत्नागिरि	15308	161796	
सांगली	18444	182811	
सतारा	21673	216488	
सिंधुदुर्ग	10107	102461	
सोलापुर	24602	250609	
थाने	10919	111112	
वर्धा	14890	153248	
वाशिम	12021	119540	
यवतमाल	25517	263594	
	640719	6525549	

DELETION OF JOB CARDS

2592. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details and total number of job cards deleted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) due to Aadhaar-linking failures since 2023, State and year-wise;
- (b) the quantum of wages pending for more than 30 days under MGNREGS as of March 2025, State-wise;
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to address the increased demand for work under MGNREGS; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to address unemployment among semi-rural youth alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): To ensure timely payment of wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) and to address the issues arising due to frequent changes in bank account numbers of the beneficiaries and subsequent non-updation, it was decided to implement Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS). This has been made mandatory with effect from 1st January 2024. It is a mode of payment of wages under the scheme.

The Job cards are not deleted due to reason of non-linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts.

The responsibility of implementation of the scheme is vested with the Government of concerned States/UTs. Verification of Job Card is a regular exercise conducted by the concerned State/UT. To streamline the process of deletion of Job cards, Ministry of Rural Development has issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) vide letter dated 25.01.2025 to all States/Union Territories, with clear guidelines for deletion and restoration of job cards. The SOP ensures compliance with the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS guidelines, promotes transparency, protects the rights of workers by defining conditions for deletion, setting up a grievance redressal mechanism, and ensure the settlement of pending liabilities, if any, before deletion/cancellation. The SOP emphasizes the importance of due process, including the publication of draft lists of job cards marked for deletion, verification at Gram Sabhas, and the right of appeal for affected workers. These measures are aimed at preventing misuse of job cards while ensuring that genuine beneficiaries are not excluded. The Ministry is committed to maintaining the integrity of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and ensuring that the benefits of the scheme reach eligible rural households.

The Ministry continues to monitor its implementation and takes necessary measures to address any challenges faced by workers in receiving their

entitlements. As and when any issue is flagged by the State/UT or any other stakeholders, same is resolved on priority basis.

(b): Under the scheme, fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous process. Wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol.

In the current Financial Year (as on 30.07.2025), an amount of Rs. 48,782.81 crore has been released to the States including 100% of pending wage liabilities of FY 2024-25. As sanction for payment of wages are issued by Ministry daily through PFMS (Public Finance Management System), after receipt of fund transfer orders from States after following the due procedures, the fund release status keeps updating on a daily basis.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Scheme as on 30.07.2025 are given at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Rural Development closely monitors the demand for employment at the ground level and seeks additional funds from the Ministry of Finance as and when required. The release of funds is a continuous process, and the Government of India remains committed to providing funds as per actual demand for employment under the scheme. During the current Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 (as on 30.07.2025), 99.79% of the eligible rural households have been offered employment against who have demanded the employment under the scheme, reflecting effective implementation.

In order to upgrade the skill base of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers, Government of India launched “Project UNNATI” in December 2019. By upgrading skill base of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers, the project intends to improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full-time employment through either self employment or wage employment. The Project aims to enhance the skill base of 2 lakh Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers. The total achievement till 31st March 2025 is 90,894 candidates.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Scheme as on 30.07.2025. (Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pending liabilities for wage component
1	Andhra Pradesh	1703.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47
3	Assam	73.02
4	Bihar	907.02
5	Chhattisgarh	11.85
6	Goa	0.39
7	Gujarat	3.88
8	Haryana	14.98
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.54
10	Jharkhand	50.49
11	Karnataka	105.72
12	Kerala	298.15
13	Madhya Pradesh	201.54

14	Maharashtra	225.58
15	Manipur	2.75
16	Meghalaya	8.19
17	Mizoram	1.45
18	Nagaland	1.04
19	Odisha	22.72
20	Punjab	78.09
21	Rajasthan	313.68
22	Sikkim	0.34
23	Tamil Nadu	301.71
24	Telangana	460.14
25	Tripura	3.44
26	Uttar Pradesh	743.40
27	Uttarakhand	3.84
28	West Bengal	3038*
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00
31	Jammu and Kashmir	13.12
32	Ladakh	0.40
33	Lakshadweep	0.00
34	Puducherry	12.93

Note: There is no pending liability for previous years for wage component in case of any States/UTs, except in case of State of West Bengal.

*Pending liability in case of State of West Bengal includes wage, material and admin component. Release of fund to the State of West Bengal has been stopped since 9th March, 2022 as per provision of section 27 of Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 due to non compliance with directives of Central Government.

DECLINE IN THE ACREAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

2593. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges the ongoing decline in the acreage of land employed for agriculture across several States in the country particularly Punjab;
- (b) the details of Factors identified by the Government as contributing to this reduction, such as urbanization, land fragmentation and lack of effective land consolidation policies;
- (c) the details of specific steps that the Government have taken to prevent further diversion of agriculture land for non agricultural purposes and the way by which these measures are effective in reversing the trend; and
- (d) the details of the steps that the Government intends to adopt to prevent misuse of rural agriculture land in the name of drastic urbanization?

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

(a) and (b): As per the latest report on '**Land Use Statistics-at a Glance 2023-24**', despite marginal decline in cultivable/agricultural land, the Net Sown Area has remained relatively stable over the years. Further, the Gross Cropped Area has expanded significantly, rising from 201.3 million hectares in 2013-14 to 217.8 million hectares in 2023-24. Implementation of various government initiatives and technological advancements have contributed to a continuous rise in cropping intensity. Cropping intensity increased from 142.5% in 2013-14 to 156.8% in 2023-24, reflecting a positive shift toward multiple cropping practices, highlighting farmers' enhanced ability to cultivate the same land more than once annually. Additionally, food grain production has risen significantly, from 246.42 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 353.96 million tonnes in 2024-25 (third advanced estimates). Horticulture production has also increased from 280.70 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 367.72 million tonnes in 2024-25 (second advanced estimates).

(c) and (d): Land and agriculture are the state subjects, as per Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land falls under the jurisdiction of State Governments, which are responsible for taking appropriate measures to increase the area under cultivation and prevent the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, the Government of India supports these efforts through policy initiatives and budgetary assistance.

Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) which primarily focuses on development rainfed/ degraded lands. The activities undertaken in the scheme, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. The measures taken under WDC-PMKSY supplements the effort of the Government to increase the area under cultivation. This scheme has been approved by the Government on 15th December, 2021.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several technological measures to increase the area under cultivation. This includes location specific bio-engineering to check soil erosion due to run-off of rainwater, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion and reclamation technology for problem soils in the country. ICAR has also developed the gypsum technology package, consisting of land levelling, bunding, flushing, removal of excess water, good quality irrigation water, application of amendments, selection of crops and efficient nutrient management. ICAR also recommends several agronomic measures to improve the degraded soils and bringing them under crop cultivation, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manner, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrient and

location specific soil and water conservation measures for preventing deterioration of soil health and fertility.

The Central Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, which came into force on 01.01.2014. Under this act, land can be acquired for public purposes. Section 10 of the Act explicitly restricts the acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land, unless in exceptional cases where no alternative land is available. In such cases, equivalent wasteland must be developed for agriculture. Data on conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes is maintained at the State level, as land is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, strongly discourages such conversions unless absolutely necessary. Wherever agricultural land is acquired, compensatory mechanisms, including monetary compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, and in some cases, land for land compensation, are provided to mitigate the impact on farmers.

धनबाद और बोकारो में औद्योगिक गलियारा

2594. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को धनबाद और बोकारो में औद्योगिक गलियारों के निर्माण के संबंध में कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या सरकार उक्त दोनों जिलों में औद्योगिक गलियारों के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय स्तर पर अनुमोदन प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वयन हेतु धनबाद और बोकारो में औद्योगिक अवसंरचना में सुधार करने का विचार है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों की पूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार उक्त जिलों में औद्योगिक गलियारों के निर्माण की संभावनाओं का आकलन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कर रही है या कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव पर कब तक कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

- (क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार के साथ संयुक्त रूप से गठित विशेष प्रयोजन माध्यमों के द्वारा औद्योगिक टाउनशिप का विकास कार्य प्रारंभ किया है। परियोजना विकास कार्यकलापों में राज्य सरकार की प्राथमिकता के अनुसार औद्योगिक नोड्स की पहचान, तत्पश्चात परियोजना को अनुमोदन प्रदान करने पर विचार करने से पहले राज्य सरकार द्वारा संकल्पना मास्टर प्लान और विकास योजना, पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी और विस्तृत डिजाइन योजना तैयार करना और उसका अनुमोदन करना शामिल है। राज्य सरकार का योगदान भूखंड के रूप में और भारत सरकार का योगदान इक्विटी और/अथवा ऋण के रूप में होता है। अमृतसर-कोलकाता औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर

(एकेआईसी) के भाग के रूप में, झारखंड राज्य में औद्योगिक नोड्स के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से भूमि की उपलब्धता की पुष्टि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER AIF

2595. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) allocation to states for market linkages, value chain management, etc.; State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated to State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) whether Geo-tagging of Agriculture Infrastructure Projects are being done and, if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

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

- (a): The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) plays a key role in strengthening market linkages and value chain management by supporting creation of post-harvest infrastructure like primary processing units, warehouses, cold chains, and collection centres. These facilities help reduce wastage, enhance value addition, and ensure better price realization for farmers.

Allocation of ₹1 lakh crore has been made under the Scheme, which is tentatively distributed among States and UTs based on their share in the total value of output from agriculture and allied sectors. However, States can avail the scheme till the completion of sanctioning Rs. 1 lakh crore. This allocation is for medium to long term loans for setting up post harvest management and viable farming assets by various lending institutions. The tentative allocation amongst the States is given at **Statement-I**.

(b): Against the total Scheme allocation of ₹6,540 crore for the entire duration up to FY 2025-26, the year-wise details of loans sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year are given at **Statement-II**.

(c): As on 30th June, 2025, out of a total of 1,13,419 projects sanctioned under AIF, 62,630 projects have been geo-tagged including 361 projects out of 3,205 projects in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Tentative allocation to States under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

S.N	State/ UT	Allocation Amount(in cr)
1	Madhya Pradesh*	11940
2	Andhra Pradesh	6540
3	Maharashtra*	10060
4	Rajasthan	9015

5	Telangana*	4965
6	Karnataka*	5375
7	Gujarat	7282
8	Uttar Pradesh	12831
9	Tamil Nadu	5990
10	Haryana*	4850
11	Punjab*	7050
12	West Bengal	7260
13	Kerala	2520
14	Chhattisgarh*	2490
15	Bihar	3980
16	Odisha	2500
17	Assam	2050
18	Uttarakhand	785
19	Himachal Pradesh	925
20	Jharkhand	1445
21	Goa	110
22	Delhi	102
23	Jammu and Kashmir and ladakh	900
24	Arunachal Pradesh	290
25	Chandigarh*	20
26	MEGHALAYA	190
27	Mizoram	196
28	Nagaland	230
29	Sikkim	56
30	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	32
31	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	40
32	Manipur	200
33	Tripura	360
34	Puducherry	48
35	Lakshadweep	11

**Revised allocation at the request of States*

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of projects and loans sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount
2022-23	422	472.3
2023-24	31	265.5
2024-25	952	462.3*
2025-25 (till 30th June 2025)	264	251.1

**in-Principle sanction to the tune of Rs 973 crore to PACS by NABARD*

DISHA COMMITTEE MEETINGS**2596. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines regarding the holding of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) meetings in the State of West Bengal, including the mandated frequency of such meetings;
- (b) whether the Ministry has received regular reports on the conduct of DISHA Committee meetings from various districts in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether it is a fact that in the State of West Bengal, including in the district of Purulia, DISHA meetings are either not being conducted at all or are conducted very irregularly, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Ministry is aware that despite clear guidelines, not a single district in West Bengal Conducts DISHA Meeting; and
- (e) the action by the Ministry to take in cases where the DM/DC, who serves as the Member Secretary of the DISHA Committee, fails to convene the meeting within the stipulated time frame?

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

(a): For effective implementation of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has formulated comprehensive guidelines and uploaded on MoRD's website, <disha.gov.in/guidelines> which *inter-alia* define the objectives, composition, scope and the mandated number of DISHA Committee meetings. The provisions of the DISHA guidelines are applicable to all the States/ UTs including West Bengal. As per DISHA guidelines, meetings of District Level DISHA Committee should be held at least once in every quarter, after giving sufficient notice to the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs and all other Members of the DISHA Committee. During a year at least 4 meetings are to be organized. However, if chairperson so desires, number of meetings to be convened can be more than

four. Similarly, meetings of the State Level DISHA Committee should be held at least once in every six months, after giving sufficient notice to the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs and all the other Members.

(b): In order to support the operations of DISHA Committees, a 'Meeting Reporting Portal' (<https://erp.disha.gov.in>) has been developed for State and District Level DISHA meetings. The Minutes and ATR of the DISHA Meetings are uploaded by the District Administration concerned on the 'Meeting Reporting Portal'.

(c) to (e): As per records, no DISHA meeting has been convened in any district of West Bengal State including Purulia district since 2019-20.

Timely convening of the DISHA meeting is crucial for ensuring effective governance and promoting the holistic development of the districts. Recognizing the critical importance of DISHA, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is persistently working to ensure that these meetings are convened on a regular basis. All States/ UTs have been urged to take necessary actions and instruct the relevant Member Secretaries (District Collectors, Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners) to ensure that District Level DISHA meetings are held as per DISHA guidelines. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have also been requested from time to time to hold DISHA meetings in their respective districts on regular basis.

BENEFICIARY UNDER PMAY-G**2597. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the details and number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last three years in Odisha, particularly in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, along with Gram Panchayat and block-wise details thereof;
- (b) the total funds allocated and disbursed for PMAY-G in Odisha during the last three financial years, district-wise including Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts;
- (c) whether there has been any delay in fund release or completion of sanctioned houses under PMAY-G in the above districts and if so, the reasons and corrective measures taken in this regard;
- (d) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure transparency and timely completion of houses under PMAY-G in rural areas of Bargarh and Jharsuguda; and
- (e) whether third-party verification is conducted in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a): During last three years (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25), a total number of 9,79,244 houses have been sanctioned in the State of Odisha under PMAY-G. Further, 26,293 and 12,055 houses have been sanctioned in the district of Bargarh and Jharsuguda respectively. Also, the block-wise physical progress (drillable upto Gram Panchayat) may be seen at <https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/PhysicalProgressReport/PhysicalProgressRpt.aspx>.

(b): Under PMAY-G, Central assistance is released directly to the State/Union Territory (UT) considering the State/UT as a unit. Further release of these funds to beneficiaries is done by the respective State/UT Governments. The district-level data related to funds utilised, Financial Year wise can be seen at the programme website at ["https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/FinancialProgressReport/Report_HighLevel_FinancialProgress.aspx"](https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/FinancialProgressReport/Report_HighLevel_FinancialProgress.aspx). Further, the State of Odisha has been released a Central share of Rs. 6859.0351 cr (including PM-JANMAN) during the last three financial years.

(c): Some of the constraints faced by PMAY-G which caused delay in implementation are nationwide lockdown induced by Covid-19 when all construction activities including construction of houses under PMAY-G were affected. Besides this, there have been delays in release of Central and State Share from State Treasury to State Nodal Account of PMAY-G, cases of

unwillingness of beneficiaries, permanent migration, disputed succession of deceased beneficiaries, delay in allotment of land to landless beneficiaries by the States/UTs and at times General/Assembly/ Panchayat elections, unavailability of building materials.

Despite all the delays, the scheme has been able to achieve its major milestones and the Ministry is committed to achieve target of construction of 4.95 crore pucca houses by 31st March, 2029.

There is no report received from the state of Odisha regarding delay in release of funds in any district, delay in completion of houses, etc.

(d): The Ministry is taking the following initiatives to ensure monitoring and timely completion of the houses for smooth implementation of PMAY-G:

- i. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs.
- ii. Micro monitoring of house sanction and completion through workflow enabled transaction-based MIS-AwaasSoft, analytic Dashboard and using other IT tools and latest AI/ML technologies.
- iii. Regular review by Minister/ Secretary/ Deputy Director General.
- iv. Separate review of States with high targets.
- v. Timely release of funds to the States/UTs and follow up with the States/UTs for onward release to beneficiaries.

vi. Training to Rural Masons under Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme to make available pool of trained rural masons for faster construction of quality houses.

vii. Using newly launched IT tools including Awaas+ 2024 mobile app which ensures transparent beneficiary identification with Aadhaar-based face authentication.

viii. Awaas SAKHI mobile app designed to streamline access to PMAY-G by consolidating key information and resources in one place.

ix. Awards to best performing States/UTs, Districts and blocks based on dedicated performance index dashboard thereby creating healthy competition and motivation among the States/UTs for achieving the set targets.

(e): Monitoring of PMAY-G is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled transactional data in MIS i.e. AwaasSoft. For process monitoring, inspection is done by central teams [Area Officers and National Level Monitors (NLM)], monitoring is also done by District Development Coordination and Monitoring (DISHA) Committee headed by Member of Parliament, Social Audit, etc.

The National Level Monitoring system of the Ministry of Rural Development is a third-party monitoring and reporting mechanism working

towards regular assessment of the Implementation of Rural Development Programmes/ Schemes including PMAY-G in the country.

In addition to above, the details of studies conducted for evaluation of the scheme are as under:-

I. "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin" by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)

A three phased study on "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin" was conducted by NIPFP which also included impact assessment of Direct Benefit Transfer in reduction of leakages. The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. Average number of days taken for completion of PMAYG houses was 314 days which is reduced to 114 days in 2017-18.
- ii. Increased demand for the construction-related materials has generated additional jobs in the economy.
- iii. There is a significant increase in the mean expenditures which is mostly driven by an increased expenditure on food items post- PMAY-G as compared to the pre-PMAY-G house indicating an improved living standard.

- iv. A considerable reduction in open defecation post-PMAY-G house has been observed due to construction of toilets leading to improved health status of the PMAY-G household members.
- v. There has been a significant increase in the use of LPG gas among PMAY-G households.

II. “Impact Assessment of PMAY-G” by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDandPR)

The study was conducted by NIRD & PR to assess to what extent were the program objectives met with regard to improving the physical conditions of the target population; and socio-economic improvements experienced by the target population, as a result of owning a new house. It was conducted in three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal (Covering 24 Gram Panchayats in six districts, interviewing 1382 PMAY-G beneficiaries). The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. PMAY-G house has decreased the burden of house maintenance.
- ii. PMAY-G has made significant impact on the lives of beneficiaries – both in terms of physical facilities provided and subject well-being.
- iii. PMAY-G have slightly reduced congestion in houses by providing two or more rooms.

- iv. On indicators such as social status, self-worth, confidence level, feeling of ownership, feeling of safety and security, self-perceived improvement in health, overall quality of life, and satisfaction about the new house, PMAY-G beneficiaries feel much better, compared to the beneficiaries who are waitlisted under PMAY-G i.e. the beneficiaries who have not yet received the PMAY-G house.

III. NITI Aayog – “Evaluation of CSS Scheme – Rural Development Sector” in respect of PMAY-G - 2020-21:

Under the evaluation study sponsored by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, a detailed scheme level analysis of the 6 selected Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was done. Each of these schemes has been evaluated using the REESI+E framework against the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Impact and Equity. Under the study, the performance of PMAY-G has been assessed on cross sectional themes like accountability and transparency, gender mainstreaming, use of IT, reforms and regulations etc. The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. Ease of living of beneficiaries is enhanced due to construction of the house. It has led improvements in standard of living with construction of house.
- ii. PMAY-G has been able to ensure efficient use of technology for smooth implementation of scheme. Geo-tagging of houses, house quality review module, tech-savvy financial modules leverage quite well on technology.
- iii. Gender Mainstreaming is actively encouraged under PMAY-G. Providing house in the name of female beneficiaries, allocation of house to transgender people, capacity building of women to become Awaas Mitras contribute towards gender mainstreaming within the scheme.
- iv. Satisfaction of beneficiaries towards the application process was positive, with significant assistance and support provided.

ADULTERATION OF FERTILIZERS

2598. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising cases of adulteration in fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides being sold to farmers across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such cases reported in the last three years and the impact on agricultural productivity and farmers' income; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a nationwide awareness and testing campaign against adulterated agricultural inputs and food items, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) In order to ensure supply of good quality of fertiliser, seeds and pesticides, the Government of India is implementing the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985, Insecticide Act, 1968, Seed Act, 1966 and Seed Control Order 1983. During the last three years, (2022-23 to 2024-25), 5,27,814 fertilisers samples were tested. Out of these, 28,303 samples were found non-standard. Similarly, during the last three years, 5,97,859 seed samples were tested. Out of these, 43,001 seed samples were found sub-standard. In case of pesticides, 2,21,253 samples were tested and 5,723 samples were reported misbranded.

Government of India has issued instructions to States to launch a campaign to ensure the quality of fertilizers. The objective of the campaign is to

ensure available quality inputs to the farmers in adequate quantity at right place and right time. The Government supplies adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States/UTs based on the assessment conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. It is the responsibility of the States to ensure that adequate fertilizers are available to farmers at the right place and at the location where it is required.

The Government is regularly monitoring the enforcement action taken by State Governments for fertilizer. During the period April, 2025 to 25th July, 2025, numerous raids have been conducted across the country with 5,302 show cause notices issued, 2,172 licenses suspended/cancelled and 170 FIRs registered against defaulters.

NLM IN UTTAR PRADESH

2599. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

be pleased to state:

- (a) The details of funds allocated, sanctioned and disbursed to Uttar Pradesh under the sub-mission of National Livestock Mission (NLM) along the utilization retas, year-wise during the last five years;
- (b) The number of small and marginal livestock farmers, specially women, who are directly benefitted by NLM interventions, State and district-wise;

(c) The details of improvements in breed productivity, fodder availability and diversifies income streams in such states; and

(d) The steps taken by the Government to address the critical implementation gaps in the State, such as inadequate veterinary services, shortage of quality fodder and feed, lack of timely extension support, and difficulties faced by small farmers in accessing scheme benefits and credit linkages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) The details of funds allocated, sanctioned and disbursed to Uttar Pradesh under the three sub-missions of National Livestock Mission (NLM), year-wise during the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Allocation	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2020-21	0	0	0
2021-22	0	0	0
2022-23	300	0	0
2023-24	200	100	100
2024-25	771	671	671

The State Government has fully utilised the fund for the sanctioned amount.

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, is implementing the

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) as a sub-mission of the National Livestock Mission (NLM), with a strong emphasis on inclusive entrepreneurship, particularly supporting women entrepreneurs in the livestock sector. Under this programme, entrepreneurship components such as the establishment of rural poultry, sheep, goat, and pig farms, as well as feed and fodder units, are supported through a 50% capital subsidy for eligible entities.

Under the National Livestock Mission (NLM), efforts have been made to ensure inclusive support to small and marginal farmers, with a specific focus on women beneficiaries. As per the compiled data:

- A total of 220 projects have been approved across 61 districts, involving a total project cost of Rs. 111.22 Cr, loan amount of Rs 42.33 Cr and approved subsidy of Rs 47.29 Cr.
- Out of the total beneficiaries, 43 are women entrepreneurs, and 177 are male entrepreneurs, reflecting a growing but focused effort to include women in livestock-based entrepreneurship.
- These projects have resulted in a total subsidy release of Rs. 11.72 Cr, comprising Rs. 10.23 Cr first instalment disbursed to 87 projects and Rs. 1.49 Cr as second instalment disbursed to 9 projects.

The number of small and marginal livestock farmers, especially women, who are directly benefitted by NLM interventions, State-wise and district-wise is placed at **Statement I and II**.

(c) To address the shortage of quality fodder and enhance its availability across the country, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, has been supporting State Governments and Union Territories through the **Centrally Sponsored Scheme – National Livestock Mission (NLM)**. Since its inception in 2014–15, the scheme has included a dedicated **Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development**. This mission was realigned in July 2021 and again in March 2024 to further enhance its impact, with a focus on the following key components:

1. Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed Production:

Incentives are provided to boost production of high-quality fodder seeds — ₹250/kg for breeder seeds, ₹150/kg for foundation seeds, and ₹100/kg for certified seeds.

2. Entrepreneurial Activities in Feed and Fodder:

Financial assistance is extended for infrastructure development related to hay, silage, Total Mixed Ration (TMR), fodder blocks, and storage facilities. Beneficiaries receive a **50% capital subsidy**, up to ₹50 lakh per project.

3. **Establishment of Seed Processing and Grading Infrastructure:**

Similar entrepreneurial support is offered for setting up seed processing and grading units, with a **50% subsidy** of the project cost, up to ₹50 lakh.

4. **Fodder Production from Degraded Non-Forest Lands:**

The scheme promotes fodder cultivation on non-arable lands, rangelands, grasslands, and degraded wastelands.

5. **Fodder Production from Forest Lands:**

In coordination with relevant forest departments, fodder cultivation initiatives are being extended to forest areas as well.

Additionally, under the **Central Sector Scheme – Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)**, operational since 2020–21, the Government is incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSMEs, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Section 8 companies, and dairy cooperatives for setting up animal feed plants.

Since 2021–22, under the **Quality Fodder Seed Production component** of NLM, approximately **1.39 lakh tonnes of quality fodder seed** have been produced. An investment of **₹779.19 crore** has facilitated fodder cultivation over **27.80 lakh hectares**, leading to the production of **1529 lakh metric tonnes (MT)** of nutritious green fodder.

Under the **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)** of NLM, **129 silage and TMR plants** have been approved. Out of these, **68 projects**

have already received subsidies totaling **₹17.23 crore**, which will enable the **annual production of 4.69 lakh MT of silage**.

Enhancing Milk Productivity through Rashtriya Gokul Mission

The **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)**, launched in December 2014, aims to develop and conserve indigenous cattle breeds, genetically upgrade the bovine population, and enhance milk production and productivity—making dairy farming more remunerative for farmers. Its measurable impact over the last decade includes:

- **Animal Productivity Growth:**

Between 2014–15 and 2022–23, the productivity of all bovine categories—descript and non-descript cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffaloes—**increased by 27%**, the highest rate globally. Specifically, productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle rose by **35.38%**, from **927 kg/animal/year** in 2014–15 to **1255 kg/animal/year** in 2022–23. Buffalo productivity increased by **17.6%**, from **1880 kg** to **2211 kg/animal/year** during the same period.

- **Increase in Milking Animals:**

The number of animals in milk grew from **85.66 million in 2014–15** to **107.24 million in 2022–23**—a rise of **25.19%**. Among these, indigenous cattle in milk increased by **17.9%**, even though the overall bovine

population did not significantly change between the Livestock Census of 2012 and 2019.

- **Conversion of Unproductive to Productive Animals:**

The Mission successfully converted previously unproductive animals into productive ones. Milk production from indigenous cattle surged by **57.90%**, from **29.48 million tonnes in 2014–15 to 46.65 million tonnes in 2019–20**. Buffalo milk production increased by **38.27%**, from **74.70 to 103.29 million tonnes** during the same period.

- **World-Leading Productivity Growth:**

Over the past 10 years, the **average productivity of cattle and buffaloes increased by 27%**, from **1640 kg/animal/year in 2013–14 to 2072 kg in 2023–24**, outperforming the **global average growth of 13%**.

Through synergistic implementation of the **National Livestock Mission**, **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund**, and the **Rashtriya Gokul Mission**, the Government of India continues to build a robust, self-reliant livestock sector—ensuring nutritional security, rural livelihood development, and enhanced income for farmers across the country.

(d) The Department, under the National Livestock Mission (NLM), has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to bridge key implementation gaps that hinder effective livestock development at the grassroots level which are as follows:

- i. National Livestock Mission Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) has dedicated component of establishment of Silage, TMR, fodder block units and establishment of infrastructure for seed grading. These interventions help ensure the availability of nutritious, high-yielding, and preserved fodder throughout the year, reducing the dependency on seasonal green fodder and mitigating feed shortages, especially during lean periods
- ii. Recognizing the difficulties faced by small farmers in accessing credit and scheme benefits, the Government has taken targeted measures to simplify procedures and strengthen institutional linkages. The formation of a Central-Level Bankers Coordination Committee (CLBCC) and regular state-wise review meetings with banks have helped address lending-related bottlenecks. In addition, the deployment of nodal officers have helped expedite loan approvals and disbursal.
- iii. Furthermore, the NLM portal (nlm.udyamimitra) has been digitally automated, enabling applicants to apply online, track status, and receive alerts on key milestones.
- iv. A real-time dashboard is used for monitoring progress, improving transparency, and ensuring timely decision-making.

Livestock Health Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) is being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) in

all states/UTs. There are three components namely National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis; Livestock Health and Disease Control (LHDC) with sub - component namely Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) for vaccination against Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries - Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU) and Assistance to States for Control Animal Disease (ASCAD) for vaccination against state prioritized disease like Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Rabies etc, strengthening of Laboratories, Training and culling compensation etc; a new component Pashu Aushadhi through PM- Kisan Samridhi Kendra and Cooperative Societies has been added to the LHDCP scheme for sale of generic veterinary medicines. Under ESVHD-MVU, 520 MVU's are operational for delivery of veterinary services at farmers doorstep in Uttar Pradesh resulting in filling up the gap of veterinary services.

Further, under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, several strategic initiatives have been undertaken to develop and conserve indigenous bovine breeds and improve breed productivity. The Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme has covered over 9.16 crore animals, with 14.12 crore AIs performed and 5.54 crore farmers benefitted. The use of sex-sorted semen, capable of producing up to 90% female calves, has been a game changer—helping enhance milk

production while reducing stray cattle. India has also indigenously developed this technology, reducing the cost from ₹800 to ₹250 per dose. Over 1.25 crore sex-sorted semen doses have been produced so far. In addition, over 38,000 trained MAITRIs are now delivering AI services at farmers' doorsteps, and the Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection Programme has resulted in the production of over 4,200 high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.

To further accelerate breed improvement, the Department has established 23 IVF labs across the country, producing nearly 27,000 viable embryos and resulting in over 2,300 calf births. A focused Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using IVF and sex-sorted semen offers incentives to farmers for assured pregnancies. Indigenous IVF culture media has also been launched, reducing embryo production costs from ₹5,000 to ₹2,000. Additionally, 47 semen stations have been strengthened, and various awareness and outreach activities such as fertility camps, calf rallies, and farmer training programmes are being organized to promote the value and importance of indigenous breeds among farmers.

STATEMENT-I

The number of small and marginal livestock farmers, especially women, who are directly benefitted by NLM interventions, State-wise

State	Female	Male	Total Approved Application	Employment Generated	Total Farmers impacted	Total Project Cost (Rs. in cr)	Loan Amount	Total Approved subsidy (Rs. In cr)	No. of Application 1st Instalment subsidy released	Subsidy Amount Released 1st Instalment (Rs. In Cr)	No. of Application 2nd Instalment subsidy released	Subsidy Amount Released 2nd Instalment (Rs. In Cr)	Total Subsidy Amount Released (Rs. In Cr)
Andhra Pradesh	83	211	294	837	1673	252.22	104.12	118.65	168	35.73	24	5.27	41.00
Arunachal Pradesh	13	33	46	137	273	30.73	11.38	12.99	30	4.05	3	0.37	4.42
Assam	5	35	40	3508	7015	26.26	10.01	11.09	20	3.41	3	0.45	3.85
Bihar	1	1	2	26	52	0.70	0.19	0.28	2	0.14	0	0.00	0.14
Chhattisgarh	6	21	27	824	1647	16.50	7.01	6.19	11	1.22	4	0.37	1.60
Gujarat	1	5	6	21	42	2.99	0.96	1.40	1	0.25	0	0.00	0.25
Haryana	4	17	21	105	210	14.68	6.13	6.29	6	1.09	0	0.00	1.09
Himachal Pradesh	3	14	17	76	152	9.14	3.91	3.90	6	1.10	1	0.15	1.25
Jammu And Kashmir	3	24	27	97	194	12.23	5.72	4.80	8	1.08	2	0.47	1.54
Jharkhand	0	1	1	25	50	1.16	0.48	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	279	857	1136	6917	13833	802.51	272.44	379.82	488	91.41	117	21.90	113.31
Kerala	3	12	15	1988	3976	8.55	3.44	3.88	12	1.59	0	0.00	1.59

Madhya Pradesh	87	397	484	7735	15470	358.14	135.63	165.10	286	52.78	60	9.03	61.81
Maharashtra	80	286	366	5527	11054	216.80	79.78	101.90	176	27.66	29	4.49	32.16
Manipur	0	6	6	6	12	2.20	1.00	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	18	61	79	762	1523	50.82	24.41	18.84	59	7.75	15	2.24	9.99
Nagaland	19	59	78	672	1343	35.76	3.03	17.25	60	6.63	0	0.00	6.63
Odisha	3	0	3	61	121	3.00	1.12	1.33	1	0.19	0	0.00	0.19
Puducherry	0	1	1	0	0	0.64	0.27	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Punjab	4	17	21	107	213	16.16	6.49	5.88	13	2.06	2	0.33	2.39
Rajasthan	29	143	172	786	1572	90.16	33.71	38.93	88	12.52	8	0.85	13.37
Sikkim	2	7	9	17	34	5.59	2.42	2.42	4	0.45	1	0.12	0.58
Tamil Nadu	46	135	181	1721	3441	117.91	45.97	51.68	81	13.64	12	1.98	15.62
Telangana	111	381	492	1538	3076	437.20	180.65	211.18	252	56.79	29	6.66	63.45
Tripura	6	20	26	112	224	19.64	7.73	7.29	15	2.37	2	0.30	2.67
Uttar Pradesh	43	177	220	3459	6918	111.22	42.33	47.29	87	10.23	9	1.49	11.72
Uttarakhand	9	61	70	3163	6325	30.73	12.21	12.95	31	4.40	7	1.08	5.47
West Bengal	1	12	13	852	1704	7.08	2.80	3.06	5	0.85	0	0.00	0.85
Grand Total	859	2994	3853	41074	82147	2680.75	1005.34	1235.79	1910	339.40	328	57.54	396.94

STATEMENT-II

The number of small and marginal livestock farmers, especially women, who are directly benefitted by NLM interventions, district-wise

Sl No.	Name of District	Female	Male	Projects Approved	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr)	Loan Amount (Rs. in Cr)	Approved subsidy (Rs. in Cr)	Projects with 1st Instalment Amount released	1st Instalment Amount released (Rs. in Cr)	Projects with 2nd Instalment Amount released	2nd Instalment Subsidy Released (Rs. in Cr)	Total subsidy (Rs. in Cr)
1	Agra	1	1	2	1.46	0.50	0.65	2	0.33		0	0.33
2	Aligarh	0	2	2	2.00	0.79	0.93	2	0.46		0	0.46
3	Ambedkar Nagar	0	3	3	2.27	0.90	0.80	2	0.35		0	0.35
4	Amethi	0	1	1	1.00	0.25	0.34	1	0.17		0	0.17
5	Amroha	0	2	2	0.40	0.16	0.15		0.00		0	0.00
6	Auraiya	0	1	1	1.00	0.40	0.50		0.00		0	0.00
7	Ayodhya	0	3	3	1.76	0.60	0.79	2	0.34		0	0.34
8	Azamgarh	1	4	5	2.80	1.01	1.07	1	0.05		0	0.05
9	Baghpat	0	3	3	1.00	0.36	0.40	2	0.17		0	0.17
10	Balrampur	1		1	0.68	0.31	0.30		0.00		0	0.00
11	Banda	4	4	8	4.60	1.38	2.23	3	0.37	1	0.093	0.46
12	Bara Banki	0	3	3	1.80	0.72	0.90	2	0.40		0	0.40
13	Bareilly	0	6	6	3.88	1.40	1.57	4	0.41		0	0.41
14	Bhadohi	0	1	1	1.15	0.54	0.50	1	0.25		0	0.25
15	Bijnor	0	1	1	0.70	0.28	0.30		0.00		0	0.00
16	Budaun	0	4	4	2.09	1.03	0.77	2	0.29		0	0.29
17	Bulandshahr	1	4	5	3.87	1.28	1.74	3	0.65	1	0.15	0.80

18	Chandauli	0	1	1	0.22	0.10	0.10		0.00		0	0.00
19	Deoria	3	10	13	3.84	1.62	1.50	4	0.17		0	0.17
20	Etah	1	1	2	0.88	0.35	0.43	1	0.07		0	0.07
21	Etawah	1	3	4	1.35	0.62	0.55	3	0.24		0	0.24
22	Farrukhabad	1		1	0.20	0.08	0.08		0.00		0	0.00
23	Fatehpur	0	5	5	2.60	1.01	1.17	2	0.18		0	0.18
24	Firozabad	0	2	2	1.90	0.69	0.68		0.00		0	0.00
25	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	1	1	0.76	0.32	0.30	1	0.15		0	0.15
26	Ghaziabad	0	4	4	2.40	0.91	1.08	2	0.37	2	0.37	0.74
27	Ghaziipur	1	6	7	2.40	0.96	1.13	3	0.19		0	0.19
28	Gorakhpur	2	12	14	6.96	2.86	2.90	6	0.91		0	0.91
29	Hamirpur	1	5	6	2.51	0.96	1.15	1	0.05		0	0.05
30	Hardoi	1	1	2	3.00	1.10	0.64	1	0.25	1	0.25	0.50
31	Jalaun	0	2	2	0.40	0.16	0.19	1	0.05		0	0.05
32	Jhansi	0	1	1	0.50	0.10	0.25		0.00		0	0.00
33	Kanpur Dehat	1	7	8	2.93	1.36	1.14	1	0.10		0	0.10
34	Kanpur Nagar	0	3	3	1.45	0.53	0.64		0.00		0	0.00
35	Kaushambi	4	5	9	2.85	0.89	1.30	4	0.34		0	0.34
36	Kheri	0	1	1	1.00	0.39	0.49		0.00		0	0.00
37	Kushinagar	6	7	13	4.23	1.81	1.76	5	0.29		0	0.29
38	Lucknow	0	6	6	2.52	0.90	1.14	4	0.46	2	0.38	0.84
39	Mahoba	0	1	1	0.45	0.20	0.14	1	0.07		0	0.07
40	Mahrajganj	0	1	1	1.00	0.40	0.50	1	0.25		0	0.25
41	Mainpuri	2	1	3	1.75	0.83	0.65		0.00		0	0.00
42	Mathura	1		1	0.79	0.29	0.30		0.00		0	0.00
43	Mau	0	1	1	0.23	0.10	0.07	1	0.03		0	0.03
44	Meerut	0	7	7	3.43	0.90	1.43	2	0.21		0	0.21
45	Mirzapur	0	2	2	0.42	0.18	0.19		0.00		0	0.00

46	Muzaffarnagar	1	3	4	3.35	1.18	1.52	3	0.53	1	0.15	0.68
47	Pilibhit	0	1	1	0.21	0.09	0.10		0.00		0	0.00
48	Pratapgarh	1		1	1.07	0.45	0.50		0.00		0	0.00
49	Prayagraj	1	1	2	2.22	0.80	1.00		0.00		0	0.00
50	Rae Bareli	2	2	4	0.85	0.36	0.39	1	0.05		0	0.05
51	Rampur	0	1	1	0.83	0.42	0.30		0.00		0	0.00
52	Saharanpur	0	2	2	0.70	0.25	0.32	1	0.07		0	0.07
53	Sambhal	0	2	2	2.00	0.80	0.94		0.00		0	0.00
54	Shahjahanpur	0	2	2	1.71	0.64	0.77	1	0.15		0	0.15
55	Shrawasti	1		1	0.40	0.16	0.16	1	0.08		0	0.08
56	Siddharthnagar	1	3	4	1.87	0.81	0.83	1	0.05		0	0.05
57	Sitapur	0	2	2	0.60	0.08	0.18		0.00		0	0.00
58	Sonbhadra	1	1	2	0.63	0.26	0.30		0.00		0	0.00
59	Sultanpur	0	8	8	3.20	0.88	1.49	2	0.25	1	0.10	0.35
60	Unnao	2	5	7	3.60	1.39	1.60	2	0.16		0.00	0.16
61	Varanasi	0	5	5	2.58	1.23	1.07	4	0.29		0.00	0.29
	Grand Total	43	177	220	111.22	42.33	47.29	87	10.23	9	1.49	11.72

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD**2600. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

(a) the details of various schemes and components being implemented by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number and location of State centres, regional/field offices, and other infrastructure established by the Board, such as, but not limited to, demonstration-cum-seed production farms, regional nurseries, quality testing laboratories, IT centres, and Centres of Excellence, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any evaluation has been conducted regarding the regional distribution and accessibility of such facilities, especially in emerging or underserved coconut-growing areas; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to improve regional outreach and adoption of technology among coconut farmers in the country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): Details of various schemes and components being implemented by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) across the country is attached as **STATEMENT I.**

The Statewise/UT wise allocation under CDB Scheme for 2025-26 is attached as **STATEMENT II.**

(b): The details of number and location of State Centres, Regional/field offices and other infrastructure established by the Board is attached as **STATEMENT III.**

(c): The Board is having 25 establishments throughout India including NE states to cover all potential areas suited for coconut cultivation. The offices of the Board are regularly conducting baseline surveys, awareness programmes as part of various scheme implementation and for chalking out programmes for serving the coconut farmers in emerging/ underserved areas.

(d): The Board is implementing various schemes for the production of quality coconut seedling, increasing the production and productivity of coconut, value addition, marketing, awareness programme, insurance etc. through the regional offices/state centres/DSP farms/other unit offices of the Board. An amount of Rs. 436.42 Crores has been utilized in various coconut growing states during last 3 years are given below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Financial Target (Total)	Financial Achievement (Total)	Financial achievement (Field oriented schemes)
2022-23	11000.00	10751.58	5972.29
2023-24	15613.00	15040.85	10153.28
2024-25	17500.00	17849.95	13030.57
Total	44,113.00	43,642.38	29,156.14

- The details of State/UT wise achievement under various field-oriented schemes for last year's is attached as **Statement IV**.
- CDB established 11 DSP farms in different agro climatic conditions for demonstrating region specific technology on coconut cultivation to farmers and production of quality seedlings.
- The Board demonstrated the scientific management practices in farmer's field of various coconut growing regions for production and productivity improvement through the schemes namely 'Laying out of demonstration plot' and 'Replanting and Rejuvenation' scheme. During the last 5 years, covered an area of 54725 ha by utilising Rs.183.23 Crore under LODP scheme and 30481 ha by utilising Rs.156.63 crores under RandR scheme.

- During the last 5 years, 23100 ha was brought under coconut cultivation by following scientific management practices under 'Expansion of area under coconut' scheme by utilizing Rs.14.25 Crores.
- Carried out product promotional campaigns and dissemination of information on the activities of the Board among farmers, entrepreneurs and stakeholders through various extension tools.
- Conducted awareness training programmes at different parts of the country through its Regional and State centers in India. During the last 5 years Board conducted 1180 awareness programmes (State level seminar, district level seminars, block level seminars, FPO meeting, exposure visit within state, farmer field day programmes and promotional activities on coconut) throughout the country. It is targeted to conduct 668 awareness cum skill development programme during 2025-26.
- The Board brings out periodicals in seven languages viz. Hindi, English, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu. The periodical in English, titled Indian Coconut Journal, is widely circulated in India among the progressive farmers, extension workers and scientists. The periodicals in vernacular languages cater to the information need of regional farmers. Regular dissemination of information through the periodicals facilitates the transfer of technology.

- The Board has been undertaking multimedia product promotional campaign for promoting coconut and coconut products. The campaign was carried out through print and electronic media. These efforts have helped to give wide coverage on the goodness of coconut and increased the level of consumption of coconut products.
- The CDB Institute of Technology, Aluva imparts training to farmers, entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups on coconut kernel-based convenience foods and coconut water-based vinegar. Also under 'Technology Mission on Coconut' scheme, Board provide 25% of project cost to a maximum of Rs.3.00 Crores for adopting the technology under Processing and Production diversification.

STATEMENT I

Details of CDB Schemes and Components

Coconut Development Board is a statutory body established by the Government of India for the integrated development of coconut production and utilization in the country with focus on productivity increase and product diversification.

The Board has 4 Regional Offices at Bangalore in Karnataka, Chennai in Tamilnadu, Guwahati in Assam and Patna in Bihar. There are six State Centres situated at Pitapally in Odisha, Kolkata in West Bengal, Thane in Maharashtra, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh, Port Blair in the Union Territory of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands and Junagadh, Gujarat. The Board has eleven Demonstration cum Seed Production (DSP) Farms at Mandya (Karnataka), Abhayapuri (Assam), Madhepura (Bihar), Kondagaon (Chhattisgarh), Neriamangalam (Kerala), Vegiwada (Andhra Pradesh), Pitapally (Odisha), Palghar (Maharashtra), Dhali (Tamil Nadu), Hichachara (Tripura) and Fulia (West Bengal). A field office is established at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. A Market Development cum Information Centre has been established in Delhi. The Board has set up CDB Institute of Technology (CIT) at Vazhakulam near Aluva in Kerala. The details of various schemes and components of CDB Guidelines are available on its websites.

The major programmes being implemented by the Board are:

1.PRODUCTION OF QUALITY PLANTING MATERIAL

1.a. DEMONSTRATION CUM SEED PRODUCTION FARM (DSP) :

Coconut Development Board have established 11 Demonstration cum Seed Production Farms across the country in states viz Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

- (i) **Setting up of new DSP Farms** – An amount of Rs. 30 lakh is allotted for the initial two years from the budget for the new farms established.

- (ii) **Maintenance of existing DSP Farms-** From the third year onwards, till the yield stabilization (15-20 years), a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh per Ha/year shall be granted from the budget for maintenance of the farms.

1.b. ASSISTANCE FOR QUALITY PLANTING MATERIAL PRODUCTION IN PUBLIC SECTOR NURSERIES :

The scheme is intended to extend financial assistance of 50% of seedling production cost @ Rs. 20.00 per seedling. The remaining cost of production shall be borne by the implementing agencies. Quality seedlings of all released varieties and hybrids can be raised in nurseries by utilizing the existing infrastructure facility.

Nurseries in State Government/Public sector/SAU/SHU/KVK and Boards DSP farms are eligible for financial assistance to enhance the production of planting materials by utilizing existing manpower.

1.c. ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEUS COCONUT SEED GARDEN :

The objective is to establish nucleus coconut seed gardens of selected varieties in both public and private sectors to meet the growing demand for quality coconut seedlings of released varieties, including hybrids

To establish nucleus coconut seed gardens with promising coconut varieties, financial assistance at 50% of Rs.7.20 lakh per ha i.e. Rs.3.60 lakh per

ha will be provided by the Board in three installments on a reimbursement basis, as follows:

- 1st installment: Rs. 1.80 lakh/ha (50%)
- 2nd installment: Rs.0.90 lakh/ ha (25%)
- 3rd installment: Rs.0.90 lakh/ha (25%)

The **minimum area** required for establishing a seed garden is **2 hectares**, and financial assistance will be extended for a **maximum area of 4 hectares**. However, in **non-traditional areas and North Eastern (NE) states**, the **minimum area requirement is relaxed to 1 hectare**.

1.d. ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL COCONUT NURSERY:

The scheme is implemented on project basis to ensure the production of quality coconut seedlings by providing financial assistance for the establishment of coconut nurseries.

Financial assistance limited to Rs.90/- per seedling @ 100% of cost for public sector and 50% for private sector with a maximum production capacity of 25,000 selected quality seedlings per acre. The minimum production requirement is 6,250 seedlings per year in an area of 0.10 hectares. However, in non-traditional coconut-growing areas the minimum production capacity per unit is reduced to 3,125 seedlings.

1.e. ACCREDITATION AND RATING OF COCONUT NURSERIES :

Coconut Development Board will grant graded recognition based on the infrastructure, production system and quality parameters of planting material and management practices adopted.

- Any public/private individual/institution dealing with minimum 3 year experience in production of coconut seedlings can be a beneficiary under the scheme.
- Maximum of Rs.1.50 lakhs for a nursery of annual production of min 20,000 seedlings with pattern of assistance of 100% of cost for public sector and for private sector.

2. EXPANSION OF AREA UNDER COCONUT

- The objective of the programme is to provide financial/ incentive subsidy and technical support to the farmers for coconut cultivation on scientific lines in suitable new areas as well as stabilizing the existing area for increasing the production.
- Under this scheme, the financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 56,000 per ha is extended in two equal annual installments for planting coconut seedlings in new area. The subsidy is extended for a maximum of 2 ha and minimum area

of 0.08 ha (20 cents) per beneficiary in two equal annual installments, as detailed below:

3. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVITY
IMPROVEMENT IN EXISTING COCONUT HOLDINGS : PRODUCTIVITY
IMPROVEMENT THROUGH COCONUT BASED CROPPING SYSTEM :

Objective:

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the production and productivity of coconut holdings through integrated approach and thereby increasing the net income from a unit holding on a sustainable manner. The scheme caters to key farming dimensions of productivity improvement through various integrated management practices including promotion of coconut based cropping systems.

Mode of operation:

The scheme shall be implemented on **cluster basis** through the Department of Agriculture/Horticulture of the State Governments concerned as well as directly by the Board.

Financial Assistance:

The subsidy is 100% of the cost i.e. Rs. 42,000/- per hectare limited to max of 2 ha per beneficiary in two equal annual installments

4. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION/ QUALITY TESTING LAB

CDB Institute of Technology (CIT) set up at South Vazhakulam, Aluva, Ernakulam, Kerala is the technical wing of Coconut Development Board which aims at overall development and promotion of Coconut Industry through a set of focused activities. CIT aims to integrate advancement in coconut technology, training, and testing on a single platform.

Activities undertaken are: Quality Testing Lab, Entrepreneurship Development Programme/ Technology transfers and Process Demonstration of Value Added Coconut products, Technology Research, Development and Standardization of value added coconut products, Internship facility, Incubation facility, Project related consultancy etc

5. MARKET INTELLIGENCE and RESEARCH, STATISTICS, PRODUCT and BRAND PROMOTION AND EXPORT PROMOTION SERVICES

Coconut Development Board undertakes activities for facilitating market development, increasing market access, expanding markets, improving quality in accordance with market demand and promotion of market for coconut and its value added products leading to the development of coconut sector in the country as mandated in the Coconut Development Board Act.

6. TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON COCONUT

- Development/ Demonstration of technologies:

The projects received from Public sector institutions for the development or demonstration of technologies for management of insect, pests and disease affected coconut gardens are given the assistance of 100% of the project cost limited to Rs. 50.00 lakh.

- Adoption of technologies:

The projects received for the adoption of technologies for management of insect, pests and disease affected coconut gardens are assisted at the rate of 25% of the project cost (ie Rs. 0.40 lakh per ha), on pro-rata basis.

- Development/ Acquisition/ training/ demonstration of technologies

The projects received from Public sector institutions for the development/ Acquisition/ training/ demonstration of technologies for processing and product diversification are given the assistance of 100% of the project cost limited to Rs. 100.00 lakh.

- Adoption of technologies for processing and product diversification

The projects received for the adoption of technologies for processing and product diversification are assisted with back ended credit capital subsidy limited to 25% of the project cost in general areas and 50 % for

higher cost norm areas as per MIDH norms and FPOs. The maximum subsidy is limited to Rs.300 lakh

- TMOC scheme is on project basis. The detailed project proposal along with the required documents needs to be submitted to the Board. The project will be scrutinized by the Internal Screening Committee (ISC).

7. **REPLANTING AND REJUVENATION OF COCONUT GARDENS**

The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the production and productivity of coconut by removal of disease advanced, unproductive, old and senile palms, replanting with quality seedlings and rejuvenating the remaining palms through an integrated package of practices. The scheme is implemented on project basis based on State specific problems.

Components and rate of assistance

1 st year	Cutting and removal of all the identified palms in the garden as per eligibility @ Rs.1000/- per palm to a maximum of Rs.32,000/- per ha. (through DBT)
	Rejuvenation programme @ Rs.8750/ha
	Replanting subsidy @ Rs.45/ seedling to a maximum of Rs.4500/- per ha
2 nd year	Rejuvenation programme @ Rs.8750/ha.

8. KERA SURAKSHA INSURANCE SCHEME

- This is a comprehensive Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, implemented by Coconut Development Board in association with Insurance companies for Coconut Tree Climbers (CTC), Neera Tapping (NT), Hybridization workers and Coconut Labourers. Under this scheme, Coconut Tree Climbers, Neera Technicians, Hybridization Workers, coconut labourers working in either coconut farms or small scale coconut based industries (registered) can avail insurance against all accidents and hospital related expenses with respect to accidents. The scheme also covers the youths trained under Coco Mitra and workers /labourers engaged in the DSP farms maintained by Coconut Development Board.
- Annual premium of the policy shall be shared between Board and the beneficiary in the ratio 85:15.

STATEMENT- II

State/UTs wise Allocation for 2025-26

Sl. No	State/ UT	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Karnataka	2461.75
2	Goa	194.49
3	Maharashtra	771.13
	Regional Office Bangalore-Region	3427.38
4	Tamil Nadu	3771.70

5	Puducherry	70.32
6	Andhra Pradesh	3040.35
7	Telangana	117.59
8	A and N Islands	46.96
	Regional Office Coimbatore-Region	7046.91
9	Bihar	163.73
10	Jharkhand	7.40
11	Odisha	364.67
12	West Bengal	307.01
13	Gujarat	408.42
15	Rajasthan	1.40
16	Chhattisgarh	44.78
17	Madhya Pradesh	1.72
18	MDIC, New Delhi	1.50
19	Uttar Pradesh	37.50
	Regional Office Patna-Region	1338.13
20	Assam	803.68
21	Tripura	338.43
22	Nagaland	72.40
23	Arunachal Pradesh	77.17
24	Meghalaya	43.57
25	Mizoram	23.84
26	Manipur	10.40
	Regional Office Guwahati -Region	1369.49
27	Kerala	3104.91
28	Lakshadweep	9.68
	Head Office-Region	3114.59
	Total	16296.50

STATEMENT III

The details of number and location of State centres, Regional/field offices and other infrastructure established by Coconut Development Board

Head Office: KERA BHAVAN, KOCHI, KERALA	
Regional Offices	
1.	Bengaluru, Karnataka
2.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
3.	Guwahati, Assam
4.	Patna, Bihar
State Centres	
1.	Sri Vijaya Puram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Thane, Maharashtra
3.	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Pitapalli, Odisha
5.	Kolkata, West Bengal
6.	Junagadh, Gujarat
Other Unit Offices	
1.	Market Development-cum-Information Centre, Delhi
2.	CDB Institute of Technology, South Vazhakulam, Aluva, Kerala
3.	Field Office, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farms	

1.	Mandya, Karnataka
2.	Abhayapuri, Bongaigaon, Assam
3.	Singheshwar, Madhepura, Bihar
4.	Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh
5.	Neriamangalam, Ernakulam, Kerala
6.	Vegiwada, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Pitapalli, Khurda, Odisha
8.	Palghar, Maharashtra
9.	Dhali, Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu
10.	Hichachara, South Tripura, Tripura
11.	Fulia, Nadia, West Bengal

STATEMENT IV

**State/UT wise Financial Achievement under CDB schemes during 2020-21
to 2024-25**

S.No.	State/UT	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Karnataka	1015.37	1345.09	2622.70	5812.08	6660.717
2	Goa	3.39	11.12	39.68	156.16	170.045
3	Maharashtra	30.33	52.62	52.54	34.68	43.62
	ROB-Region	1049.09	1408.83	2714.92	6002.9169	6874.382
4	Tamil Nadu	1936.30	1523.06	1516.34	2056.96	3396.46
5	Puducherry	34.61	25.20	6.40	30.78	30.992

6	Andhra Pradesh	1428.81	1227.37	822.40	1246.38	1095.394
7	Telangana	1.32	4.58	5.88	9.36	14.28
8	A and N Islands	2.06	0.34	1.59	4.65	5.70
	ROC-Region	3403.10	2780.55	2352.61	3348.13	4542.82
9	Bihar	15.78	24.74	28.65	30.32	25.73
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1.5
11	Odisha	27.88	86.40	82.95	60.40	137.37
12	West Bengal	16.71	28.19	32.13	42.43	131.59
13	Gujarat	48.22	36.19	17.01	59.89	76.59
14	Chhattisgarh	35.90	43.53	31.15	27.53	35.64
15	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0.02	0
	ROP-Region	144.49	219.05	191.89	220.59	408.42
16	Assam	269.63	32.95	41.81	159.62	356.55
17	Tripura	84.16	25.61	27.18	69.81	207.19
18	Nagaland	1.68	38.39	38.81	5.19	0
19	Arunachal Pradesh	35.13	15.26	36.68	8.69	3.49
20	Meghalaya	3.33	2.85	2.64	3.39	2.64
21	Mizoram	4.06	6.40	6.50	2.39	3.00
22	Manipur	5.28	10.40	2.08	0	0
	ROG-Region	403.27	131.86	155.7	249.085	572.87
23	Kerala	224.40	401.40	542.66	315.82	609.69
24	Lakshadweep	23.98		14.51	16.73	22.38
	HO-Region	248.38	401.40	557.17	332.55	632.07
	Total	5248.33	4941.69	5972.29	10153.27	13030.57

HIGH INPUT COSTS IN TEXTILES

2601. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to address high input costs including cotton, synthetic fibers, and power which continue to affect the competitiveness of garment units, especially in the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the financial distress faced by certain textile companies, if so, the measures being taken to support struggling players without favouring large corporates;

(c) the number of foreign textile or machinery companies which have entered or invested in India since 2023 and the manner in which the Government has ensured that such collaborations benefit domestic garment manufacturers;

(d) whether the Government will share the outcomes of events like Bharat Tex 2024 in terms of orders booked, B2B deals signed, and foreign investments attracted into India's garment sector; and

(e) the roadmap planned for integrating the Indian textile value chain—spinning, weaving, dyeing, and garmenting—under one policy umbrella to improve efficiency for small and mid-scale players?

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

(a) and (b): With a view to enhance competitiveness of the textile industry, Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives on Pan-India basis, including Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and West Bengal, focusing on areas like Research and Innovation, Market Development, Export Promotion and Capacity Building for comprehensive development of textile value chain across the country. Further, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, is being implemented with an approved outlay of Rs 10,683 crore for MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles to enable textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. Incentive of Rs. 54.5 crore has been disbursed in FY 2024-25 to the participant companies under the Scheme.

(c) and (d): To encourage foreign investments in the textiles sector, Government of India has permitted 100% FDI under the automatic route. Since 2023, textiles sector (including dyed, printed) has received FDI equity inflow worth USD 659.77mn, details of which are as under:-

(Amount in USD mn)

Year	2023	2024	2025 (till March 2025)
FDI equity inflow	359.18	163.70	136.89

Source: DPIIT

Further, to encourage wider collaborations across textile sector, Bharat TEX-2024 was organised by a consortium of 11 Textiles Export Promotion Councils and supported by the Ministry of Textiles. Outcome details of Bharat

Tex-2024 was released through PIB Press Release on 01.03.2024 and is available at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=2010506>.

(e): Government of India is implementing the PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Park (PM MITRA) Scheme to develop large scale and integrated world class industrial facilities in the shape of integrated textile parks to support Indian textiles industry to build scale, reduce logistics costs and improve its competitiveness. As on date, 07 Textile Parks have been approved under the Scheme in the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana.

DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION

2602. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a) the steps which have been taken to ensure that the Digital Agriculture Mission respects the rights and data privacy of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to include and train farmers from rural and vernacular backgrounds to effectively use the digital tools introduced under the Mission;

- (c) the status of funds allocation and utilization under this Mission for Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether the Government has consulted with the State Government of Tamil Nadu and other State Governments to tailor the Mission to local agricultural practices and challenges; and
- (e) the measures which are in place to ensure that the Mission does not exclude farmers without access to smartphones or reliable internet?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in September 2024. The Mission envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, and a comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country. This, in turn, would drive innovative farmer-centric digital solutions and make reliable crop-related information available to all farmers on time. The AgriStack DPI consists of three foundational registries or databases associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Geo-Referenced Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry and the Farmers Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories. At present, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with 30

States/UTs for the creation and implementation of the Digital Public Infrastructure, including the State of Tamil Nadu.

The ownership of the data in Farmer Registry lies with the respective States. Apart from this, the Government of India also ensures strong data security in AgriStack, which is fully compliant with the Information Technology Act, 2000 and various other cyber security guidelines of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Unique Identification Authority of India, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). AgriStack keeps farmer information encrypted so that only designated systems can read it. Secure Application Programming Interface (APIs) and token-based authentication govern all data exchange, ensuring controlled access to data. Moreover, the government conducts regular security audits of all these IT systems to protect the data stored in the IT systems. Additionally, farmer data from Agristack can only be shared with the explicit consent of the farmers via the consent manager framework in AgriStack.

Further, although smart phones are becoming available and accessible to everyone, major telecom companies of India have reached almost every corner of the country with their services. However, additional steps have been taken to ensure that farmers who do not have mobile phones can also avail of the benefits of digital services. Such farmers can register themselves on Agristack and avail services and benefits by utilizing existing support facilities

like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Krishi Sakhis and Common Service Centres (CSCs). The States are also organizing camps so that no farmer is left out from the benefits of AgriStack. The Government is also making digital applications available in local languages such as, the Digital Crop Survey application being used in Tamil Nadu is in the regional language.

The government is also providing administrative and technical support to all the States for the implementation of AgriStack.

- I. Providing training to the State officials.
- II. Software for Farmer ID and Digital Crop Survey.
- III. Support for hiring human resources for creating a Project Monitoring Unit.
- IV. Providing Cloud Infrastructure for implementing the project.
- V. The Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance, has announced a Scheme for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to States for Capital Investment during 2025-26 with a total allocation of Rupees 6000 Crores.
- VI. Further, the Government has advised the States to adopt a Camp-mode approach, under which financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 per camp has been provisioned to the States to encourage States to organize field-level camps and mobilise local administration.
- VII. To accelerate the creation and verification of Farmers' Registry, Rs. 10/- per Farmer ID has been provisioned from the administrative fund of the

PM KISAN Scheme. This amount will be utilized to provide an honorarium to the field functionaries involved in the creation of the Farmers' Registry.

The Digital Agriculture Mission has been designed in consultation with various Central Ministries, State Government/Union Territories through organization of National Conferences. Further, the challenges in implementation of AgriStack are also monitored by the Steering Committee which comprises the Central Government officials along with State Government representatives. Further, regular meetings are held with State-level officials to incorporate inputs for tailoring the mission to specific agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions.

The State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated Rs. 29.934 Crore as Central share to conduct DCS under the Digital Agriculture Mission.

वृद्धजनों की बदलती आवश्यकताएं

2603. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वृद्धजनों की देखभाल के लिए सर्वोत्तम वैश्विक प्रथाओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु एक समिति गठित की है, जिससे कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को सभी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या अब तक इस संबंध में कोई विभागीय बैठक आयोजित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की समग्र देखभाल और कल्याण के लिए कार्यनीतिक ढांचे की सिफारिश करने के लिए नीति आयोग के सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में 'भारत में देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त करने' के संबंध में एक समिति गठित की गई है, इस समिति में हितधारक मंत्रालयों, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल संगठनों और उद्योग जगत के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। समिति द्वारा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम, मध्य प्रदेश, केरल, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। एक कार्यशाला भी आयोजित की गई थी जिसमें 26 राज्यों ने भाग लिया था। इन विचार-विमर्शों का उद्देश्य राज्य स्तर पर चुनौतियों, पहलों और कार्यान्वित योजनाओं को समझना रहा है।

PROMOTING ALTERNATIVE NUTRIENTS

2604. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the shortage of DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate) fertilizer has severely disrupted sowing schedules crop yields and directly impacting farmers of Punjab especially in forder region like Punjab;

(b) the details of measures to overcome this recurring shortage;

(c) whether any comprehensive forecasting and demand-supply planning been put in place for coming agricultural seasons;

(d) the manner in which procurement mechanism, distribution prioritized to States like Punjab especially during peak farming periods;

(e) the details of contingency plan to meet future disruptions in international imports or domestic production:

(f) the details of efforts made to promote alternative nutrients and farmer being educated thereto; and

(g) the details of clear roadmap for fertilizer security, a special supply mechanism for border regions like Amritsar in Punjab, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The state government of Punjab has reported that no such trend has been observed. The availability of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) has remained adequate i.e. 1.91 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) availability against the requirement of 1.55 LMT during April, 2025 to July, 2025, in the state of Punjab during the ongoing Kharif, 2025 season.

(c) and (d): Government of India assess the requirement of major fertilizers, namely Urea, DAP, Murate of Potash (MOP), Complexes and Single Super

Phosphate (SSP) fertilizers, before each cropping season (viz. Rabi and Kharif) in consultation with State Governments. The requirement of fertilizers assessed by DAandFW is intimated to the Department of Fertilizers to ensure seamless availability of fertilizers during the cropping season. On the basis of requirement projected, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability. This requirement is met through indigenous production and imports planned well in advance. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS). Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by DAandFW and D/o Fertilizers with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments. However, distribution of fertilizers within the State at district level is done by the State Government.

(e) to (g): The Government of India is encouraging the use of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) and Complex fertiliser as an alternate to DAP. Alternate fertilizers i.e. Organic Fertilizers, Bio-fertilizers, De-oiled cake and Organic Carbon Enhancer, Nano fertilizer are notified in The Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 to ensure quality of these fertilizers.

Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs except North Eastern States and Mission Organic

Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States. Under PKVY assistance of Rs. 31,500 per hectare in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off – farm organic inputs including organic compost. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500 per hectare in 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32500 per hectare is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

Government is implementing Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme under which assistance @ Rs. 1500/Metric Tonne is provided to Compressed Bio Gas plants/Fertilizer Marketing Companies for promotion of soil carbon enhancers, viz., Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) and organic fertilizer, viz., Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) produced at plants under Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) initiative. As on 23.07.2025, Rs. 54 crore MDA has been released for period 2023-24 to 2025-26.

The Government of Punjab informed that farmers are regularly educated on the use of alternative nutrients and fertilizers through various awareness initiatives, including camps organized at the village, block, and district levels, as

well as through electronic and print media. Additionally, farmers are educated about best practices and recommendations from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

E-COMMERCE EXPORT HUBS

2605. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

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

- (a) the key objectives of the E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) initiative and the manner it aims to facilitate exports by Indian SMEs and artisans;
- (b) the measures being taken to enable digital and physical infrastructure necessary for scaling e-commerce exports under the initiative;
- (c) whether any specific steps are being undertaken to streamline customs, logistics, and compliance processes for small exporters under the initiative, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any partnerships with global e-commerce platforms or domestic logistics providers have been established to support the implementation of this initiative, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) **The E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) initiative, aims to provide** dedicated zones for facilitating cross-border e-commerce exports from India. The objective is to support SMEs, artisans, and small businesses by reducing the cost and time associated with logistics, streamlining regulatory processes, and simplifying **re-imports for e-commerce returns or rejects**. ECEHs shall provide integrated services at a single location, encompassing customs clearance, quality certification, packaging, and off-port warehousing.

DGFT has issued Trade Notice No. 14/2025 dated 22.08.2024, inviting detailed proposals for these pilots. Five ECEH pilot projects have been proposed for implementation.

(c) Yes, the Government has undertaken several steps to streamline customs, logistics, and compliance procedures for small exporters, particularly in the context of e-commerce exports:

- Chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 provides for the promotion of cross-border trade in the digital economy.

- The Trade Connect ePlatform (<https://trade.gov.in>) has been launched to provide small exporters with access to international trade-related information. It integrates inputs from Indian Missions, Export Promotion Councils, and Commodity Boards. Outreach through Niryat Bandhu programmes and handbooks on e-commerce exports have also been undertaken.
- The CBIC, via Notification No. 23/2023-Customs dated 31.03.2023, enhanced the value limit for courier exports to ₹10 lakh. Export duty remissions such as Duty Drawback and RoDTEP have been extended to courier-mode exports from 12.09.2024.
- The Department of Posts, in coordination with CBIC, has established Dak Ghar Niryat Kendras (DNKs) to assist exporters with documentation, packaging, and regulatory compliance. A total of 1,013 DNKs have been notified. The International Tracked Packet Service covers 41 countries, with volume-based discounts to benefit small exporters.
- Further, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a draft circular proposing procedural relaxations for small-value exporters under the Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS). The circular shall enable Authorised Dealer (AD) banks to close shipping bills up to ₹10 lakh based on quarterly declarations from exporters confirming realisation and value

adjustments, thereby reducing compliance burden and streamlining reconciliation for small consignments.

(d) Yes, some of the proposed ECEHs are to be implemented directly by logistics service providers to ensure integrated delivery of warehousing, packaging, and regulatory facilitation. In addition, the Government has entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and signed Letters of Intent (Lols) with key stakeholders, including global e-commerce platforms and domestic logistics providers. These partnerships focus on building awareness, enhancing export readiness, and promoting cross-border e-commerce, particularly among MSMEs. Regional Authorities of DGFT have also conducted outreach and capacity-building programs in collaboration with these entities to support the onboarding of SME sellers and familiarise them with export procedures.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE EXPORTS LIMITED

2606. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI P C MOHAN:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) the objectives behind the establishment of the National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002;

- (b) the categories of cooperative societies eligible for membership in NCEL;
- (c) the total number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and other cooperatives that have joined NCEL as of date;
- (d) the total volume and value of commodities exported by NCEL so far, along with a commodity-wise breakup;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans for international partnerships or MoUs that the Ministry plans to enter for strengthening export network; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Cooperation has set up National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 as an umbrella organization to give thrust to exports from cooperative sector. This society will focus on exporting the surpluses available in the Indian cooperative sector by accessing wider markets beyond the geographical contours of the country, thereby, increasing the demand of Indian Cooperative products/services across the globe and fetch best possible prices for such products/services. It will promote exports through various activities including procurement, storage, processing, marketing, branding, labelling, packaging, certification, research and development, etc, and trading of all types of goods and services produced by cooperative societies. The society will also help in

arranging finance, provide technical guidance, help in training and capacity building, develop and maintain market intelligence system, implement related government schemes and undertake any other such activities which will increase exports from the cooperative sector and other related entities.

(b): Any multi-State co-operative society or any co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under any law relating to co-operative societies in force in any State or Union Territory is eligible for membership of this Society.

(c): As per information provided by NCEL, so far 11,034 cooperatives have been granted membership as under:-

Sl.No	Type of cooperative	Number
i.	PACS and other primary Coops (Class-5)	10793
ii.	Tehsil/ District Level Coops (Class-4)	216
iii.	Multi-State Co-op. Societies (Class-3)	10
iv.	State Level Co-op. Societies (Class-2)	10
v.	Promoter Co-operatives/ Organizations (Class-1)	5

(d): Total Volume and value of agri commodities exported by NCEL so far is as under:-

Total Volume: 13,49,831.05 MT

Total Value: ₹ 54,03,01,47,854.00 (₹ 5403.01 crores)

Commodities-wise break up is enclosed at **Statement.**

(e) and (f): The Ministry of Cooperation is working to strengthen the cooperative export ecosystem through Indian Missions abroad by requesting them to provide information to NCEL regarding the availability of market and introduce NCEL to the importers in their specific country.

Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) and Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MoSMED) of the Republic of Zambia for promotion of cooperatives have signed MoU which is aimed at inter-alia, providing required facilities and means for trade alliances between cooperatives of both nations.

Further, NCEL has also entered into:-

- i. MoU with Ministry of Industry and Trade, Government of Senegal.
- ii. MoU with Sinton Vantage Trading Pvt. Ltd. and PT Sinton Surini Nusantara of the Republic of Indonesia.

STATEMENT

Commodities-wise break up and total Volume and value of agri commodities exported by NCEL

For the year 2023-24: Export Summary

Sl.No	Agri Commodities	Quantity (Metric Tonne)	Value (Rupees)
1.	Non basmati white rice (export duty)	230310.01 MT	9,931,363,187
2.	Whole broken rice (exempt)	32194.00 MT	1,070,769,516
3.	Fresh red onion	2530.00 MT	94,094,000

4.	Wheat grain	1025.29 MT	35,116,011
Total		266059.30 MT	11,131,342,714

For the year 2024-25: Export Summary

Sl.No	Agri Commodities	Quantity (Metric Tonne)	Value (Rupees)
1.	Baby food milk	150.01 MT	94,134,758
2.	Barley	30.00 MT	9,391,108
3.	Black lentils	75.01 MT	15,431,143
4.	Black pepper	15.00 MT	20,116,381
5.	Brown sugar	180.00 MT	25,344,221
6.	Chick peas	120.00 MT	46,626,692
7.	Corn flakes	60.00 MT	35,573,522
8.	Cumin seeds	15.00 MT	15,376,000
9.	Cumin seeds (exempt)	24.53 MT	9,072,604
10.	Fresh red onion	5039.87 MT	245,463,248
11.	Garlic powder	15.00 MT	14,949,278
12.	Healthy biscuits	29.99 MT	9,421,760
13.	Instant coffee	30.01 MT	28,713,860
14.	Instant noodles	30.01 MT	11,949,759
15.	Instant soup	15.00 MT	8,530,609
16.	Kidney beans	150.00 MT	34,337,140
17.	Loose tea	16.00 MT	7,452,418
18.	Millet flour	150.00 MT	39,655,386
19.	Mix fruit jam	37.51 MT	16,130,215
20.	Non basmati white rice (export duty)	280003.31 MT	12,527,069,648
21.	Oats	150.00 MT	39,374,725
22.	Potato starch	120.00 MT	47,907,618
23.	Raisins	60.00 MT	34,740,771
24.	Red lentils	75.00 MT	17,543,130

25.	Regular salt	180.00 MT	13,806,369
26.	Sorghum	1030.00 MT	53,219,557
27.	Sugar	15246.50 MT	686,168,800
28.	Sunflower oil	480.00 MT	86,163,010
29.	Tea bag	5.00 MT	6,861,244
30.	Turmeric powder	15.00 MT	7,351,652
31.	Wheat grain	0.001MT	178,047
32.	Whole broken rice (exempt)	775596.00 MT	28,450,081,863
33.	Yellow/black/red lentils	55.00 MT	11,506,543
34.	Yellow lentils	125.00 MT	25,798,919
35.	Yellow maize	3500.00 MT	111,581,750
36.	Yellow peas	150.00 MT	28,620,576
Total		1082973.75 MT	42,835,644,321

For the year 2025 to till date:

SI.No	Agri Commodities	Quantity (Metric Tonne)	Value (Rupees)
1.	Whole Cumin Seed	84.00 MT	17,624,007.00
2.	Indian Parboiled Rice	520.00 MT	18,278,260.00
3.	Turmeric Finger	168.00 MT	25,948,440.00
4.	Indian Long Grain Rice	26.005	1,310,111.10
Total		798.005MT	63,160,818.10

DECLINE IN DIAMOND IMPORT AND EXPORT

2607. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the sharp decline in diamond import and export in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons behind this downfall and the steps taken by the Government is taking to support the diamond industry;
- (d) the number of jobs that have been lost in the diamond industry due to factory closures and defaults; and
- (e) the measures being taken to support displaced workers and ensure their re-employment?

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

(a) to (c) Export and Import of diamonds have declined in 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24.

Values in USD million	Rough Diamonds		Cut and Polished Diamonds		Total	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
Export	1,003.06	566.66	17,367.60	14,527.61	18,370.66	15,094.27
Import	15,511.78	11,376.18	7,483.74	5,814.43	22,995.52	17,190.61

Source: DGCIandS

*Diamond includes HS 7102 (Natural diamonds), HS 7104 21 and HS 7104 91(Laboratory-grown diamonds)

The consumer demand for luxury items has generally declined across the world due to effects of geopolitical conflicts in Ukraine and West Asia. Diamond being a luxury item has also seen a decline in consumer demand in India's export destinations. G7 sanctions on Russian diamonds and the challenge of the identification and traceability of non-Russian diamonds by the importing G7 and EU countries have also impacted diamond trade. The global exports of cut and polished diamonds have declined significantly from USD 75.68 billion in 2023 to USD 54.77 billion in 2024.

In response, Department of Commerce (DoC) is implementing multifaceted strategies to comprehensively address declining exports and imports. These include:

1. DoC has been engaging with the G7 to protect India's diamond industry following G7 sanctions on Russian diamonds. As a result, following has been achieved:

- (i) Full-traceability scheme was shifted from 01 March 2025 to 01 January 2026.
- (ii) 'Grandfathering of diamonds' was permitted for diamonds that entered G7/EU before sanctions.

- (iii) Jewellery Studded with Russian diamonds processed in 3rd Countries was exempted from the purview of sanctions.
2. DoC in tandem with industry stakeholders is undertaking initiatives to explore new markets, while sustaining export of diamond in existing major markets.
 3. DoC has awarded an R and D project to IIT-Madras in 2023-24 with an outlay of Rs.242.96 Cr over 5 years for indigenous manufacturing of both Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) and High Pressure and High Temperature (HPHT) systems along with the recipes for expanding the Lab Grown Diamond (LGD) business.
 4. The Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty or For Specific End Use) Rules, 2022 (IGCR) condition for customs duty exemption on import of seeds used in rough Lab-Grown Diamond manufacturing has been removed. Further, duty free import of LGD seeds extended upto 31.03.2026.
 5. Safe Harbour Rates (SHR) for sale of rough diamonds in Special Notified Zones (SNZs) by foreign mining companies (FMC) was notified in November 2024 to enhance direct sales of rough diamond by foreign mining companies to Indian entities.
 6. Diamond Imprest Authorization scheme has been implemented from April 1, 2025 for duty free import of natural cut and polished diamonds, of less than one-fourth carat, thereby promoting value addition and exports.

(d) and (e) Department of Commerce does not maintain such data.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

2608. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up five national level Multi-State Co-operative Societies to export, promote organic produce, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether seeds are going to be distributed under a single brand through co-operative network to improve crop yield and develop a system for preservation of seeds, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any safety net for the existing seed producing companies in public sector in the country that might face losses as a result; and

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

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

(a): Ministry of Cooperation has set up three national-level multi-state cooperative societies; one each for Exports, Organic produce and quality seeds. These Societies have been registered under MSCS Act, 2002. The

cooperative societies of all levels, PACS to Apex, interested in specified activities, are eligible to become their member. The details are as under:

(i) National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL): NCEL will focus on exporting the surpluses available in the Indian cooperative sector by accessing wider markets beyond the geographical contours of the country, and fetch best possible prices for such products/services. The society will also help in arranging finance, provide technical guidance, help in training and capacity building, develop and maintain market intelligence system, implement related government schemes and undertake any other such activities to increase exports from the cooperative sector and other related entities.

(ii) Bharatiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL): BBSSL has been set up to undertake production, procurement and distribution of quality seeds under the brand name 'Bharat Beej', and develop a system for preservation and promotion of indigenous natural seeds. BBSSL would help in increasing the production of quality seeds in India, thereby reducing the dependence on imported seeds, enhancing agricultural production, providing a boost to the rural economy, promoting "Make in India" and leading to Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The society will focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e., foundation and certified, by leveraging various

schemes and policies of different ministries of Government of India. BBSSL will achieve its objectives by leveraging the strength of the network of cooperatives. This will help in achieving the goal of "Sahakar-se-Samriddhi" through the inclusive growth model of cooperatives, where the members would benefit by the realization of better prices through production of quality seeds, higher production of crops by use of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and also by dividend distributed out of the surplus generated by BBSSL.

(iii) National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL): NCOL has been set up to undertake and provide aggregation, branding and marketing of organic products through facilitating various activities including certification, production, testing, procurement, storage, processing, labelling, packaging, logistic support, etc of organic products. So far, NCOL has launched 25 organic products under the brand name 'Bharat Organics' in the Delhi-NCR.

NCOL will make reliable and authentic organic products available in domestic as well as international markets and will pass on the benefits of the high price of organic products to the producers through its members.

(b): Yes, sir, the BBSSL is distributing its quality seeds under the brand name 'Bharat Beej' through all available market channels, including private, which would help in enhancing the agricultural production. One of the primary objectives of BBSSL is to identify natural seeds of indigenous plant variants,

including but not restricted to seeds of food grain, vegetables, fruits etc. and to develop a system for their preservation, conservation, breeding, production, distribution, promotion and all other activities needed. BBSSL will also incentivize farmers for the cultivation of natural seeds through assistance from various agencies and set up a seed bank to ensure the availability of these seeds to farmers.

(c) and (d): The BBSSL will work in close coordination with all existing public and cooperative sector seed companies to achieve its objective of production, procurement and distribution of quality seed and reduce the dependence of the country on imported seeds.

कृषि की बढ़ती लागत

2609. श्री भरतभाई मनुभाई सुतारिया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि किसानों को बीज, मजदूरी, कीटनाशकों और उर्वरकों से संबंधित बढ़ती लागत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे उनकी आय में उल्लेखनीय कमी आ रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समस्या के समाधान और किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए 3बीपी को मान्यता देने और लागू करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): बीज, मजदूरी, कीटनाशकों और उर्वरकों से संबंधित बढ़ती लागत का सामना कर रहे किसानों की मदद के लिए, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्र और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिनका ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) के बजट आवंटन में अत्याधिक वृद्धि करते हुए वर्ष 2013-14 के 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान को बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है।

मंत्रालय ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और कृषि क्षेत्र के व्यापक विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित समेकित कार्यनीति की पहचान की है:

- i. फसल उत्पादन/उत्पादकता में वृद्धि
- ii. उत्पादन लागत में कमी
- iii. किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य मिलना।
- iv. कृषि विविधीकरण
- v. फसलोपरांत मूल्य संवर्धन का विकास
- vi. स्थायी कृषि के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल होना और फसल हानि को कम करना

सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की टिप्पणियों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिदेशित फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी

को उत्पादन लागत के डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर रखने की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मार्जिन के साथ सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में लगातार वृद्धि की है।

विवरण

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रमुख योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-के.एम.वाई.)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.)/रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (आर.डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)
4. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) का गठन और संवर्धन
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एन.एम.एन.एफ.)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
11. स्टार्ट-अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए एग्री फंड (एग्रीश्योर)
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पी.डी.एम.सी.)
13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)

14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.)
15. सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एस.एच. एंड एफ.)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आर.ए.डी.)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सी.डी.पी.)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.ई.)
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एस.एम.एस.पी.)
21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एन.एफ.एस.एन.एम.)
22. इंटीग्रेटेड स्कीम फॉर एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग (आई.एस.ए.एम.)
23. एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- तिलहन
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
27. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन
28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

सीएपीएफ में साइबर अपराध अवसंरचना का आधुनिकीकरण

2610. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) की फोरेंसिक और साइबर अपराध अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र और उससे संबद्ध साइबर धोखाधड़ी निवारण केंद्रों के अंतर्गत स्थापित अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में अब तक कितने जिलों में मोबाइल फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएँ तैनात की गई हैं और उक्त प्रयोगशालाओं से आपराधिक जाँच में किस प्रकार सहायता मिल रही है; और

(घ) आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के अंतर्गत पुलिस, न्यायपालिका, जेल, फोरेंसिक और अभियोजन प्रणालियों के एकीकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और आपराधिक न्याय प्रक्रियाओं के डिजिटलीकरण के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) और (ख): भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है। फोरेंसिक और साइबर अपराध जांच क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो सीएपीएफ सहित विभिन्न कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार की जाती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।

- ii. महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलने और उन पर आगे कार्रवाई से जुड़े कार्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संबंधित विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।
- iii. वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, अब तक 17.82 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 5,489 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।
- iv. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।
- v. अभी तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 9.42 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2,63,348 आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।
- vi. गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को उनके क्षमता निर्माण, जैसे कि साइबर फॉरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने, कनिष्ठ साइबर परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति करने और विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के कार्मिकों, लोक अभियोजकों एवं न्यायिक अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए

‘महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम (सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी)’ योजना के तहत वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान की है। 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में साइबर फॉरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू की गई हैं तथा विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के 24,600 से अधिक कार्मिकों, न्यायिक अधिकारियों और अभियोजकों को साइबर अपराध संबंधी जागरूकता, जांच, फॉरेंसिक आदि में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

vii. आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करने, क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने आदि के लिए नियमित रूप से ‘स्टेट कनेक्ट’, ‘थाना कनेक्ट’ और सहकर्मि शिक्षण सत्र आयोजित कर रहा है।

viii. राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र की पुलिस के जांच अधिकारियों (आईओ) को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर साइबर फॉरेंसिक में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, आई4सी के एक भाग के रूप में नई दिल्ली में अत्याधुनिक ‘राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच)’ स्थापित की गई है। अभी तक, साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित लगभग 12,460 मामलों की जाँच में मदद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच) ने राज्यों/ संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।

ix. साइबर अपराध की जांच, फॉरेंसिक, अभियोजन आदि के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से पुलिस अधिकारियों/न्यायिक अधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु आई4सी के तहत ‘साइट्रेन’ पोर्टल नामक “वृहत ओपन ऑनलाइन कोर्स (एमओओसी)” प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया गया है। इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के 1,05,796 से अधिक पुलिस अधिकारियों का पंजीकरण किया गया है और 82,704 से अधिक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

x. समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य

क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इससे 10,599 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी, 26,096 लिंकेज और 63,019 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

xi. गैरकानूनी कार्य करने के लिए उपयोग की जा रही किसी भी जानकारी, डेटा या संचार लिंक को हटाने या अक्षम करने की सुविधा के लिए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के तहत उपयुक्त सरकार या उसकी एजेंसी द्वारा आईटी मध्यस्थों को नोटिस भेजने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए 'सहयोग' पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है।

xii. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, शामिल हैं: -

- 1) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के एपिसोड के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
- 2) दिनांक 28.10.2024 को डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा एक विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।
- 3) कॉलर ट्यून अभियान: आई4सी ने दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) के साथ मिलकर साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 तथा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 19.12.2024 से कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया है। कॉलर ट्यून को दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किया गया। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण बजाए गए, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यप्रणालियां, जैसे

डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी लोन ऐप, फर्जी सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, आदि शामिल थे।

4) केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान और दिनांक 27.10.2024 को कनॉट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में राहगिरी समारोह में भागीदारी आदि शामिल हैं।

5) केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव (MyGov) का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन आदि शामिल हैं।

(ग): उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में 605 जिला मोबाइल इकाइयां/प्रयोगशालाएं हैं, ये प्रयोगशालाएं मौके पर जांच और साक्ष्य के संरक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं, जिससे जांच प्रक्रिया में सहायता मिलती है।

(घ): इंटर ऑपरेबल क्रिमिनल जस्टिस सिस्टम (ICJS), स्तंभों के बीच सूचना के निर्बाध हस्तांतरण, डेटा प्रविष्टि में त्रुटियों को कम करके डेटा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने, जांच में प्रभावशीलता और समयबद्धता

बढ़ाने, और डेटा विश्लेषण के प्रभावी उपयोग को सक्षम करने के लिए, स्टैंड-अलोन आईटी प्रणालियों (अपराध एवं अपराधी ट्रैकिंग नेटवर्क एवं सिस्टम (सीसीटीएनएस), ई-फोरेंसिक, ई-प्रॉसिक्यूशन, ई-कोर्ट और ई-प्रिजन) के एकीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है।

जून 2025 तक, सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 17,712 पुलिस स्टेशनों में सीसीटीएनएस, 117 फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं में ई-फोरेंसिक, 751 अभियोजन जिलों में ई-प्रॉसिक्यूशन, 3,637 न्यायालय परिसरों में ई-कोर्ट और 1,373 कारागारों में ई-प्रिजन लागू किए जा चुके हैं।

प्रगति डैशबोर्ड रिपोर्ट दिनांक 01.06.2025 के अनुसार, सीसीटीएनएस स्तंभ का अग्र-एकीकरण ई-कारागार, ई-अभियोजन, ई-फोरेंसिक और ई-न्यायालय अनुप्रयोगों के साथ क्रमशः 32, 28, 32 और 35 राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पूरा कर लिया गया है, और इसके विपरीत, स्तंभ अनुप्रयोगों जैसे ई-प्रिजन, ई-प्रॉसिक्यूशन, ई-फोरेंसिक और ई-कोर्ट से सीसीटीएनएस के साथ पश्च एकीकरण क्रमशः 30, 26, 30 और 31 राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पूर्ण हो चुका है।

PROMOTION OF HINDI

2611. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

(a) the manner in which the amount spent by Home Ministry for promotion of Hindi from 2014 to till date, year-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Home Ministry is not allocating funds for promotion of regional languages specified in 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India, if so, the details of such allotment of funds, language-wise?

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

(a): The details of year-wise expenditure from the year 2014 till date from the budget allocated to the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Actual Expense (In Crore ₹)
1.	2014-15	48.30
2.	2015-16	49.60
3.	2016-17	56.64
4.	2017-18	60.82
5.	2018-19	65.15
6.	2019-20	67.49
7.	2020-21	60.27
8.	2021-22	65.13
9.	2022-23	67.25
10.	2023-24	67.57
11.	2024-25	127.89

(b): This question is related to the Ministry of Education.

किसानों की शिकायत का निवारण

2612. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार की कोई किसान शिकायत निवारण समिति है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) योजना के कार्यान्वयन, इसमें भेदभाव या लाभ प्राप्त करने में देरी से संबंधित समस्याओं को दर्ज करने हेतु किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध सुदृढ़ एवं सुलभ शिकायत निवारण तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में इन शिकायतों का समाधान कितने प्रभावी ढंग से किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कई योजनाएँ केन्द्र प्रायोजित हैं, लेकिन राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं सरकार यह किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करती है कि विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन केन्द्रीय योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जाए;

(ङ) विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान में जिलावार निगरानी एवं जवाबदेही तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कभी कोई किसान शिकायत निवारण समिति गठित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) सरकार द्वारा विकसित और प्रबंधित एक 24x7 ऑनलाइन प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है जिसके माध्यम से किसानों सहित नागरिक केंद्र सरकार के किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग, इसके संबद्ध या अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, स्वायत्त निकायों और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज करा सकते हैं। सीपीजीआरएएमएस एक सिंगल, एकीकृत पोर्टल के रूप में कार्य करता है जो 60 से अधिक मंत्रालयों/विभागों और 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) को भूमिका-आधारित पहुँच प्रदान करता है। यह वेब, एक स्टैंडअलोन मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन और उमंग प्लेटफ़ॉर्म के साथ

एकीकरण के माध्यम से सुलभ है, जो पूरे देश के नागरिकों के लिए उपयोग में आसानी और व्यापक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करता है।

सीपीजीआरएएमएस में बाहरी शिकायत मॉड्यूल के साथ एपीआई-आधारित एकीकरण किया जा सकता है, जिससे मंत्रालयों और विभागों को अपनी योजना-विशिष्ट या सेवा-विशिष्ट शिकायत निवारण प्रणालियों को राष्ट्रीय मंच पर निर्बाध रूप से शामिल करने में मदद मिलती है। यह एकीकरण सरकारी संस्थाओं में वास्तविक समय में शिकायत प्रवाह, केंद्रीकृत निगरानी और मानकीकृत विश्लेषण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह प्रणाली प्रत्येक नागरिक को ट्रेकिंग के लिए एक विशिष्ट शिकायत आईडी, समाधान से असंतुष्ट होने पर अपील की सुविधा और समाधान के बाद फीडबैक देने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करती है।

कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और जवाबदेही के लिए तंत्र:

फीडबैक मॉड्यूल: शिकायत समाधान के बाद नागरिकों को अपनी संतुष्टि का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। यदि कोई नागरिक किसी शिकायत को 'खराब' बताता है, तो अपील दायर करने का विकल्प उपलब्ध होता है। मंत्रालय/विभाग आउटबाउंड फीडबैक कॉल्स की ऑडियो ट्रांसक्रिप्ट भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिससे शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए उपयोगी जानकारी मिलती है और लक्षित सुधार किया जा सकता है।

समीक्षा मॉड्यूल और सचिव-स्तरीय निगरानी: लंबित मामलों, निपटान की समय-सीमा और शिकायतों की गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए हितधारक मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। सीपीजीआरएएमएस में एक समर्पित समीक्षा डैशबोर्ड शामिल है जो संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सचिवों को प्रत्येक अधिकारी के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी करने और समय पर एवं प्रभावी निवारण सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाता है। शिकायत निवारण और मूल्यांकन

सूचकांक के माध्यम से, मंत्रालयों/विभागों को सीपीजीआरएएमएस पर शिकायतों के प्रभावी समाधान के आधार पर रैंकिंग दी जाती है।

विश्लेषणात्मक टूल्स और मूल कारण का विश्लेषण: प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत विभाग (डीएआरपीजी) ट्री डैशबोर्ड, इंटेलिजेंट शिकायत निगरानी प्रणाली (आईजीएमएस) और मासिक रिपोर्टों में ग्राफिकल विज़ुअलाइज़ेशन जैसे डेटा-आधारित टूल्स भी प्रदान करता है। ये उपकरण शिकायत की प्रवृत्तियों का सूक्ष्म विश्लेषण करने में सहायक होते हैं और दोहराए जाने के पैटर्न के आधार पर प्रणालीगत सुधार करने में मंत्रालयों की सहायता करते हैं।

अपीलीय तंत्र: यदि नागरिक प्रारंभिक उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो सीपीजीआरएएमएस के अंतर्गत अपील की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। दूसरे स्तर की जाँच बेहतर जवाबदेही और समाधान सुनिश्चित करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों के लाभ के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), पीएम फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) जैसी प्रमुख योजनाओं में उनकी योजनाओं के लिए विशिष्ट स्वतंत्र शिकायत निवारण तंत्र है, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि राज्य में सुदृढ़ किसान शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली मौजूद है, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

(च): किसानों और अन्य हितधारकों के मुद्दों पर विचार करने के लिए, भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हरियाणा और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों के सुझावों के आधार पर, अपने दिनांक 02.09.2024 के आदेश द्वारा, पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति

(सेवानिवृत्त) नवाब सिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति का गठन किया। उक्त समिति के सदस्य थे:

- i. श्री बी.एस.संधू, आईपीएस (सेवानिवृत्त), पूर्व पुलिस महानिदेशक, हरियाणा।
- ii. श्री देविन्दर शर्मा, निवासी, मोहाली।
- iii. प्रो. रणजीत सिंह घुम्मन, जीएनडीयू, अमृतसर, पंजाब में प्रख्यात प्रोफेसर
- iv. डॉ. सुखपाल सिंह, कृषि अर्थशास्त्री, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना, पंजाब
- v. प्रो. बलदेव राज कंबोज, कुलपति, सीसीएस हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार, हरियाणा-विशेष आमंत्रण।

विवरण ।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र

I. पीएम किसान

पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं के त्वरित समाधान के लिए निम्नलिखित शिकायत निवारण तंत्र मौजूद हैं:

- सीपीग्राम्स पोर्टल
- पीएम किसान पोर्टल
- पत्र और ईमेल

इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के बड़े लाभार्थी आधार को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लाभार्थियों द्वारा उठाए गए सामान्य प्रश्नों और शिकायतों का तुरंत समाधान करने के लिए, एक वॉइस-आधारित पीएम-किसान एआई चैटबॉट (किसान ई- मित्र) विकसित किया गया है। यह चैटबॉट किसानों के प्रश्नों का चौबीसों घंटे उनकी मातृभाषा में त्वरित, सटीक और स्पष्ट उत्तर प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह

प्रणाली अधिक सुलभ और उपयोगकर्ता-अनुकूल बन जाती है। यह वेब, मोबाइल आदि सभी प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध है। किसान ई- मित्र चैटबॉट 11 भाषाओं - अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, उड़िया, तमिल, बंगाली, मलयालम, गुजराती, पंजाबी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु और मराठी में उपलब्ध है। 15 जुलाई 2025 तक, इस चैटबॉट ने 53 लाख किसानों के 95 लाख से ज़्यादा प्रश्नों का समाधान किया है।

II. प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना

प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अधीन एक मजबूत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र मौजूद है। सरकार द्वारा किसानों की शिकायतों के निवारण हेतु राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं। पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र का अनुपालन करने के लिए, कई राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर पर शिकायत निवारण समितियों (जीआरसी) के गठन हेतु अधिसूचनाएँ जारी की हैं, जिनमें शिकायतों के निपटान हेतु समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट करते हुए, उन पदाधिकारियों की प्रकृति, भूमिका और ज़िम्मेदारियों का स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णन किया गया है जिन्हें यह कार्य सौंपा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित बीस (20) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने राज्य और जिला स्तर पर शिकायत निवारण समितियों का गठन किया गया है और अधिसूचना जारी की है।

जीआरसी पर अधिसूचना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रकाशित की जाती है और किसानों व अन्य हितधारकों की जानकारी के लिए आसपास के क्षेत्रों में प्रसारित और प्रदर्शित की जाती है। जीआरसी अधिसूचना की प्रतियां कार्यान्वयन विभागों, बैंकों, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं, सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों और बीमा कंपनियों के सूचना पट्टों पर भी प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं। राज्य इन एसजीआरसी और डीजीआरसी के माध्यम से प्राप्त और निपटाई गई शिकायतों का डेटा रखते हैं।

एसजीआरसी और डीजीआरसी के गठन और कामकाज के अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शिकायतों की निगरानी की सुविधा हेतु एक एकीकृत

शिकायत निवारण पोर्टल के रूप में टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 की सुविधा सहित रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (केआरपीएच) नामक एक केंद्रीकृत किसान शिकायत पोर्टल भी शुरू किया गया। केआरपीएच 350 कॉल सेंटर अधिकारियों के साथ 9 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है। किसानों, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, बीमा कंपनियों, बैंकों, कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों को केआरपीएच इकोसिस्टम में शामिल किया गया है ताकि संपूर्ण जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

केआरपीएच टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 पर किसानों से उनकी शिकायतों/नुकसान की सूचना/प्रश्नों पर कॉल प्राप्त होने पर, प्रत्येक कॉल के लिए टिकट जनरेट किए जाते हैं और प्रत्येक कॉल के लिए एक डॉकेट आईडी बनाई जाती है। यह डॉकेट आईडी किसानों को उनके दस्तावेजीकरण और आगे की ट्रैकिंग के लिए एसएमएस के माध्यम से साझा की जाती है। इन टिकटों को आगे की जाँच और समाधान के लिए हितधारकों (राज्य सरकारों/बीमा कंपनियों/बैंकों/सीएससी) को भेजा जाता है। टिकटों के समाधान के लिए टर्न अराउंड टाइम (टीएटी) 15 दिन है।

विवरण II

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान शिकायत निवारण तंत्र

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कृषि विभाग में दो स्तरों एल-1 और एल-2 पर किसान शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित है: एल-1 स्तर पर, जिला स्तर पर कार्यान्वित योजनाओं से संबंधित किसानों की समस्याओं का निवारण किया जाता है। प्रत्येक जिले में, उप कृषि निदेशक अपनी टीम (डीएओ, पीपीओ, बीएसए) के साथ किसानों की कृषि संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान करते हैं। एल-2 स्तर, जो कृषि निदेशालय में विभिन्न विषयों के अपर निदेशक की देखरेख में स्थापित है, जब एल-1 स्तर पर किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होता है, तो उसे एल-2 स्तर पर भेज दिया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान शिकायत निवारण योजनाओं को अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किसानों से संबंधित समस्याओं की जाँच दोनों स्तरों (एल-1 और एल-2) पर की जाती है और किसान सम्मान निधि योजना (पीएम किसान) जैसी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में समस्याओं का समाधान ई-प्रणाली द्वारा किया जाता है। मुख्यालय स्तर पर पीएम किसान ई-ऑफिस की एक इकाई है। ब्लॉक स्तर पर किसानों द्वारा उठाई गई समस्या को जिला स्तर पर भेजा जाता है और अंततः पीएम किसान के मुख्यालय स्तर के ई-ऑफिस में उसका निवारण किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन समुचित ढंग से किया जाता है। योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी जिला स्तरीय अधिकारियों और उनकी टीम पर होती है। तकनीकी सहायक और ब्लॉक तकनीकी प्रबंधक जैसे ग्राम पंचायत विस्तार पदाधिकारी भी किसानों की सहायता करते हैं।

योजनाओं की मासिक निगरानी जिला स्तरीय कार्यालयों - संभागीय अधिकारी (संयुक्त निदेशक कृषि) और टास्क फोर्स समिति द्वारा की जाती है, जिसका गठन कृषि निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

IMPROVEMENT IN GENETIC QUALITY AND CROSSBRED CATTLE

2613. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any programmes or projects specifically aimed at making indigenous and crossbred bovines more resistant to emerging diseases like lumpy skin disease, foot and mouth disease and other zoonotic infections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding measures being taken by the Government to scientifically improve the genetic quality of indigenous and crossbred cattle without compromising disease resistance traits;

(c) whether any dedicated research projects or collaborations with national research institutes or universities are being undertaken by the Government to identify genetic markers for disease resistance in Indian cattle breeds and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to establish new breed development institutes or strengthen existing ones, particularly in disease prone regions, to accelerate scientific breed improvement and disease prevention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (d) No Sir, however, Department is implementing the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCCP) Scheme, in all States/UTs with the

aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure which contribute to the improvement and protection of livestock health. Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs as per the demand for procurement of vaccine doses for carrying out vaccination against Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and related disease control activities under Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) of Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP). The funds of Rs. 196.61 crore have been released to States/UTs during the year 2024-25. The states/UTs are also supported technically through the visits of Central Expert Teams for on ground support including physical and virtual meetings for sensitization the states / UTs authorities. The guidelines/advisories for control of LSD including vaccination and treatment have been circulated to States /UTs for implementation so as to control and contain the disease within a definite timeline.

Under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) of LHDCP support is provided to State/UT for establishment and strengthening of Laboratories and Biological Production Units (BPUs) for disease diagnosis and supplementing production of diagnostic kits/vaccines, capacity building and awareness/training topics like Good Animal Husbandry Practices, biosecurity/sanitary measures, vector control etc.

The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) has been developed for Livestock diseases in managing and responding to animal disease outbreaks, ensuring swift containment and mitigation. Standard Veterinary Treatment Guidelines (SVTGs) are formulated for best practices in veterinary care to enhance livestock health and disease control.

Further, the Department provides 100% central assistance to Indian Council of Agricultural Research-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (ICAR-NIVEDI), Bengaluru for carrying out sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring, disease warning and alerts are also provided on 15 diseases in local languages to farmers, veterinarians and field officials through National Animal Disease Referral Expert System (NADRES) platform.

(b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories to scientifically improve genetic quality of indigenous and crossbred cattle population without compromising disease resistance traits, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission across the country and following measures have been taken under the scheme:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is expanding artificial insemination coverage to boost the milk production and productivity of bovines.

(ii) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has established sex sorted semen production facilities and implementing Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen with the aim to produce female calves up to 90% accuracy thereby enhancing milch cattle population, breed improvement and farmers' income. Government has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen technology to deliver sex sorted semen at reasonable rates to farmers.

(iii) Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: To propagate elite animals the Department has established 23 IVF laboratories. The technology has important role in genetic upgradation of bovine population in single generation. Further, to deliver technology at reasonable rates to farmers Government has launched IVF media.

(iv) Progeny testing and Pedigree Selection: In order to produce high Genetic merit bulls of Indigenous breeds, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection programme. HGM bulls of indigenous breeds and crossbreds have been made available to semen stations.

(v) Genomic Selection: To select High Genetic Merit (HGM) animals and to accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish

Chip for buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection of high genetic animals in the country.

(vi) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs): Under the scheme MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep.

Further, to strengthen infrastructure for taking up holistic and scientific development of bovine population, projects have been sanctioned for establishment/ strengthening of Centre of excellence, existing semen stations, genomic centre; sex sorted semen production facility and IVF labs.

ICAR Institutes are undertaking measures including selective breeding and genetic evaluation to improve genetic quality without compromising disease resistance. The first synthetic breed of cattle Frieswal was developed by inclusion of 5/8 Holstein Friesian and 3/8 Sahiwal genetic makeup.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing National Livestock Mission and under the scheme there is a component named 'Research and Development and Innovations, through which funding support to incentivize research activities is given for advancement of livestock species, fodder development, and value addition in livestock and livestock products.

As per ICAR, Animal Science Institutes has undertaken research projects to identify genetic markers for disease resistance in Indian cattle breeds.

Following is the details of the project: (i) A project titled "Deciphering the Genetic Basis of Lower Susceptibility of Indigenous Cattle to Bovine Anaplasmosis" has been initiated on March 2024 (for three years duration) at the ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal, with funding support from the National Agricultural Science Fund of ICAR and (ii) The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cattle Indigenous Breed (Sahiwal) is being implemented with ICAR-CIRC, Meerut as the Lead Centre. ICAR-IVRI serves as one of the collaborating units under this project, contributing to research and development efforts focused on the genetic improvement, conservation, and sustainable utilization of the Sahiwal breed.

DMIC NODES

2614. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether there are industrial nodes identified in Maharashtra under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details and the status of development of each industrial node in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether any such industrial nodes have been identified in Nashik, Maharashtra;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (e) whether it is a fact that Aurangabad was included in the first phase of DMIC, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the cost estimates for various infrastructure components along with the contribution from the Government for different nodes under DMIC till date?

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

(a) to (d): Under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) of Government of India, two industrial nodes have been approved in the State of Maharashtra as part of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) namely:

- Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) admeasuring 9,929 acres
- Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) admeasuring 6,056 acres

Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) under Delhi Mumbai Industrial

Corridor:

The Government of India (GoI) approved the development of Shendra Industrial Area in 2015, covering 2,074 acres for a total project cost of Rs.1,533 crore (excluding land cost). Subsequently, in 2016, the

Government approved the development of Bidkin Industrial Area admeasuring 7,855 acres with a total estimated cost of Rs. 6,414 crore, with an implementation plan in three phases.

SBIA has been developed in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar district (erstwhile Aurangabad district) of Maharashtra to provide world class, reliable, sustainable and resilient plug-n-play infrastructure with walk to-work concept for the industries and facilitate the manufacturing investments into the country. Trunk infrastructure and associated facilities is completed in Shendra Industrial Area and Phase A of Bidkin Industrial Area covering 2,511 acres and land is allotted to various industries by project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). A total of 3,124 acres of land has been allotted to national and international investors in SBIA.

Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) under Delhi Mumbai Industrial

Corridor:

The Government of India (Gol) approved the development of Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) in August 2024, covering 6056 acres in Raigad district of Maharashtra for a total project cost of Rs. 5468 crore. Share of Gol's contribution (through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT)) has been approved for Rs. 1,543 crore as equity for development of internal trunk infrastructure.

The existing Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the State – Maharashtra Industrial Township Limited (MITL), formerly known as Aurangabad Industrial Township Limited (AITL) is the implementation agency for the project. Environmental Clearance (EC) was received on 17th October 2022. A total of 1,180 acres of land has been transferred by the State Government to the Project SPV, and a matching equity amounting to Rs. 301.04 crore has been released by NICDIT.

- (e): SBIA that is covered under DMIC was approved by the Government of India in 2015 and is situated in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar district (erstwhile Aurangabad district) of Maharashtra.
- (f): The cost estimates for various infrastructure components along with the contribution from the Government for different nodes under DMIC is as under:

Sl. No	Project under DMIC	Approved Infra Cost (Rs. Cr)	Approved Gov Contribution (Rs. Cr)
1.	Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR)	2,784.83	2,784.83
2.	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA)	7,947.66	3,000.00
3.	Integrated Industrial Township, Greater Noida (IIT-GNL)	1,097.50	617.20

4.	Integrated Industrial Township, Vikram Udyogpuri (IIT-VUL)	749.10	432.30
5.	Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) – Phase 1	3,862.12	1,543.87
6.	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)	585.69	427.80
7.	Integrated Multimodal Logistics Hub, Nangal Chaudhary (IMLH, NC)	763.49	763.49
8.	Multi-modal Logistic Hub at Dadri and Multi-modal Transport Hub at Boraki (MMLH and MMTH)	2,114.00	2,114.00

ALL WEATHER ROADS

2615. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has quantifiable data on the economic and social impact of improved rural connectivity, such as increased market access for farmers, better access to healthcare and education, and reduced transport costs; and
- (b) the mechanisms in place to ensure the quality and durability of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) especially considering the varied terrain and climatic conditions?

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

(a): A total of 8,38,611 km road length has been sanctioned under various verticals/ interventions of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as on 1.08.2025, out of which 7,83,566 km road length has been completed. Further, as on 1.08.2025, a total of 1.62 lakh habitations in the country have been provided all-weather connectivity through PMGSY-I roads. Also, a total of 6.96 lakh facilities have been connected in rural areas so far under PMGSY-III, which include 1.38 lakh Gramin Agricultural Markets, 1.46 lakh Educational Centres, 82 thousand Medical Centres and 3.28 lakh transport and other facility Centres.

Several impact assessment studies, conducted by reputed institutions and agencies, including NITI Aayog's Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), World Bank, Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) Pilani, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), have stated the transformative role of PMGSY roads in rural development.

The DMEO study (2020) found that PMGSY is well aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 9, as it contributes significantly to reducing poverty and hunger while creating rural infrastructure for growth.

The study highlighted that roads constructed under the scheme generate positive impacts both at the household and community levels, enabling access to markets, livelihoods, healthcare, and education, and laying the foundation for long-term poverty reduction through asset and human capital accumulation.

The World Bank's impact evaluation (2018) observed an 8% increase in crop volumes taken to markets, a 13% rise in primary employment in the non-farm sector, and a 30% reduction in home deliveries, reflecting better health access after construction of PMGSY roads. Farmers travelled significantly farther to secure better prices, indicating improved market integration.

Similarly, the BITS Pilani study (2016) reported increased school enrollment—especially among girls—greater access to health facilities, and enhanced women's participation in financial decision-making. PMGSY roads were also linked to increased commuting for employment in nearby urban areas.

The Poverty and Social Impact Assessment by the World Bank (2014) in Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh highlighted enhanced labour market access, higher incomes, occupational diversification, and increased economic mobility, particularly for women due to construction of PMGSY roads.

Findings from the ILO study (2015) showed changes in cropping patterns, higher household incomes in farming and services, and improved awareness of sanitation and hygiene in habitations with well-maintained PMGSY roads.

The IIM Ahmedabad study (2017) further confirmed that PMGSY roads significantly improved travel speed and connectivity to administrative and service centres, and that the quality of PMGSY roads is superior to non-PMGSY roads. Socio-economic benefits were found to be inclusive, often benefiting poorer sections of rural society more substantially.

In summary, these evaluations collectively confirm that PMGSY has led to measurable improvements in agricultural income, employment generation, market access, education and health indicators, and social inclusion, thereby playing a pivotal role in uplifting rural India.

(b): To ensure the quality and durability of roads constructed under PMGSY, the Government has instituted a comprehensive three-tier quality monitoring system:

1. First-tier (Internal Quality Control): Implementing agencies are responsible for regular in-house quality checks during all stages of road construction. Dedicated quality control laboratories are set up at the district and state levels.

2. Second-tier (State Quality Monitors-SQMs): Appointed by the State Governments, conduct periodic inspections and grade the works based on construction quality, adherence to standards, and durability.
3. Third-tier (National Quality Monitors–NQMs): The Ministry of Rural Development deploys empaneled experts across the country to undertake surprise inspections of works. Their reports directly inform corrective measures and funding decisions.

In addition, technological innovations such as the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) and Geo-tagging of road assets through GIS-based tools are used to enhance transparency, track progress, and ensure compliance.

Further, considering the diverse terrain and climatic challenges in States/ UTs, design adaptations and use of appropriate materials/technologies—such as cement stabilisation, panelled concrete, and use of coir/jute geotextiles—are encouraged to enhance performance and sustainability.

FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER PMKMY

2616. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) the details and number of farmers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY) since its inception, State/district and year-wise including Bihar;

(b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed under PMKMY, State/year-wise; and

(c) the distribution of small and marginal farmers enrolled under PMKMY, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of minimum monthly assured pension of ₹3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The Scheme aims to create a social security net for the small and marginal farmers during their old age. The amount of the monthly contribution ranges between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending upon the entry age of the farmers into the Scheme. Govt. of India also provides matching contribution in the pension account of the farmers. The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India is the fund manager for the Scheme.

The Scheme is only applicable for small and marginal farmers and there is no State-wise allocation under the Scheme.

The State-wise details of enrolments under PM-KMY, including Bihar is at **Statement-I**. Further, District-wise details of enrolment in Bihar is attached at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of enrolments under PMKMY, as on 31.07.2025

SNo	State	Farmers enrolled
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	522
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	32,376
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,378
4	ASSAM	13,581
5	BIHAR	3,45,452
6	CHANDIGARH	530
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,02,851
8	DELHI	360
9	GOA	151
10	GUJARAT	66,566
11	HARYANA	5,74,491
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,572
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,26,595
14	JHARKHAND	2,53,216
15	KARNATAKA	69,271
16	KERALA	1,361
17	LADAKH	115

18	LAKSHADWEEP	72
19	MADHYA PRADESH	1,17,546
20	MAHARASHTRA	80,576
21	MANIPUR	590
22	MEGHALAYA	747
23	MIZORAM	306
24	NAGALAND	1,185
25	ODISHA	1,57,521
26	PUDUCHERRY	148
27	PUNJAB	13,049
28	RAJASTHAN	39,003
29	SIKKIM	37
30	TAMIL NADU	1,10,636
31	TELANGANA	9,820
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	287
33	TRIPURA	847
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,52,224
35	UTTARAKHAND	2,159
36	WEST BENGAL	8,336
	Total	24,88,477

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of farmers enrolled under PMKMY in Bihar since inception, as on 31.07.2025

District	Farmers enrolled
VAISHALI	11,571

BHOJPUR	6,640
LAKHISARAI	6,189
SAMASTIPUR	17,417
KAIMUR (BHABUA)	6,668
PURBI CHAMPARAN	14,813
SITAMARHI	13,235
BHAGALPUR	11,004
PATNA	5,043
SARAN	12,481
MADHUBANI	13,715
MUZAFFARPUR	10,985
DARBHANGA	16,501
SIWAN	15,748
GOPALGANJ	10,345
NALANDA	5,341

JAMUI	15,682
ROHTAS	3,732
BEGUSARAI	10,359
PURNIA	5,459
BANKA	7,093
ARARIA	8,104
PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	14,967
KISHANGANJ	2,241
SAHARSA	15,300
KHAGARIA	6,212
KATIHAR	3,942
AURANGABAD	2,964
ARWAL	770
BUXAR	3,396
GAYA	9,356

NAWADA	21,978
MUNGER	1,982
MADHEPURA	12,339
SUPAUL	14,122
JEHANABAD	2,344
SHEIKHPURA	3,479
SHEOHAR	1,935
Total	3,45,452

SUGARCANE CROP ADVISORIES

2617. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) the details and number of farmers in Hatkanangale district who have received Soil Health Cards with specific reference to sugarcane crop advisories;
- (b) whether field-level implementation has resulted in improved yield or reduction in fertilizer misuse if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of follow-up extension services provided to sugarcane farmers under this initiative?

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

(a): Government of Maharashtra has informed that 4,566 Soil Health Cards (SHCs) have been distributed to sugarcane farmers in Hatkanangale taluka.

(b): National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi carried out a study 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of SHC in India' in 2017 in 76 districts of 19 States including Maharashtra covering 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers. As a result of application of fertilizer and micro-nutrients as per SHC recommendations, there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% was found. Overall 5-6% increase in the yield of crops was reported, due to application of fertilizer and micro nutrients as per SHC. Government of Maharashtra has also informed that SHC has enabled farmers to use fertilizers in the right quantities which result in increased production.

(c): State Government of Maharashtra has informed that extension services like field demonstrations of high-yielding, disease-resistant and climate-resilient sugarcane varieties were conducted. Distribution of quality planting material (e.g., single bud chip technology, tissue culture plantlets/seedlings) are

undertaken to ensure healthy crop. Sugarcane was promoted to use as a biofuel and organic manure. Support and subsidies for developing sugarcane nurseries were given to ensure availability of quality setts. Workshops were conducted on interpreting Soil Health Cards and implementing its recommendations. Sessions on composting, residue management and biofertilizer use were also conducted.

INDIA-JAPAN TEXTILE TRADE AND INVESTMENT COLLABORATION

2618. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) the extent of Japan's total textile and apparel imports in 2024 and India's exports to Japan in this period;
- (b) whether specific trade facilitation measures have been taken by the Government to significantly scale India's share in the Japanese textile import market;
- (c) whether the Government has highlighted in recent statements that Japanese investors have shown interest in the PM-MITRA Parks initiative;
- (d) if so, the list of Japanese firms currently in advanced stages of committing investments in these parks along with the timelines for operationalisation;
- (e) the specific policy instruments or incentives — beyond labour and electricity subsidies that are being extended to Japanese investors to encourage long-term commitments in India's textile manufacturing; and

(f) the manner in which the Government is supporting Indian manufacturers in adopting green practices and meeting Japanese eco-labeling and quality certifications keeping in mind that Japan's strong preference for sustainable, high-quality apparel?

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

(a): India's total textile and apparel export to Japan in 2024 is \$354 Million and Japan's total textile and apparel import from world is \$ 30,873 Million. (Source: UNCOM Trade database).

(b): India has signed India-Japan CEPA. in 2011 to reduce tariff and non tariff barriers, simplify procedures and address structural issues to make Indian Exporters more competitive in partner markets.

(c) and (d): During a recent high level delegation visit to Japan, series of engagements were held with leading Japanese companies across the textile value chain. During these engagements, Japanese stakeholders were invited to invest in PM MITRA parks and take advantage of India's vibrant textile ecosystem. These include companies from apparel, machinery, technical textiles and fabric processing sectors.

(e): The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles sector. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega

Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class plug and play textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing.

(f): The Ministry of Textiles has constituted an Environment Social and Governance (ESG) Taskforce with the objective of enabling the transition of the Indian textile industry towards a sustainable and resource-efficient production system. The taskforce engages in deliberations with stakeholders of the industry in ascertaining the current status and issues in adopting sustainable production models.

The Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS) under Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan has been implementing a Human Resource Development project through a series of training programs on Japanese System of Quality Evaluation to the technical officers of Textiles Committee at various Indian textiles export hubs viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Jaipur and Tirupur.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-AJAY

2619. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) in the country, particularly in terms of infrastructure development, livelihood generation and educational support in Scheduled Caste-dominated areas;

(b) if so, the total number of villages selected and developed as model villages under PMAJAY including Odisha;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized since the launch of the scheme in 2023, Statewise;

(d) whether any Scheduled Caste-dominated villages have been covered under PM-AJAY or its earlier components, particularly in Balangir district; and

(e) if so, the outcomes achieved in terms of livelihood assistance, skill training and access to basic amenities?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented since 2021-22. The Scheme has three components namely (i) 'Adarsh Gram', (ii)'Grants-in-aid for District/State-level

Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of Scheduled Caste(SC)Communities' and (iii) 'Hostel'. For effective implementation and monitoring, a centralized Management Information System (MIS) portal has been developed to capture real-time data for each component of the scheme. The implementation of the scheme is monitored through regular reviews, state-wise performance tracking, and oversight by committees at the Central, State, and Village levels. Also, impact assessment has been taken up by NITI Ayog.

(b): Under the Adarsh Gram component of the PM-AJAY scheme, 29,907 villages have been selected, out of which 12,175 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram. In Odisha, 1,456 villages have been selected, of which 978 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram.

(c): The State wise details of central assistance released under PM-AJAY scheme since 2021-22 is at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): In Balangir district, under Adarsh Gram component of PM-AJAY, 30 villages have been identified, out of these 23 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram by undertaking works like construction of CC roads, Anganwadis, toilets, drains, street lights, soak pits, solar lights, hand pumps etc. Under Grants-in-Aid component of PM-AJAY scheme,121 beneficiaries benefitted under skill training intervention and 99 beneficiaries benefitted under livelihood

assistance intervention and 20 projects have been approved under infrastructure development intervention.

STATEMENT

Details of central assistance released under PM-AJAY scheme since 2021-

22

S.No.	States/UTs	Fund released (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	123.8
2	Assam	41.26
3	Bihar	65.25
4	Chandigarh	0.46
5	Chhatisgarh	39.87
6	Delhi	0
7	Goa	0
8	Gujarat	3.19
9	Haryana	8.09
10	Himachal Pradesh	32.77
11	Jammu and Kashmir	19.87
12	Jharkhand	68.8
13	Karnataka	246.56
14	Kerala	8.84
15	Madhya Pradesh	73.52
16	Maharashtra	82.35
17	Manipur	12.36
18	Meghalaya	0
19	Mizoram	3.93

20	Nagaland	44.62
21	Odisha	208.06
22	Puducherry	0.03
23	Punjab	87.13
24	Rajasthan	87.87
25	Sikkim	11.08
26	Tamil Nadu	919.04
27	Telangana	47.91
28	Tripura	65.31
29	Uttar Pradesh	622.34
30	Uttarakhand	23.61
31	West Bengal	307.62
Total		3255.54

मनरेगा के तहत लाभ से वंचित होना

2620. श्री वसंतराव बलवंतराव चव्हाण:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि महाराष्ट्र के कई नगर परिषद क्षेत्रों के किसान महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के लाभ से वंचित हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नगर परिषद क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कृषि मजदूरों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तर्ज पर रोजगार गारंटी प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसे अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्र के किसानों को मनरेगा के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का विचार है ताकि उन्हें सम्मानजनक रोजगार और आय के साधन मिल सकें; और

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

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (घ): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005, में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक परिवार जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम कार्य करने के इच्छुक हैं उन्हें कम से कम 100 दिनों का गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

चूंकि, इस अधिनियम के प्रावधान देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवारों पर लागू होते हैं, अतः शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवार महात्मा गांधी नरेगा की वर्तमान संरचना में शामिल नहीं हैं।

LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES FOR FISHERMEN IN KERALA**2621. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the serious livelihood challenges faced by traditional fishermen in Kerala due to declining fish catches and the proposed deep-sea sand mining projects of the Kerala coast;
- (b) the steps taken to address the concerns raised by the fishing community and the State Government of Kerala regarding the ecological and economic impact of such mining activities; and

(c) whether any comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been conducted by the Government prior to approval of project and if so, the details thereof?

**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):**

(a) to (c): The potential of fishery resources are estimated by committee of experts constituted by Department of Fisheries, Government of India in regular intervals to ascertain the status of fish stocks and revalidation of the potential yield of the fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). As per the latest report of the Expert Committee for Revalidation of Potential Fishery Resources (2018), the marine fishery resources in the Indian EEZ are estimated at 5.31 million tones. Against this potential, the average harnessing of marine fishery resources was about 4.0 million tons during the last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-24), which is below the annual potential yield of 5.31 million tons. The over-all marine fish production of India increased from 4.43 million tones in 2022-23 to 4.49 million tones in 2023-24. However, the marine fish production from the Kerala coast has declined from 0.69 million tones in 2022-23 to 0.58 million tones in 2023-24. The Government of India along with State Government of Kerala, has taken several steps to improving the fish stocks and enhance the marine ecosystem such as installation of Artificial Reefs and

promotion of sea ranching, adoption of mariculture including seaweed cultivation etc. under the “*Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)*”. Besides, in order to ensure sustainability of the fisheries, several measures are taken that include (i) Implementation of 61 days uniform ban on fishing in the Indian EEZ, annually, (ii) Ban on destructive fishing practices in the Indian EEZ viz. paired bottom trawling or bull trawling and use of artificial and LED lights in fishing, (iii) Declaration of marine protected areas (MPAs) and protection of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species (iv) Installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets, fishing gear and mesh-size regulations, minimum legal size (MLS) of fishes, spatial and temporal restrictions, zonation of fishing areas by the coastal States/UTs, etc.

The Ministry of Mines, Government of India enacted the Offshore Areas Mineral and Development Act, 2002, which came into effect in 2010. The successful bidder of composite license is required to undertake exploration in the offshore area as per the Offshore Areas Existence of Mineral Resources Rules (OAEMRR), 2024. One of the requirements for exploration includes the requirement for preliminary environmental impact assessment (EIA) studies. Thereafter, grant of production lease to Composite License Holder may be considered by the Government.

Further, as per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2024, no production operations shall be undertaken

except in accordance with a production plan. The production plan, *inter alia*, includes environment management plan indicating baseline information, impact assessment and mitigation measures.

Ministry of Mines has informed that, in order to protect the livelihood and safeguard the interest of fisherfolks, the concerns of fishermen and local communities will be specially addressed during the preparation of the production plan and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which every lessee is mandated under the rules to submit before commencing exploration or production operations.

Besides, Section 16A of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 provides for establishment of Offshore Areas Mineral Trust as a non-profit autonomous body. Accordingly, the Offshore Areas Mineral Trust has been established vide S.O. 3246(E) dated 09.08.2024. The coastal States have been made members of the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the Trust. The funds accruing to the Trust shall, *inter alia*, be used for research, administrative activities, studies and related expenditure with respect to offshore areas; for mitigating ecological impacts resulting from operational activities; for disaster relief in offshore zones; and for supporting individuals affected by exploration and production operations.

ONE-STOP SOLUTION FOR TEXTILE VALUE CHAIN

2622. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the introduction of the PM-MITRA Scheme in the Textile sector to provide a one-stop solution for the textile value chain from farm to finished product has achieved its desired objectives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating introducing the 2nd Phase of the Scheme and receiving proposals for the same and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any such parks will be established in the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the status of the implementation of the scheme as on date?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has approved 7 (Seven) sites for setting up of PM MITRA Parks, one each in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

The PM MITRA Scheme aims to develop large scale and integrated world class industrial facilities to help Indian textiles industry to build scale, reduce logistics costs and improve its competitiveness. Inspired by the 5F vision

(*Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign*), PM MITRA Parks will enable India's textile industry to achieve global size and scale along with the creation of a modern and integrated textile value chain at one location.

Infrastructure works worth Rs 1,197.33 cr for providing external infrastructure till the Park gates have been started by various State Governments and an expenditure of Rs. 291.61crores have been incurred so far. Works worth Rs. 399.26 are at various stages of implementation. A Rs. 2,063 crore development plan for PM MITRA Park Madhya Pradesh has been approved while a similar plan for Tamil Nadu worth Rs. 1,894 Cr. has also been approved.

In Madhya Pradesh, Engineering, Procurement and Constructions (EPC) package worth Rs. 773 cr inviting tenders for infrastructure development was floated on June 30, 2025. In PM MITRA park Telangana, construction of industrial sheds is under progress while works for Rs. 118 cr are under execution in PM MITRA Park, Maharashtra.

AADHAAR SEEDING FOR PM-KISAN SCHEME

2623. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of eligible farmers are unable to receive benefits under the PM-KISAN scheme due to technical errors such as incorrect Aadhaar seeding, inactive or frozen bank accounts and non-maintenance charges imposed by banks;
- (b) the details and number of beneficiaries whose payments have failed or been delayed in the last three years due to such banking and Aadhaar-related issues;
- (c) the measures being taken to streamline the Aadhaar authentication and bank account verification process to ensure timely and accurate transfer of benefits to farmers; and
- (d) the steps being taken to create a grievance redressal mechanism at the district and block levels to assist farmers facing payment failures?

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

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

to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.90 lakh Cr. through 20 installments since inception of the Scheme.

Benefits of the scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. All of this ensures that the benefit of the Scheme reach farmers seamlessly. In case of any discrepancy in data, the record is sent back to State/UT for correction and on receipt of the corrected data, the benefits are released immediately with the upcoming release.

To ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the beneficiaries successfully, Aadhaar-based payment has been made mandatory for release of benefits under PM-KISAN from the 13th instalment (December 2022 – March

2023). This ensures that the benefits of the scheme are transferred to the Aadhaar-linked account of the beneficiary. This eliminates the problem of account-based payment, which was prone to data entry errors and changes in account details due to bank mergers. As a result, the 19th instalment witnessed a transaction success rate of 99.92%.

If any failed transaction still occurs, it is reprocessed from time to time. The major reasons for transaction failure are de-seeding of Aadhaar number from NPCI mapper by the bank, non-mapping of Aadhaar to account number, and account closure. In such cases, farmers and the concerned State/UT are notified for error correction and pending action from their end. As soon as the error is corrected, the benefits are released immediately with the upcoming release.

(d): To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, following grievance redressal mechanisms are in place:

- ❑ CPGRAMS portal
- ❑ PM KISAN portal
- ❑ Physical receipts and emails

To further enhance grievance redressal, the AI-based Kisan eMitra Chatbot was launched in September 2023. This Chatbot provides quick, accurate, and clear responses to farmers' queries round the clock in their native

languages, making the system more accessible and user-friendly. It is accessible on all platforms such as web, mobile, etc. The Kisan eMitra Chatbot currently operates in 11 languages—English, Hindi, Odia, Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kannada, Telugu, and Marathi—and has successfully resolved over 95 lakh queries from 53 lakh farmers as on 15.07.2025.

DAIRY SAHAKAR SCHEME

2624. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of expenditure of Rs. 5,000 crore funds utilized in 2025 under the Dairy Sahakar Scheme;
- (b) the detailed and the number of dairy cooperatives established in 2025 in comparison to previous years under the scheme;
- (c) whether the scheme's fodder development programs notably improved milk production in regions with limited resources in 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the measures being taken by the Government to enhance the branding and export capabilities of country's dairy products under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the scheme supported innovations in mobile veterinary care and artificial insemination in 2025 and if so, the details thereof and its impact on dairy productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) Dairy Sahakar is the umbrella framework of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory Corporation under the Ministry of Cooperation. As informed by NCDC, the scheme aims to encourage dairy cooperatives across the country through financial assistance for creation of infrastructure as well as business needs of dairy cooperatives and does not involve formation of Cooperatives. Under this framework, no specific fund allocation has been made by NCDC. Further, NCDC provides financial assistance to eligible dairy cooperatives through State Government/ Direct funding across the country by dovetailing with various schemes of Government of India and on its own. NCDC has provided financial assistance of Rs.13.325 Crore. The funds disbursed by NCDC during 2025-26 is tabulated below:

S. No.	State	Beneficiary	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	0.71

S. No.	State	Beneficiary	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
2.	Tamil Nadu	Thootukudi District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	12.49
3.	Odissa	The Cuttak District Cooperative Milk Union Pvt. Ltd.	0.125
TOTAL			13.325

(c) to (e) As per the information provided by NCDC, no proposals for the fodder development, enhancing brand and export capabilities, mobile veterinary and artificial insemination has been received in 2025.

घरेलू आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता दिया जाना

2625. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उद्योगों द्वारा अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते आयातित माल की तुलना में घरेलू आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु कोई नीति या प्रोत्साहन उपाय अपनाए हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं को सुदृढ़ करके आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं जैसे:

- i. उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम से देश में उत्पादन, रोजगार सृजन, आर्थिक विकास और निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। भारत को 'आत्मनिर्भर' बनाने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई यह स्कीम, 14 क्षेत्रों पर आधारित है, जिसमें उत्पादन क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने और वैश्विक स्तर पर अग्रणी बनाने में मदद के लिए 1.97 लाख करोड़ रुपये (लगभग 26 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) का प्रोत्साहन परियोजना शामिल है।

मार्च 2025 तक, 14 विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 1.76 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वास्तविक निवेश प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 16.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वृद्धिमान उत्पादन/बिक्री हुई है और 12 लाख से अधिक रोजगार (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष) सृजित हुए हैं। भारत में पीएलआई स्कीमों का, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है। इन स्कीमों ने घरेलू विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित किया है, जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ा है, नौकरियों का सृजन हुआ है और निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिला है।

पीएलआई स्कीम ने प्रमुख स्मार्टफोन कंपनियों को अपना उत्पादन भारत में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, भारत मोबाइल फोन विनिर्माण करने वाला प्रमुख देश बन गया है। उद्योग संघ और डीजीसीआईएस के अनुसार, मूल्य के संदर्भ में मोबाइलों का उत्पादन वर्ष 2020-21 के 2,13,773 करोड़ रुपये से लगभग 146% बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 5,25,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इसी अवधि के दौरान, मूल्य के संदर्भ में मोबाइल

फोनों का निर्यात वर्ष 2020-21 के 22,870 करोड़ रुपए से लगभग 775% बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 2,00,000 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

पीएलआई स्कीम के फलस्वरूप, फार्मा क्षेत्र में कच्चे माल के आयात में महत्वपूर्ण कमी आई है। पेनिसिलिन-जी सहित विशिष्ट मध्यवर्ती सामग्री और बल्क ड्रग्स का विनिर्माण भारत में किया जा रहा है, और चिकित्सा उपकरणों (जैसे सीटी स्कैन, एमआरआई आदि) के विनिर्माण में प्रौद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण हुआ है। चिकित्सा उपकरणों के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 21 परियोजनाओं ने 54 विशिष्ट चिकित्सा उपकरणों का विनिर्माण शुरू किया है, जिनमें लीनियर एक्सीलरेटर (लाइनैक), एमआरआई, सीटी-स्कैन, हार्ट वाल्व, स्टेंट, डायलाइज़र मशीन, सी-आर्म, कैथ लैब, मैमोग्राफ, एमआरआई कॉइल आदि जैसे उच्च-स्तरीय उपकरण शामिल हैं।

दिनांक 24.06.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएलआई स्कीम के तहत 12 क्षेत्रों, नामतः व्यापक स्तरीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण (एलएसईएम), आईटी हार्डवेयर, बल्क ड्रग्स, चिकित्सा उपकरण, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पाद, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, व्हाइट गुड्स, ड्रोन और ड्रोन घटक, विशेष इस्पात, वस्त्र उत्पाद और ऑटोमोबाइल तथा ऑटो घटकों के लिए 21,534 करोड़ रुपए की कुल प्रोत्साहन राशि संवितरित की गई है।

सरकार ने सितंबर, 2021 में भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल और ऑटो घटक उद्योग (पीएलआई-ऑटो) के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम अनुमोदित की है, जिसे उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव उत्पादों के संबंध में देश की विनिर्माण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव

प्रौद्योगिकी (एएटी) वाहनों की 19 श्रेणियों और एएटी घटकों की 103 श्रेणियों के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी उत्पादों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और ऑटोमोटिव विनिर्माण मूल्य श्रृंखला में निवेश आकर्षित किया जा सके।

व्हाइट गुड्स संबंधी पीएलआई स्कीम का उद्देश्य भारत में एयर कंडीशनर और एलईडी लाइट्स उद्योग के लिए मजबूत घटक ईकोसिस्टम का निर्माण करना है ताकि देश को वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का अभिन्न अंग बनाया जा सके। इस स्कीम की अनूठी विशेषता यह है कि यह स्कीम तैयार उत्पादों के लिए नहीं बल्कि केवल घटकों और सब-असेंबलीज के विनिर्माण हेतु प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है। इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से, भारत ने प्रमुख घटकों जैसे एयर कंडीशनर के कम्प्रेसर, कॉपर ट्यूब, हीट एक्सचेंजर, मोटर्स और कंट्रोल असेंबलीज के साथ-साथ एलईडी श्रेणी में एलईडी चिप पैकेजिंग, ड्राइवर्स, इंजन, लाइट मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, और कैपेसिटर के लिए मेटलाइज्ड फिल्मों का स्थानीय रूप से उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। इस बदलाव से आयात पर निर्भरता काफी कम हो गई है तथा घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को मजबूती मिली है।

- ii. मेक इन इंडिया' पहल की शुरुआत सितंबर, 2014 में की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य, निवेश को सुगम बनाना, नवप्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना, सर्वोत्तम अवसंरचना का निर्माण करना तथा भारत को विनिर्माण, डिजाइन और नवप्रयोग का केंद्र बनाना है। वर्तमान में, मेक इन इंडिया 2.0, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 27 क्षेत्रों पर फोकस करता है।

सरकार ने कई नीतिगत पहलें शुरू की हैं, जिनमें आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज, राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (एनआईपी) और राष्ट्रीय मौद्रिकरण पाइपलाइन (एनएमपी) के तहत निवेश के अवसर, भारतीय औद्योगिक भूमि बैंक (आईआईएलबी), औद्योगिक पार्क रेटिंग प्रणाली (आईपीआरएस), राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस) का सॉफ्ट-लान्च आदि शामिल हैं, जिससे विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा मिल सके। भारत सरकार के सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों में फास्ट-ट्रैक निवेश के लिए परियोजना विकास प्रकोष्ठों (पीडीसी) के रूप में एक संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है।

सरकार ने देश में विनिर्माण संबंधी निवेश को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के तहत 28,602 करोड़ रुपए (भूमि लागत सहित) की कुल परियोजना लागत के साथ 12 नए परियोजना प्रस्तावों को भी अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

- iii. भारत ने नवंबर, 2023 में, 'समृद्धि हेतु हिंद-प्रशांत आर्थिक फ्रेमवर्क' (आईपीईएफ) के तहत 'आपूर्ति श्रृंखला सुदृढ़ीकरण समझौते' (पिलर-II) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। यह फ्रेमवर्क इस क्षेत्र में एक 14 सदस्यीय बहुपक्षीय समूह है। इस समझौते का उद्देश्य, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और आर्थिक स्थिरता की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुदृढ़ करना है।
- iv. भारत आर्थिक व्यापार और देश के आर्थिक हितों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से द्विपक्षीय मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (एफटीए) पर हस्ताक्षर और वार्ता कर रहा है। भारत ने अपने व्यापारिक साझेदारों के साथ 14 एफटीए और 6 पीटीए (वरीयता वाले व्यापार समझौते) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इन व्यापार समझौतों ने बाजार पहुंच को

बढ़ाने, प्रशुल्क और गैर-प्रशुल्क समस्याओं को कम करने, रणनीतिक साझेदारी को मजबूत करने और संतुलित व्यापार सुविधा के माध्यम से घरेलू उद्योग को सहायता प्रदान करने में योगदान दिया है। सामूहिक रूप से, ये एफटीए घरेलू विनिर्माण, सेवा निर्यात और सुदृढ़ वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में भारत के एकीकरण में सहायता करने के लिए डिजाइन किए गए उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाले, व्यापक व्यापार समझौतों की ओर रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से हमारे बढ़ते कदमों को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं।

- v. विभाग आयातित वस्तुओं के लिए न्यूनतम गुणवत्ता मानकों को अनिवार्य बनाने हेतु गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश (क्यूसीओ) भी जारी कर रहा है। इससे सस्ते आयात और डंपिंग की समस्या को कम करने में मदद मिलती है। सस्ते आयात की समस्या से निपटने और घरेलू विनिर्माण को संरक्षित करने के लिए न्यूनतम आयात मूल्य (एमआईपी) विनियमन भी क्रियान्वित किया गया है।
- vi. इस विभाग का फोकस मुख्य रूप से देश में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) का वातावरण सुनिश्चित करना है। यह कार्य विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जैसे व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी), बी-रेडी मूल्यांकन, जन विश्वास तथा व्यवसायों और नागरिकों पर अनुपालन बोझ कम करने तथा विनियमन की लागत का मापन करने सहित व्यावसायिक विनियमों को सरल और सुचारु बनाना। विनियामक अनुपालन बोझ (आरसीबी) पहल के तहत, यह विभाग नागरिकों और व्यवसायों पर अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मिलकर कार्य करता है। इसका उद्देश्य, चार प्रमुख रणनीतियों: प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण, कानूनों का युक्तिकरण, प्रक्रियाओं के

डिजिटलीकरण और गौण अपराधों के गैर-अपराधीकरण के माध्यम से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस और ईज ऑफ लिविंग को बढ़ाना है।

ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार ने जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 के द्वारा 19 मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित 42 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के 183 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधीकृत किया है। इस सुधार को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जन विश्वास 2.0 पहल की घोषणा की है, जिसके तहत डीपीआईआईटी ने 39 मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अंतर्गत प्रशासित होने वाले अधिनियमों में आपराधिक प्रावधानों (मुख्य एवं गौण, दोनों प्रकार के अपराधों) का विश्लेषण किया है।

- vii. भारत सरकार ने अपने संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विनियामकों के माध्यम से, अब तक भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विनियामकों/संबद्ध मंत्रालयों द्वारा बीआईएस के अनिवार्य प्रमाणन के लिए 773 उत्पादों को शामिल करते हुए कुल 190 गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश अधिसूचित किए हैं, ताकि भारत में आयातित वस्तुओं की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाई जा सके और देश में गुणवत्ता के प्रति जागरूकता में वृद्धि की जा सके।

सरकार ने घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई पहलें शुरू की हैं, जैसे:

- i. पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) प्लेटफॉर्म, जिसका उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना और देश की लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत को कम करना, परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में होने वाले विलंब को कम करना तथा राजमार्गों, रेलवे, पत्तनों, हवाई अड्डों, लॉजिस्टिक्स अवसंरचना और अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों में मल्टीमोडल कनेक्टिविटी के माध्यम से आपूर्ति श्रृंखला दक्षता में सुधार करने में सहायता प्रदान करना है।

- ii. राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 (एनएलपी) का उद्देश्य एक किफायती, दीर्घकालिक और टिकाऊ लॉजिस्टिक्स ईकोसिस्टम सृजित करना है। राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति के फोकस क्षेत्रों में कोयला, सीमेंट, उर्वरक, इस्पात, फार्मा आदि जैसे अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स हेतु सेक्टरल योजना (एसपीईएल) लाना, मौजूदा आपूर्ति श्रृंखला नेटवर्कों की जांच करना और मल्टीमोडल परिवहन, डिजिटलीकरण और ऑटोमेशन को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है।
- iii. भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य विश्वस्तरीय ग्रीनफील्ड औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों/क्लस्टरों का निर्माण करना है। ये औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर प्रमुख परिवहन मार्गों पर निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, जैसे डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (डीएफसी), एक्सप्रेसवे और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, जहां इन मार्गों के दोनों ओर 100-200 कि.मी. के दायरे में नए औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों और विनिर्माण क्लस्टरों की योजना बनाई गई है।
‘मांग से पहले’ विकसित इन औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों/क्लस्टरों को ‘प्लग-एंड-प्ले’ अवसंरचना और आईसीटी समर्थित सुविधाओं तथा वॉक-टु-वर्क कल्चर के साथ तैयार किया जा रहा है। इससे विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में निवेश में सहायता मिलेगी, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और मजबूत होगी तथा भारत में औसत लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत में कमी आएगी।
- iv. इष्टतम उपयोग, अंतर-संचालनीयता, मोडल-शिफ्ट को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से हाल ही में भंडारण मानकों संबंधी एक ई-हैंडबुक लांच की गई है, इसमें भंडारण स्थल के इष्टतम उपयोग हेतु दिशा-निर्देश और सर्वोत्तम कार्य पद्धतियों का विवरण प्रदान किया गया है। भंडारण हेतु निर्धारित मानक मुख्य रूप से स्वास्थ्य और सातत्य मानकों सहित वेयरहाउस की भौतिक अवसंरचना को प्रशासित कर रहे हैं। यह हैंडबुक

अवसंरचना में सुधार, दक्षता प्राप्त करने, लागत को कम करने, निवेश आकर्षित करने, नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने और वैश्विक स्तर की सर्वोत्तम कार्य पद्धतियों के संबंध में एक मार्गदर्शिका के रूप में कार्य करेगी।

- v. पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टरप्लान और यूनीफाइड लॉजिस्टिक्स इंटरफेस प्लेटफॉर्म (यूलिप) जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों ने डाटा-आधारित निर्णय लेने के संबंध में सुविधा प्रदान की है। यूलिप उद्योग जगत के उद्यमियों को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के पास उपलब्ध लॉजिस्टिक्स और संसाधनों से संबंधित डाटा तक सुरक्षित पहुंच प्रदान कर रहा है, जिससे घरेलू और निर्यात-आधारित उद्योगों, दोनों के लिए मौजूदा आपूर्ति श्रृंखला नेटवर्क सुदृढ़ बन पा रहा है।

TEXTILE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

2626. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

- (a) the main objective and current status of the Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS), State-wise including Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of employment opportunities that have been generated under TCDS till date under the said scheme; and
- (c) the total amount of funds released/spent under the scheme during the fiscal year 2024-25?

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

(a) to (c): A number of textile sector schemes including Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) and certain sub components of erstwhile Power Tex scheme have been subsumed under the Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). These Schemes, aim to enhance the competitiveness and production capacity of textile hubs and clusters by providing support for infrastructure development, technology upgrades and skill development etc.

As part of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS), the Government is also implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021, however, as stated above, this Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) for completing ongoing projects only.

Under the said scheme, 50 parks were sanctioned. Out of 50 parks, 30 parks have been completed and 20 parks are under various stages of implementation. The state-wise details of these parks are at **Statement**.

Under the TCDS, employment opportunity of 1.63 lakh has been created so far and during the financial year 2024-25, a total amount of ₹44.08 crore was released under various components of TCDS.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of parks sanctioned under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost approved under SITP (In crores)	Released Gol share (In crores)	Actual Employment	Park Status
1	HindupurVyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh	102.27	24.00	500	Under Implementation
2	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	134.42	40.00	19,000	Completed
3	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh	103.44	20.00	465	Under Implementation
4	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	105.12	30.00	690	Under Implementation
5	PragJyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam	47.25	20.00	0	Under Implementation
6	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	128.75	40.00	10,370	Completed
7	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat	103.53	40.00	810	Completed
8	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	105.63	40.00	1,850	Completed
9	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat	105.4	40.00	4,350	Completed

10	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat	90.00	36.00	1,420	Completed
11	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	104.76	40.00	0	Completed
12	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	106.5	40.00	7,220	Completed
13	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	105.79	36.00	1,982	Under Implementation
14	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat	103.36	30.00	326	Under Implementation
15	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	103.4	40.00	1,360	Completed
16	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	104.65	20.00	80	Under Implementation
17	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	104.95	20.00	839	Under Implementation
18	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat	103.93	10.00	110	Under Implementation
19	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal Pradesh	96.9	34.88	1,456	Foreclosed*
20	JandK Textile Park, Kathua	JandK	44.11	35.73	45	Under Implementation
21	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka	80.25	32.01	550	Completed
22	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra	100.80	40.00	2,024	Completed
23	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra	108.52	40.00	3,000	Completed
24	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	103.12	40.00	1,700	Completed
25	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	102.39	40.00	1,645	Completed
26	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	102.61	40.00	0	Completed
27	AsmeetaInfraTechPvt Ltd	Maharashtra	277.69	40.00	17,300	Completed
28	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra	58.19	20.95	8,525	Completed
29	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra	107.29	22.03	1,108	Under Implementation
30	KallappaAnnaAwade Textile Park	Maharashtra	76.31	27.47	2,923	Under Implementation
31	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.49	35.00	2,167	Under Implementation
32	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra	108.38	40.00	1,022	Completed
33	Shree Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.03	15.00	35	Under Implementation
34	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	108.52	40.00	1,500	Completed

35	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab	91.40	36.00	1,875	Foreclosed*
36	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab	116.19	36.00	2,790	Foreclosed*
37	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan	101.40	40.00	4,910	Completed
38	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan	110.58	36.00	812	Foreclosed*
39	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	60.15	24.06	500	Completed
40	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamil Nadu	55.42	22.17	2,650	Completed
41	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamil Nadu	31.33	12.54	853	Completed
42	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamil Nadu	116.1	40.00	5,000	Completed
43	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamil Nadu	87.30	31.43	2,551	Completed
44	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamil Nadu	82.56	19.81	812	Under Implementation
45	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamil Nadu	106.58	10.00	860	Under Implementation
46	The Great Indian Linen and Textile	Tamil Nadu	104.29	12.00	170	Under Implementation
47	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana	34.00	13.60	350	Completed
48	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana	90.24	32.48	675	Under Implementation
49	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal	107.55	31.61	0	Under Implementation
50	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal	70.14	25.25	1,970	Under Implementation
TOTAL			4,911.98	1,532.02	1,23,150	

Parks with * mark has been foreclosed at current level of progress by Project

Approval Committee (PAC).

FARMER ID FOR PM KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI

2627. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government has made registration for farmer ID mandatory for availing PM Kisan Samman Nidhi installment, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details and total number of farmers who have not registered themselves for the farmer's ID, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has planned any alternative methods for those farmers who are unable to get farmer's ID due to procedural errors such as difference of name in different documents, if so, the details thereof, and;
- (d) whether the Government has not accepted the Parliamentary Standing Committee's recommendation of increasing the funds under PM Kisan to Rs. 12,000 per annum, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.90 lakh Cr. through 20 installments since inception of the Scheme. The Farmer ID has now been made mandatory in 14 States for new registrations under PM-KISAN.

(b) and (c) Government has enabled different modes of enrollment of farmers in creation of State Farmers Registry. The States have created mechanisms such as Self registration, CSC mode, Operator mode (including State Agriculture and Revenue officials at field level) and Sahayak mode. To address concerns if any, during the registration of farmers the State Governments are using the above modes to raise concerns, with local administrations at District levels, for which technical provisions have been made for authorised officials at field level.

(d) Currently, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the benefit amount under the PM Kisan Scheme.

NMMS APP AT MGNREGS SITES

2628. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Ministry for selecting Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) worksites where attendance must be mandatorily recorded through the National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS) App;
- (b) the total number of MGNREGS worksites currently complying with NMMS attendance norms and the latest fortnightly compliance rates in various States, State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware of technical or operational challenges faced in NMMS implementation, especially in remote or low-connectivity regions;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure seamless operation and coverage of the NMMS App in such regions, including any provisions for exemptions or alternative methods have been permitted; and
- (e) the details and number of worksites impacted by these challenges and the status of their resolution in Maharashtra, particularly in rural parts of Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, State-wise?

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

(a): To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), the Ministry has mandated that attendance of all worksites should be captured through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App, except individual beneficiary category works w.e.f. 1st January, 2023. States/UTs are required to ensure that attendance is recorded at the worksite through the NMMS App with two time-stamped, geo-tagged photographs of the workers in a day.

(b): State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of eligible works and usage of NMMS App during First and Second Fortnights of financial year 2025-26 (as on 31.07.2025) are given at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): Any issue faced by States/UTs is taken up with Ministry on a real-time basis which in turn makes effort to resolve the same in a time bound manner. Various enhancements are continuously incorporated in the system to make it more robust, based on the feedback and suggestions given by States and other stakeholders. Some of these are eye blink and head count facility, Mate-id mapping, verification of photographs at various levels etc.

In order to avoid any inconvenience to the workers due to NMMS, provision has been made that in case any worksite is not located in network covered area or attendance could not be uploaded due to any other network

issue then attendance can be captured in offline mode and can be uploaded once the device comes into network covered area. In case of exceptional circumstances owing to which attendance could not be uploaded, the provision for exemption at district level by District Program Coordinator also exists, which has since been decentralized to the Block level.

The implementation of the NMMS application has significantly improved the attendance management system and the overall efficiency of the process. NMMS application also helps in timely payment of wages as wage lists and FTOs can be generated on the same day as on which the attendance has been captured, this process took more time earlier in case of manual attendance system.

(e): As per information available on NREGASoft, no such issues have been noticed in the rural areas of Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise (including Maharashtra) details of works under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, that are otherwise eligible for NMMS-based attendance but claimed exemption (and hence the attendance therein was recorded in an alternate mode) from the same are given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of eligible works and usage of NMMS App during First and Second Fortnights during the financial year 2025-26 (as on 31.07.2025).

Sl. No.	States	First Fortnight		Second Fortnight	
		Number of eligible works	Number of works having muster roll filled through the NMMS App.	Number of eligible works	Number of works having muster roll filled through the NMMS App.
1	Andhra Pradesh	169428	166934	164320	160238
2	Arunachal Pradesh	868	37	983	43
3	Assam	20052	18470	20116	18278
4	Bihar	147216	142482	207774	198954
5	Chhattisgarh	19689	19434	20048	19428
6	Goa	272	0	213	0
7	Gujarat	17246	16854	16976	16375
8	Haryana	4958	4755	5224	5016
9	Himachal Pradesh	16567	16260	17815	17003
10	Jammu and Kashmir	28937	27716	41882	39201
11	Jharkhand	5167	4567	5017	4418
12	Karnataka	72853	72508	69597	67898
13	Kerala	71208	67671	76465	71962
14	Ladakh	498	337	491	319
15	Madhya Pradesh	82609	71188	86806	72290
16	Maharashtra	28980	28473	32015	31038

17	Manipur	2281	2110	2765	2466
18	Meghalaya	5185	4126	6526	5312
19	Mizoram	390	323	2196	1838
20	Nagaland	1578	1209	1752	1278
21	Odisha	64581	59723	64952	58825
22	Punjab	56667	55823	47311	46408
23	Rajasthan	105456	104703	116048	113102
24	Sikkim	469	337	438	309
25	Tamil Nadu	88084	87091	100216	95786
26	Telangana	114955	110764	108341	103591
27	Tripura	3992	3906	4590	4461
28	Uttar Pradesh	227131	214730	223967	206898
29	Uttarakhand	11790	11158	12123	11167
30	Andaman and Nicobar	33	17	35	18
31	Puducherry	486	479	596	592
	Total	1369626	1314185	1457598	1374512

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise (including Maharashtra) details of works under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, that are otherwise eligible for NMMS-based attendance but claimed exemption

No.	States	Total Eligible Works for Attendance	Total Eligible Days for Attendance	Device not Working		Network not Available		Total Works Taking Exemption	Total Days Taking Exemption	% of Works Taking Exemption	% of Days Taking Exemption
				No. of Works	No. of Days	No. of Works	No. of Days				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	333749	130671020	14701	103525	5054	52063	19755	155588	5.92	0.12

2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1877	1390029	473	7876	617	13146	1090	21022	58.07	1.51
3	ASSAM	40289	11826959	874	9388	655	14678	1529	24066	3.8	0.2
4	BIHAR	355008	94357957	8342	141856	836	12125	9178	153981	2.59	0.16
5	CHHATTISGARH	39844	15478460	62	707	216	3850	278	4557	0.7	0.03
6	GOA	499	39124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	34666	9823130	1834	25546	639	10150	2473	35696	7.13	0.36
8	HARYANA	10266	4032123	471	5339	67	849	538	6188	5.24	0.15
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34423	3382909	350	3861	171	2584	521	6445	1.51	0.19
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	71712	8673933	695	12525	474	8980	1169	21505	1.63	0.25
11	JHARKHAND	10214	1163908	1106	10938	204	1671	1310	12609	12.83	1.08
12	KARNATAKA	143540	42581279	357	4774	87	883	444	5657	0.31	0.01
13	KERALA	149227	25468101	19142	148022	2671	21291	21813	169313	14.62	0.66
14	LADAKH	969	207587	76	1061	123	2740	199	3801	20.54	1.83
15	MADHYA PRADESH	169794	30930947	13845	144336	3840	34998	17685	179334	10.42	0.58
16	MAHARASHTRA	61584	13559279	379	4419	112	1601	491	6020	0.8	0.04
17	MANIPUR	5133	3793038	156	472	54	333	210	805	4.09	0.02
18	MEGHALAYA	11876	5603102	1502	26823	1187	20949	2689	47772	22.64	0.85
19	MIZORAM	2636	2582983	584	3384	538	3740	1122	7124	42.56	0.28
20	NAGALAND	3332	4188811	642	5009	613	4901	1255	9910	37.67	0.24
21	ODISHA	130850	38269133	10285	152944	1631	23814	11916	176758	9.11	0.46
22	PUNJAB	104391	15457390	702	7033	82	814	784	7847	0.75	0.05
23	RAJASTHAN	230137	88586392	162	1756	87	1735	249	3491	0.11	0
24	SIKKIM	903	213660	181	3010	39	895	220	3905	24.36	1.83
25	TAMIL NADU	189056	42631952	1943	14375	1189	9019	3132	23394	1.66	0.05
26	TELANGANA	224532	36875251	14349	267393	2684	38100	17033	305493	7.59	0.83
27	TRIPURA	8657	2977096	536	3682	245	1323	781	5005	9.02	0.17
28	UTTAR PRADESH	451098	120505145	1100	11934	510	5075	1610	17009	0.36	0.01
29	UTTARAKHAND	23946	2631330	1197	18718	658	9867	1855	28585	7.75	1.09
30	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	69	7248	13	197	14	301	27	498	39.13	6.87
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0	0	98	535	0	0	98	535	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	1083	918771	44	162	19	47	63	209	5.82	0.02
	Total	2845360	758828047	96201	1141600	25316	302522	121517	1444122	4.27	0.19

(As per NREGASoft)

GENOME EDITED PADDY DEVELOPED BY NRRI**2629. DR. C M RAMESH:**

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

- (a) the details of genome edited paddy developed by National Rice Research Institute (NRRI);
- (b) whether NRRI has accessed the Intellectual Property Rights on these rice varieties, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the seeds are going to be available for farmers for commercial cultivation; and
- (d) the response of the Government to the objection raised by 'The Coalition for a GM-free India' which claim that the above two varieties have potential to harm humans and cause damage to the environment?

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

(a) to (c): National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) has not developed any genome edited paddy.

(d): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC), Govt. of India exempted the Site-Directed Nuclease-1(SDN1) and Site-Directed Nuclease-2 (SDN2) genome edited crop free of exogenous introduced DNA from GM regulation rules (Rules 7-11 of Rules 1989) vide OM F. No. C-12013/3/2020-CS-III dated 30 March, 2022. Further, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India issued the Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of Genome Edited Plants, 2022 vide OM No. File No. PID-15011/1/2022-PPB-DBT dated 17.05.2022 and “Standard

Operating Procedures for Regulatory Review of Genome Edited Plants under SDN-1 and SDN-2 Categories” vide OM No. File No. PID-15011/1/2022-PPB-DBT dated 04.10.2022.

**COMMERCIALISATION OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE FOR FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES**

2630. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has formulated any plan for the commercialisation of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for fruits and vegetables with the objective of improving the income and productivity of farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the mechanisms adopted for knowledge transfer, training and market linkage;
- (c) the number of CoEs approved and operational across the country since the inception of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), State-wise and year-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government of India has entered into any bilateral partnership with the Government of Israel for horticulture development and fruit production and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish a Centre of Excellence for fruits or vegetables in Mangaluru to serve farmers in the Coastal Karnataka region and if so, the status of such a proposal?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Government, under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), provides support for setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for fruits and vegetables in collaboration with various stakeholders including bilateral partners. The Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in horticulture are established with the aim of serving as hubs for demonstration, training, and dissemination of the latest technologies in horticultural production by promoting capacity building, production of planting material and adoption of new technologies in horticulture sector. The primary objective of CoEs is to transfer knowledge and practical skills to farmers, entrepreneurs, and extension workers, thereby enhancing productivity, quality, and sustainability in the horticulture sector. By showcasing modern innovations and providing hands-on training, CoEs play a vital role in bridging the gap between research and field-level adoption. Government of India has entered into bilateral cooperation

agreement with Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand for establishment of CoEs. Besides, CoEs are also established with technical assistance from Indian Research Institutes.

(c): Under MIDH, a total of 58 Centres of Excellence have been approved across various States in the country. The state-wise details of CoEs approved as on 31.07.2025 including for Himachal Pradesh are as under:

S. No.	State	No. of CoE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	2
9.	Karnataka	5
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Ladakh (UT)	1
12.	Maharashtra	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Odisha	1
17.	Punjab	6
18.	Rajasthan	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	2
20.	Telangana	1

S. No.	State	No. of CoE
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttarakhand	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4
24.	West Bengal	1
	Total	58

(d): The Government of India has entered into a bilateral agreement with the Government of Israel for cooperation in agriculture, which includes horticulture development and fruit production. Under this collaboration, the Indo-Israel Agricultural Project (IIAP) has facilitated the establishment of Centres of Excellence across various States. These CoEs incorporate Israeli technology and know-how to enhance productivity, improve water use efficiency and ensure quality produce.

(e): There is no proposal for establishment of a Centre of Excellence for horticulture in the Mangaluru region of Karnataka, under consideration of the Government.

वार्षिक अपराध संबंधी आंकड़े

2631. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा 2023 के वार्षिक अपराध संबंधी आंकड़ों को जारी करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ये आंकड़े कब तक प्रकाशित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु एवं आत्महत्याओं के संबंध में 2023 की रिपोर्ट की स्थिति क्या है और इसको प्रकाशित किए जाने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) भारत में अपराध और आकस्मिक मृत्यु एवं आत्महत्याओं के संबंध में रिपोर्टों की सटीकता, समय पर उपलब्धता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार डेटा संग्रहण और रिपोर्ट प्रकाशन प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी लाने और उन्हें सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी या उन्नत वैश्लेषिकी का उपयोग करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) और (ख): एनसीआरबी तीन वार्षिक सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट जारी करता है, जिनके नाम हैं 'भारत में अपराध', 'भारत में आकस्मिक मौतें एवं आत्महत्याएँ' और 'कारागार सांख्यिकी'। प्रकाशन एक कैलेंडर वर्ष के आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करते हैं, इसलिए, आंकड़ों के संग्रह की प्रक्रिया संबंधित वर्ष के पूरा होने के बाद ही शुरू की जाती है। रिपोर्टों के लिए डेटा 89 डेटा आपूर्ति केंद्रों से एकत्र किया जाता है, जिसमें 36 राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश और 53 महानगरीय शहर यानी 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहर शामिल हैं। 2023 की रिपोर्टों के लिए डेटा सत्यापन अंतिम चरण में है।

(ग) और (घ): ब्यूरो द्वारा विकसित एक समर्पित सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन के माध्यम से डेटा को डिजिटल रूप से एकत्र किया जाता है। इस सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन के माध्यम से डेटा संग्रह और उसका समेकन/संकलन राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा जिला/राज्य में विभिन्न स्तरों पर किया जाता है और उसके बाद ब्यूरो द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा प्रस्तुत डेटा को सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन में अंतर्निहित जाँच के माध्यम से विभिन्न स्तरों/चरणों पर बड़े पैमाने पर सत्यापित/मान्य किया जाता है। डेटा में विसंगति/असंगतता के मामले में, इसे पुनः सत्यापन के लिए

संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश को वापस भेजा जाता है। एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को विस्तृत प्रोफार्मा के अनुसार डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है। ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट ब्यूरो की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

सीमित जल संसाधन वाले क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देना

2632. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि कम जल संसाधन वाले राजस्थान जैसे राज्य में सीमित संभावनाओं के बावजूद स्थानीय स्तर पर मत्स्यपालन का विस्तार किया जा सकता है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई विस्तृत मूल्यांकन या अध्ययन किया है कि सीमित जल संसाधन वाले क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यपालन को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में राजस्थान के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत लोक सभा क्षेत्र दौसा में भी तालाबों, बाँधों या अन्य जल स्रोतों के माध्यम से मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) राजस्थान में मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब तक किन-किन जिलों में ये योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और इसके लिए दौसा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित कितनी वित्तीय सहायता और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जॉर्ज कुरियन):

(क): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने विगत पाँच वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान, प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में फिशरीस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास तथा मात्स्यिकी एवं जल कृषि संवर्धन के लिए 22.22 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर सहित कुल 66.12 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से राजस्थान सरकार के मात्स्यिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। राजस्थान राज्य में जलाशयों, सिंचाई बांधों और ग्रामीण तालाबों की उल्लेखनीय संख्या है, जो वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन और नई तकनीकों को अपनाकर मत्स्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि की संभावनाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। न्यूनतम जल और भूमि संसाधनों के साथ मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि के विकास के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के मत्स्यपालन विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई और कार्यान्वित की गई प्रमुख पहलों में (i) नई फिन फिश हैचरी की स्थापना, (ii) बायो प्लोक इकाइयों की स्थापना, (iii) री-सर्क्युलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम यूनिट्स की स्थापना, (iv) ओरनामेंटल फिश यूनिट्स की स्थापना, (v) नए तालाबों का निर्माण और (vii) जलाशय केज का निर्माण शामिल है।

(ख): राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने राज्य में लवणीय जलीय कृषि सहित मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ICAR- सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फिशरीज एजुकेशन, मुंबई और ICAR- सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ब्रैकिशवॉटर एक्वाकल्चर के परामर्श से एक कार्य योजना तैयार की है।

(ग) और (घ): दौसा लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित राज्य में कार्यान्वित प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मत्स्य उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता, प्रौद्योगिकी,

पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और प्रबंधन, वैल्यू चैन का आधुनिकीकरण और सुदृढीकरण, पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट नुकसान में कमी आदि में महत्वपूर्ण कमियों (क्रिटिकल गैप्स) को दूर करना है। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान, निजी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, 3.50 हेक्टेयर पर मत्स्य तालाब के निर्माण के लिए 04 मत्स्य किसानों को स्वीकृति जारी की गई है और दौसा जिले के बंध मोरेल में केज कल्चर परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए 03 मत्स्य किसानों को स्वीकृति जारी की गई है।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में हुई दुर्घटनाएं

2633. श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में हुई दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इनमें हुई मृत्यु का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा मृतकों के आश्रितों के नाम और पते सहित उनको प्रदान की गई अनुकंपा आधारित नियुक्तियों/मुआवजे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटनाओं की औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा संचालनालय, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा की गई जाँच का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) औद्योगिक न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी अधिकारियों पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा आज की तिथि तक लंबित मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) अब तक कितने लोगों को दंडित किया गया है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) और (ख) : स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में पिछले पांच वर्षों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं तथा मृतकों के आश्रितों को दी गई अनुकंपा आधारित नियुक्तियों/दिए गए मुआवजे का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	मृतकों की संख्या	जारी की गई मुआवजा राशि (रुपये में)	अनुकम्पा आधारित नियुक्ति
2020-21	2	2	12,22,525/-	2
2021-22	3	3	11,89,625/-	3
2022-23	3	3	8,50,000/-	3
2023-24	3	3	9,75,000/-	2
2024-25	3	3	26,50,000/-	1

(ग) से (ङ) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में हुई सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जाँच औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा निदेशालय, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा की जाती है और जाँच के बाद जारी किए गए कारण बताओ नोटिस का संयंत्र द्वारा अनुपालन किया जाता है। उक्त अवधि के दौरान, 23 लोगों पर जुर्माना लगाया गया है।

PANDEMIC FUND PROJECT

2634. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the country's preparedness for pandemic response under the Pandemic Fund project, including the key

initiatives and strategies for enhancing disease surveillance, laboratory infrastructure and cross-border collaboration;

(b) the manner in which this initiative will help in reducing the risk of zoonotic diseases that can spread from animals to humans, particularly through the implementation of the One Health approach, genomic and environmental surveillance and the development of FMD-free zones;

(c) the amount allocated for the Pandemic Fund project, including details of financial contributions from the Government and international partners such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank; and

(d) the details on utilization of this funds utilized for strengthening animal health systems and pandemic preparedness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying secured a grant under the G20 Pandemic Fund Project titled “**Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response**”, launched on **25th October 2024**.

The initiative aims to reduce the risk of pathogens emerging from both domesticated and wild animals and spilling over into human populations,

thereby protecting public health, nutritional security, and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. **Key objectives of the project include:**

- Augmenting laboratory systems
- Enhancing surveillance and early warning systems
- Strengthening capacity, competency, and human resource development
- Advancing data systems, analytics, risk analysis, and risk communication
- Addressing institutional capacity gaps at national and regional levels

Key activities undertaken under the project to reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases include:

- Gap assessments of laboratories to support accreditation
- Establishment of national laboratory networks for transboundary and zoonotic disease surveillance, including genomic surveillance and early warning systems
- Development of digital tools for laboratory self-assessment, biosecurity, and integrated information management
- Capacity building for field epidemiologists and animal health professionals
- Development of risk communication strategies and community awareness initiatives for early reporting and behaviour change

- Training and engagement of community-level animal health workers for early detection, response, and outreach in rural and remote areas

(c) and (d) The project received a grant of USD 25 million from the G20 Pandemic Fund, which has been allocated among the three Implementing Entities (IEs) as follows: USD 12.00 million to the Asian Development Bank, USD 8.714 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization, and USD 4.285 million to the World Bank. As of 30th June 2025, USD 0.837 million has been utilised from the USD 5.442 million released to the IEs.

IPR SYSTEM

2635. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the country's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) system, designed to protect domestic innovators, needs to adopt a more offensive to compete on the global stage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in view that our IPR system has been defensive as we started with assumption that Indian innovators cannot compete with international counterparts; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): India has a robust, equitable and dynamic Intellectual Property (IP) framework which is compliant with TRIPS and other major international IPR treaties and agreements. India's IPR system effectively balances the interests of right-holders with larger public interest. This legal framework, supported by various judicial decisions, offers a stable and efficient foundation for the protection and promotion of Intellectual Property, and serves the needs of all stakeholders, including domestic applicants, ensuring their interests are well safeguarded.

As a means to further strengthen and improve the IP ecosystem in India, Government over the past decade, has taken a series of administrative measures and legislative reforms to provide an enabling framework, for protecting and supporting innovation and creativity and stimulating IP creation and commercialization among all sectors. Among these some notable measures include, introduction of National IPR Policy in 2016 which laid the foundation for a new strategy and approach to IPR protection in India, followed by amendments to the IP Rules to simplify IP filing and processing and reducing procedural delays. Obtaining IPRs

(patents, design trademarks, copyrights and GI) has become significantly easier due to several key initiatives which, *inter alia*, include the reduction of filing fees, the introduction of electronic filing systems, simplification of the application process, and decrease in processing times. Through recent amendments in Patent Rules in March 2024, measures have been introduced to ease the process of seeking and maintaining a patent in India, reduce compliance requirements and bring greater certainty in the patent prosecution process. Through changes introduced in Jan Vishwas Act in 2023, provisions across different IPRs have been decriminalised to bring regulatory ease for businesses. The details on steps and activities undertaken over the past decade are given in the **Statement**.

Owing to the measures and initiatives undertaken, IP activities among Indian residents have increased significantly with IP filings by Indian residents increasing by 44% in last five years from 4,77,533 in 2020–21 to 6,89,991 in 2024–25. The highest growth was observed in Geographical Indications (GI) with a 380% increase, followed by Designs (266%), Patents (180%), Copyright (83%), Trademarks (28%), and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs (SICLD) with a 20% rise.

STATEMENT

Details on major steps and activities taken in the past decade

1. **National IPR Policy** - National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, launched in 2016, aims to foster innovation, creativity, and entrepreneurship by creating an enabling environment for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property in India.
2. **Decriminalizing of Offenses** - The Jan Vishwas *Act*, 2023 has been enacted to enhance the ease of doing business by decriminalizing certain offenses under the IP Acts. By replacing criminal penalties with civil penalties in specific cases, the Act reduces the burden of legal compliance for businesses while promoting a more business-friendly regulatory environment. It also introduces streamlined adjudication and appeal mechanisms to ensure that violations are addressed swiftly and effectively. These reforms are designed to encourage compliance and foster innovation and entrepreneurship by creating a balanced and facilitative intellectual property ecosystem.
3. **Appropriate amendment in IPR Rules** - Intellectual Property Rules have been amended multiple times to streamline and simplify the processing of IP applications, eliminate irregularities and bottlenecks, and enhance the integration of IT and advanced digital technologies, with an aim to

facilitate easier filing and processing of IP applications and to accelerate the examination and disposal process.

4. Modernization and Digitization of IP Offices

- IP Offices have been digitized and made online to make the system more compact, time bound, transparent and easier to use by applicants as well as Examiners and Registrars/ Controllers. Comprehensive E-Filing System has been introduced for the online filing and submission of Patent, Design, and Trade Mark applications and documents. Applicants no longer need to visit the IP office for filling and processing of their applications, with more than 95% of Patent and Trademark applications now filed online.
- The **IP Office website** has been redesigned to improve contents and ease of access and make it more interactive, informative and easy to navigate. IP data on real-time basis has been made available on the website in respect of filing and processing of IP applications. The website provides login-free Search facility for hassle-free dissemination of IP information to stakeholders.

5. Significant Fee Concessions have been given to Startups, MSMEs, and Educational Institutions

- 80% Fee Reduction in Patents for Startups, MSMEs, and Educational Institutions;

- 75% Fee Reduction in Designs for Startups, and MSMEs;
- 50% Fees Reduction for Trade Marks filing for Startups and MSMEs.

6. Provisions for Expedited Examination have been introduced

- Provision of Expedited Examination of Patent application has been introduced for Startups, MSMEs, Female Applicants, and Government Institutions/ Departments/ PSUs, applicants electing India an authority for international applications etc. under Rule 24(C) of Patents rules, 2003 (as amended).
- Provision of Expedited Examination of Trade Mark applications is applicable to all category of the applicants.

7. The '**Certificate of Inventorship**' has been introduced in Patents to formally recognize the contributions of inventors in patented inventions and to incentivize innovation.

8. **IP Dashboard Access and Features** - A publicly accessible IP Dashboard has been introduced to provide real-time comprehensive data on various categories of Intellectual Property applications, including Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Geographical Indications. The dashboard can be accessed via the official website at ipindia.gov.in/dashboard. A quick-access link to the dashboard is also available on the website's homepage for user convenience.

9. **AI-powered Trademark Search Technology:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based Trademark Search Technology has been introduced for a more efficient and accurate examination and faster disposal of Trade Mark applications.
10. **IP Sarthi Chatbot:** A digital assistant has been designed to provide instant support and guidance to users navigating the IP registration processes. Indian small businesses can get instant help regarding IPR by asking answers of the questions on the Chatbot.
11. **“WIPO IP Diagnostics – Indian Adaptation”**, a self-assessment tool, has been designed to enable small businesses to conduct a self-assessment of their intellectual property (IP) assets, providing guidance tailored to the Indian IP laws and procedures and enriched with local examples. By answering targeted questions, Indian small businesses can generate customized reports that offer insights into how India's IP system can support their strategic business objectives. For wider coverage, the tool has been made available multiple languages, English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, and Urdu.
12. **National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM)** – The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) implements the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) to conduct IP awareness programs in educational

institutions. Launched in 2021, the mission aimed to educate 1 million students as part of the AzadiKaAmritMahotsav, celebrating 75 years of India's Independence. So far, about 9500 IP awareness programs have been conducted across all 28 states and 8 Union Territories, reaching over 25 lakh students and faculty.

13.SIPP Scheme- The Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme was launched in 2016 to provide *pro bono* facilitation to Indian startups for the filing and processing of patent, trademark, and design applications. Its scope was also expanded to benefit Indian innovators and creators and educational institutions, using TISC services. Additionally, it now covers the filing of international patent applications filed in India (Receiving Office (RO/IN), International Bureau, WIPO (RO/IB), electing India as the International Search Authority (ISA).

14. Manpower Augmentation: Manpower in IP Office has been augmented by multiple times to ensure timely and quality service to the stakeholder.

- a. Sanctioned strength of the Patent Office has increased by 233%, from 431 in 2014 to 1,433 in 2024. Similarly, the working manpower has grown by 196%, from 281 in 2014 to 833 in 2024. Additionally, 553 new Examiners have been recruited, of whom 407 have completed induction training.

- b. Similarly, 200 additional posts have been sanctioned in Trade Marks, GI, and Copyright, making a 74% increase in the sanctioned strength.

15. Robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism- The IP Office has robust Redressal Mechanism which has been further strengthened to ensure the prompt, fair, and transparent resolution of complaints and concerns. Daily Open House Conference (Jan Sunwai) has been started to enable direct daily communication of stakeholders with senior officers to provide timely solutions to their problems. Open House IT Helpdesk has been created as a single-window platform to swiftly address queries and grievances across all key areas of Intellectual Property.

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वामित्व योजना

2636. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गांवों का सर्वेक्षण और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेहतर तकनीक के साथ मानचित्रण (स्वामित्व) योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तरप्रदेश में, विशेषकर बहराइच लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राज्य एवं जिलावार कुल कितने गांवों में सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जारी किए गए संपत्ति कार्ड प्राप्त परिवारों के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत भूमि क्षेत्रों और क्षेत्रों का शत-प्रतिशत मानचित्रण करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम में विसंगतियों के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले संभावित विवादों के समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में, सभी ग्रामीण आबादी वाले 90,573 गाँवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 68,377 गाँवों के संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। बहराइच लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, कुल 755 गाँवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 514 गाँवों के लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। इसका जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) मंत्रालय इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल होने वाले परिवारों की संख्या का रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखता है।

(ग) स्वामित्व योजना का उद्देश्य मार्च 2026 तक सभी ग्रामीण आबादी वाले गाँवों को संतुष्ट करना है।

(घ) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, "भूमि" राज्य सूची का विषय है। स्वामित्व योजना के तहत ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों में संभावित विसंगतियों के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले विवादों के समाधान हेतु, राज्यों द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

i. ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण से पहले व्यापक आईईसी (सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार) गतिविधियों का आयोजन किया जाता है ताकि ग्रामीण भूस्वामियों में जागरूकता और विश्वास लाया जा सके।

ii. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा संपत्ति की सीमाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करने के लिए संपत्ति के सीमांकन हेतु चूना मार्किंग की जाती हैं।

iii. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने स्वामित्व को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले अपने संबंधित अधिनियमों के अनुसार सत्यापित मानचित्रों के आधार पर दावों और आपत्तियों के निवारण हेतु जाँच प्रक्रियाएँ निर्धारित की हैं।

iv. इसके अलावा, ज़मीनी सत्यापन के लिए उच्च-रिज़ॉल्यूशन मानचित्रों के उपयोग से भूस्वामियों और राजस्व अधिकारियों - दोनों को एक दृश्य-साधन प्रदान करता है, जिससे भूमि स्वामियों एवं राजस्व अधिकारियों को संपत्ति विवादों की पहचान एवं समाधान में प्रभावी सहायता मिलती है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण आबादी वाले जिन गाँवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है उनका जिलावार ब्यौरा

जिला	लक्षित गाँव	वे गाँव जिनमें ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है
अमरोहा	883	883
अमेठी	978	978
अंबेडकर नगर	1615	1615
अयोध्या	1171	1171
अलीगढ़	1152	1152
आगरा	882	882

आजमगढ़	3534	3534
इटवा	687	687
उन्नाव	1641	1641
एटा	835	835
औरैया	748	748
कन्नौज	646	646
कानपुर देहात	922	922
कानपुर नगर	898	898
कासगंज	616	616
कुशीनगर	1360	1360
कौशांबी	681	681
खीरी (लखीमपुर खीरी)	1566	1566
गाजियाबाद	143	143
गाजीपुर	2484	2484
गोरखपुर	2684	2684
गोंडा	1793	1793
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	97	97
चंदौली	1155	1155
चित्रकूट	501	501
जालौन	904	904
जौनपुर	3162	3162

झांसी	704	704
देवरिया	1985	1985
पीलीभीत	1025	1025
प्रतापगढ़	2064	2064
प्रयागराज	2664	2664
फ़तेहपुर	1360	1360
फर्रुखाबाद	806	806
फिरोजाबाद	775	775
बदायूं	1360	1360
बरेली	1787	1787
बलरामपुर	974	974
बलिया	1482	1482
बस्ती	2926	2926
बहराईच	1204	1204
बागपत	274	274
बाराबंकी	1686	1686
बाँदा	629	629
बिजनौर	1926	1926
बुलन्दशहर	1158	1158
भदोही	962	962
मऊ	1331	1331

मथुरा	654	654
महाराजगंज	1106	1106
महोबा	406	406
मिर्जापुर	1464	1464
मुजफ्फरनगर	551	551
मुरादाबाद	890	890
मेरठ	553	553
मैनपुरी	796	796
रामपुर	954	954
रायबरेली	1509	1509
लखनऊ	696	696
ललितपुर	625	625
वाराणसी	1142	1142
शामली	285	285
शाहजहांपुर	1904	1904
श्रावस्ती	487	487
संतकबीरनगर	1426	1426
संभल	864	864
सहारनपुर	1072	1072
सिद्धार्थनगर	2214	2214
सीतापुर	1981	1981

सुल्तानपुर	1724	1724
सोनभद्र	1162	1162
हमीरपुर	450	450
हरदोई	1885	1885
हाथरस	651	651
हापुड	302	302
कुल	90573	90573

INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE EV SECTOR

2637. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken to improve Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is adopting new technologies and spending on Research and Development (RandD) related to EV; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government has launched following schemes to improve Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure in the country: -

1. **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme Phase-II:** The Government implemented this scheme for a period of five years from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2024 with a total budgetary support of Rs.11,500 crore. The scheme provided demand incentive for e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-4Ws and grant for e-buses and setting up of EV public charging stations (EV PCS).

2. **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crore is being implemented from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2026. PM E-DRIVE aims to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses, e-Ambulances, EV PCS and upgradation of testing agencies.

3. **PLI Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC):** The Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 crore. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh of ACC batteries.

4. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto):** The Government approved this scheme on 23rd September, 2021 with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 crore. The scheme provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of

Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.

5. **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India** (SPMEPCI): The scheme was notified on 15th March, 2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India. This requires applicants to invest a minimum of Rs. 4150 crore and to achieve a minimum DVA of 25% at the end of the third year and DVA of 50% at the end of the fifth year.

6. **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme**: This Scheme notified on 28.10.2024, has an outlay of Rs. 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).

Besides above following initiatives have been taken by other Ministries :

- i. Ministry of Power has issued guidelines and standards for EV Charging Infrastructure titled, "Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024" on 17th September, 2024. These revised guidelines outline standards and protocols to create a connected and interoperable EV charging infrastructure network in the country. These guidelines also facilitate electricity connections for EV charging stations.

- ii. Ministry of Finance has reduced GST on EVs from 12% to 5%.
- iii. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) announced that the battery operated vehicles will be given green plates and be exempted from permit requirements. MoRTH issued a notification advising states to waive road tax on EVs, which in turn will help reduce the initial cost of the EVs.
- iv. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has amended the Model Building Bye-Laws, mandating the inclusion of charging stations in private and commercial buildings.

(b) and (c): Yes, the Government is promoting new technologies and spending on Research and Development (RandD) related to EVs through the following :

1. The expenditure incurred on Engineering RandD and product design and development is allowed to be considered as part of Eligible Investment under PLI-Auto, PLI ACC and SPMEPCI schemes.
2. Under the Capital Goods scheme of MHI, up to 80% of the cost of RandD projects including those on EVs is supported. These projects are housed in leading academic institutes like IITs, IISc., etc. The balance 20% is borne by the industry partners.
3. Centres of excellence have been set up for development of niche technologies not available in India, including technologies related to EVs.

4. An amount of Rs.780 crore is allocated under PM E-DRIVE for upgradation of testing agencies especially for EV related testing. This will also facilitate EV related RandD efforts of the automotive industry.

5. Further, the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, an autonomous RandD centre under Department of Science and Technology (DST), has developed several advanced battery technologies. These are as under : -

- I. Development of materials for Lithium and Sodium ion and Lithium Sulphur (LiS) batteries; Fabrication and validation of cylindrical and pouch cells.
 - i. Cobalt free High Voltage Cathode Materials (LiMnFePO_4 and $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$ for High Energy Li-ion Battery Application
 - ii. High Performance NVP, layered oxides as cathodes and Hard Carbon from Bio-waste as anode for Na-ion Battery Applications
 - iii. Metal oxide modified Carbon Sulphur composite cathodes for high performance and stable Li-S batteries.
- II. Development of cost-effective and high-performance composite PCMS for battery thermal management systems in EV Applications.
- III. Development of Aluminium-ion Battery as alternative to LIBs in EV and ESS applications
- IV. Development of Hybrid-models for accelerated service life predication of LIBs and other battery systems.

- V. Development of Eco-friendly process (wet and dry) for battery electrode fabrications
- VI. Developing a scalable method for tuning the internal pore structure and porosity of a metal or alloy for thermal energy absorption, storage, and conversion applications.

FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATION

2638. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the details and number of women led Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) supported under the 10,000 FPO Scheme, State-wise;
- (b) whether any zero or low-interest credit schemes specifically target women farmers and SHGs engaged in agricultural production and the extent of coverage, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of training, marketing and post-harvest support provided under schemes such as MKSP and PM-FME and the number of women farmers benefitted in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, particularly in Karur Lok Sabha constituency?

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

(a): Under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), the Board of Directors (BoD) of each FPO has at least one-woman member. The Board of Directors (BoD) of each FPO has at least one-woman member. As on 30.06.2025, 1663 FPOs are registered as 100% women members. Additionally, 949 FPOs have more than 50% women members. State-wise details of women-led FPOs is at **Statement.**

(b): Under the Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, a dedicated Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) has been established to facilitate institutional credit access for FPOs, including women-led FPOs. 3,212 credit guarantees have been issued, covering 2,360 FPOs till 30.06.2025 with sanctioned loan amount of ₹708.26 crore and guarantee cover of ₹593.75 crore.

(c): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the centrally sponsored Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) Scheme. Under the said scheme, women farmers and SHG members in Tamil Nadu have received training, marketing, and post-harvest support through capacity-building programs, entrepreneurship development, seed capital assistance, and branding support. Under the PM-FME scheme, as of 30th June 2025, loans sanction are 8,989 amounting to

₹362.26 crore to women-led micro food processing enterprises in Tamil Nadu. These include 148 loans worth ₹79.13 crore in Karur district. Additionally, seed capital assistance has been provided to 29,542 SHG members across the state, of which 689 members in Karur received support amounting to ₹261.11 crore. In farm Sector including Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), 9,14,048 mahila kisan in Tamil Nadu and 87,512 mahila kisans particularly in Karur District have been trained on Agro Ecological Practices and post-harvest management.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of women-led FPOs

S. No.	State Name	FPOs with 100% Women Shareholders	FPOs more than 50% Women members
1	Andaman and Nicobar	3	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	228	45
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23	58
4	Assam	78	70
5	Bihar	84	77
6	Chhattisgarh	35	20
9	Goa	0	1
10	Gujarat	30	5
11	Haryana	24	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	47	21
13	Jammu and Kashmir	34	22

14	Jharkhand	117	60
15	Karnataka	61	12
16	Kerala	2	1
17	Ladakh	4	5
19	Madhya Pradesh	69	43
20	Maharashtra	92	16
21	Manipur	4	31
22	Meghalaya	11	35
23	Mizoram	0	8
24	Nagaland	8	30
25	Odisha	102	89
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	11	6
28	Rajasthan	76	9
29	Sikkim	0	2
30	Tamil Nadu	60	111
31	Telangana	359	20
32	Tripura	6	8
33	Uttar Pradesh	48	63
34	Uttarakhand	19	56
35	West Bengal	27	20
	TOTAL	1663	949

REVIEW PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN SELF-HELP GROUPS

2639. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to review the Performance of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Assessment of their Contribution in Women Empowerment in the country;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b): There is no proposal to review and assess the performance and contribution of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). However, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY–NRLM), regular periodic reviews of the performance of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and assessments of their contribution in women empowerment, in the country, are carried out through Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Reviews with State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), Monitoring through Management Information System data, Field Visits by National Level Monitors and Assessment and evaluation of the schemes through independent third-party research organizations.

In addition, following assessment and evaluation studies have been carried out to understand the contribution of SHGs and outcomes of DAY-NRLM in the country.

1. An evaluation study of DAY-NRLM was conducted during 2019-20 by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), across Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The key findings of the study include:

- **Income Enhancement:** Women SHGs in treatment areas experienced a 19% increase in income over the baseline.
- **Formalization of Credit:** There was a 20% decline in reliance on informal loans, indicating improved access to formal financial services.
- **Savings Growth:** Participants reported a 28% increase in savings, reflecting stronger financial resilience and resource management.
- **Workforce Participation:** Labour force engagement rose significantly, with a 4% higher proportion of females reporting secondary occupations in treatment areas, compared to control areas.
- **Access to Social Schemes:** There was a 6.5% rise in the number of social welfare schemes availed by treatment households (compared to a base of 2.8 schemes), demonstrating improved awareness and reach of public welfare programs.

2. A study to understand the Status of Mahila Kisan in Enhancing their Livelihood Activities, conducted by Development and Research Services (P)

Ltd (DRS) in 2024-25 in six states (Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh) from different regions of the country. The key findings of the study include:

- Socio-Economic empowerment of Mahila Kisans: Among Mahila Kisans, the reported benefits of the programme include increased confidence (48%), improved decision-making and reduced labour costs (32%), enhanced agricultural knowledge (40%), and higher grain yields (52%). Additionally, the programme contributed to an increase in annual income, with 18% of participating households reporting gains of over additional 7% additional increase in annual income.

3. An evaluation of the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) was conducted by Development and Research Services (P) Ltd (DRS) in 2024. The key findings of study include:

- Empowering women through SVEP: A remarkable achievement of the programme is its strong focus on promoting women's entrepreneurship—71% of the enterprises are women-owned—along with its role in generating employment opportunities in rural areas. About 35% of entrepreneurs were not engaged in any income-generating activity prior to starting their SVEP-supported enterprises, and approximately 74% of

these enterprises have now become the primary source of household income.

4. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) commissioned a study on the effectiveness of the Business Correspondents (BC) Sakhi model in 2023, which aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the model by examining its implementation architecture, training and deployment processes, the services delivered, and its impact on both the banking ecosystem and rural communities. The key findings of study include:

- The study found that 45% of BC Sakhis have transitioned into Digi-Pay Sakhis, thereby expanding their capabilities in delivering digital financial services. An interesting trend has emerged regarding the relationship between BC Sakhis' income levels and their entrepreneurial engagement. Over 61% of BC Sakhis rely solely on the income generated from their role as banking correspondents. BC Sakhis who rely exclusively on their role as BC agents tend to earn more from this activity than those who diversify their income sources.

These outcomes give a data-backed proof of the Government's commitment to empowering women economically and socially through sustained and effective support under the DAY-NRLM programme.

(c): Does not arise.

CMTA UNDER CHCDS**2640. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:****SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:****SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

(a) the details regarding the number of Handicraft clusters covered and the respective Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA) appointed under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) during the past three years, State and year-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details regarding the physical progress of clusters in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh with respect to the development of Core Infrastructure, Common facilities and Human Resource (HR) Development facilities and training centre; and

(c) the number of Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted and approved by the Government during the past three years, State and year-wise?

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

(a): Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is an Umbrella scheme implemented in project mode to promote and develop handicrafts of fixed geographical craft concentrated area/ different craft areas of

a particular State by providing improved infrastructure, capacity building design upgradation and marketing support. The projects are implemented by the states through the State Government Directorates/ Corporations who are the Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA) for their respective projects. The state and year wise details of number of cluster covered during last three years in CHCDS scheme including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh district wise are provided at **Statement-I**.

(b): The details regarding physical progress of CHCDS project component in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh based on financial allocation and utilization are provided at **Statement-II**.

(c): Total Nine (9) Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted and approved in the past three years. Eight DPRs were approved in F.Y 2022-23 for the state of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and one DPR for the state of Arunachal Pradesh was approved in the FY 2024-25.

STATEMENT-I

The state and year wise details of districts and cluster covered during last three years including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh under CHCDS scheme:

S. No.	Name of the CHCDS State	Name of the Implementing agency (CMTA)	No. of district/cluster covered	Year of approval
1.	Bihar	Upendera Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan (UMSAS), Patna , Bihar	31	2022-23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	22	2022-23
3.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	12	2022-23
4.	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council, Hyderabad, Telangana	16	2022-23
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	14	2022-23
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Krishi evam Gramin Vikas Nigam Ltd., Lucknow	14	2022-23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation Ltd., Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	11	2022-23

8.	Tripura	Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture, Govt. of Tripura.	32	2022-23
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Industries, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	10	2024-25

STATEMENT-II

Details regarding the physical progress of CHCDS project components in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh based on financial allocation and utilization.

Sl. No	Name of Activities	Activities Completed/Ongoing	
		Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
1	Setting Up CFC	05-ongoing	2-ongoing
2	Emporia	-	2-ongoing
3	Raw Material Bank	Not started	-
4	Baseline Survey	30,000	30,000
5	Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program	13 -completed 6-ongoing	08 - Completed 03-Ongoing
6	Design and Technical Development Workshop	05 -Completed 02-ongoing	07 - Completed 07-Ongoing
7	Tool Kit Distribution	860	300
8	Producer Group Companies formation	05	-
9	One Day Seminar	10	21

10	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	08	-
11	Study Tour cum Exposure Visit	06	-
12	Organizing of Thematic Exhibition	Not started	02
13	Gandhi Shilp Bazar	Not started	01
14	Publicity and Brand Promotion	Ongoing	Ongoing

Note: (-): Implies no programme proposed in the activity.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

2641 SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS,

SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) whether it is a true that the penalty for acts of cruelty to animals, including killing or maiming, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is currently as low as 10 to 50 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of cases of animal cruelty registered in the country during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise including Karnataka;
- (c) the number of cases in which penalties were actually imposed under the Act, along with the nature of awarded punishments, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of existing penalties in deterring cruelty towards animals and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether any proposals are under consideration of the Government to amend and strengthen the penalty provisions of the Act to ensure stronger enforcement and deterrence and if so, the details and timelines thereof;
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to reduce the cases of cruelty against animals in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the details of the steps taken by the Government to investigate on death of Animals and strict actions taken by the Government to punish culprits in Karnataka; and
- (h) whether the Government has aware about death of Tigers and other wild animals in the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) As per Section 11(1) of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960*, any person who treats an animal cruelly shall, for the first offence, be punishable with a fine not less than ₹10 but which may extend to ₹50. For a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence, the person shall be punishable with a fine not less than ₹25 but which may extend to ₹100, or with imprisonment for a term that may extend to three months, or with both.

(b) The subject of *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* falls under the Concurrent List (List III) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, also contains enabling provisions for penalizing acts of cruelty to animals. While enforcement primarily rests with the respective State Governments, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) actively pursues complaints received from across the country by forwarding them to the concerned State Governments, District Collectors, Magistrates, and Superintendents of Police. Over the last five years, AWBI has addressed 4,589 complaints, forwarding them to the appropriate authorities for necessary legal action. Year-wise details of complaints and actions taken are available at: <https://awbi.gov.in/Cruelty>

(c) to (f) Complaints of animal cruelty are primarily dealt with by local authorities, as enforcement of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960* is under the jurisdiction of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. AWBI does not maintain any data on penalties imposed or nature of punishments awarded. Out of the 4,589 complaints forwarded to State Governments, Action Taken Reports (ATRs) have been received for 306 cases.

The Government and AWBI continues to promote animal welfare through education, training, awareness programs, and financial assistance. Training initiatives have been launched for police personnel, Gaushala workers, and

Honorary Animal Welfare Officers. Awareness campaigns, advisory issuance, and collaborative efforts with State Governments and NGOs are ongoing. AWBI has published handbooks on animal laws, supports Colony Animal Caretaker authorizations, and provides financial aid to recognized shelters and Gaushalas under various schemes—for rescue operations, shelter management, ambulances, birth control programs, and disaster relief. The “Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare Month” is celebrated every year from 14th January to 13th February.

(g) The subject of *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* falls under the Concurrent List. Alongside the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960*, the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, also contains enabling penal provisions. Complaints are generally dealt with by local authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective States. The AWBI, however, forwards these complaints to appropriate authorities for necessary legal action. In the past five years, AWBI has received 269 complaints from Karnataka, of which 217 relate to animal deaths.

(h) AWBI has also received complaints concerning the deaths of tigers and 20 monkeys in Karnataka, which were forwarded to the State Forest Department for appropriate action under the *Wildlife Protection Act, 1972*. As per available information, the accused have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों की स्थिति

2642. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने झारखंड और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की प्रत्येक पंचायत/गाँव में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस), डेयरी सहकारी समितियों या मत्स्यपालन सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की स्थिति का विश्लेषण किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक पंजीकृत और कार्यरत समितियों की संख्या का जिलावार / वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी सदस्यता व सेवा के मानदण्ड क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या विकास के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक पंचायत/गाँव में एक बहुउद्देश्यीय पीएसीएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य/जिला स्तर पर उक्त दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आदर्श उपनियम अपनाए गए हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत पीएसीएस डेयरी प्रसंस्करण, मत्स्यपालन, भंडारण इत्यादि जैसे डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन कार्यकलापों में भाग ले सकती है;

(च) क्या ग्राम स्तर पर इन समितियों की प्रभावकारिता, संचालन दक्षता और लाभप्रदता निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन या संपरीक्षा की गई है;

(छ) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में ऐसा मूल्यांकन कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 15.02.2023 को देश में सहकारिता आंदोलन को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा सबसे निचले स्तर तक इसकी पहुँच बनाने की योजना को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पाँच वर्षों में देश में सभी पंचायतों/गांवों को आच्छादित करने हेतु डेयरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (PMMSY), आदि सहित भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण से तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से 2 लाख नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करना शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.2.2023 को योजना के अनुमोदन के बाद से दिनांक 30.6.2025 तक, देश भर में कुल 22,606 नई पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां पंजीकृत की जा चुकी हैं, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर संलग्न है। अभी तक, 2,56,260 ग्राम पंचायत (GPs) पैक्स द्वारा आच्छादित हैं; 84,665 ग्राम पंचायत डेयरी सहकारी समितियों द्वारा और 29,490 ग्राम पंचायत मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आच्छादित हैं। इन 22,606 नव गठित समितियों में से झारखंड राज्य में 45 नई पैक्स, 208 नई डेयरी और 119 नई मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की गई है, जिसका जिला-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर संलग्न है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार, इन नवगठित पैक्स द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही क्रेडिट सेवाओं के अलावा, देवघर जिले में एक पैक्स ड्राई स्टोरेज सुविधा प्रदान कर रही है और गढ़वा जिले में एक पैक्स प्रापण केंद्र, कॉमन सेवा केंद्र और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की सेवाएं प्रदान कर रही है। इन नवगठित पैक्स, डेयरी और मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का कुल सदस्य आधार 16,412 है (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के

अनुसार)। सोनीपत, हरियाणा में कोई नई पैक्स/डेयरी/मत्स्य सहकारी समिति पंजीकृत नहीं हुई है।

(ड): पैक्स को बहुउद्देशीय आर्थिक संस्थाएं बनाने हेतु उनके आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा मॉडल उपविधियां तैयार की गई हैं, जो पैक्स को डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन, गोदाम की स्थापना, खाद्यान्न, उर्वरक, बीज की खरीद, एलपीजी/सीएनजी/पेट्रोल/डीजल डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिप, अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक ऋण, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्र, उचित मूल्य की दुकानें (FPS), सामुदायिक सिंचाई, कॉमन सेवा केंद्र, आदि सहित 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप करने में सक्षम बनाती है। अब तक, 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने आदर्श उपविधियों को अपनाया है अथवा उनकी मौजूदा उपविधियाँ आदर्श उपविधियों के अनुरूप हैं।

(च) से (ज): योजना का प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर निम्नलिखित समितियों का गठन किया गया है:

- केंद्रीय सहकारिता मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (IMC);
- राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सचिव, सहकारिता मंत्रालय (भारत सरकार) की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की समन्वय समिति (NLCC)
- राज्य स्तर पर राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य सहकारी विकास समिति (SCDC);
- जिला स्तर पर संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) और
- संयुक्त कार्य समिति (JWC)- जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) की एक उप-समिति

इसके अतिरिक्त, नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 1,409 नवगठित बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स द्वारा फसल ऋण व्यवसाय शुरू किया जा चुका है, जिसके तहत अब तक कुल 3,367.28 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। नवगठित पैक्स की लाभप्रदता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उन्हें क्रेडिट के अलावा कॉमन सेवा केन्द्र, प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केन्द्र, प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केन्द्र, आदि जैसी अतिरिक्त व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ शुरू करने में सुविधा प्रदान करें।

विवरण-I

नव पंजीकृत पैक्स, डेयरी एवं मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(दिनांक 15.2.2023 से 30.6.2025 तक)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	अभी तक आच्छादित जिले
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	1	11	13	3
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	891	2	893	18
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	126	15	17	158	24
4	असम	238	434	54	726	34
5	बिहार	39	3705	2	3746	38
6	छत्तीसगढ़	0	280	281	561	32
7	गोवा	24	3	2	29	2
8	गुजरात	458	613	15	1086	33
9	हरियाणा	21	135	6	162	20
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	91	467	6	564	10
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	161	1154	35	1350	20
12	झारखंड	45	208	119	372	24
13	कर्नाटक	180	806	37	1023	31

क्रम सं.	राज्य	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मत्स्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	अभी तक आच्छादित जिले
14	लद्दाख	3	3	1	7	2
15	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	7	7	1
16	मध्य प्रदेश	199	605	183	987	50
17	महाराष्ट्र	177	759	92	1028	23
18	मणिपुर	72	20	61	153	12
19	मेघालय	217	13	2	232	12
20	मिजोरम	41	2	2	45	9
21	नागालैंड	13	2	9	24	6
22	ओडिशा	1534	19	25	1578	30
23	पुडुचेरी	3	2	3	8	3
24	पंजाब	0	443	34	477	23
25	राजस्थान	970	1702	9	2681	33
26	सिक्किम	24	41	1	66	6
27	तमिलनाडु	29	551	24	604	37
28	तेलंगाना	0	94	78	172	16
29	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन तथा दीव	5	0	1	6	2
30	त्रिपुरा	187	1	9	197	8
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	516	1813	337	2666	75
32	उत्तराखंड	543	196	108	847	13
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	20	118	0	138	16
34	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0
35	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0
36	केरल	0	0	0	0	0
कुल		5937	15096	1573	22606	666

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस

विवरण-II

झारखंड में पंजीकृत समितियों की संख्या का जिला-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

(दिनांक 15.2.2023 से 30.6.2025 तक)

क्रम सं.	जिला	वर्ष 2023 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या				वर्ष 2024 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या				वर्ष 2025 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या			
		पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल
1	बोकारो	0	1	4	5	0	2	5	7	0	0	2	2
2	चतरा	0	0	2	2	0	8	0	8	0	0	1	1
3	देवघर	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	7	0	1	0	1
4	धनबाद	10	0	3	13	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	1
5	दुमका	0	0	2	2	0	5	3	8	0	4	2	6
6	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	3	0	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2
7	गढ़वा	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2
8	गिरिडीह	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
9	गोड्डा	0	2	1	3	1	9	1	11	0	0	0	0
10	गुमला	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	हजारीबाग	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
12	जामताड़ा	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
13	खूंटी	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

क्रम सं.	जिला	वर्ष 2023 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या				वर्ष 2024 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या				वर्ष 2025 में पंजीकृत नई समितियों की संख्या			
		पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल	पैक्स	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	मतस्य सहकारी समिति	कुल
14	कोडरमा	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4
15	लातेहार	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	6	0	2	9	11
16	लोहरदगा	0	14	0	14	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
17	पाकुड़	15	0	1	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
18	पलामू	0	6	4	10	0	8	2	10	0	14	4	18
19	रामगढ़	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
20	रांची	4	15	7	26	0	16	1	17	0	50	7	57
21	साहेबगंज	0	11	1	12	1	4	3	8	0	0	5	5
22	सरायकेला खरसावां	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
23	सिमडेगा	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
24	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
कुल		40	55	38	133	5	70	39	114	0	83	42	125

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस

FUNDS ALLOTTED TO WEST BENGAL

2643. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of the funds allotted to State of West Bengal under various schemes of the Ministry of Cooperation from its inception till date, district-wise; and

(b) the details of the schemes sponsored or funded by the Ministry of Cooperation along with the allotment of funds for specific schemes in West Bengal, particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts?

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

(a) and (b): The district-wise details of funds allotted and utilized to State of West Bengal under various schemes of the Ministry of Cooperation from its inception till date are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**. Further, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) doesn't allocate funds to States/UT's. However, NCDC plays an important role in promoting, strengthening and developing farmer cooperatives for increasing production and productivity and instituting post-harvest facilities across the country, including in West Bengal through Corporation Sponsored scheme and Schemes of other Ministries being implemented by NCDC. NCDC provides financial assistance in the form of loans (both Term Loans and Investment Loans) and subsidy to the cooperative societies for their development. The loan component is provided from out of NCDC's own funds while the eligible subsidy is provided after dovetailing from

other Central Sector Schemes. The list of activities assisted by NCDC are Marketing, Processing, Storage, Cold Chain, Industrial, Distribution of essential consumer articles through cooperatives, Credit and Service Cooperatives/ Notified Services, Cooperative Banking Unit, Agricultural Services, District Plan Schemes, Weaker Section Cooperatives, Assistance for Computerization of Cooperatives, Promotional and Developmental programmes. The details of the loans disbursed by NCDC district wise since inception in West Bengal are at **Statement – III.**

STATEMENT-I

Computerization of PACS Project

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of PACS Selected for Computerization	Funds allotted and Received (Rs.) from Gol	Funds Utilized (Rs.)
1	Alipurduar	36	26,38,444.92	26,38,444.92
2	Bankura	204	1,49,51,187.90	1,49,51,187.90
3	Birbhum	272	1,99,34,917.21	1,99,34,917.21
4	Coochbehar	108	79,15,334.77	79,15,334.77
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	89	65,22,822.17	65,22,822.17
6	Darjeeling	44	32,24,766.02	32,24,766.02
7	Hooghly	333	2,44,05,615.55	2,44,05,615.55
8	Howrah	121	88,68,106.55	88,68,106.55
9	Jalpaiguri	85	62,29,661.63	62,29,661.63
10	Jhargram	114	83,55,075.59	83,55,075.59
11	Kalimpong	36	26,38,444.92	26,38,444.92
12	Malda	146	1,07,00,359.97	1,07,00,359.97
13	Murshidabad	251	1,83,95,824.33	1,83,95,824.33
14	Nadia	262	1,92,02,015.84	1,92,02,015.84

15	North 24 Paraganas	271	1,98,61,627.07	1,98,61,627.07
16	Paschim Bardhaman	17	12,45,932.33	12,45,932.33
17	Paschim Medinipur	418	3,06,35,277.18	3,06,35,277.18
18	Purba Bardhaman	405	2,96,82,505.40	2,96,82,505.40
19	Purba Medinipur	591	4,33,14,470.84	4,33,14,470.84
20	Purulia	120	87,94,816.41	87,94,816.41
21	South 24 Paraganas	161	1,17,99,712.02	1,17,99,712.02
22	Uttar Dinajpur	83	60,83,081.35	60,83,081.35
	Total	4167	30,54,00,000.00	30,54,00,000.00

STATEMENT- II

Computerization of Office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of States/UTs Project

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Funds allotted (Rupees) by the Government of India
1	Alipurduar	18,000.00
2	Bankura	18,000.00
3	Birbhum	18,000.00
4	Coochbehar	18,000.00
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	18,000.00
6	Darjeeling	18,000.00
7	Hooghly	18,000.00
8	Howrah	18,000.00
9	Jalpaiguri	18,000.00

10	Jhargram	18,000.00
11	Kalimpong	18,000.00
12	Malda	18,000.00
13	Murshidabad	18,000.00
14	Nadia	18,000.00
15	North 24 Paraganas	18,000.00
16	Paschim Bardhaman	18,000.00
17	Paschim Medinipur	18,000.00
18	Purba Bardhaman	36,000.00
19	Purba Medinipur	36,000.00
20	Purulia	18,000.00
21	South 24 Paraganas	18,000.00
22	Uttar Dinajpur	18,000.00
23	Kolkata (including Headquarter)	54,000.00
Total		4,86,000.00

In addition to this, ₹18,90,000/- (Rupees eighteen lakh ninety thousand) has been allotted for the state as a whole for hiring of Cloud infrastructure for hosting the application.

STATEMENT-III

District-wise Disbursement in West Bengal During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (as on 15.07.2025)																
S.No.	Districts	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 as on 10.07.2025		
		Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1	24 PARGANAS			-			-			-		0.26	0.26	-	0.11	0.11
2	BIRBHUM			-			-			-		0.10	0.10			-
3	BURDWAN			-			-			-		-	-			-
4	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR			-	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-			-			-
5	HOOGHLY			-			-	0.70	-	0.70		0.31	0.31	-	0.08	0.08
6	HOWRAH			-			-			-			-	-	0.03	0.03
7	JALPAIGURI			-	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.56	0.56		0.66	0.66	-	0.37	0.37
8	JHARGRAM			-			-			-		0.38	0.38			-
9	KOLKATA(R)	-	43.72	43.72	-	61.56	61.56	-	0.58	0.58		0.70	0.70	-	0.21	0.21
10	KOLKATA(U)	-	-	-			-	-	1.37	1.37		0.79	0.79	-	1.14	1.14

11	MALDA			-	-	0.60	0.60	-	1.64	1.64	0.75	1.22	1.97	0.45	0.36	0.81
12	MIDNAPORE (E)	0.34	0.10	0.44	0.22	0.07	0.29	-	-	-			-			-
13	MIDNAPORE (W)				-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.57	-	0.06	0.06
14	MURSHIDABAD			-			-			-	-	0.48	0.48	-	0.10	0.10
15	NADIA			-			-			-	-	0.27	0.27	-	0.14	0.14
16	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN			-			-			-	-	0.11	0.11	-	0.05	0.05
17	PURBA BARDHAMAN			-			-			-	-	0.18	0.18			-
18	PURBA MEDINIPUR			-			-	-	0.11	0.11	-	0.13	0.13	-	0.04	0.04
19	SOUTH 24-OARGANAS			-			-			-	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.01	0.01
20	UTTAR DINAJPUR			-			-			-	-	0.07	0.07			-
	TOTAL	0.34	43.82	44.16	0.72	62.64	63.36	0.70	4.26	4.96	0.75	6.31	7.06	0.45	2.70	3.15

SUBSIDIES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER NLM**2644. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the subsidy provided by the Government under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the subsidy and financial assistance extended to individuals and organizations involved in various livestock development activities; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to simplify procedures and provide financial assistance to farmers and organizations to boost livestock development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) Yes Sir, there has been an increase in the subsidy provided by the Government under the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) an activity under National Livestock Mission (NLM) since FY 2021-22.

(b) Under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) of the National Livestock Mission (NLM), 50% subsidy upto Rs. 50 lakh are provided to individual farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs)/ Section 8 Companies for establishment of poultry, sheep, goat, pig,

camel, donkey, horse farms and fodder unit. The details of the subsidy and financial assistance extended to individuals and organizations are as under:

Category	Feed and Fodder	Goat and Sheep	Piggy	Poultry	Total projects approved	Total projects received subsidy	Total subsidy Released (In Cr)
Individual farmers	119	3131	338	205	3793	1879	389.82
Joint Liability Group (JLG)	2	36	1	0	39	16	3.63
Self Help Group (SHG)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.09
Cooperative/ FPO/ Section 8	8	10	0	2	20	14	3.40
Grand Total	129	3177	339	208	3853	1910	396.94

(c) Yes Sir, the Government has taken following steps to simplify procedures and enhance financial assistance for farmers and organizations to boost livestock development under the National Livestock Mission Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM EDP).

- i. An online end to end digitalized portal (www.nlm.udyamimitra) has been developed to facilitate fair and transparent mechanism to promote ease of doing business enhancing accessibility for applicants across the country.
1. To ensure effective and decentralized implementation, each state has designated a State Implementing Agency (SIA) for facilitating project appraisal, monitoring, and verification of projects.

- ii. Centralized dashboard has been developed to provide real-time data on project approvals, subsidy disbursements, loan sanctions, and region-wise implementation progress.
- iii. Central-Level Bankers Coordination Committee (CLBCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary for bank related queries.
- iv. To generate awareness and encourage participation, the Government has organized promotional events/ workshops/ seminars etc.
- v. Publication of success stories.
- vi. A dedicated help desk (nlm.support@sidbi.in) has been established to address all queries related to finance and provide assistance related to the NLM EDP.
- vii. Continuous monitoring system with State and banks is in place.

राजस्थान में बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

2645. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान राज्य से राजस्थान में बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त परियोजना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को स्वीकृत निधि का हिस्सा अभी भी जारी नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) उक्त निधि के कब तक जारी होने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क): वर्तमान में, राजस्थान में बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FUNDS DISBURSED BY NCDC

2646. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the total amount of funds disbursed by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in the last five years for the development of women cooperatives, coir, jute, small industries and poultry sectors;

(b) the details of the funds disbursed under NCDC from 2019 to 2024, sector-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there has been a decrease in fund allocation or disbursement to any of these sectors during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the decline in funding for specific sectors such as women cooperatives, coir, jute, or poultry?

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

(a): There has been no disbursement by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for projects in the Poultry, Coir, and Small-Scale Industry sectors. However, the details of funds disbursed by NCDC for the development of Women Cooperatives and the Jute Sector over the last five years are as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Women Cooperatives	800.36	1319.52	1437.00	711.55	1355.61
Jute	0.00	0.00	8.76	0.05	0.00

(b): Details of funds disbursed by NCDC during 2019 to 2024 are attached as **Statement.**

(c) and (d) Financial assistance by NCDC to any sector is not limited by fund allocation as the projects are assisted as per the receipt of proposals from the sector. As National Cooperative Development Corporation did not receive project for financial assistance from poultry, coir and small-scale industry during last five years hence the disbursement could not be made under these sectors.

STATEMENT

Details of funds disbursed by NCDC during 2019 to 2024

(Rs .in Crore)

Sector-wise details of disbursement made by NCDC								
S. No	Activity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 as on 30.06.2025
1	Marketing	15,235.42	19,576.38	26,705.60	27,984.74	52,916.88	77,942.72	25,984.83
	Inputs	462.24	29.41	74.05	46.96	2.75	3.00	1.20
2	Processing							
2(A)	Sugar Factories	1,821.14	1,542.44	1,316.71	694.25	2,176.31	7,975.54	183.69

Sector-wise details of disbursement made by NCDC									
S. No	Activity		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 as on 30.06.2025
2(B)	Textile		129.32	96.40	24.94	104.25	44.36	121.31	0.89
2(C)	Other Processing Units								
	i	Foodgrains	1.06	1.07		0.85	1.44	1.88	0.06
	ii	Plantation Crops	7.56	2.21	2.14	-	1.31	0.38	-
	iii	Fruit and Vegetables	1.03	0.14	0.05	-	0.12	0.98	-
	iv	Oilseeds	3.25	1.65		0.68	0.17	0.92	0.04
	v	Small scale industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub total 2(C)	12.90	5.07	2.19	1.53	3.04	4.16	0.10
		Total (2)	1,963.36	1,643.91	1,343.84	800.03	2,223.71	8,101.01	184.68
3	Storage		17.25	7.29	7.72	4.84	8.08	35.82	0.31
4	Cold Chain		7.36			-	11.06	23.89	-
5	Weaker Section Prog.								
	i	Fisheries Cooperative	163.63	119.18	168.76	298.93	41.72	26.02	-
	ii	Dairy/Livestock	415.33	168.50	569.16	264.70	301.45	45.97	12.66
	iii	Poultry	4.61			-	-	-	-
	iv	Tribal, S/C Cooperative	3.15			-	1.69	0.56	-

Sector-wise details of disbursement made by NCDC									
S. No.	Activity		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 as on 30.06.2025
	v	Handloom Cooperative	2.39	0.90	102.46	28.57	0.23	1.52	-
	v i	Powerloom				-	-	-	-
	v ii	Coir	80.00		30.00	-	-	-	-
	v ii i	Jute/Sericulture	-	-	-	8.76	0.05	1.06	-
		Total (5)	669.11	288.58	870.38	600.96	345.14	75.13	12.66
6	Computerisation of Coop.		36.52	30.87	25.06	45.02	0.42	4.60	-
7	Consumer Coop.		3.39	0.89	2.69	1.40	4.13	-	-
8	ICDP		175.14	152.61	283.06	177.87	23.26	1.62	-
9	C, I Can dSC								
	i	Industrial Cooperative				-	-	-	-
	ii	Credit and Service	9,129.28	2,996.23	4,894.20	11,322.30	5,000.77	8,874.83	221.99
	Total (9)		9,129.28	2,996.23	4,894.20	11,322.30	5,000.77	8,874.83	221.99

10	Yuva Sahakar		0.27		0.10	0.84	0.13	0.08
11	PandD	4.38	4.48	6.44	6.15	6.75	-	-
12	FPO		2.32	8.04	38.25	48.33	71.97	15.16
13	PandC				-	-	-	-
14	FFPO				2.78	26.35	48.12	4.84
15	Agro-Export and Export Promotion						-	-
	GRAND TOTAL (1 to 14)	27,703.45	24,733.24	34,221.08	41,031.40	60,618.47	95,182.84	26,425.75

COMPLAINTS RELATING TO DISCONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY

2647. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the disconnection of electricity and water supply in Jai Hind Colony and Vasant kunj, New Delhi;
- (b) if so, under what legal provisions or notifications these actions are being carried out;
- (c) the number of families affected by the eviction drive in that area;

(d) whether the Government has verified the citizenship or legal residency status of the evicted persons; and

(e) whether any compensation or relocation plan has been initiated for the affected families, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, has informed that they have not carried out any eviction drive nor have they received any written complaints regarding the disconnection of electricity and water supply in Jai Hind Colony, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi except one post on social media platform 'X' on 10.07.2025. Jai Hind Colony Vasant Kunj is a J.J. cluster, and no piped water network exists in this cluster. Water is supplied to the residents of this cluster through tankers daily as a routine, which is still continuing. It has also been informed that 2 (two) electricity connections were disconnected on 08.07.2025 in compliance of the Hon'ble Civil Court's judgement dated 14.05.2024 (Civil Suit No. 56914/2016).

STARTUPS INDIA INITIATIVE

2648. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of the total number of startups recognised under the Startup India initiative since its inception State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) the details of the initiatives that have been taken to support women-led startups and promote inclusive entrepreneurship;
- (c) the details of the international partnerships to enable cross-border collaboration between Indian startups and global investors, incubators, and accelerators;
- (d) the details of the steps being taken to create an AI-driven National Startup Registry with real-time tracking of regulatory compliance, mentorship needs and investment readiness;
- (e) whether the Government has introduced or plans to introduce credit guarantees or alternative financing models to assist startups in accessing non-equity capital, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any studies have been conducted to measure the socio-economic impact of Indian startups in terms of innovation, income generation and digital inclusion, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): As of 30th June 2025, a total of 1,80,683 entities have been recognised as startups under Startup India initiative by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise number of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT is placed as **Statement-I**.

- (b): The Government is implementing certain specific schemes/programmes which are supporting women-led startups and promoting inclusive entrepreneurship. The details of such Government initiatives are placed as **Statement-II**.

As a result of such efforts, of the total of 1,80,683 entities recognised as startups, 87,285 have at least one-woman director/partner, as on 30th June 2025.

- (c): The Government has undertaken multiple initiatives for international partnerships with the aim to enable cross-border collaboration between Indian startups and global stakeholders.

These include hosting flagship events like Startup Mahakumbh and Global Venture Capital Summits to connect startups with investors, incubators, and other stakeholders. Bilateral initiatives (such as Startup Bridges) to support cross-border knowledge exchange and help Indian startups expand internationally through mentorship, incubation, and networking. Furthermore, through multilateral forums, such as the Startup20 Engagement Group established during India's G20 Presidency, the Government fosters global collaboration for Indian startup ecosystem. Also, delegations are led to prominent international startup events, providing a platform for showcasing innovations, building networks, and gaining global visibility.

(d): Startup India portal (<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/>) is the national portal for startup ecosystem which is implemented as part of the Startup India Action Plan. It is a comprehensive portal for startups to stay up to date on policy matters, regulations, and access various initiatives, and Schemes. Through a blockchain- based certificate verification platform, certificates are issued to recognized startups through the Startup India portal which can be utilized by various stakeholders to verify the authenticity of the information submitted by startups, for availing support under different Schemes/programs of the Government. Startup India portal also enables and promotes Application Programming Interface (API) with various stakeholders including startup portals of States/UTs, National Single Window System and Government e-Marketplace (GeM), etc. thereby synchronizing startup recognition and authenticity verification mechanisms.

The Startup India portal also includes various microsites to enable interconnectedness amongst larger startup ecosystem. Major national programs under Startup India initiative such as States' Startup Ranking (SRF) exercise, National Startup Awards, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme, Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth (MAARG) mentorship program, etc. are hosted through such micro-sites. Startup India portal also hosts and assists in managing innovation challenges for various line Ministries/Departments and partner institutes.

- (e): The Government has introduced credit guarantees and alternative financing models to assist startups in accessing non-equity capital.

The Government is implementing Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to provide credit guarantee against credit instruments extended by Member Institutions (MI) to finance eligible DPIIT recognised startups. This Scheme enables collateral free debt funding to startups.

Further, funding in the form of grants and debt is enabled through Schemes/initiatives such as the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), IN- SPACe Seed fund, Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development programme, National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing innovations (NIDHI) programmes, Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) programmes, Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX), Technology Development Fund (TDF), TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) Scheme, and Research Development and Innovation (RDI) amongst others.

- (f): Under the Startup India initiative, impact assessment studies have been undertaken for the flagship Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) Scheme and the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS).

The studies note that FFS has supported seeding domestic fund managers, multiplier effect on capital raise by AIFs through FFS, and employment generation and diversity in startups. The studies have also highlighted the contribution of the FFS in the development of a strong

talent pool in fund management by anchoring funds, nurturing fund managers and promoting good governance practices within AIFs. Aggregate revenues of the supported startups have grown over the period, which is expected to have been accompanied with a corresponding increase in employment as well.

For SISFS, the impact assessment study highlights the Scheme's role in providing much-needed seed capital for startups which is catalyzing the startup ecosystem in the country. Further, a considerable number of surveyed startups in the study reported increase in their annualized turnover and employees count, following their receipt of funding from the SISFS, indicating a growth in their business operations and revenue generation.

STATEMENT-I

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise number of entities recognised as Startups by DPIIT, as on 30th June 2025

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	2	8	5	13	9	13	20	6
Andhra Pradesh	4	103	161	179	235	298	381	585	606	598
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	0	4	9	18	13	24
Assam	10	35	68	71	119	190	285	361	347	261
Bihar	1	47	148	158	265	390	526	813	842	576
Chandigarh	9	22	27	41	55	69	81	126	102	59

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Chhattisgarh	11	57	121	166	155	167	237	362	460	236
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	4	1	3	5	12	12	11	16	10
Delhi	74	742	1190	1451	1816	2216	2580	3160	2852	1840
Goa	2	20	44	43	67	81	107	98	125	87
Gujarat	29	299	449	644	881	1728	2282	3295	3444	2168
Haryana	28	270	488	730	831	1071	1335	1743	1731	1178
Himachal Pradesh	0	9	17	31	41	56	120	144	145	83
Jammu and Kashmir	2	15	47	38	64	131	170	246	275	222
Jharkhand	2	35	88	89	165	191	239	337	331	229
Karnataka	67	889	1212	1746	1776	2157	2568	3034	3173	2105
Kerala	25	172	333	669	710	923	1078	1296	1155	786
Ladakh	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	5	5	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7	108	297	335	427	562	898	1267	1194	789
Maharashtra	93	1107	1662	2227	2736	3736	4812	5816	5736	3745
Manipur	0	4	7	6	13	37	31	26	55	32
Meghalaya	0	0	2	6	0	9	10	18	17	10
Mizoram	0	0	2	1	1	2	6	13	16	11
Nagaland	1	4	2	2	5	7	7	22	35	18
Odisha	4	115	168	187	280	397	451	620	547	392
Puducherry	0	3	16	11	14	17	30	43	27	30
Punjab	7	31	70	99	146	244	294	443	406	273
Rajasthan	14	140	246	358	503	622	992	1445	1246	899
Sikkim	0	1	0	2	1	4	2	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	52	272	459	632	772	1107	1811	2816	2656	1447
Telangana	20	328	512	620	819	994	1381	1760	1809	1404
Tripura	0	0	4	7	23	12	27	23	45	23

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Uttar Pradesh	28	414	789	905	1401	1980	2582	3434	3487	2449
Uttarakhand	4	45	69	98	114	162	236	271	269	211
West Bengal	8	181	276	320	405	692	1002	1174	1107	771
Total	502	5473	8980	1188	1485	2028	2659	3484	3429	2297
				5	2	2	6	2	4	7

STATEMENT-II

Programs implemented to support women-led startups and promote inclusive entrepreneurship:

1. To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.
2. Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) led by women are eligible to be considered for a higher level of management fee (0.1% per annum). The same benefit is also extended to AIFs which are focused on women led startups.
3. Under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), for availing the guarantee cover, the Member Institution pays Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) of 2% p.a. of the disbursement/outstanding amount. For units from the North East region as well as those of women entrepreneurs, the Member Institution pays a standard rate of 1.5% p.a. of the disbursement/outstanding amount.

4. Women Capacity Development Programme (WING), a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. serve as a platform for emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs. WING workshops create a conducive environment to share best practices and experiences in overcoming challenges and to gain insights learned from the business models adopted in the Indian context.
5. A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.
6. Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.
7. ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-eastern region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the northeastern States.

8. SuperStree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The podcast spreads awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.
9. Startup Learning Program for Women in Technology and Accelerating Women Entrepreneurs Program were conducted to support women entrepreneurs with training, mentorship, business support, product and market support, and investor connect.
10. Through various awareness programmes and capacity building programmes organized by the Government, and through print media and social media platforms, the Government also creates awareness about the existing schemes which support micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs.
11. Women For Startups: State Workshops for Women Entrepreneurs held across States to build the capacity of aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs. The workshops focused on government scheme awareness, mock pitching, and finance-related training.
12. President's Interaction with Women Entrepreneurs: As part of the "The President with the People" initiative, women entrepreneurs had the opportunity to interact with the Hon'ble President of India. The interaction highlighted the role of women-led startups in driving innovation, creating jobs, and contributing to India's growing startup ecosystem. The Hon'ble

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

13.The States' Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each State/UT.

14.To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across sectors and special categories including a special category and award for women-led startups.

15.Pitch Forward, an initiative to provide women entrepreneurs, especially from non-metros, a platform to connect with marquee investors. It offers startups across various stages and sectors the opportunity to pitch directly to venture capital funds.

16.Other Ministries and Departments are also implementing various programmes and initiatives to support women entrepreneurship and capacity building such as Digital Marketing and Entrepreneurship Development for Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs), Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), SANKALP: HEW (Supportive Action for Nurturing and Knowledge-Based Advancement, Last-Mile Delivery and Potential Realization of Women : Hub for Empowerment of Women),

Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WEDP), Science and Technology for Women (STW) programme, Swavalambini - Women Entrepreneurship Programme, Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS), as well as awareness programmes and incentives in public procurement amongst others.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION

2649. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the natural rubber consumption is projected to reach 20 lakh tonnes by 2030 and there is a need to accelerate domestic production, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that in the financial year 2025, domestic natural rubber production stood at 8.7 lakh tonnes, while consumption was 14.1 lakh tonnes, resulting in a deficit of over 5 lakh tonnes, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a significant opportunity lies in improving production by tapping nearly two lakh hectares of untapped rubber plantations, including one lakh hectares in Kerala alone, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that there is a need for sustained long term investments in plantation development, tapping and productivity enhancement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Rubber Board of India in this regard?

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

(a) to (e) Natural rubber consumption in India for the year 2024-25 was reported by Rubber Board to be 14.10 lakh MT and the natural rubber production in the same period stood at 8.75 lakh MT. Keeping in view the consumption requirements of natural rubber in the country, the Government, through Rubber Board, is implementing the Scheme “Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector” under which various activities are undertaken to increase the productivity and production of natural rubber in the country. Under the scheme, Rubber Board provides financial / technical assistance for inter alia planting / replanting of natural rubber in both traditional and non-traditional areas, rain guarding, promotion of good agricultural practices and disease control.

In order to boost production, Rubber Board also takes steps for reducing untapped plantations which inter alia include providing support for replantation

of senile plantations and training, capacity building and welfare measures for tappers.

Further, as a measure towards development of new rubber plantations, a project is being implemented by Rubber Board in collaboration with Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) in the North East for developing rubber plantations in 200,000 ha area. Under this project, so far natural rubber has been planted in 150,915 ha area in the North East region.

दुग्ध की आपूर्ति हेतु गांवों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रोत्साहित करना

2650. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व की 65 प्रतिशत भैंसें देश में मौजूद होने के कारण देश विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक राष्ट्र बन गया है और इस संबंध में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नीतियां क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार की स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को प्रोत्साहित करने की कोई योजना है ताकि दुग्ध की आपूर्ति निकटतम शहरों तक की जा सके और इस प्रकार ग्रामीणों/गवालों की आय में वृद्धि हो सके; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और डेयरी पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए सरकार की नीति/प्रस्ताव क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) जी हां, भारतवर्ष 1998 से विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध उत्पादक देश है। वर्ष 2023 में भारत ने लगभग 104.39 मिलियन टन भैंस के दूध का उत्पादन किया, जो कुल उत्पादन का 69.43% है। दुधारू भैंसों की वैश्विक आबादी में भारत का योगदान लगातार बढ़ रहा है, जो वर्ष 2022 में 63.02% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023 में 64.06% (स्रोत: FAO) हो गया है। भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) दूध उत्पादन और दूध प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. **राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM):** आरजीएम का कार्यान्वयन देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन तथा बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।
2. **राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD):** एनपीडीडी को निम्नलिखित 2 घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाता है:
 - (i) एनपीडीडी का **घटक 'क'** राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं हेतु अवसंरचना के सृजन/सुदृढ़ीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।
 - (ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के **घटक 'ख'** "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करना और उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है।
3. **डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता (SDCFPO):** राज्य डेयरी सहकारी संघों को गंभीर रूप से

प्रतिकूल बाजार स्थितियों या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण उत्पन्न संकट से निपटने के लिए कार्यशील पूंजीगत ऋण पर ब्याज सबवेंशन (नियमित 2% और शीघ्र भुगतान पर अतिरिक्त 2%) प्रदान करके सहायता करना।

4. **पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) :** एएचआईडीएफ पशुधन उत्पाद प्रसंस्करण और विविधीकरण अवसंरचना के सृजन/सुदृढीकरण के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज सबवेंशन प्रदान करता है, जिससे असंगठित उत्पादक सदस्यों को संगठित बाजार तक अधिक पहुंच मिलती है।
5. **राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM):** उद्यमिता विकास के लिए व्यक्ति, एफपीओ (FPOs), एसएचजी (SHGs), धारा 8 कंपनियों को उद्यमिता विकास के लिए और नस्ल सुधार अवसंरचना के लिए राज्य सरकार को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सूअर पालन और चारा में उद्यमिता विकास और नस्ल सुधार पर सघन ध्यान केंद्रित करना।
6. **पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDGP):** इसका उद्देश्य पशु रोगों के लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण, पशुचिकित्सा सेवाओं की क्षमता का निर्माण, रोग निगरानी और पशुचिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत पशु औषधि का एक नया घटक जोड़ा गया है ताकि प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PM-KSK) और सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देश भर में सस्ती जेनेरिक पशु चिकित्सा औषधि उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। इससे सस्ती और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली जेनेरिक औषधियों के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण होगा।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, सरकार किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) को डेयरी कार्यकलापों में शामिल होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। एसएचजी, एनपीडीडी (NPDD), एएचआईडीएफ (AHIDF) और एनएलएम (NLM) योजनाओं के तहत सहायता के पात्र हैं, जो अवसंरचना, प्रसंस्करण, विपणन और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती

हैं। डेयरी पशुओं की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) को देश भर में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें उत्पादकता और पशु कल्याण में सुधार के लिए रोग नियंत्रण, टीकाकरण और पशुचिकित्सा सेवाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है।

PROJECTS UNDER MAKE IN INDIA

2651. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI G SELVAM:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the number of projects initiated under the Make in India initiative since its launch in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of such projects, including project name, location, sector, investment amount, and the status of completed and ongoing projects;
- (c) the key sectors targeted under the Make in India initiative nationally and in Tamil Nadu specifically and detail as Sector-wise investment proposals approved and number of industrial units established in each sector;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote indigenous manufacturing in high-priority sectors;
- (e) the total employment generated through Make in India-related projects in Tamil Nadu and nationally since the inception of the initiative;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the Make in India initiative in the coming years and if so, the details thereof along with the new sectors or geographies identified for expansion?

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

(a) to (f): 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is placed at **Statement I.**

Government has taken a series of policy initiatives that include the Atmanirbhar Bharat packages, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), soft launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), etc. to promote manufacturing. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India. All the above initiatives/schemes are implemented across various Ministries/Departments, Central Government, State Governments, including Tamil Nadu.

To further the Make in India initiative, Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) in the Union Budget 2025-26 with an

outlay of ₹ 100 crore. The Mission will lay emphasis on five focal areas i.e. ease and cost of doing business; future ready workforce for in-demand jobs; a vibrant and dynamic MSME sector; availability of technology; and quality products.

Further, keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Aatmanirbhar' and to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been launched for 14 key sectors with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, increasing manufacturing output and contributing to faster economic growth in future. The purpose of PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so. PLI Schemes have resulted in an employment generation of over 12 lakhs (direct and indirect) nationally including Tamil Nadu.

As of now 806 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors including Tamil Nadu. The details of the sector-wise number of manufacturing units established and employment generated under the scheme in Tamil Nadu is placed at **Statement II**. The State ranks fifth in terms of Investment through cumulative FDI equity inflow of USD 14.61 billion reported in the country during October 2019 – March 2025. **(Source: DPIIT FDI factsheet)**

In addition to ongoing schemes of various Departments and Ministries, Government has taken various steps to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in corporate tax, improving ease of doing business, FDI policy reforms, measures for reduction in compliance burden, measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and QCOs (Quality Control Orders), to name a few.

The activities under the Make in India initiative are also being undertaken by all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and various State Governments. Ministries formulate action plans, programs, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them, while States also have their own Schemes for attracting investments.

STATEMENT-I

The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0

Manufacturing Sectors

- i. Aerospace and Defence
- ii. Automotive and Auto Components
- iii. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- iv. Bio-Technology
- v. Capital Goods
- vi. Textile and Apparels
- vii. Chemicals and Petro chemicals

- viii. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
- ix. Leather and Footwear
- x. Food Processing
- xi. Gems and Jewellery
- xii. Shipping
- xiii. Railways
- xiv. Construction
- xv. New and Renewable Energy

Service Sectors

- i. Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services
(IT and ITeS)
- ii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
- iii. Medical Value Travel
- iv. Transport and Logistics Services
- v. Accounting and Finance Services
- vi. Audio Visual Services
- vii. Legal Services
- viii. Communication Services
- ix. Construction and Related Engineering Services
- x. Environmental Services
- xi. Financial Services
- xii. Education Services

STATEMENT-II

The details of the sector-wise number of manufacturing units established and employment generated under the scheme in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Sectors	No. of Manufacturing units	Employment Generated
1.	Pharmaceuticals Drugs	16	3086
2.	Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	6	58,301
3.	Telecom and Networking Products	13	2759
4.	Food Products	12	24,431
5.	Bulk Drugs	2	87
6.	Manufacturing of Medical Devices	2	113
7.	White Goods (ACs and LEDs)	8	4236
8.	Drones and Drone Components	3	318
9.	IT Hardware 2.0	9	1058
10.	Automobiles and Auto Components	36	20,417
11.	Textile Products: MMF Segment and Technical Textiles	11	5295
12.	High Efficiency Solar PV Modules (Tranche I and II)	3	5952
13.	Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC)	1	611

	Battery		
14.	Specialty Steel	4	647
	Total	126	1,27,311

(As per information received from PLI implementing Ministries/Departments).

बिहार में औद्योगिक विकास

2652. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बिहार राज्य में औद्योगिक विकास को गति देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत तीन वर्षों (2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25) के दौरान बिहार में स्थापित प्रमुख उद्योगों और किए गए निवेश प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा बिहार में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) अब तक कितने उद्यमों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का बिहार में व्यापार करने में आसानी में सुधार, औद्योगिक गलियारों का विकास और रोजगार सृजन के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ): उद्योग राज्य का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) सहित उद्योगों के विकास और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों,

कार्यक्रमों और नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। विभिन्न विभागों और मंत्रालयों की चल रही स्कीमों के अलावा, केंद्र सरकार ने भारत में घरेलू और विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, पीएम गति शक्ति, राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (एनआईपी), राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर कार्यक्रम, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (पीएलआई), ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देना और अनुपालन बोझ को कम करना, राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस), भारतीय औद्योगिक भूमि बैंक (आईआईएलबी), प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) में सुधार, परियोजना निगरानी समूह (पीएमजी) आदि जो देशभर में प्रमुख अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की स्थापना को सुगम बनाते हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास हेतु, बिहार सरकार ने औद्योगिक निवेश प्रोत्साहन नीति-2016 लागू की है, जिसके अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों (वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25) के दौरान चरण-1 की मंजूरी और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन मंजूरी प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

विशेष रूप से, एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा कौशल सम्मान योजना (पीएमवी), सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम - क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी), उद्यम पंजीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र एवं विस्तार केंद्र (टीसीईसी), और रेजिंग एंड एक्सीलरेटिंग एमएसएमई परफॉर्मेंस (आरएएमपी) सहित कई स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है। सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई स्कीम-वार निष्पादन जानकारी **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

केंद्र सरकार ने अमृतसर-कोलकाता औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (एकेआईसी) के अंतर्गत गया में एक एकीकृत विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (आईएमसी) के विकास को भी अनुमोदित किया है, जो राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) का एक हिस्सा है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल

ने अगस्त, 2024 में इस परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया था, जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1339.02 करोड़ रुपए (भूमि लागत सहित) है।

ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस के लिए, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई इन पहलों का उद्देश्य व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी), बी-रेडी मूल्यांकन, जन विश्वास और व्यवसायों एवं नागरिकों पर अनुपालन बोझ कम करना और विनियमन की लागत का मापन सहित व्यावसायिक विनियमों को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित करना है। विनियामक अनुपालन बोझ (आरसीबी) पहल के तहत, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नागरिकों और व्यवसायों पर अनुपालन बोझ कम करने में सहायता की जाती है। इसका लक्ष्य चार प्रमुख रणनीतियों के माध्यम से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस और ईज ऑफ लिविंग को बढ़ाना है: प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण, कानूनों का युक्तिकरण, प्रक्रियाओं का डिजिटलीकरण और गौण अपराधों को गैर-अपराधीकृत करना। अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर नज़र रखने के लिए विनियामक अनुपालन (आरसी) पोर्टल तैयार किया गया है।

विवरण-I

औद्योगिक विकास हेतु, बिहार सरकार ने औद्योगिक निवेश प्रोत्साहन नीति-2016 लागू की है, जिसके अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों (वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25) के दौरान चरण-1 को मंजूरी और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन मंजूरी दी गई जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में, औद्योगिक निवेश संवर्धन नीति, 2016 के अंतर्गत कुल 415 इकाइयों को 8417.25 करोड़ रुपए के प्रस्तावित निवेश से चरण-1 की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, 2076.08 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 143 इकाइयों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है और 1250.90 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 83 इकाइयां प्रचालन में आई हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में, औद्योगिक निवेश संवर्धन नीति, 2016 के अंतर्गत कुल 539 इकाइयों को 5642.57 करोड़ रुपए के प्रस्तावित निवेश से चरण-1 की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, 2915.65 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 215 इकाइयों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है और 2522.79 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 194 इकाइयां प्रचालन में आई हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में औद्योगिक निवेश संवर्धन नीति, 2016 के अंतर्गत कुल 416 इकाइयों को 34455.14 करोड़ रुपए के प्रस्तावित निवेश से चरण-1 की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 2738.12 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 242 इकाइयों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है और 3523.08 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 237 इकाइयां प्रचालन में आई हैं।

विवरण-II

एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का स्कीम-वार निष्पादन ब्यौरा

स्कीम-वार प्रदर्शन निम्नानुसार है:		
स्कीम	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
पीएमजीईपी	संस्वीकृत ऋण- 7722, संवितरित- 5015	संस्वीकृत ऋण-32, संवितरित- 1209
पीएमवी	संस्वीकृत ऋण- 17799, संवितरित- 13839	
एमएसई-सीडीपी	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 35.49 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजना लागत से चार प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया गया है।	
उद्यम पंजीकरण	इस पोर्टल पर कुल 16 लाख एमएसएमई पंजीकृत हैं।	
टीसीईसी	एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा गया में एक प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र और छह विस्तार केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है जिनमें से एक- एक मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, सारण, पूर्णिया, राजगीर और रोहतास में स्थापित किया जाएगा।	
आरएमपी	भारत सरकार द्वारा 135 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर किए गए हैं और मंजूर निधि का 40% जारी किया गया है।	

RURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES**2653. SHRI G SELVAM:****SHRI C N ANNADURAI:****SHRI NAVASKANI K:**

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

- (a) the total number of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) currently functioning in the country, State and district-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the RSETIs have been effective in providing training and livelihood opportunities to members of backward, extremely backward and deprived communities including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the details of the number of beneficiaries from SC, ST and OBC categories trained and assisted under the RSETI scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the details of implementation mechanism of RSETIs, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and the role of Lead Banks; and
- (e) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilised under the RSETI scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State and district-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): A total of 615 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are presently functioning across the country. In the State of Tamil Nadu, 37 RSETIs are operational, one in each district. State-wise details of RSETIs are enclosed at **Statement-I**. District-wise details for the State of Tamil Nadu are enclosed at **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): The RSETIs have been effective in providing training and livelihood opportunities to members of backward, extremely backward, and deprived communities, including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), State-wise including Tamil Nadu. State-wise details of the number of beneficiaries from SC, ST, and OBC categories who have been trained and settled under the RSETI scheme during the last three years State-wise including Tamil Nadu are provided at **Statement-III**, **Statement-IV**, and **Statement-V**, respectively.

(d): RSETIs are bank-led, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)-funded institutions established by Sponsor Banks in each district, including in Tamil Nadu, to provide skill and entrepreneurship development training to unemployed rural youth aged 18–50 years.

The Lead Bank in each district plays a central role in establishing, managing, and operating the RSETI. It is responsible for infrastructure, staffing, training delivery, post-training support and coordination with State and district-level authorities.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) provides financial support for infrastructure and training cost of rural poor youths, monitors implementation and issues policy guidelines. The State Governments, through SRLMs and District Administrations, support land allocation, candidate mobilization and convergence with State-level schemes.

(e): RSETI is a demand-driven scheme and therefore, funds are not allocated State-wise. Under the scheme, funds are released on reimbursement basis, as per the demands raised by the respective States/UTs. State-wise details of funds released under the RSETI scheme during the last three years and the current year, including the State of Tamil Nadu, are provided at **Statement-VI**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of RSETIs functional in the Country including Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	State/UT	No. of RSETIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	18
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	26
5	Bihar	38
6	Chattisgarh	24
7	D and N Haveli	1
8	Gujarat	28
9	Haryana	21
10	Himachal Pradesh	10
11	Jammu and Kashmir	20
12	Jharkhand	25
13	Karnataka	32

14	Kerala	14
15	Lakshadweep	1
16	Madhya Pradesh	53
17	Maharashtra	36
18	Manipur	3
19	Meghalaya	5
20	Mizoram	3
21	Nagaland	1
22	Odisha	30
23	Pondicherry	1
24	Punjab	18
25	Rajasthan	35
26	Sikkim	1
27	Tamil Nadu	37
28	Telangana	14
29	Tripura	5
30	UT Ladakh	2
31	Uttar Pradesh	78
32	Uttarakhand	13
33	West Bengal	19
	TOTAL	615

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-II**District-wise RSETIs functional in the State of Tamil Nadu:**

S. No.	District	RSETI Name	Bank Name
1	Ariyalur	SBI Ariyalur	State Bank of India
2	Chengalpattu	IB Chengalpattu	Indian Bank
3	Coimbatore	CANB Coimbatore	Canara Bank
4	Cuddalore	INDSETI Cuddalore	Indian Bank
5	Dharmapuri	INDSETI Dharmapuri	Indian Bank

6	Dindigul	CANB Dindigul	Canara Bank
7	Erode	CANB Erode	Canara Bank
8	Kallakurichi	INDSETI Kallakurichi	Indian Bank
9	Kanchipuram	INDSETI Kancheepuram	Indian Bank
10	Kanyakumari	IOB KanyaKumari	Indian Overseas Bank
11	Karur	IOB Karur	Indian Overseas Bank
12	Krishnagiri	INDSETI Krishnagiri	Indian Bank
13	Madurai	RUDSETI Madurai	RUDSETI
14	Mayiladuthurai	IOB Mayiladuthurai (New RSETI)	Indian Overseas Bank
15	Nagapattinam	IOB Mayiladuthurai	Indian Overseas Bank
16	Namakkal	INDSETI Namakkal	Indian Bank
17	Nilgiris	CANB The Nilgiris (Ooty)	Canara Bank
18	Perambalur	IOB Perembalur	Indian Overseas Bank
19	Pudukkottai	IOB Pudukottai	Indian Overseas Bank
20	Ramanathapuram	IOB Ramanathapuram	Indian Overseas Bank
21	Ranipet	INDSETI Ranipet	Indian Bank
22	Salem	INDSETI Salem	Indian Bank
23	Sivaganga	CB Karaikudi	Canara Bank
24	TENKASI	IOB TENKASI	Indian Overseas Bank
25	Thanjavur	IOB Thanjavur	Indian Overseas Bank
26	Theni	CANB Theni	Canara Bank
27	Thoothukudi	SBI Thoothukudi	State Bank of India
28	Tiruchirappalli	IOB Tiruchira-ppalli (Trichy)	Indian Overseas Bank
29	Tirunelveli	IOB Tirunelveli	Indian Overseas Bank

30	Tirupattur	INDSETI Thirupathur	Indian Bank
31	Tiruppur	CANB Tirupur	Canara Bank
32	Tiruvallur	INDSETI Tiruvallur	Indian Bank
33	Tiruvannamalai	INDSETI Thiruvannamalai	Indian Bank
34	Tiruvarur	IOB-RSETI- TIRUVARUR	Indian Overseas Bank
35	Vellore	INDSETI Vellore	Indian Bank
36	Viluppuram	INDSETI Villupuram	Indian Bank
37	Virudhunagar	IOB Virudhnagar	Indian Overseas Bank

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-III

State-wise SC candidates trained and settled during the last 3 years and current year under RSETI:

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (till 30.06.25)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2922	2375	3084	2303	4478	3198	1119	545
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	6	4	51	50	0	0
4	Assam	1198	908	1669	1082	2588	1896	656	191
5	Bihar	6623	5440	7308	5926	10268	8408	1673	1112
6	Chattisgarh	1525	1383	1645	1149	2411	1830	448	160
7	D and N Haveli	13	7	18	15	16	12	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	3294	2623	3309	2013	3775	2632	775	434
10	Haryana	6643	4059	7039	5213	9524	6946	2058	1158

11	Himachal Pradesh	2123	1435	2257	1776	3505	2481	659	316
12	Jammu and Kashmir	869	656	943	687	2239	1827	282	200
13	Jharkhand	2355	1596	2512	1708	3538	2500	674	257
14	Karnataka	6543	4973	6532	5314	7369	5492	1700	953
15	Kerala	1395	1103	1728	1256	2152	1773	375	344
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	4	4	2	1
17	Madhya Pradesh	7284	5668	8906	6806	11135	8343	2292	871
18	Maharashtra	5222	3931	5237	4043	6358	4739	944	569
19	Manipur	46	49	119	99	107	84	43	20
20	Meghalaya	1	2	5	3	3	3	0	0
21	Mizoram	4	4	2	2	10	7	0	2
22	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Odisha	4345	3627	4486	4030	5952	4890	1246	984
24	Pondicherry	174	168	211	180	282	124	33	53
25	Punjab	7165	5316	8195	6198	11807	8836	2595	1136
26	Rajasthan	8888	7564	9935	8186	12122	9201	1957	1241
27	Sikkim	39	22	31	35	84	61	47	2
28	Tamil Nadu	7663	6325	8193	6894	10642	8218	2477	1555
29	Telangana	2499	2421	2164	1859	2918	2157	594	376
30	Tripura	642	528	748	516	889	585	110	94
31	UT Ladakh	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	17790	14620	19562	16560	26297	20464	4672	2905
33	Uttarakhand	1900	1458	1901	1605	3405	2388	386	246
34	West Bengal	3478	2872	4385	3222	6938	5284	1184	805
	TOTAL	102650	81139	112132	88686	150871	114434	29001	16530

Source:NACER

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise ST candidates trained and settled during the last 3 years and current year under RSETI:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (till 30.06.25)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3	3	9	2	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1123	806	980	725	1440	946	283	250
3	Arunachal Pradesh	379	434	490	282	959	699	155	2
4	Assam	3632	3209	4396	3233	7047	5104	1028	379
5	Bihar	818	604	832	709	1166	978	104	82
6	Chattisgarh	4987	4412	6499	4555	7767	5815	1576	653
7	D and N Haveli	700	502	691	477	744	529	176	54
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	5664	4761	6811	5005	8691	6263	1272	711
10	Haryana	2	0	11	5	7	9	2	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	271	128	215	233	333	214	41	20
12	Jammu and Kashmir	317	287	336	237	998	544	182	134
13	Jharkhand	6523	4279	8105	5720	9630	7374	2424	700
14	Karnataka	2624	2155	2653	2142	2830	2290	533	354
15	Kerala	187	174	393	262	518	332	30	51
16	Lakshadweep	465	285	465	345	583	413	131	38
17	Madhya Pradesh	9939	7570	10083	7997	15164	10439	2102	1011

18	Maharashtra	2855	2347	3421	2345	4534	3321	724	314
19	Manipur	505	463	564	495	1448	1135	166	43
20	Meghalaya	2017	1478	2491	1567	3823	2764	499	172
21	Mizoram	899	793	1046	1045	2313	1358	241	371
22	Nagaland	393	392	602	331	669	484	135	66
23	Odisha	4881	4166	5368	4789	7515	6242	1801	1059
24	Pondicherry	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
25	Punjab	5	2	7	1	5	8	1	0
26	Rajasthan	4474	4337	5041	3629	6158	4706	849	626
27	Sikkim	96	65	182	112	308	247	82	10
28	Tamil Nadu	711	656	654	561	555	379	153	81
29	Telangana	909	913	982	784	1493	1101	318	190
30	Tripura	1014	822	1385	1139	1577	1071	101	80
31	UT Ladakh	623	353	580	461	963	686	119	93
32	Uttar Pradesh	367	297	507	451	455	425	46	42
33	Uttarakhand	402	246	410	265	876	502	52	24
34	West Bengal	843	549	996	711	1199	918	232	95
	TOTAL	58627	47486	67200	50616	91780	67300	15558	7705

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-V

State-wise OBC candidates trained and settled during the last 3 years and current year under RSETI:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (till 30.06.25)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131	116	94	127	100	53	18	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	4843	4000	5326	3893	7471	5652	1843	1027

3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	1	4	3	0	0
4	Assam	3944	3028	5785	3772	7521	5640	1384	502
5	Bihar	16143	13214	17300	13810	23765	17783	4555	2503
6	Chattisgarh	5897	5127	6562	4906	8473	6362	1298	482
7	D and N Haveli	42	33	22	19	1	2	4	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	8096	6032	9012	5917	12452	9017	2564	1311
10	Haryana	3972	2501	4046	2919	6234	4438	1284	582
11	Himachal Pradesh	826	548	1028	640	1448	1120	155	186
12	Jammu and Kashmir	269	195	304	265	542	418	57	43
13	Jharkhand	8400	6581	8478	6583	11052	8329	2302	974
14	Karnataka	11564	9057	12356	9470	15788	11717	3533	2250
15	Kerala	4229	3555	4315	3404	6409	4802	1429	967
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	12086	9183	13986	10672	19381	14432	3740	1445
18	Maharashtra	10238	7989	11549	8631	16439	11583	2290	1426
19	Manipur	314	265	327	233	309	235	66	38
20	Meghalaya	0	0	6	6	1	1	0	0
21	Mizoram	2	0	3	4	1	1	0	0
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Odisha	9033	7677	9739	8621	13024	10860	2928	2142
24	Pondicherry	603	578	657	510	906	713	97	83
25	Punjab	1451	1258	1598	1291	2311	1834	370	202
26	Rajasthan	11441	8866	11931	9933	16659	12426	2884	1633
27	Sikkim	272	205	222	187	622	406	174	19
28	Tamil Nadu	15672	12454	17984	14496	22870	18594	5424	3419
29	Telangana	3347	2835	3935	3222	5690	4353	1213	684
30	Tripura	609	472	634	490	1108	630	94	80

31	UT Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	27480	22381	30245	24617	40882	31226	8061	4310
33	Uttarakhand	1034	896	1252	960	2008	1432	315	126
34	West Bengal	1467	1098	1565	1180	2014	1604	366	175
	TOTAL	163405	130144	180265	140779	245487	185668	48448	26622

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-VI

State-wise details of funds released under RSETI during last 3 years and current year:

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	AandN Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1566.05	1566.05	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	53.36	0.00
4	Assam	637.36	892.96	1306.41	0.00
5	Bihar	0.00	1500.00	2341.71	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	1450.81	0.00	2000.00	0.00
7	DandN Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	2176.75	862.73	817.16	0.00
9	Haryana	450.72	352.31	500.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1125.86	0.00
11	JandK	0.00	0.00	360.58	0.00
12	Jharkhand	1139.65	0.00	2000.00	0.00
13	Karnataka	2017.36	2265.24	1109.76	0.00
14	Kerala	0.00	1214.90	825.90	0.00
15	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1500.00	3500.00	0.00
17	Maharashtra	2647.82	2127.13	2500.34	0.00

18	Manipur	0.00	98.75	149.28	0.00
19	Meghalaya	171.24	107.57	184.80	0.00
20	Mizoram	0.00	86.49	38.45	0.00
21	Nagaland	0.00	63.02	47.83	0.00
22	Odisha	1133.50	1250.76	1464.00	0.00
23	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	189.34	0.00
24	Punjab	966.27	361.67	746.34	0.00
25	Rajasthan	1322.91	1218.42	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	93.01	0.00
27	Tamilnadu	1518.84	2735.86	0.00	0.00
28	Telangana	1147.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	106.40	101.21	367.60	0.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Uttarakhand	248.65	0.00	200.00	0.00
32	West Bengal	0.00	1000.00	390.66	0.00
	Total	18701.96	19305.07	22312.39	0.00

Source: Rural Skills Division records

SUPPORTING SCHEMES FOR LIVESTOCK FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS AND FISHERMAN

2654. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Government to support livestock farmers, dairy producers, and fishermen in the country;

(b) the details of such schemes like the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY);

(c) whether the Government is providing financial assistance, training or insurance to improve productivity and reduce losses in these sectors; and

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated and beneficiaries covered under major schemes during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Central Government is implementing the National Livestock Mission (NLM), Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PM-MSY), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY), Fisheries and Aquaculture and Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) programs to assist livestock farmers, dairy producers and fishermen nationwide with the aim of boosting productivity, ensuring sustainable growth, and enhancing the livelihoods of those involved in animal husbandry, dairy and fishery sectors, the details of which is as under:

(i) **National Livestock Mission (NLM):** The re-aligned National Livestock Mission (NLM), launched in the year 2021-22. The scheme focuses on employment generation, entrepreneurship development and enhancing per-animal productivity, thereby targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, eggs and wool. The scheme was further modified on 21st February 2024, adding

the breed-upgradation of camels, horses, and donkeys, along with initiatives for fodder production utilizing wasteland, rangeland, and degraded forest land.

The scheme has following three Sub-Missions:

(i) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry: The Sub-mission emphasizes entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in sectors such as poultry, sheep, goat and piggery. It aims to incentivize individuals, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Section 8 companies under the Companies Act for entrepreneurship initiatives. Additionally, it supports State Governments in establishing infrastructure for breed improvement. The Government of India provides a 50% subsidy upto ₹ 50 lakh depending on the category of the farm and subsidy limit fixed for each activity for setting up units focused on poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and also camel, horse, and donkey breeds. The sub-mission also focuses on the genetic improvement of sheep, goat, camel, pig, camel, donkey, horse through artificial insemination, establishment of nucleus breeding farms as the case may be. The assistance are provided to State Governments.

(ii) Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development: This Sub-Mission focuses on enhancing the fodder seed supply chain to ensure the availability of certified fodder seeds essential for fodder production. It promotes entrepreneurship by supporting the establishment of Fodder Block, Hay Baling, and Silage Making Units, as well as encouraging fodder production on

wasteland, degraded forestland, and similar areas. Incentives are offered for the production of different types of seeds: ₹250/kg for breeder seeds, ₹150/kg for foundation seeds, and ₹100/kg for certified seeds.

(iii) Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension: This Sub-Mission seeks to incentivize institutes, universities, and organizations engaged in research and development related to sheep, goats, pigs and the feed and fodder sector. It also supports extension activities, livestock insurance and innovation. Assistance is extended to central agencies, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes and University Farms for conducting applied research to advance the sector. Additionally, it promotes extension services including awareness campaigns for animal husbandry schemes, seminars, conferences, demonstration activities and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) initiatives, implemented through state governments.

(ii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF):The Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), with an outlay of ₹29,110.25 crore, is being executed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to encourage investments from individual entrepreneurs, private firms, MSMEs, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Section 8 entities and Dairy Cooperatives to set up: (i) dairy processing and value addition facilities, (ii) meat processing and value addition units, (iii) animal feed manufacturing plants, (iv) breed enhancement technology and breed multiplication farms for cattle/ buffalo/ sheep/ goat/ pig, (v) veterinary vaccine and medication production

centers, (vi) animal waste management solutions (agri-waste management) and (vii) wool processing facilities.

In this program, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides a 3% interest subvention upto 8 years with no ceiling of credit, for qualifying entities that can access term loans covering up to 90% of the project's expense from any scheduled bank/ NABARD/ NCDC/ NDDB/ SIDBI. Through the program, a Credit Guarantee Fund (₹ 750.00 Cr.) created with NABSanrakshan Trustee Pvt. Ltd., is providing a 25% guarantee on term loans for MSMEs. For ease of doing business and to maintain a transparent system a web portal from application to disbursement has been developed (ahidf.udyamimitra.in).

(iii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): Government of India has been implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission since December 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity thereby making milk production more remunerative to farmers. The steps taken under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds are as under:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: The programme aims at enhancing AI coverage and to deliver quality Artificial Insemination Services (AI) at farmer's doorstep with semen of high genetic merit bulls including indigenous breeds. The progress of the programme has been uploaded online on Bharat Pashudhan/ NDLM (National Digital Livestock Mission) on real time basis and

transparency of the artificial insemination and farmer benefitted from the programme has been ensured. As on date 9.16 crore animals have been covered, 14.12 crores Artificial Insemination have been performed and 5.54 crores farmers benefitted under the programme. Income of the participating farmers is expected to increase with the enhancement in productivity.

(ii) Sex Sorted Semen: Sex sorted semen production has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves upto 90% accuracy. Use of sex sorted semen is game changer not only enhancing milk production but also limiting stray cattle population. For the first time in India, facilities established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission have successfully produced sex-sorted semen of indigenous cattle breeds. These facilities have been set up at five government semen stations located in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. Additionally, three private semen stations are also contributing to the production of sex-sorted semen doses. So far, 1.25 crore sex-sorted semen doses have been produced using high genetic merit bulls, including bulls from indigenous breeds.

Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen: Sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds is promoted under the programme. Under the component incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

Launch of Indigenously Developed Sex sorted semen production technology: Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology has been launched and with this technology cost of sex sorted semen is reduced from Rs 800 to Rs 250/ dose. This technology is game changer for our farmers

as sex sorted semen is available at reasonable rates. Indigenous sex sorted semen production technology is playing important role in increasing indigenous female cattle population in the country.

(iii) Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI's): MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. Under the scheme assistance of Rs 31000 is made available for training and Rs 50,000 is made available for equipment. As on date, 38736 MAITRIs have been trained and inducted. With the establishment of MAITRIs Artificial insemination coverage is available at farmer's doorstep.

(iv) Implementation of in-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: for the first time in the country, bovine IVF technology has been promoted for development and conservation of indigenous breeds. The Department has established 23 IVF laboratories for promotion of indigenous breeds in the country. From these labs 26999 viable embryos have been produced and out of this, 15005 embryos have been transferred and 2366 calves born.

Accelerated Breed Improvement programme using IVF technology is initiated to deliver technology at farmers' doorstep. Incentive at rate Rs 5000/assured pregnancy is made available to farmers under the component. Development of indigenous breeds is promoted under the programme. Under the programme so far 6637 embryos transferred, 1247 pregnancies established and 785 calves born under the programme including 731 females.

Launch of Indigenous Culture Media: The indigenous media for in-vitro fertilization (IVF), has been launched for further promotion of IVF technology in

the country. This indigenous media, offers a cost-effective alternative to expensive imported media. With the use of media, cost of embryo production is reduced from Rs 5000 to Rs 2000/ embryo

(v) Progeny testing and Pedigree selection programme: This programme aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. Progeny testing is implemented for Gir, Sahiwal breeds of cattle, and Murrah, Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Rathi, Tharparkar, Haryana, Kankrej breeds of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni breeds of buffalo are covered. Disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds produced under the programme are made available to semen stations across the country. So far 4243 high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available to semen stations for semen production.

(vi) Strengthening of semen stations to achieve qualitative and quantitative improvement in semen production including in semen of indigenous breeds. So far strengthening of 47 semen stations have been sanctioned.

(vii) Under the scheme fertility camps, milk yield competition, calf rallies, farmers training programme, seminars and workshop, conclaves etc to create awareness among the farmers about importance of indigenous bovine breeds have been organized.

(iv) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme LHDCP): The Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP) focuses on safeguarding the health of the country's large livestock population. With one of the largest livestock populations in the world, maintaining their health is crucial

not only for the well-being of the animals but also for India's economy, food security, and the livelihoods of millions of animal farmers. The program emphasizes on disease prevention, control, and management, contributing significantly to the productivity and efficiency of the animal husbandry sector. Implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, the LHDCP, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) aims to mitigate risks to animal health through vaccination, enhanced veterinary services, improved disease surveillance, and better veterinary infrastructure.

LHDCP comprises three major components, each targeting specific aspects of livestock health and disease control:

a. National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP): NADCP aims to control and subsequently eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and pigs and also for control of Bovine Brucellosis, with vaccination. The program implements large-scale vaccination drives to develop herd immunity and reduce disease incidence.

b. Livestock Health and Disease Control (LHandDC): LHandDC aims to improve the animal health sector by control of economically important, zoonotic, exotic and emergent diseases by prophylactic vaccination, capacity building, disease surveillance and strengthening of veterinary infrastructure. LHandDC consists of three sub-components, as below:

(i) Critical Animal Disease Control Program (CADCP): Critical Animal Disease Control Program (CADCP) is aimed to control and eradicate Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) disease in sheep and goats and control Classical Swine Fever (CSF) disease in pigs, with vaccination.

(ii) Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries - Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU): ESVHD-MVU is envisaged for delivery of veterinary services at the farmers' doorstep through 1962 Toll-free No.

(iii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD): Under ASCAD financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for controlling zoonotic, exotic, emergent, and economically important diseases other than those under NADCP and CADCP. This includes strengthening of diagnostic labs, surveillance, outbreak containment, and compensation to farmers for culling affected animals.

c. Pashu Aushadhi: The Pashu Aushadhi component of LHDCP is incorporated to facilitate availability of affordable Generic Veterinary Medicines including Ethno-Veterinary Medicines (EVM) through PM – Kisan Samridhhi Kendras (PM-KSKs) and Cooperative Societies. This component will be implemented in association with Department of Pharmaceuticals and Ministry of Cooperatives.

(v) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is implementing "National Programme

for Dairy Development (NPDD)” scheme across the country. At present, NPDD scheme is being implemented with the following two components:

- i. The Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/SHGs/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organizations.
- ii. The Component 'B' of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives (DTC)" JICA assisted project aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions. The DTC was launched with an outlay of Rs 1568.28 crore (JICA loan component Rs 924.56 crore, government share Rs 475.54 crore and cooperative/producer company share of Rs 168.18 crore).

(vi) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities. The Union Cabinet has approved implementation of central sector scheme Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO) as a part of Umbrella Scheme “Infrastructure Development Fund” from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs 500 Cr. i.e Rs. 100 crore each year. Further, as per decision of Cabinet dated 01.02.2024, it has been

approved that the implementation of SDCFPO will be continued as a component of Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) with-in the approved outlay (i.e Rs 500 cr. from 2021-22 to 2025-26).

(vii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): It is a flagship scheme launched on May 2020 to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector and welfare of fishermen in the country with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore in all States/ Union Territories. PMMSY aims to enhance fish production, create employment opportunities, and ensure sustainable development of the fisheries sector. The scheme covers inland and marine fisheries, aquaculture, post-harvest infrastructure, and marketing, with both Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Components. Financial assistance is provided to fishers, fish farmers, entrepreneurs, SHGs, FPOs, etc. Different sub-schemes under PMMSY are as under:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY): It is a central-sector sub- scheme under PMMSY being implemented from FY 2023–24 to 2026–27 with ₹6,000 crore of planned funds.

(vii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF): Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) is being implemented with a total fund size of Rs 7522.48 crore with effect from 2018-19. FIDF *inter-alia* provides concessional finance for development of various fisheries infrastructure facilities to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State

Governments/Union Territories, State entities and other Stakeholders for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. Under FIDF, the Department of Fisheries provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum.

(c) Yes Sir, the sub-mission on Innovation and Extension under National Livestock Mission (NLM) backs extension efforts, livestock insurance, and innovation initiatives. Support is provided to central agencies, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutions, and University Farms for performing applied research to promote the field. Moreover, it encourages extension services, encompassing awareness campaigns for animal husbandry programs, seminars, conferences, demonstration activities, and other Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) efforts carried out by state governments. Detail of animal insured and fund released is under Livestock Insurance under National Livestock Mission placed at **Statement I**.

The PMMSY *inter-alia* provides social security measure to fishers and fish workers through group accidental insurance coverage to fishers including both marine and inland fishermen and allied fish workers wherein the entire insurance premium amount is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40 basis for general states 90:10 for the Himalayan and North Eastern states while in the case of the Union Territories, the entire premium amount is paid by the Centre. The insurance coverage provided under the PMMSY includes (i) Rs.5,00,000/- against death or permanent total disability (ii) Rs.2,50,000/- for

permanent partial disability and (iii) hospitalization expenses in the event of accident for a sum of Rs. 25,000/-. During the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25) of the implementation of the PMMSY, Central Government has released a sum of Rs.54.03 crore for insurance coverage of 103.73 Lakh fishers with an average of 34.57 lakh fishers annually. Further, The PM-MKSSY provides onetime incentive to the aquaculture farmers against purchase of insurance with farm size upto 4 hectares of water spread area. The 'onetime incentive' is provided at the rate of 40% of the cost of premium subject to the ceiling of ₹25000 per hectare of water spread area of the aquaculture farm. The maximum incentive payable to single farmer is ₹100,000 upto farm size of 4 hectares of water spread area. For intensive form of aquaculture other than farms such as cage culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), bio-floc, raceways, etc. the incentive payable is 40% of premium. The maximum incentive payable is ₹1 lakh and the maximum unit size eligible is 1800 m³. The aforesaid benefit of 'onetime incentive' is provided for aquaculture insurance purchased for one crop only i.e. one crop cycle.

The Department of Fisheries lays special focus on training, skill development, skill upgradation and capacity building through trainings, awareness programmes and exposure visits to various stakeholders especially fishers, fish farmers, fish workers, fish vendors, entrepreneurs, officials, fisheries cooperatives and members of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs) for various fishing technology, aquaculture and post-harvest related activities. The Training, Awareness, Exposure and Capacity Building programmes are carried

out through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), ICAR institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), other organizations and State/UT Fisheries Departments.

(d) The funds allocated and beneficiaries covered under major schemes during the last two years, State-wise, are detailed in the Statement enclosed herewith.

The data includes year-wise and State-wise details of:

- State-wise details of Funds released and animals insured under Livestock Insurance activity of National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 is placed at Statement I
- State-wise details of physical and financial progress under National Livestock Mission –Entrepreneurship Development (NLM-EDP) of National Livestock Mission(NLM) scheme for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 is placed at **Statement-II**
- State-wise detail of Projects approved and Interest Subvention of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development (AHIDF) released during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 is placed at **Statement-III**
- State wise achievements made in Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission is placed at **Statement IV**
- Funds Released under Rashtriya Gokul Mission during the last 2 years is placed at **Statement V**
- Fund released under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 is placed at **Statement VI**

- State-wise details of no. of Mobile veterinary Unit functional and no. of farmers benefitted since inception till June 2025 is placed at **Statement VII**
- State-wise details of vaccination done and Farmer's benefitted against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) during the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 at **Statement VIII**
- State-wise details of funds released under PMMSY during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are placed at **Statement IX**
- State-wise funds released under "Component A" of NPDD scheme during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 is placed at **Statement X**.
- The State-wise progress of SDCFPO (Interest subvention on working capital) during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 is placed at **Statement XI**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds released and animals insured under Livestock Insurance activity of National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 are as under:

State/UT	Animals insured (in nos.)		Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman n Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	283258	140584	708.55	391.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	9.73
Assam	0	530	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0

Chhattisgarh	0	10236	12.3	50
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Goa	99	47	0	0
Gujarat	0	248000	155	100
Haryana	317708	456186	407.25	975
Himachal Pradesh	4249	96660	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	19926	141501	100	200
Jharkhand	0	45132	0	0
Karnataka	4450	166872	200	125
Kerala	0	55061	0	50
Ladakh	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	69975	105246	350	250
Maharashtra	0	2840	0	0
Manipur	0	300	0	0
Meghalaya	0	5523	0	0
Mizoram	746	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	2000	0	22
Odisha	42945	90393	0	250
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	108659	0	0
Rajasthan	8349	950	0	0
Sikkim	0	2636	0	51.8
Tamil Nadu	0	167803	0	150
Tripura	0	8505	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	126843	437838	100	771
Uttar Pradesh	89084	376209	196.48	305.5
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total	967632	2669731	2229.58	3651.53

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of physical and financial progress under National Livestock Mission –Entrepreneurship Development (NLM-EDP) of National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme for FY 2023-24 are as under:

S. No.	State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No of Project	Subsidy Released (Rs In Lakh)	No of Project	Subsidy Released (Rs In Lakh)	No of Project	Subsidy Released (Rs In Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	508.35	92	916.05	106	1474.95925
2	Arunachal Pradesh			19	42	12	334.15281
3	Assam	3	0.00	22	121.7	13	238.122885
4	Bihar					2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	5.00	9	0	10	67.5
6	Haryana	1	25.00	3	23.34	9	0
7	Gujarat			2	0	1	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.00	3	0	4	110
9	Jammu And Kashmir			4	50	11	12.5
10	Karnataka	54	687.55	499	3800.2	467	3376.716595

11	Kerala	1	0.00	7	52	5	65.99925
12	Jharkhand					1	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	59	734.70	166	2253.47	161	1498.84722
14	Manipur			5	0	1	0
15	Mizoram	11	124.60	30	155	33	572.30312
16	Maharashtra			113	648.81	202	1646.61503
17	Nagaland	8	72.05	29	57.99	34	365.2125
18	Odisha	2	0.00			1	0
19	Punjab			11	46.18	5	92.97981
20	Rajasthan			34	289.66	91	507.13932
21	Sikkim	2	24.73	2	0	2	25
22	Tamil Nadu	14	103.52	69	411.98	59	462.35258
23	Telangana	127	718.62	123	2908.93	159	961.72532
24	Tripura	3	0.00	8	163.72	11	65
25	Uttar Pradesh	2	0.00	34	359.26	109	216.98791
26	Uttarakhand	7	44.40	24	152.13	33	126.5428
27	West Bengal			4	0	2	80
	Grand Total	337	3048.52	1312	12471.93	1544	12300.6564

STATEMENT-III

State-wise detail of Projects approved and Interest Subvention of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development (AHIDF) released during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are as under:

S N o	State Name	2023-24		2024-25	
		Projects Approved	Interest Subvention released (Rs. in Cr.)	Projects Approved	Interest Subvention released (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	2.95	10	2.04
2	Assam	4	0.9	7	1.35
3	Bihar	4	8.18	5	3.43
4	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4	3.33	5	5.56
6	Delhi	0	0	1	0.10
7	Goa	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	3	0.64	13	17.66
9	Haryana	12	3.62	18	8.90
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.11	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0.02	2	0.09
12	Jharkhand	4	1.8	6	3.48
13	Karnataka	14	7.41	15	15.25
14	Kerala	2	0.17	2	0.20
15	Madhya Pradesh	10	9.37	12	19.65

S N o	State Name	2023-24		2024-25	
		Projects Approved	Interest Subvention released (Rs. in Cr.)	Projects Approved	Interest Subvention released (Rs. in Cr.)
16	Maharasht ra	30	22.31	47	31.85
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	4	0.92	12	3.91
20	Puducherr y	0	0	1	0.13
21	Punjab	11	3.04	19	9.45
22	Rajasthan	11	2.85	11	4.19
23	Tamil Nadu	18	22.79	23	32
24	Telangana	11	9.1	13	14.86
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	11	2.73	21	14.99
27	Uttarakha nd	0	0	1	0.42
28	West Bengal	12	5.76	21	4.18
	Grand Total	180	108	265	193.69

STATEMENT-IV

State wise achievements made in Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme		
		Animal Covered	AI Done	Farmers Benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	7271593	13534121	3385494
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3896	4553	1808
3	Assam	1728956	2259202	1469462
4	Bihar	3939394	5426332	2699120
5	Chhattisgarh	1899186	2555961	1136298
6	Goa	25869	43346	8741
7	Gujarat	5851560	9414998	3472009
8	Haryana	616051	888738	447974
9	Himachal Pradesh	1826836	2984525	1333501
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2378443	4258437	1610132
11	Jharkhand	2687916	3606125	1820869
12	Karnataka	8316189	16365745	5213640
13	Ladakh	7409	9374	6049
14	Madhya Pradesh	7897299	9691938	4677115
15	Maharashtra	5657630	7673491	3660588
16	Manipur	27786	32608	16248
17	Meghalaya	51326	85953	16630
18	Mizoram	8712	12650	3989
19	Nagaland	41209	53282	16966
20	Odisha	4918641	6635012	3074382
21	Punjab	1195739	1896192	636970
22	Rajasthan	5952426	7869493	4138417
23	Sikkim	43868	54931	33777
24	Tamil Nadu	5043636	8532152	2338501
25	Telangana	3244563	4237569	1665755

26	Tripura	248420	333665	209181
27	Uttar Pradesh	14015463	22167599	7892528
28	Uttaranchal	1511187	2447353	1064152
29	West Bengal	5218518	8166218	3437398
				55487694

STATEMENT-V

Funds Released under Rashtriya Gokul Mission during the last 2 years

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT/ NDDB	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	3538.38	3184.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1965.31	0
3	Assam	723.25	2163.34
4	Bihar	0.00	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0
6	Goa	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	6542.58	2071.85
8	Haryana	0.00	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6119.52
11	Jharkhand	0.00	1500
12	Karnataka	2651.31	0
13	Kerala	6546.27	3697.74

14	Madhya Pradesh	4903	0
15	Maharashtra	3261.5	1444.56
16	Manipur	0.00	0
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0
18	Mizoram	847.37	0
19	Nagaland	466.2	0
20	Orissa	0.00	1671.06
21	Punjab	0.00	0
22	Rajasthan	250	0
23	Sikkim	1097.87	0
24	Tamil Nadu	10996.1	0
25	Telangana	3153.13	0
26	Tripura	0.00	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	9642.18	0
28	Uttarakhand	6083	0
29	West Bengal	6500	0
30	A and N Lands	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Ladakh	0.00	42
36	Pondicherry	0.00	213.41

37	NDDDB	16782.6	32256.9
Total		85950.05	54364.54

STATEMENT-VI

Fund released under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme

(LHDCP) during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are as under :(Rs. in lakh)

SL NO.	State/UTs	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	A and N Islands	0.00	84.50	84.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	8534.26	7605.85	16140.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	621.28	654.25	1275.53
4	Assam	2299.69	4696.50	6996.19
5	Bihar	266.48	5481.63	5748.11
6	Chandigarh	2.77	7.82	10.59
7	Chhattisgarh	621.51	3488.98	4110.49
8	DandDiu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	78.11	94.56	172.67
10	Gujarat	5.80	1558.05	1563.85
11	Haryana	2203.77	5314.55	7518.32
12	Himachal Pradesh	236.49	1405.67	1642.16
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1099.81	1185.75	2285.56
14	Jharkhand	850.36	1796.97	2647.33
15	Karnataka	2255.78	1900.00	4155.78
16	Kerala	5038.76	4677.62	9716.38

17	Ladakh	383.95	883.04	1266.99
18	Lakshadweep	45.23	166.16	211.39
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2381.47	2381.47
20	Maharashtra	11243.90	9232.00	20475.90
21	Manipur	877.94	2518.57	3396.51
22	Meghalaya	271.32	660.01	931.33
23	Mizoram	138.53	517.41	655.94
24	Nagaland	268.09	340.77	608.86
25	NCT Delhi	101.13	84.51	185.64
26	Odisha	318.10	1240.09	1558.19
27	Puducherry	11.48	48.52	60.00
28	Punjab	0.00	397.93	397.93
29	Rajasthan	635.11	5968.58	6603.69
30	Sikkim	251.07	312.61	563.68
31	Tamil Nadu	644.51	2259.60	2904.11
32	Telangana	0.00	400.00	400.00
33	Tripura	59.76	573.37	633.13
34	Uttar Pradesh	19259.84	15076.02	34335.86
35	Uttarakhand	1998.69	1957.16	3955.85
36	West Bengal	3639.00	4034.63	7673.63
Total (States/UTs)		64262.52	89005.15	153267.67
Other Agency		39458.02	93899.09	133357.11
Total Release		103720.54	182904.24	286624.78

STATEMENT-VII

State-wise details of no. of Mobile veterinary Unit functional and no. of farmers benefitted since inception till June 2025 is as under:

Sl	States	No of MVUs Operational	No of Farmers provided veterinary services at doorstep – Total Cumulative
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	20,49,550
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	43,318
3	Assam	159	2,61,511
4	Bihar	307	2,33,072
5	Chhattisgarh	163	6,09,605
6	Delhi	3	187
7	Goa	2	602
8	Gujarat	127	4,50,369
9	Haryana	70	47,903
10	Himachal Pradesh	44	17,549
11	Jammu and Kashmir	50	26,737
12	Jharkhand	236	66,525
13	Karnataka	275	3,86,714
14	Kerala	29	22,556

15	Ladakh	9	1,649
16	Madhya Pradesh	406	8,55,434
17	Maharashtra	80	1,01,080
18	Manipur	33	9,127
19	Meghalaya	17	308
20	Mizoram	26	35,765
21	Nagaland	16	18,347
22	Puducherry	4	2,084
23	Rajasthan	536	9,05,948
24	Sikkim	6	3,546
25	Tamil Nadu	245	3,42,676
26	Tripura	13	5,678
27	Uttar Pradesh	520	30,40,776
28	Uttarakhand	60	1,42,245
29	West Bengal	218	5,489
	Total	4019	96,86,350

STATEMENT-VIII

State-wise details of vaccination done and Farmer's benefitted against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) during the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 are as under:

FMD Vaccination (FY - 2023-2024)

Sr.No	States/UTs	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1.	AandN Islands	5,809	1,169
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,19,49,049	24,26,380
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,02,084	8,061
4.	Assam	15,46,454	6,61,374
5.	Bihar	1,67,65,374	24,55,939
6.	Chandigarh	37,787	1,647
7.	Chhattisgarh	79,97,864	10,64,049
8.	Delhi	1,96,511	8,998
9.	Goa	80,558	4,764
10.	Gujarat	2,27,51,547	43,73,092
11.	Haryana	42,03,484	37,427
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12,82,212	4,93,472
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	35,96,316	8,48,638
14.	Jharkhand	27,60,465	10,01,203
15.	Karnataka	88,98,816	34,24,901

16.	Kerala	7,59,271	2,22,468
17.	Ladakh	80,679	21,991
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2,01,91,611	52,97,777
19.	Maharashtra	1,95,29,355	39,40,471
20.	Manipur	50,514	23,748
21.	Meghalaya	2,18,258	61,387
22.	Mizoram	6,428	840
23.	Nagaland	53,754	9,461
24.	Odisha	1,41,00,590	20,22,655
25.	Puducherry	79,657	9,742
26.	Punjab	52,15,360	9,52,180
27.	Rajasthan	1,24,81,685	25,02,112
28.	Sikkim	7,413	5,620
29.	Tamil Nadu	86,67,207	27,64,639
30.	Telangana	68,34,769	6,24,791
31.	Ddnh	5,604	199
32.	Tripura	91,577	27,136
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,65,16,570	30,37,906
34.	Uttarakhand	27,92,831	5,77,430
35.	West Bengal	1,22,94,420	41,92,619
Total		20,22,51,883	4,31,06,286

FMD Vaccination (FY - 2024-2025)

Sr.No	States/UTs	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	15,825	1,709
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,74,10,019	24,05,348
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,13,003	30,112
4.	Assam	41,98,052	16,44,942
5.	Bihar	1,93,23,529	57,04,307
6.	Chandigarh	18,933	1,606
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,27,94,096	18,02,390
8.	Delhi	74,832	2,954
9.	Goa	40,937	4,946
10.	Gujarat	2,93,04,997	46,81,494
11.	Haryana	49,50,986	13,64,844
12.	Himachal Pradesh	22,07,424	6,35,664
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	31,62,538	9,65,797
14.	Jharkhand	36,13,795	11,26,283
15.	Karnataka	1,77,71,760	35,97,581
16.	Kerala	5,01,088	1,76,410
17.	Ladakh	62,838	23,039
18.	Lakshadweep	83	45
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4,61,38,244	56,30,518
20.	Maharashtra	3,55,91,090	50,66,469

21.	Manipur	2,14,053	30,495
22.	Meghalaya	2,33,976	41,262
23.	Mizoram	11,841	2,348
24.	Nagaland	62,129	24,083
25.	Odisha	81,23,060	22,23,809
26.	Puducherry	70,003	13,418
27.	Punjab	1,26,29,671	12,42,712
28.	Rajasthan	1,60,73,090	39,55,650
29.	Sikkim	35,778	11,057
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,72,13,272	23,81,905
31.	Telangana	67,96,302	11,10,713
32.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	16,597	3,824
33.	Tripura	2,94,714	67,345
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,94,54,748	60,17,262
35.	Uttarakhand	32,87,220	7,47,604
36.	West Bengal	2,37,24,354	47,69,452
	Total	31,57,34,877	5,75,09,397

Brucellosis Vaccination (FY 2023-2024)

Sr.No	States/UTs	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,32,817	5,62,043
2	Arunachal Pradesh	465	88
3	Assam	54,989	36,145
4	Bihar	10,73,869	5,76,648
5	Chandigarh	1,700	641
6	Chhattisgarh	1,49,163	89,001
7	Delhi	5,755	1,154
8	Goa	164	88
9	Gujarat	3,31,546	1,79,952
10	Haryana	25,813	13,522
11	Himachal Pradesh	19,558	17,918
12	Jammu And Kashmir	33,537	28,398
13	Jharkhand	9,222	4,348
14	Karnataka	4,11,423	3,29,701
15	Kerala	9,423	6,629
16	Ladakh	886	682
17	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,279	98,987
18	Maharashtra	10,22,502	6,08,095
19	Meghalaya	402	160
20	Nagaland	466	454

21	Odisha	1,33,529	96,414
22	Puducherry	163	120
23	Punjab	80,300	34,416
24	Rajasthan	2,43,876	92,469
25	Sikkim	6	5
26	Tamil Nadu	8,49,937	4,38,066
27	Telangana	1,060	666
28	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	35	1
29	Tripura	2	2
30	Uttar Pradesh	78,382	33,631
31	Uttarakhand	10,158	7,275
32	West Bengal	8,60,444	6,23,394
	Total	66,25,871	38,81,113

Brucellosis Vaccination (FY 2024-25)

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,54,690	4,18,521
2	Assam	32,745	20,017
3	Bihar	6,18,781	2,59,325
4	Chandigarh	1,749	594
5	Chhattisgarh	94,789	56,726
6	Delhi	10	2

7	Goa	32	2
8	Gujarat	3,13,787	1,21,109
9	Haryana	1,28,432	60,369
10	Himachal Pradesh	31,160	27,831
11	Jammu And Kashmir	51,297	39,041
12	Jharkhand	34,905	15,648
13	Karnataka	4,02,846	2,86,502
14	Kerala	15,268	11,386
15	Ladakh	118	115
16	Madhya Pradesh	20,664	11,010
17	Maharashtra	4,24,681	1,67,564
18	Manipur	11	9
19	Meghalaya	77	34
20	Nagaland	1	1
21	Odisha	1,87,252	1,15,297
22	Punjab	68,513	11,915
23	Rajasthan	9,99,099	3,64,805
24	Sikkim	61	32
25	Tamil Nadu	8,23,017	3,20,496
26	Telangana	6,821	1,711
27	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	3,77,046	1,39,396

29	Uttarakhand	65,662	45,162
30	WEST BENGAL	70,361	43,824
	Total	56,23,878	25,38,445

CSF Vaccination (FY 2023-24)

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	87,095	5,375
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21,800	5,812
3	Assam	3,02,608	82,529
4	Bihar	2,37,469	50,832
5	Chhattisgarh	3,16,499	49,075
6	Goa	20	2
7	Gujarat	2	2
8	Jharkhand	5,363	977
9	Karnataka	21,886	1,393
10	Kerala	6,446	106
11	Madhya Pradesh	61	3
12	Maharashtra	12,441	549
13	Manipur	2,518	593
14	Meghalaya	32,330	7,763
15	Mizoram	11,848	4,784
16	Nagaland	47,761	17,524

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
17	Odisha	1,07,280	14,066
18	Punjab	1,700	67
19	Rajasthan	85,193	10,692
20	Sikkim	91	29
21	Tripura	516	226
22	Uttar Pradesh	3,095	433
23	Uttarakhand	59	1
24	West Bengal	2,51,783	78,141
	Total	15,55,864	3,30,974

CSF Vaccination (FY 2024-25)

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	91,436	4,374
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11,327	1,638
3	Assam	1,19,136	22,997
4	Bihar	27,338	4,196
5	Chhattisgarh	1,68,345	23,335
6	Haryana	185	20
7	Jharkhand	5,212	1,294
8	Karnataka	4,163	260
9	Kerala	728	22

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
10	Maharashtra	10,200	257
11	Manipur	1,314	293
12	Meghalaya	4,291	1,201
13	Mizoram	572	154
14	Nagaland	5,336	1,625
15	Odisha	56,950	6,469
16	Rajasthan	27,281	2,287
17	Sikkim	245	107
18	Tamil Nadu	8,867	342
19	Telangana	128	16
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,059	82
21	Uttarakhand	999	66
22	West Bengal	1,38,103	38,659
	Total	6,83,215	1,09,694

PPR Vaccination (2023-24)

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,75,68,789	1,83,328
2	Arunachal Pradesh	886	89
3	Assam	256	107
4	Bihar	13,95,575	1,52,044

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
5	Chhattisgarh	12,39,809	1,11,098
6	Gujarat	8,17,549	55,419
7	Haryana	22	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	29,223	5,138
9	Jammu And Kashmir	5,695	478
10	Jharkhand	158	12
11	Karnataka	76	14
12	Madhya Pradesh	5,832	461
13	Maharashtra	7,65,692	63,572
14	Manipur	817	145
15	Meghalaya	57	5
16	Odisha	46,44,856	4,85,442
17	Punjab	571	26
18	Rajasthan	7,923	1,622
19	Sikkim	9	4
20	Tamil Nadu	11,629	1,240
21	Telangana	1,035	12
22	Uttar Pradesh	24,141	1,572
23	Uttarakhand	23,545	876
24	West Bengal	5,901	905
	Total	2,65,50,046	10,63,613

PPR Vaccination (2024-25)

Sr. No	State	Total Vaccinations	Farmers Benefited
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,56,748	1,69,294
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7,452	763
3	Assam	1,43,755	31,577
4	Bihar	41,48,565	4,20,282
5	Chhattisgarh	1,45,207	14,288
6	Gujarat	4,62,021	49,863
7	Haryana	1,051	51
8	Himachal Pradesh	8,837	1,729
9	Jammu And Kashmir	2,017	159
10	Jharkhand	5,146	966
11	Karnataka	406	122
12	Kerala	252	59
13	Madhya Pradesh	85,198	10,611
14	Maharashtra	5,41,670	44,989
15	Manipur	9,839	1,082
16	Meghalaya	975	186
17	Nagaland	33	4
18	Odisha	28,91,950	2,75,715
19	Punjab	1,18,442	5,212
20	Rajasthan	34,591	2,364
21	Sikkim	5,116	1,578

22	Tamil Nadu	15,993	4,964
23	Telangana	93	57
24	Tripura	1	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	23,245	1,715
26	Uttarakhand	5,057	337
27	West Bengal	22,82,538	3,16,807
	Total	2,90,96,198	13,54,775

STATEMENT-IX

State-wise details of funds released under PMMSY during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.000	500.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	687.000	659.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3566.380	3325.12
4	Assam	7360.640	1028.20
5	Bihar	1573.750	865.59
6	Chhattisgarh	5155.130	4048.37
7	D and Dand Dadra and NH	0.000	0.00
8	Delhi	0.000	0.00
9	Goa	1130.940	337.21
10	Gujarat	0.000	3742.14
11	Haryana	4000.000	1984.88
12	Himachal Pradesh	900.000	1205.68
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1219.730	2239.83
14	Jharkhand	854.100	1036.98

15	Karnataka	2981.360	3793.06
16	Kerala	7988.250	2499.66
17	Ladakh	216.930	502.74
18	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	5038.410	5937.93
20	Maharashtra	9999.670	2499.99
21	Manipur	1000.000	0.00
22	Meghalaya	1380.800	999.97
23	Mizoram	1967.760	1730.88
24	Nagaland	1665.630	2291.82
25	Odisha	3882.000	7929.21
26	Puducherry	0.000	1390.00
27	Punjab	1231.490	219.65
28	Rajasthan	0.000	148.81
29	Sikkim	1084.510	999.80
30	Tamil Nadu	8748.610	1671.26
31	Telangana	397.360	939.11
32	Tripura	2144.490	931.75
33	Uttar Pradesh	3888.620	6554.98
34	Uttarakhand	2553.590	3709.89
35	West Bengal	0.000	431.73
36	Others (Transponders, etc.)	0.000	27940.40
37	Insurance Activities	1760.000	2450.00
38	PMMKSSY	0.000	1181.61
	Total A	84377.15	97727.93
39	Central Sector Projects	5105.073	1245.200
	Total A+B	89482.223	98973.13

STATEMENT-X

**State-wise funds released under “Component A” of NPDD scheme during
FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are as under:**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	NAME OF STATE/UT	2023-24	2024-25*
1	Andhra Pradesh	3335.23	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	336.40
4	Bihar	0.00	176.34
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	574.05	3000.00
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	300.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2430.87	0.00
11	Jharkhand	125.00	380.00
12	Karnataka	2170.28	1515.67
13	Kerala	1254.72	0.00
14	Ladakh	0.00	50.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	49.13	1671.64
16	Maharashtra	692.15	0.00
17	Manipur	0.00	0.00
18	Meghalaya	445.44	342.48
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	706.10	0.00
22	Puducherry	25.00	416.58
23	Punjab	2090.35	1381.10
24	Rajasthan	3758.84	1784.46
25	Sikkim	950.42	491.12
26	Tamil Nadu	3853.44	3275.16

27	Telangana	151.56	151.56
28	Tripura	604.14	30.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	97.00	447.90
30	Uttarakhand	650.00	759.95
31	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
	Grand total	24213.72	16510.36

*Funds assigned to States

STATEMENT-XI

The State-wise progress of SDCFPO (Interest subvention on working capital) during FY 2023-24 to 2024-25 are as under:

S No.	State	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.48	0.66
2	Assam	0.04	0.00
3	Bihar	0.54	0.00
4	Gujarat	129.90	1.49
5	Haryana	0.08	0.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkhand	0.24	0.00
8	Karnataka	5.64	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.35	0.00
10	Maharashtra	6.35	0.00
11	Odisha	0.29	0.00
12	Punjab	1.19	0.00
13	Rajasthan	0.71	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	1.75	0.00
15	Telangana	0.15	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
	Total	151.72	2.15

SUPPORT TO SHGs UNDER NAMO DRONE DIDI SCHEME**2655. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

- (a) the number of women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) trained and provided with drones under the Nammo Drone Didi scheme in Uttar Pradesh since its inception, along with the utilization rates of these drones district-wise;
- (b) the average monthly income generated by these SHGs through drone rental services to farmers in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the district of Mainpuri;
- (c) the number of small and marginal farmers who have availed these services, along with the details of cost savings and yield improvements achieved district-wise; and
- (d) the specific measures undertaken to address reported challenges such as substandard drone batteries, lack of timely maintenance support, insufficient farmer demand, gaps in post- training handholding and business facilitation for the 'Drone Didis', with the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has approved 'Nammo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The major

objectives of the scheme is to promote advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation and to empower SHGs as drone service providers for increasing their income and providing livelihood support to them. Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have distributed 1094 drones to drone didis of SHGs in 2023-24 using their internal resources. Out of these 1094 drones, 500 drones have been distributed under the Namu Drone Didi Scheme.

The district-wise allocation is made by the State Governments and as per the information provided by the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM), 114 drones have been provided to the drone didis of the State of Uttar Pradesh and the district-wise details are placed at **Statement**. These drones on an average are used for seven months across the year. Specific district-wise details of month-wise utilization of these drones is not maintained by UPSRLM. Four drones are provided to the drone didis of Mainpuri district and as informed by UPSRLM, their additional annual income from drone services is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

(d): The drones under the Namu Drone Didi scheme are provided as a package which include basic drone with spray assembly for spraying liquid fertilizers and pesticides, Drone carrying box, standard battery set, downward facing camera, dual-channel fast battery charger, battery charger hub, anemometer, pH meter and 1 year onsite warranty on all items. The package also includes 04 spare battery sets, one spare propeller set (each set contains 6 propellers), nozzle set, dual channel fast battery charger, battery charger hub, one year

comprehensive insurance, 2 years annual maintenance contract and applicable GST. 15 days training for one of the members of SHGs and 5 days training to other member/family member of SHGs is provided as a part of drone package.

The Committee at State level with members drawn from Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Engineering of the State, Rural Development, State Mission Directorate of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), State Cooperative Department, Lead Banks/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), representatives of Lead Fertilizer Company (LFC) nominated for the state, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) is responsible for selection of appropriate clusters for drone usage, selection of the progressive women SHGs under DAY - NRLM in the States in the identified clusters for providing drones, selection of members of the women SHGs for drone pilot and drone assistant training, assessment of district-wise drone usage, identification of existing gap, availability and future requirements of drone usage, providing/ensuring business to selected Women SHGs in coordination with the LFCs and Pesticide companies etc. To address the drone transport issue, a provision has been made under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) to provide financial assistance @ 80% to the Women SHGs identified under Namu Drone Didi scheme for purchase of Multi-utility machines, which are also used as drone transport.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of women SHGs in Uttar Pradesh who have been provided drones by the Lead Fertilizer Companies

S. No.	Name of District	No. of SHGs provided with the Drones by LFCs
1.	Agra	3
2.	Aligarh	2
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	2
4.	Amethi	4
5.	Ayodhya	6
6.	Badaun	1
7.	Balia	1
8.	Barabanki	4
9.	Bareilly	4
10.	Basti	1
11.	Bijnore	1
12.	Bulandshahr	1
13.	Chandauli	1
14.	Deoria	2
15.	Etah	2
16.	Gonda	2
17.	Gorakhpur	7
18.	Hardoi	2
19.	Hathras	1
20.	Jalaun	1
21.	Jaunpur	4
22.	Jhansi	3
23.	Kushinagar	2
24.	Lakhimpur Kheri	3
25.	Maharajganj	2
26.	Mahoba	1
27.	Mainpuri	4

28.	Meerut	2
29.	Moradabad	3
30.	Pratapgarh	3
31.	Prayagraj	16
32.	Raebareli	2
33.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2
34.	Shahjahanpur	3
35.	Sitapur	4
36.	Sonbhadra	1
37.	Sultanpur	1
38.	Unnao	1
39.	Varanasi	9
	Total	114

STATUS OF PMDDKY

2656. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) the details and the current status of Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) implementation in the 100 districts identified under the scheme;

(b) the manner in which the proposed district-level Dhan-Dhaanya Committees are being structured and staffed;

(c) the measures in place to ensure small/marginal farmers adopt modern practices under PMDDKY;

(d) the steps to monitor improvements in irrigation, storage, and post-harvest facilities;

(e) the role of agricultural scientists and ICAR/KVK in supporting scheme objectives;

(f) the steps taken to monitor yield improvement, crop diversification and income gains; and

(g) the steps to integrate climate resilience into the scheme's framework?

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

(a): The Union Cabinet approved the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) on 16th July, 2025 to cover 100 districts. The scheme aims to enhance agricultural productivity, increase adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block levels, improve irrigation facilities and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit.

(b): The composition of district-level Dhan-Dhaanya Committee is as follows:

1. District Collector - Chairperson
2. CEO Zila Panchayat (PD.DRDA)
3. District Agriculture Officer/Deputy Director (Agriculture) - Member Secretary
4. District level officer of Horticulture department

5. District level officer of Fisheries department
6. District level officer of Animal Husbandry department
7. District Registrar Cooperative Societies
8. District Panchayati Raj officer or equivalent
9. Executive Engineer, Irrigation
10. Lead bank Officer
11. NABARD representative
12. KVK head scientist
13. Progressive farmers
14. Other relevant department specific as district level officers as decided by State Government

(c): The Scheme will be implemented through convergence of 36 existing schemes across 11 Departments, other State schemes and local partnerships with the private sector, with focus on farmers of these districts.

(d): Progress of the Scheme in each Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi district will be monitored on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) through a dashboard on monthly basis. These output and outcome indicators, pertaining to all 36 existing schemes to be converged across 11 Departments, will cover indicators on improvement in productivity, irrigation, storage, and post-harvest facilities, adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, credit availability, skilling etc.

(e): Each Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (DDKY) district will be assigned a Central Agricultural University (CAU)/State Agricultural University (SAU) as

knowledge partner. Districts' KVK has critical role in strengthening extension activities.

(f) and (g): Existing schemes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare that will be converged under PM-DDKY for yield improvement, crop diversification, income gains and climate resilience are at **Statement**. The district plan is envisaged to provision for effective addressing of productivity and cropping intensity gaps. KPIs of these schemes will be tracked monthly. Convergence of National Mission on Natural Farming, Per Drop More Crop and other missions, under technical guidance of knowledge partner will integrate climate resilience.

STATEMENT

Existing schemes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to be converged under PM-DDKY

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
3. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)/ Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
4. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
5. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
6. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
7. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

8. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
9. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
11. Namo Drone Didi
12. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
13. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
14. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
15. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
16. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
17. Digital Agriculture Mission
18. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

SOIL HEALTH CARDS

2657. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:

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

(a) the total number of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) issued to farmers in Tamil Nadu under the Soil Health Card Programme till date;

(b) the details of measures taken to ensure timely soil testing and distribution of SHCs, especially to small and marginal farmers;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the recommendations provided in the Soil Health Cards are effectively communicated and adopted by farmers in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether any region-specific soil health challenges have been identified in Tamil Nadu, and the manner in which the programme addresses them; and

(e) the steps being taken to upgrade soil testing laboratories and use technology to improve the accuracy and coverage of the Soil Health Card Programme ?

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

(a): Since, inception of the scheme in 2015, 152.51 lakh Soil Health Cards (SHCs) have been issued to farmers in Tamil Nadu under the Soil Health and Fertility Scheme (as on 30.06.2025).

(b) to (d): State Government has informed that SHCs are distributed to farmers including small and marginal farmers as per citizen charter to ensure timely delivery. The advisories are issued to farmers through Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) officials, Krishi Sakhis, and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory (MSTL) Van Campaigns. In every village, the ATMA officials conduct training under various scheme and advisories about SHC is kept mandatory. The MSTL van visits villages to collect soil samples undertake sample testing, provide soil health card and issue advisories to farmers instantly. Apart from this, in every block, Village Level Agricultural Development Group issues SHC advisories to farmers in Pre Kharif and Pre Rabi season. No major region-specific soil health challenges are faced in implementation of the scheme. However, in some region, pockets of problematic soils had been identified and advisories were given for reclamation of problem soils.

(e): To ensure accuracy in soil testing, the Government of Tamil Nadu has undergone for National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Recognition process. As a result, 36 Static labs have received NABL Recognition certificate. Government has allowed upgradation of the existing soil testing infrastructure with *Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS)*/ Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometer (ICP) under the scheme. Soil Lab registry has been created online on SHC Portal as digital integration. Test results are uploaded on SHC Portal to generate Soil Health card digitally.

PM GATI SHAKTI NATIONAL MASTER PLAN

2658. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C:

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

- (a) the details and the steps taken under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds released for the plan, year-wise;
- (c) whether any new Ministries, in addition to the initial 21, have been included in the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP) was launched in October 2021. Since the launch, substantial progress has been made, which includes development of the geospatial platform, integration of multiple georeferenced data, provision of planning tools/software for planning infrastructure projects (including socio-economic infrastructure), and capacity building. Mechanism of Network Planning Group(NPG) has been institutionalised, under which infrastructure projects are evaluated for integrated planning, multimodality, inter-modality, synchronization of efforts, whole of Government approach and Last-mile connectivity in and around the project catchment area. So far, 293 infrastructure projects amounting to Rs. 13.59 Lakh Crore have been evaluated through the NPG mechanism.

Under PM GatiShakti initiative, as on date, 57 Central Ministries/Departments including 8 Infrastructure, 22 Social and 27 Economic and other Ministries/Departments have been onboarded on PMGS NMP. 36 States/UTs have also been onboarded on PMGS NMP. About 1700 data layers, including 969 layers from States/UTs and 731 layers from Central Ministries/Departments, have been mapped and integrated on the PMGS NMP. Year wise progress made under PMGS is given in **Statement-I**.

- (b): The PM GatiShakti National Master Plan has no specific or separate fund allocation. However, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure through Part- II of the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital

Investment for 2022- 23" made a provision of ₹ 5000 crores for disbursement among the States for PMGS related infrastructure development.

(c) and (d): 36 new Ministries/Departments, in addition to initial 21, have been included in the PMGS-National Master Plan. As on date, total 57 Central Ministries/Departments have been onboarded on PMGS NMP. The details are given in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Year wise progress made under PM GatiShakti

Year 2021 - 2022

- PMGS NMP was launched.
- Institutional mechanism of NPG was set up.
- Initiation of onboarding of Infrastructure Ministries.
- Mapping of assets of infrastructure Ministries and planning of infrastructure projects on the PMGS NMP platform.
- Training and Capacity Building exercise for PM GatiShakti started. Five workshops/training sessions conducted for training and capacity building of officers, wherein about 500 officers participated.

Year 2022 - 2023

- 8 Key infrastructure Ministries onboarded.

- Mapping of assets of infrastructure Ministries and planning of infrastructure projects on the National Master Plan portal.
- 71 infrastructure projects of Central Ministries evaluated in NPG.
- A digital learning course on PM GatiShakti launched on iGoTKarmayogi platform.
- About 50 workshops/training session, including 05 regional/state level workshops, conducted for training and capacity building of officers wherein more than 5000 officers participated.

Year 2023 - 2024

- 22 Social Sector Ministries/Departments onboarded.
- Mapping of assets of Social Sector Ministries on the PMGS NMP portal.
- 73 infrastructure projects of Central Ministries evaluated in NPG.
- Social sector project planning by Ministries on the PMGS NMP portal.
- An MoU was signed with Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya, which was set up in December 2022.
- A digital learning course on National Logistics Policy launched on iGoTKarmayogi platform.
- About 100 workshops/training sessions, including 10 regional/state level workshops, conducted for training and capacity building of officers wherein more than 10000 officers participated.

Year 2024 - 2025

- 20 Economic sector Ministries onboarded.

- 05 other Ministries/Departments onboarded.
- Mapping of assets of Economic Ministries on the PMGS NMP.
- 121 infrastructure projects of Central Ministries evaluated through the NPG mechanism.
- District Master Plan (DMP) launched for 28 aspirational districts to enable geospatial data driven planning by adopting the Area Development Approach at district level.
- Digital learning courses on PM GatiShakti- Roles and Responsibilities and PM GatiShakti for effective infrastructure planning and development, launched on iGoTKarmayogi platform.
- More than 100 workshops/training sessions, including 10 regional/state level workshops, conducted for training and capacity building of officers wherein more than 10000 officers participated.

Year 2025 - 2026

- 02 other Ministries/Departments onboarded.
- Standard Operating Process (SOP) for 50 no. of Ministries/Departments finalized/revised.
- A group of JS level officers including existing NPG members, BISAG-N, MeitY and MoHUA has been set up for technical upgradation and technical issue resolution of PMGS NMP.
- A single Sign-On User Management System using NIC JanParichay has been implemented through which access of PMGS NMP was provided to

States/UTs.

- 28 infrastructure projects of Central Ministries evaluated through the NPG mechanism.
- About 25 workshops/training sessions (Ministry wise) conducted for training and capacity building of officers wherein 100 officers participated. Under the Capacity Building initiative, more than 25000 officers got trained cumulatively.

STATEMENT-II

List of Ministries onboarded on PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

INFRASTRUCTURE (8 Ministries/Departments)		
Sr. No.	Name of Ministry	Department
1.	Ministry of Railway (MoR)	
2.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)	
3.	Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA)	
4.	Ministry of Port, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW)	
5.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)	
6.	Ministry of Communication	Department of Telecommunication (DoT)
7.	Ministry of Power (MoP)	
8.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)	
SOCIAL (22 Ministries/Departments)		

1.	Ministry of AYUSH	
2.	Ministry of Culture	
3.	Ministry of Education	Department of Higher Education, Department of School, Education and Literacy
4.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health and Family Welfares Facilities Department of Health Research
5.	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
6.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	
7.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	
8.	Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA)	
9.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)	
10.	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	
11.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)	
12.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Department of Social Justice Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
13.	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs (MoSYA)	Department of Sports Department of Youth Affairs
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	
15.	Ministry of Tourism	
16.	Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)	
17.	Ministry of Communication*	Department of Post

	*Ministry already counted in Infra ministries	
ECONOMIC (20 Ministries/Departments)		
1.	Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
		Department of Commerce
2.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	
3.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers	Department of Fertilizers
		Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals
		Department of Pharmaceuticals
4.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	Department of Food and Public Distribution
		Department of Consumer Affairs
5.	Ministry of Coal	
6.	Ministry of Earth Science	
7.	Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology (MEITY)	
8.	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying
		Department of Fisheries
9.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	
10.	Ministry of Heavy Industries	
11.	Ministry of Mines	
12.	Ministry of Steel	
13.	Ministry of Textile	
14.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	
15.	Ministry of Finance	Department of Revenue

	OTHER (7 Ministries/Departments)	
1.	Ministry of Defence	
2.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	
3.	Ministry of Co-operation	
4.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	
5.	Ministry of Home Affairs	
6.	Ministry of Information Broadcasting	
7.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions	Department of Personnel and Training

SHARE OF COOPERATIVES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

2659. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) the details of the estimated percentage share of cooperatives in various sectors in the national economy for the last five years;

(b) whether the tracking of fund releases and utilisation through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) system has significantly improved transparency and accountability in the implementation of Government schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mandatory registration of all implementing agencies on PFMS facilitates seamless direct transfer of funds and real-time monitoring of expenditures, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the cooperative sector's contribution in helping to strengthen India's agricultural, fertilizer and dairy industries; and

(e) whether the reported data on cooperative sector contributions in areas like agricultural credit, sugar production and wheat procurement reflect positive trends in these areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (d) and (e): At present, no separate database is maintained for assessing the contribution of cooperative sector in national and state level Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Therefore, information on contribution of cooperatives sector in percentage of GDP is not available. However, as per the Statistical Profile-2018 on Indian Cooperative Movement published by National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) in 2018, the estimated percentage share of Cooperatives in various Sectors in National Economy are as follows:

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF COOPERATIVES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Cooperative Sector	Percentage (%)
Total Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Cooperatives (2016-2017)	13.40

Short Term Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Cooperatives to Small and Marginal Farmers	19.13
Kisan Credit Cards Issued by Cooperatives Banks + Regional Rural Bank (as at end- March 2017)	67.30
Kisan Credit Cards Issued by Cooperatives (as at end - March, 2017)	50.20
Fertiliser Distributed (2016-2017) Estimated	35.00
Fertiliser Production Capacity (5.35 Million Tonnes for the year 2016-2017)	24.92
Fertiliser Production (51.62 Million Tonnes for the year 2016-17)	28.80
Capacity of Fertiliser Products (10.77 Million Tonnes for the year 2016-2017)	20.32
Installed Capacity of Fertiliser Manufacturing Units (3.638 Million Tonnes, N Nutrient, As on 31.03.2017)	25.60
Installed Capacity of Fertiliser Manufacturing Units (1.713 Million Tonnes, P Nutrient, As on 31.03.2017)	23.53
Installed Number of Sugar Factories (284 as on 31.3.2017)	38.63
Sugar Produced (5.654 Million Tonnes as on 31.3.2017)	30.60
Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Mills (As on 31.3.2017)	46.14
Liquid Milk Marketed out of total Milk Procured by Cooperatives	84.17
Milk procurement to total production (2016-17)	9.50
Milk procurement to marketable surplus (2016-17)	17.50

PACS having Storage facility (at village level) (2016-17)	55.50
Total Storage Capacity of Cooperative Sector (2016-17) 22.77 Million MT	14.79
Fishermen in Cooperatives (active)	20.05
Wheat Procurement (4.4 Million Tonnes during 2017-18)	13.30
Paddy Procurement (7.5 Million Tonnes during 2016-17)	20.40
Retail Fair Price Shops (Rural + Urban)	20.30
Spindleage in Cooperatives (3.56 Million - As on 31.3.2018)	29.34
Direct Employment Generated by Cooperatives	13.30
Self-employment Generated for persons	10.91

(b): Yes, PFMS is a web-based financial management application developed and implemented by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. PFMS is a Centralized Transaction System and Platform, providing end to end financial management services to all stakeholders. PFMS was started with the objective of tracking funds released under all Plan schemes of Government of India, and real time reporting of expenditure at all levels of Programme implementation.

SNA/CNA/TSA/SNA-SPARSH are the various fund flow and real time monitoring of releases mechanisms of PFMS.

(c): Yes, as per DoE OM No. 48(06)/PF-II/2016 dt. 12.09.2017 registration of all the Central Sector Schemes and all of their implementing agencies at all levels

of PFMS is mandatory and use of EAT module by all these implementing agencies. The PFMS/EAT module ensures complete tracking of funds up to last mile and also ensure Just in Time release of funds.

QUALITY OF FERTILIZERS

2660. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued instructions/directives to States to launch a campaign to ensure the quality of fertilizers across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and the objectives of the said campaign;
- (c) the details of measures taken to monitor and enforce compliance with fertilizer quality standards during the campaign;
- (d) whether the Government has also asked the State Governments to regularly monitor the problem of fake and substandard agricultural inputs from its roots; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the State Governments thereto?

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

(a) to (e): Government of India has issued instructions/directives to States to launch a campaign to ensure the quality of fertilizers. The objective of the campaign is to ensure available quality inputs to the farmers in adequate quantity. The Government supplies adequate quantities of fertilizer to the States/UTs based on the assessment conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It is the responsibility of the States to ensure that adequate fertilizers are available to farmers at the right place and at the location where it is required.

The Fertiliser Control Order (FCO), 1985 strictly prohibits the manufacture /import/sale of any fertilizer which are not of the prescribed standards. State Governments are empowered under FCO to take strict legal action against the offenders. State Governments are regularly monitoring the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, through inspections and sample collection, to check spurious and substandard products.

The Government is regularly monitoring the enforcement action taken by State Governments. Since April 2025, numerous raids have been conducted across the country with 5,302 show cause notices issued, 2,172 licenses suspended/cancelled and 170 FIRs registered against defaulters.

HOSTELS FOR SC/ST STUDENTS IN PUNJAB

2661. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) the details of the number of hostels constructed for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the State of Punjab during the last two years;
- (b) the number of proposals for construction of hostels which are pending in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the said hostels during the last two years and the current financial year; and
- (d) the details of the new additional coaching arrangement made for the students staying in the hostel?

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

- (a): During the last two years, no proposals have been received from the State Government of Punjab for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC).
- (b): For Scheduled caste (SC) students, two proposals for construction of Hostels (one boys' and one girls') pertaining to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Central University), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh have been recently received in the Department. Other than these, no other proposals received from State/Union Territory as per Scheme guidelines are pending.

For Other Backward Class (OBC) students, there are no proposals pending, as received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

(c): No funds have been released to the State of Punjab for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last two financial years as well as the current financial year. However, for hostels meant for Other Backward Classes, an amount of ₹112.5 lakh has been released to the State Government of Punjab during the current financial year 2025-26, while no funds were released in the preceding two years

(d): Under the Hostel component of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PMAJAY) scheme, funds are released for construction and maintenance of hostels. There is no provision for additional coaching or academic support arrangements for students residing in hostel constructed under the Hostel component of PM-AJAY scheme.

ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

2662. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a rise in the number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in recent years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the conviction rates under the said Act and if so, the details thereof, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any targeted measures have been undertaken to strengthen the enforcement of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, particularly in States with a high incidence of such crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including capacity building, special courts or monitoring mechanisms introduced; and

(e) whether the Government has issued any directions or advisory guidelines to States/UTs to ensure timely investigation, prosecution and victim support in such cases and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2022. As per the NCRB data, the details of number of cases registered along with conviction rate across the country under crime/atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes during the year 2020 to 2022 are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

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

For the effective implementation of these Acts, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is running a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under which Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations mainly for the followings:

- i. Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations.
- ii. Setting up and functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.
- iii. Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- iv. Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Castes.
- v. Awareness generation.

Further, a National Helpline against Atrocities (NHAA), having toll free number 14566, to facilitate the members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes with the objective of their grievance redressal and to generate awareness about the provisions and processes under the Law.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRandD) conducts training, courses and webinars from time to time for police personnel sensitizing them for effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989. In addition, Government of India has issued advisories from time to time to implement the provisions of the PoA Act and Rules in letter and spirit.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) provide safeguards against the

exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, respectively.

As per the information received from the States/UTs 211 Exclusive special courts have been established for the purpose of providing speedy trial.

At the Central Government level, a Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, with the Union Minister for Tribal Affairs as Co-chairperson, and comprising members from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and three non-official members (two from among the SCs and one from the STs), also reviews the implementation status of the PCR and PoA Act in States and Union Territories. The Committee has so far held twenty-eight meetings, the last meeting was held on 23.05.2025.

In addition to above Central Level Committee, State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, District and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up to monitor the implementation of the Act.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise cases registered and Conviction Rate (CVR) under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Scheduled Castes from 2020 to 2022

SL	State/UT	Year 2020		Year 2021		Year 2022	
		Cases registered	Conviction rate %	Cases registered	Conviction rate %	Cases registered	Conviction rate %
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1948	10.0	2010	5.3	2315	4.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	0	-
3.	Assam	28	0.0	13	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	7368	21.8	5842	31.2	6509	43.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	316	47.9	330	18.5	323	77.4
6.	Goa	2	-	4	0.0	8	0.0
7.	Gujarat	1326	4.4	1201	5.8	1279	4.4
8.	Haryana	1210	12.5	1628	25.1	1633	19.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	247	4.0	243	5.9	209	8.5
10.	Jharkhand	666	29.8	546	53.8	674	19.6

11.	Karnataka	1394	4.7	1673	1.6	1972	1.4
12.	Kerala	846	4.4	948	9.7	1050	9.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6899	40.1	7213	28.0	7733	22.9
14.	Maharashtra	2569	11.8	2503	10.7	2741	8.9
15.	Manipur	0	-	0	-	0	-
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.	Mizoram	0	-	0	-	5	-
18.	Nagaland	0	-	0	-	0	-
19.	Odisha	2046	3.7	2327	0.7	2902	16.1
20.	Punjab	165	16.7	200	25.0	162	27.5
21.	Rajasthan	7017	48.7	7524	41.6	8752	39.5
22.	Sikkim	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	50.0
23.	Tamil Nadu	1273	25.2	1376	18.4	1761	21.1
24.	Telangana	1959	3.8	1770	8.2	1787	4.9
25.	Tripura	2	-	3	-	2	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12714	70.7	13146	76.3	15368	80.2

27.	Uttarakhand	87	-	123	0.0	114	0.0
28.	West Bengal	109	0.0	108	0.0	104	0.0
	Total State(s)	50191	42.5	50733	36.0	57420	34.1
29.	AandN Islands	0	-	0	-	0	-
30.	Chandigarh	3	100.0	0	-	4	0.0
31.	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	-	0	-	0	0.0
32.	Delhi	69	0.0	136	0.0	130	0.0
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	-	3	-	6	-
34.	Ladakh	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	-	7	-	9	-
	TOTAL UT(S)	77	25.0	146	0.0	149	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	50268	42.5	50879	36.0	57569	34.1

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise Cases registered and Conviction Rate (CVR) under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (With and Without IPC) for Scheduled Tribes from 2020 to 2022							
SL	State/UT	Year 2020		Year 2021		Year 2022	
		Cases registered	Conviction rate %	Cases registered	Conviction rate %	Cases registered	Conviction rate%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320	0.9	361	5.6	396	1.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	1	-	0	-
3.	Assam	10	-	16	-	9	100.0
4.	Bihar	94	-	103	36.4	146	4.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	502	48.0	506	24.3	516	76.6
6.	Goa	2	-	5	0.0	1	100.0
7.	Gujarat	291	14.3	341	0.0	330	8.0
8.	Haryana	0	-	0	-	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	7	-	4	-
10.	Jharkhand	347	40.0	250	63.0	283	30.9
11.	Karnataka	291	1.3	358	0.0	438	0.8
12.	Kerala	130	21.9	133	29.0	172	10.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2401	35.9	2627	34.3	2979	35.9
14.	Maharashtra	663	12.5	628	11.8	742	12.1
15.	Manipur	2	-	0	-	1	-
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.	Mizoram	0	-	0	100.0	29	66.7
18.	Nagaland	0	-	0	-	0	-

19.	Odisha	624	0.0	676	0.0	773	19.6
20	Punjab	4	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
21.	Rajasthan	1878	43.2	2121	45.1	2521	46.0
22.	Sikkim	0	-	1	0.0	4	0.0
23.	Tamil Nadu	23	-	39	-	67	0.0
24.	Telangana	573	2.5	512	5.2	545	6.5
25.	Tripura	2	-	0	-	3	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	100.0	4	-	5	-
27.	Uttarakhand	13	100.0	6	-	1	-
28.	West Bengal	90	0.0	92	0.0	90	2.9
	Total State(s)	8266	28.5	8787	28.2	10055	28.1
29.	AandN Islands	2	-	3	0.0	3	-
30.	Chandigarh	0	-	0	-	0	-
31.	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	-	3	-	5	0.0
32.	Delhi	1	-	5	-	0	-
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	1	-	1	-
34.	Ladakh	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	0	-	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	-	0	-	0	-
	TOTAL UT(S)	4	-	12	0.0	9	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8270	28.5	8799	28.1	10064	28.1

STRAY DOG MENACE

2663. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that stray dog menace has become a severe issue and rabies deaths are increasing in many States, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard, Statewise;

(c) whether the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying had issued an advisory in November, 2024 to all States/UTs for effective implementation of the Animal Birth Control Programme (ABC) programme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any review of implementation of the above direction and has given any assistance to the States/UTs for ABC and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received requests from States including Kerala seeking exemption in ABC Rules and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) whether the Government will consider exemption in ABC Rules in view of rising stray dog menace and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) State-wise data, related to presumptive cases of human rabies, including that of Kerala, as reported in the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) As per Article 243(W) of the Constitution of India, municipalities are mandated to control the stray dog population. Municipalities are implementing the Animal Birth Control (ABC) Programme to stabilize the population of stray dogs.

To strengthen this initiative, the Central Government notified the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, vide G.S.R. 193(E) dated 10th March 2023, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, superseding the earlier ABC (Dog) Rules, 2001. These Rules emphasize neutering and anti-rabies vaccination as primary tools for dog population management.

The Central Government and the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) have issued several advisories to ensure effective implementation of the ABC Programme. Recently, on 21st July 2025, the Secretaries of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), and the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) issued a joint advisory to

all Chief Secretaries, urging the implementation of the ABC Programme and the development of requisite infrastructure.

Further, the Central Government has revised the existing Scheme for Birth Control and Immunization of stray dogs, which is implemented through AWBI from the current financial year. Under the revised scheme:

- Financial assistance of up to ₹800 per dog and ₹600 per cat is provisioned for SPCAs and Local Bodies for conducting ABC as per the 2023 Rules.
- A one-time grant of ₹2 crore is provisioned for State-run veterinary hospitals for developing infrastructure, including surgical theatres, kennels, and recovery units.

In addition, under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), the DAHD provides support to States for the procurement of anti-rabies vaccines.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) for prevention and control of Rabies. The strategies of National Rabies Control Programme are to conduct training on appropriate animal bite management, prevention and control of Rabies, surveillance and inter sectoral coordination, strengthening surveillance of Animal Bites, provision of procurement of Anti-Rabies

Vaccine for animal bite victims through the National Free Drug Initiative and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to create awareness.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has issued an advisory to all States, outlining the measures to be undertaken for effective dog population management, including the implementation of the ABC Rules, 2023, to prevent dog bites.

(d) The ABC Programme is being monitored at the State level, with provisions for constitution of a State Monitoring Committee. At the national level, the Central Government has constituted a Central Monitoring Committee to oversee implementation. Additionally, the Central Government has sought periodic reports from States on ABC-related activities.

The Central Government has revised the existing Scheme for Birth Control and Immunization of stray dogs, implemented through the AWBI from the current financial year, provisioning financial assistance of up to ₹800 per dog and ₹600 per cat to SPCAs and Local Bodies for conducting ABC as per the 2023 Rules.

(e) and (f) The Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Kerala, sought approval to enable government veterinarians to undertake Animal Birth Control (ABC) procedures at veterinary dispensaries. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has since accorded permission for conducting ABC operations at designated veterinary polyclinics in the state.

STATEMENT

State-wise data, related to presumptive cases of human rabies, including that of Kerala, as reported in the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

State	2022		2023		2024	
	Presumptive Cases (Human Rabies)		Presumptive Cases (Human Rabies)		Presumptive Cases (Human Rabies)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	220	6	32	36	41	39
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	1	0
Assam	79	0	75	3	117	6
Bihar	226	0	64	3	59	2
Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	68	0	17	1	4	1
Delhi	37	0	37	0	77	0
Goa	3	0	4	0	0	0
Gujarat	120	0	12	4	11	7
Haryana	106	0	40	0	11	0
Himachal Pradesh	13	0	4	1	8	2
Jammu And Kashmir	2	0	4	4	1	5
Jharkhand	27	0	27	2	33	1
Karnataka	321	1	267	18	139	42
Kerala	0	0	314	1	65	8
Ladakh	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	315	0	633	0	121	0

Maharashtra	421	10	119	23	119	10
Manipur	2	0	1	0	15	1
Meghalaya	0	0	12	7	23	13
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	87	0	12	0	6	0
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	8	0
Punjab	32	0	19	0	56	0
Rajasthan	777	0	254	0	98	0
Sikkim	2	0	3	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	412	5	148	18	24	43
Telangana	216	0	66	0	0	0
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tripura	1	0	2	0	3	0
Uttarakhand	8	0	6	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	1380	0	48	0	34	0
West Bengal	4	0	2	0	0	0
Total	4885	22	2223	121	1079	180

EXPANSION OF NAKSHA PROGRAMME

2664. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) whether National Geospatial Knowledge-Based Land Survey of Urban Habitations (NAKSHA) capacity programme would help in reducing scope for land-related fraud and disputes;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the NAKSHA programme would be expanded throughout the country, State-wise, particularly in the State of Karnataka?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The NAKSHA Programme, being implemented by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is designed to create geospatially-enabled, clear, and legally verifiable urban land records. One of its key objectives is to minimize land-related frauds and disputes by providing legal clarity and transparent property records. The programme promotes legal clarity by producing scientifically validated and spatially referenced property records that can serve as legal evidence of ownership, thereby reducing ambiguities in landholding and curbing the scope for fraudulent or disputed transactions. These records will be hosted online on a dedicated Web-GIS platform as well as the respective State/UT government portals for easy public access.

The capacity building component under NAKSHA is a core pillar that ensures all stakeholders, including State/UT and Urban Local Body (ULB) officials, field survey teams, and technical agencies are trained in standard procedures for aerial data acquisition, ground survey, data validation, and conflict resolution. This helps

in ensuring consistency, accuracy, and uniformity in survey and data management processes.

(c) NAKSHA follows a phased implementation strategy. The pilot phase is currently underway across 157 ULBs in the country to test methodologies and establish best practices.

In the State of Karnataka, 10 ULBs have been selected under the ongoing pilot phase of the NAKSHA Programme. These are:

1. Bagalkote Municipal Corporation – Bagalkote
2. Bhagyanagara Town Panchayat – Koppal
3. Siraguppa Municipal Corporation – Ballari
4. Boragav Town Panchayat – Belagavi
5. Gokaka Municipal Corporation – Belagavi
6. Basavakalyan Municipal Corporation – Bidar
7. Chikkamagaluru Municipal Corporation – Chikkamagaluru
8. Kolar Municipal Corporation – Kolar
9. Bogadi Town Panchayat – Mysuru
10. Anavatti Town Panchayat – Shivamogga

Based on the outcomes and learnings from the pilot phase, a policy-level decision will be taken by the Government for scaling up the programme across India.

FARMERS BENEFITTED UNDER PMDDKY**2665. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

(a) the details of the estimated number of small and marginal farmers expected to benefit from the initial phase of the PM Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana including input cost reduction and access to credit since its inception, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and expended under the aforementioned scheme since its inception and the details of the targets set for the next 5 years along with the roadmap to achieve the same, State and year-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen agri-infrastructure under the PM Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, including warehouses, cold storage and farm-gate processing units; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the long-term benefit from the implementation of this scheme in terms of enhanced food security and rural prosperity, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Union Cabinet approved the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) on 16th July, 2025 for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-

26. The scheme aims to enhance agricultural productivity, increase adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block levels, improve irrigation facilities and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit. The Scheme will be implemented through convergence of 36 existing schemes across 11 Departments, other State schemes and local partnerships with the private sector.

The Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana districts' plans will assess local gaps in agri-infrastructure including warehouses, cold storage, and farm-gate processing units. The gaps will be addressed by convergence of appropriate schemes.

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत चार लेन

2666. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या शिमला से कांगड़ा तक 184 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क को चार लेन और कई स्थानों पर दो लेन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने गरीबी उन्मूलन रणनीति के तहत, वर्ष 2000 से प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) कार्यान्वित की है ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़कों से न जुड़ी पात्र बसावटों को बारहमासी संपर्क प्रदान करने में राज्यों की सहायता की जा सके। पीएमजीएसवाई II और पीएमजीएसवाई III के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों का समेकन और उन्नयन किया गया है। कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई में केवल उन सड़कों को शामिल किया गया है जिन्हें पहले 'अन्य जिला सड़कें' (ओडीआर) और 'गांव की सड़कें' (वीआर) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था। इसके अलावा, पीएमजीएसवाई II और पीएमजीएसवाई III के तहत कोई नई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2026 है।

सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, शिमला से कांगड़ा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के लगभग 220 किलोमीटर लंबे खंड पर 4 लेन/2 लेन + पेव्ड शोल्डर का विकास का कार्य जारी है। आवंटित राशि सहित ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

आवंटित राशि सहित शिमला-मतौर कॉरिडोर की स्थिति

पैकेज नं.	लेन कॉन्फ़िगरेशन	विस्तार का विवरण (से-तक)	मौजूदा लंबाई (कि.मी.)	डिज़ाइन लंबाई (कि.मी.)	कुल पूंजीगत लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति
पैकेज-I	4लेन	शिमला से शालाघाट (एनएच- 205) (ग्रीनफील्ड संरक्षण)	31.500	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) कंसल्टेंसी लिया जाएगा। लेन कॉन्फ़िगरेशन /सुधार डीपीआर, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, निधि की उपलब्धता और पीएम-गति शक्ति के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप होगा।		

पैकेज-IIए	4लेन	शालाघाट से दरियोटा (एनएच -205) (ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण)	22.5	लगभग 4.5 किलोमीटर की अनुमानित लंबाई के संबंध में डीपीआर प्रदान किया गया है। लेन विन्यास/सुधार डीपीआर, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, पीएम-गति शक्ति के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप निधि की उपलब्धता पर आधारित होगा।		
पैकेज-IIबी	4लेन	दरियोटा से कलार बाला (एनएच -205) (ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण)		7.825	859.03	कार्य स्वीकृत। बोलियाँ मूल्यांकनाधीन है।
पैकेज-आईआईसी	4लेन	कलार बाला से नौनी चौक (एनएच -205)	25.4	17.45	1244.43	निर्माणाधीन। निर्धारित/संभावित समापन तिथि 12.05.2027 है।
सामान्य भाग	4लेन	नौणी चौक से भगेर (एनएच-21, ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण)	15.600	किरतपुर - नेरचौक खंड के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है।		
पैकेज III	4 लेन	भगेर से हमीरपुर (एनएच -103)	42	डीपीआर प्रदान किया गया। लेन विन्यास/सुधार डीपीआर, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, पीएम-गति शक्ति के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप निधि की उपलब्धता पर आधारित होगा।		
हमीरपुर बाईपास	2लेन+पीएस	हमीरपुर बाईपास (एनएच 103 और 03) (ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण)	24	17.120	739.39	निर्माणाधीन। संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि 28.10.2025 है।
पैकेज-IV	2लेन+पीएस	हमीरपुर बाईपास चिलबहाल) से भांगबार (एनएच-3 और 303) का अंतिम छोर	39.75	36.975	1184.23	निर्माणाधीन। संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि 15.12.2025 है।

पैकेज-Vबी	4लेन	भांगबार से कांगड़ा बाईपास (एनएच -303 और 503)	22.95	18.130	1322.95	प्रावधिक रूप से पूर्ण हो गया है।

PERFORMANCE OF CYBER CRIME PREVENTION SCHEME

2667. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether cyber crime rates are increasing day-by-day especially against women and children in the aftermath of introduction of robust Cyber Crime Prevention Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Government to make the scheme more effective and trustworthy?

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

(a) and (b): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

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

- i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 132.93 crores under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers.
- ii. Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Punjab, Tripura, Puducherry, Chandigarh, JandK, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Manipur, Andmanand Nicobar Islands and Delhi. In Tamil Nadu the laboratory is only partially functional.
- iii. Training curriculum has been prepared for LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and Judicial officers for better handling of investigation and prosecution. States/UTs have been requested to organize training programmes. More than 24,600 LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and

Judicial officers have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under CCPWC Scheme.

- iv. Cyber crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) was launched on 20.09.2018. This portal was a centralized online platform which allowed citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape(RGR) content. A revamped National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was launched on 30.08.2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cyber-crimes with a special focus on cyber crime against women and children.
- v. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) have been notified as an agency of Government of India to issue notices to intermediaries under section 79(3)(b) of the IT Act for removal of Child Pornography (CP), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR) content on 13.08.2018 and 13.03.2024 respectively.
- vi. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 26.04.2019 between the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving of Tip line report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC.
- vii. With a view to strategically curb cyber crimes and take prompt action, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a policy decision to set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office on 01.07.2024 to deal

with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

**CONSTRUCTION OF SEA WALL IN COASTAL AREAS OF ERNAKULAM
DISTRICT OF KERALA**

2668. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposals for the construction of a sea wall to protect the coastal areas of Ernakulam district in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the number of such proposals are pending with the Government and the steps being taken by the Government for their approval;
- (c) the areas in Ernakulam district which are under consideration of the Government for such construction;
- (d) whether any specific changes and improvements are expected in the two coastal villages of Ernakulam district that have been selected by the Government under climate-resilient coastal villages;
- (e) whether the timeline for the completion of the development of these two villages in Ernakulam district has been finalized and if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed;
- (f) whether the fund allocated for 100 climate-resilient coastal villages in the country will be sufficient for their comprehensive development; and

(g) if so, the total funds sanctioned and allocated amount and total financial allocation for each village and if not, the reasons therefor?

**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):**

(a): The flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India envisages various infrastructure facilities including construction/expansion of fishing harbours and fish landing centres. The fishing harbours and fish landing centres developed under PMMSY *inter alia* comprise of need based waterside and landside facilities like breakwaters, training walls and groynes primarily to create shelter and tranquil basin for smooth operations of fishery activities, protect the lives and assets of fishermen during the rough weather and natural calamities. In addition, the Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) initiative of PMMSY *inter alia* envisages shore protection works like short groyne or any technologically advance structures as one of the facilities for development along with other activities based on the local needs.

As standalone shore protection works like seawalls, groynes etc. are not covered under the fisheries development scheme implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, no proposal received by this

Department for the construction of a sea wall to protect the coastal areas of Ernakulam district in Kerala.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

(d): The Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages component of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to develop the existing 100 fishermen villages situated close to the coastline in various States and Union Territories (UTs), including Kerala, into Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV), to make them economically vibrant fishermen villages. It envisages need-based interventions focused on promoting climate resilience through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities, developing fisheries infrastructure, enhancing safety and security for fishermen, fostering fisheries entrepreneurship, and improving the quality of life in coastal fishing villages. Under this component, six coastal villages have been approved to Kerala which include two villages in Ernakulum district namely Njarakkal and Edavanakkad. Based on the gap analysis study, and the DPR received from the State, the proposal of the Government of Kerala for the development of these six villages at a total cost of Rs 12 crores have been approved and the first installment of Rs 3 crores have been released. The Government of Kerala has informed that the specific changes and improvements expected include the construction of hygienic fish markets to enhance fish marketing standards and fisherfolk income, installation of marine solar-grade lighting for safer and efficient fishing activities,

distribution of fish vending kiosks to support fisherwomen's livelihoods, promotion of brackish water aquaculture to increase fish availability and biodiversity, and the establishment of a dedicated fishermen support center for weather warnings, safety measures, and fish catch trends.

(e): The Administrative Approval for two villages in Ernakulam district has been issued in January, 2025. The Government of Kerala informed that the works are in progress and shall be completed in one year.

(f) and (g): The development of CRCFV has been taken up under the Central Sector Scheme Component of PMMSY with a unit cost of Rs 200 lakh per fishing village, and the entire cost (100%) is met by the Government of India. Need-based infrastructure and livelihood support programmes to be taken up against the outlay are identified and prioritized for each village through detailed gap analysis study. Additionally, the guidelines of the CRCFV component includes provisions for convergence with various Central and State schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund and other such sources to maximize the outcomes and utilize financial resources effectively. A total of ₹12 crore has been sanctioned to the State, based on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State Government, for the development of six villages—including two in Ernakulam District—at ₹2 crore per village. Of this, ₹3 crore has already been released as the first instalment

भारत में आईफोन का विनिर्माण

2669. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) क्या कुछ विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा देश में दूरसंचार संबंधी उपकरणों के विनिर्माण पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16.05.2025 के 'दैनिक भास्कर' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसमें संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा भारत में आईफोन के विनिर्माण पर रोक लगाने के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

STATUS AND FUTURE OF FAME SCHEME FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

2670. DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the status of the phase-wise disbursement of subsidies under the FAME-II Scheme for electric vehicles as of March 2025, including the total amount disbursed and category-wise beneficiary details;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in reimbursement to electric vehicle manufacturers under the FAME-I Scheme and the action taken by the Government to resolve pending claims;
- (c) the measures undertaken by the Government to address safety concerns related to electric vehicle battery fires including testing standards, manufacturer accountability and consumer safety protocols; and
- (d) the reasons for not extending the FAME-II Scheme beyond March 2025 and whether any successor scheme or policy framework is under consideration to support the continued adoption of electric vehicles?

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

(a): The status of the disbursement of subsidies i.e. demand incentive under the FAME-II Scheme for electric vehicles(EV) including e-2Ws, e-3Ws and e-4Ws as of 31st March, 2025 including the total amount disbursed and category-wise beneficiary details are as under:

Electric Vehicle Category	Number of EVs for which subsidy paid	Total Demand Incentive Disbursed (In Rs. crore)
2 Wheeler	14,28,882	4,912

3 Wheeler	1,64,718	1,110
4 Wheeler	22,615	537
Total	16,16,215	6,559

(b): The FAME-I Scheme has ended on 31.03.2019, therefore the question of delay does not arise.

(c): The measures undertaken by the Government to address safety concerns related to electric vehicle battery fires including testing standards, manufacturer accountability and consumer safety protocols are as under:

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) vide S.O. 5419(E) dated 27th December, 2021 has notified Construction and Functional Safety requirements for electric power train vehicles as per AIS-038(Rev. 1)/2015, as amended from time to time.

MoRTH vide S.O. 4567 (E) dated 28th September, 2022 has brought amendment to the Automotive Industry Standards (AIS), AIS:156 and AIS:038 (Rev 2). The said Amendments are applicable w.e.f. 1st December, 2022 and some clauses of these AIS are effective from 31st March, 2023. These amendments enhanced standards and technical requirements for EV batteries and its components.

MoRTH has issued a notification, vide G.S.R. 888 (E) dated 19th December, 2022, for the requirements of Conformity of Production (COP), in respect of all

categories of electric vehicles including Quadricycles, e-rickshaws, two wheelers and four wheelers.

MoRTH vide G.S.R. 721(E) dated 21st November, 2024 has notified that Construction Equipment Vehicles fitted with Electric Power Train shall meet requirements as specified in AIS-174, till the corresponding BIS specifications are notified under the Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 2016 (11 of 2016).

(d): The FAME-II scheme was implemented from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2024. To ensure continuity in the incentivization of e-2W and e-3W, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) launched the Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 which was implemented with an outlay of ₹778 crore, for a period of six months from 1st April, 2024 to 30th September, 2024.

Thereafter, MHI notified the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme on 29.09.2024, with an outlay of ₹10,900 crore, upto 31st March, 2026. PM E-DRIVE provides demand incentive for e-2W, e-3W, e-trucks and e-ambulances as well as grant for e-buses, setting up of EV public charging stations (EV PCS) and upgradation of testing agencies. The EMPS 2024 has since been subsumed under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme.

BOYCOTT OF TRADE AND TOURISM

2671. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any decision to boycott trade and tourism with Turkey and Azerbaijan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether India is importing any items from such countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the expected quantity of trade with such countries?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India has not taken any decision to suspend or restrict trade or tourism activities with the Turkey and Azerbaijan.

However, the import from Turkey has declined from USD 3,780 million in 2023-24 to USD 2,995 million in 2024-25. The import value from Azerbaijan has also remained marginal since the Financial Year 2022-23. In the Financial Year 2023-24, imports from Azerbaijan were recorded at less than USD 1 million. This low level of trade activity has continued in subsequent periods, indicating a consistent trend.

The major items imported from Turkey during 2024-25 include Petroleum Crude, Gold, Inorganic Chemicals, Granite, Natural Stones and Aircraft and Spacecraft parts.

The major items of import from Azerbaijan during 2024-25 include Finished Leather, Medical and Scientific Instruments, Raw Hides and Skins, Fruits/Vegetables Seeds and Hand Tools, Cutting Tools of Metals.

India's bilateral trade with Turkey during 2024-25 stood at USD 8,712 million while bilateral trade with Azerbaijan stood at USD 96.19 million during 2024-25.

पारम्परिक जल स्रोतों की स्थिति

2672. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र के रामटेक लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई गांवों में तालाब, छोटे जलाशयों, नहरों और कुओं जैसे पारम्परिक जल स्रोत वर्षों से उपेक्षित स्थिति में हैं, जिनमें भारी मात्रा में गाद भर गई है। और वे सिंचाई और जल संचयन के लिए अनुपयोगी हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उनके पुनरुद्धार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा रामटेक लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मनरेगा/अन्य ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत इन जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार, गहरा किए जाने, गाद निकालने और संरचनात्मक सुधार के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम या अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो रामटेक लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत ऐसे कितने गांवों में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कार्य किए गए हैं; और

(ड) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उक्त हेतु कुल कितने श्रम दिवस सृजित किए गए हैं और उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) एक मांग-आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है जिसमें बॉटम अप आयोजना दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा तैयार किए गए कार्यों की सूची में से कार्यों की पहचान, अनुमोदन और प्राथमिकता तय की जाती है और प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की ग्राम सभा में उनकी अनुशंसा की जाती है। तदनुसार, मांग के अनुसार पंचायत द्वारा कार्यों को स्वीकृत और उन्हें शुरू किया जाता है।

(ग) से (ड): जल निकायों को गहरा खोदना, गाद निकालने और संरचनात्मक सुधार जैसे कार्य महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत अनुमेय कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत आते हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, रामटेक लोकसभा क्षेत्र के 65 गाँवों में, जल निकायों को गहरा खोदने, गाद निकालने और संरचनात्मक सुधार जैसे कार्य किए गए हैं। इन कार्यों पर कुल 3,60,481 श्रम दिवस सृजित हुए और 7,61,85,837 रुपये का व्यय हुआ।

एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन

2673. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के अंतर्गत शीतागारों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण सहायता प्रदान की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने फलों और सब्जियों के लिए शीतागार सुविधाओं की मांग और उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फसलोपरान्त प्रसंस्करण और शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त राजसहायता योजना के लिए दिशानिर्देशों, दस्तावेजीकरण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और आवेदन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए कोई नए उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में संस्थागत ऋण को सुगम बनाने और एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, सरकार ने 1.00 लाख करोड़ रुपये के एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) का शुभारंभ किया है। एआईएफ के अंतर्गत, 2.00 करोड़ रुपये तक के कोलैट्रल-फ्री सावधि ऋण और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की स्थापना सहित फसलोपरांत इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण हेतु लिए गए सावधि ऋण पर 3% ब्याज अनुदान का प्रावधान है।

(ख): नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (एनएबीसीओएनएस) द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में "ऑल इंडिया कोल्ड-चेन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कैपेसिटी (एआईसीआईसी-2015)" पर किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार, वर्ष 2014 में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की 318.23 लाख मीट्रिक टन की उपलब्ध क्षमता की तुलना में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की आवश्यक क्षमता 351.00 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान में, देश में 8815 कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं जिनकी क्षमता आज दिनांक तक 402.18 लाख मीट्रिक टन है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में नाशवान बागवानी उत्पादों सहित बागवानी उत्पादों के लिए फसलोपरांत प्रसंस्करण और कोल्ड चेन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय

सहायता उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है। एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत, देश में पैक हाउस, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, रेफ्रीजरेटेड ट्रांसपोर्ट, राईपनिंग चेंबर, इंटीग्रेटेड कोल्ड चेन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, द्वितीयक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों सहित फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है और केवल पूर्वोत्तर एवं हिमालयी राज्यों हेतु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई), प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) जैसी योजनाओं का भी कार्यान्वयन करता है, जिसमें इंटीग्रेटेड कोल्ड चेन और वैल्यू एडिशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के घटक शामिल हैं।

(घ): विभिन्न इनपुट और सामग्री लागत, उन्नत मशीनरी और नई प्रौद्योगिकियों की कीमतों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा स्टैकहोल्डर्स से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर, एमआईडीएच की ऑपरेशनल गाइडलाइन्स को वर्ष 2025 में संशोधित किया गया है जिसमें राज्यों से प्राप्त सुझावों और प्रचलित बाजार मूल्यों को भी शामिल किया गया है। एमआईडीएच दिशानिर्देश, किसानों के लिए अधिक अनुकूल हैं, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए आधार आधारित भुगतान प्रणाली और प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण को अपनाया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक देश में कोल्ड-स्टोरेज का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क. सं.	राज्य का नाम	सं.	क्षमता (एमटी)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (यूटी)	4	2210
2	आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना	480	1996340
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	6000
4	असम	45	212662
5	बिहार	316	1490200
6	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी)	7	12462
7	छत्तीसगढ़	132	586863
8	दिल्ली	97	129857
9	गोवा	29	7705

10	गुजरात	1023	4042770
11	हरियाणा	387	886656
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	181318
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	96	382564
14	झारखंड	60	250077
15	कर्नाटक	271	930379
16	केरल	202	96655
17	लक्षद्वीप (यूटी)	1	15
18	मध्य प्रदेश	341	1498651
19	महाराष्ट्र	672	1259932
20	मणिपुर	2	4500
21	मेघालय	4	8200
22	मिजोरम	3	4071
23	नागालैंड	5	8150
24	ओडिशा	182	579321
25	पुदुचेरी (यूटी)	4	185
26	पंजाब	780	2642715
27	राजस्थान	192	661876
28	सिक्किम	2	2100
29	तमिलनाडु	188	399690
30	तेलंगाना	117	627131
31	त्रिपुरा	14	46354
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	2489	15101408
33	उत्तराखंड	62	206848
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	517	5952997
		8815	40218862

(स्रोत: विपणन एवं निरीक्षण निदेशालय (डीएमआई) 2009 तक, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड (एनएचबी), राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम), पूर्वोत्तर एवं हिमालयी राज्यों के लिए बागवानी मिशन (एचएमएनईएच)) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

एमएसपी की कानूनी स्थिति

2674. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) को कानूनी दर्जा दिए जाने की किसानों की मांग जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में किसानों के साथ बातचीत के बाद कोई कानून लाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए कोई कार्ययोजना बना रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): प्रत्येक वर्ष, सरकार राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात, कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, किसी क्षेत्र या राज्य-विशिष्ट के बजाय संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों हेतु न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है।

वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी को उत्पादन लागत के डेढ़ गुना पर बनाए रखने के पूर्व-निर्धारित सिद्धांत की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफे के साथ सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की, जिससे पूरे देश के किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

खरीद के आंकड़ों और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि से यह स्पष्ट है कि बढ़ी हुई एमएसपी से किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। वर्तमान वर्ष सहित विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) को अधिक प्रभावी एवं पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए 12 जुलाई 2022 को एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। इस समिति की विषय-वस्तु में (i) कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) को अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने की व्यवहार्यता पर सुझाव तथा इसे अधिक वैज्ञानिक बनाने के उपाय, तथा (ii) देश की परिवर्तनशील आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कृषि विपणन प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाना, ताकि घरेलू एवं निर्यात अवसरों का लाभ उठाकर किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य उपलब्ध कराने के माध्यम से उन्हें अधिक मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जा रही हैं तथा अब तक 6 बैठकें आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न उप-समितियों की 39 बैठकें भी आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

(घ): स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर, वर्ष 2007 में, एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) का गठन किया गया, जिसने सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाने हेतु 201 कार्य-बिंदुओं की सिफारिश की गई थी। इन सभी 201 कार्य-बिंदुओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

एमएसपी फसलों की खरीद और एमएसपी राशि

सभी एमएसपी फसलें	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	1,368	1,083	1,118	1,089	1,175

कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)	2.91	2.25	2.47	2.63	3.33

*30.06.2025 तक

15TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS IN TAMIL NADU

2675. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN

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

(a) the total allocation made to Tamil Nadu under 15th Finance Commission grants for rural local bodies during 2024-25, segregated between basic and tied grants for water and sanitation to Tamil Nadu;

(b) the quantum of funds released in Tamil Nadu panchayats under 15th Finance Commission recommendations during the current financial year and reasons for any delays in fund disbursement;

(c) the total number of Gram Panchayats in Tamil Nadu that have received tied grants specifically for water supply and sanitation projects under the 15th Finance Commission mandate; and

(d) the guidelines and conditionalities prescribed by the Union Government for utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants by panchayats in Tamil Nadu and the technical assistance provided by the Ministry for compliance with these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) The total allocation made to Tamil Nadu under the 15th Finance Commission grants for all tiers of rural local bodies for FY 2024-25 is Rs. 2957.00 crore. Out of which, Rs. 1182.80 crore is an untied grant, and Rs. 1774.20 crore is a tied grant for water and sanitation.

(b) The total grants allocated to the tier of rural local bodies in the State of Tamil Nadu under the 15th Finance Commission for the current financial year, i.e. 2025-26, is Rs. 2824 crore. None of the grants have been recommended and released to panchayats in Tamil Nadu for the current financial year, i.e. FY 2025-26, so far, due to non-compliance of the mandatory conditions (such as submission Grant Transfer Certificate (GTC), duly constituted/elected bodies in place, availability of the audited account and closing of annual account etc.) prescribed in the operation guidelines dated 14.07.2021 issued by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) As per the information provided by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the tied grants Specifically for water supply and sanitation projects for the period 2020-21 to 2023-24, all allocated grants of Rs. 5387.44 Crore have been released for all 12525 Gram Panchayats in Tamil Nadu and for the FY 2024-25 Out of total tied grant of Rs.1419.36 crore for 12525 village panchayats, an amount of Rs.709.68 crore has been received tied grant for 12525 village panchayats in 37 districts as 1st instalment and further an amount of Rs. 160.68 crore has been partly received

tied grant for 2901 village panchayats in 9 districts and the balance tied grant amount is Rs.549.00 crore for 28 districts as 2nd instalment under the 15th Finance Commission.

(d) For utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants by panchayats in the States including Tamil Nadu, The Ministry of Finance has issued 'Operational guidelines for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations on Rural Local Bodies grants during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26' on 14.07.2021 and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued a 'Manual for the utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water and sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)' in August, 2021.

The 'Operational guidelines for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations on Rural Local Bodies grants during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26' dated 14.07.2021 issued by Ministry of Finance is accesible on

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s316026d60ff9b54410b3435b403afd226/uploads/2023/02/2023020674.pdf>.

The 'Manual for the utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water and sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)' in August, 2021 is accessible on

<https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline/manual-for-utilisation-of-15th-fc-tied-grants.pdf>.

For the technical assistance for compliance with these conditions, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. the financial year 2022-23 in States/ UTs with the primary objective of developing governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It plays a key role in supporting the utilisation of grants provided by the 15th Finance Commission (FFC) to local rural bodies by formulating holistic, inclusive sustainable Development Programms, and enabling Panchayats to function effectively and utilise the funds devolved to them efficiently with converging resources available at GP level, for economic development and social justice which includes rural infrastructure and services. This is achieved by providing training to Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries, and stakeholders to enhance their governance, leadership skills, and capabilities related to e-Governance, ensuring effective Panchayat functioning.

BUSINESS REFORMS ACTION PLAN

2676. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the current rank of the State of Kerala under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP);
 - (b) the detailed methodology used in the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP);
 - (c) the difference between the Ease of Doing ranking and the BRAP System;
- and

(d) the year in which latest assessment was conducted under the BRAP?

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

(a): Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) does not maintain rankings for States/UTs on Ease of Doing Business. As part of the DPIIT Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) exercise, States/UTs are assessed on the basis of their implementation of designated reform parameters into following four percentage-based categories.

1. Top Achievers – score above 90%,
2. Achievers – score between 80% to 90%,
3. Fast Movers – score between 70% to 80%, and
4. Aspirers – score below 70%

Details of state/UTs categories in BRAP 2022 Survey including Kerala are as under:

Y Category	
(It encompasses states and UTs with established business and citizen- centric systems)	
B2G (Business Centric reforms)	
Category	States/UTs
FAST MOVER	GUJARAT

ASPIRERS	ANDHRA PRADESH, TELANGANA, MAHARASHTRA, HARYANA, UTTAR PRADESH, UTTARAKHAND, ODISHA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, KERALA, KARNATAKA, CHATTISGARH, WEST BENGAL, BIHAR, GOA, JHARKHAND, RAJASTHAN, ASSAM, DELHI, JandK
C2G (Citizen Centric reforms)	
Category	States/UTs
ASPIRERS	KERALA, GUJARAT, TELANGANA, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU, UTTARAKHAND, HARYANA, MADHYA PRADESH, ODISHA, KARNATAKA, RAJASTHAN, HIMACHAL PRADESH, ANDHRA PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH, GOA, BIHAR, DELHI, WEST BENGAL, ASSAM, CHATTISGARH, JandK, JHARKHAND, PUNJAB
X Category	
{It includes northeastern states (excluding Assam) and UTs (excluding Delhi)}	
B2G (Business Centric reforms)	
Category	States/UTs
ASPIRERS	DADAR and NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU, TRIPURA, CHANDIGARH, MEGHALAYA, MANIPUR,

	MIZORAM, PUDUCHERRY, ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH
C2G (Citizen Centric reforms)	
Category	States/UTs
ASPIRERS	CHANDIGARH, DAMAN and DIU, MEGHALAYA, ANDAMAN, TRIPURA, PUDUCHERRY, MIZORAM, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR

- (b): Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) is assessed through a structured three-step methodology comprising evidence submission, user data collection, and independent user feedback. States and UTs upload evidence of reform implementation on the BRAP portal, which is evaluated by DPIIT based on defined criteria. User data is submitted for a specified period and used to conduct a feedback survey through telephonic, digital, and face-to-face methods. Based on the percentage score, States and UTs are grouped into four categories: Top Achievers, Achievers, Fast Movers, and Aspirers. In the BRAP 2022, these categories were determined through 100% feedback. In BRAP 2024, 30% weightage has been assigned to evidence submission and 70% to user feedback.

- (c): Ease of doing business ranking was done by World Bank through Doing Business Report from 2002 to 2020. BRAP was conceptualized and developed in 2014 to provide a comparison on the regulatory requirements for businesses across States with a view to motivate the States towards reducing compliance burden on businesses. The BRAP ranking across States has been discontinued after the initial years. World Bank had discontinued its Doing Business Report in 2020.
- (d): The latest assessment under the BRAP was conducted for the year 2022.

वृद्धावस्था पेंशन में वृद्धि

2677. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 200 रुपये प्रति माह तथा 79 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 500 रुपये प्रति माह पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है;

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

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वृद्धावस्था पेंशन हेतु राज्य-वार और विशेषकर राजस्थान में जिला-वार और श्रेणी-वार कुल कितनी निधि जारी की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का 60 से 79 वर्ष की आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए पेंशन बढ़ाकर 1,000 रुपये प्रति माह और 79 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए पेंशन बढ़ाकर 1,500 रुपये प्रति माह करने का विचार है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) की वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय पेंशन 60 से 79 वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी के लिए ₹200/- प्रति माह और 80 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी के लिए ₹500/- प्रति माह है। एनएसएपी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता के कम से कम बराबर राशि की टॉप-अप राशि प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ताकि लाभार्थियों को उचित स्तर की सहायता मिल सके। वर्तमान में, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र एनएसएपी की वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत प्रति लाभार्थी ₹50 से ₹3800 प्रति माह तक की टॉप-अप राशि जोड़ रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औसत मासिक पेंशन लगभग ₹1,000/- हो गई है।

(ग) एनएसएपी के तहत, उन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं जिनके पास योजना के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी है, जिसमें आगे जिलों/ब्लॉकों/गांवों/कस्बों में लाभार्थियों को पेंशन का वितरण भी शामिल है। वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई राज्यवार कुल निधियां **विवरण-I** में दी गई हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 से पहले एनएसएपी के तहत अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति लाभार्थियों के लिए अलग से निधियों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया था। वर्ष 2021-22 से, एनएसएपी के मौजूदा लाभार्थियों में से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति लाभार्थियों की पहचान की जाती है और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति मदों के तहत निधियां आवंटित/जारी की जा रही हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के तहत जारी की गई श्रेणीवार निधियां **विवरण-II** में दी गई हैं।

(घ) और (ड) वर्तमान में सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण-I

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी निधियों
का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	18677.36	14155.36	19474.91	25371.68	22900.63
2	बिहार	100001.95	99805.21	105913.97	115355.08	108559.09
3	छत्तीसगढ़	9855.28	18357.72	18769.35	19062.51	24221.27
4	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	गुजरात	17364.32	13023.24	21705.40	18305.74	18349.21
6	हरियाणा	3496.28	0.00	18039.31	0.00	0.00
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3933.82	985.18	2955.52	7290.75	0.00
8	झारखंड	20637.54	32709.46	27016.16	19635.66	23838.70
9	कर्नाटक	30073.12	29151.64	24365.82	30374.87	6831.22
10	केरल	17596.00	0.00	0.00	36666.45	7863.88
11	मध्य प्रदेश	46545.91	39216.00	66328.36	57858.46	62281.04
12	महाराष्ट्र	30547.83	24131.13	13567.51	0.00	48341.55
13	ओडिशा	35184.69	41714.56	41231.17	40654.68	30419.55
14	पंजाब	3603.29	847.03	0.00	935.03	1781.54
15	राजस्थान	25148.30	6586.06	44391.40	21141.34	39985.88
16	तमिलनाडु	20125.88	58984.53	30596.42	42797.26	41364.57

17	तेलंगाना	21316.84	7173.94	14489.20	11222.53	0.00
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	124708.01	127281.51	147362.82	125723.30	142552.11
19	उत्तराखंड	9876.36	4841.90	10597.96	7778.50	9756.00
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	36704.77	24096.32	38143.75	56701.58	46051.82
21	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	834.31	0.00
22	असम	25380.08	24759.66	25444.00	23491.51	24214.09
23	मणिपुर	2592.43	428.83	2239.06	1327.87	1882.38
24	मेघालय	1718.68	869.45	1791.89	1823.36	1827.06
25	मिजोरम	935.38	471.54	929.77	922.51	1199.54
26	नागालैंड	1847.48	1415.74	1937.62	1534.37	2660.39
27	सिक्किम	817.35	0.00	703.54	0.00	0.00
28	त्रिपुरा	984.70	2298.03	2531.30	3725.69	4534.72
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	78.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	दादर नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	2303.66	3409.64	0.00	0.00	9355.12
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2287.96	3506.85	1926.41	7312.90	3160.51
34	लद्दाख	95.090	0.00	303.22	0.00	460.58

35	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	पुदुचेरी	822.23	418.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	कुल	615261.40	580638.54	682755.83	677847.94	684392.45

विवरण-II

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य को जारी की गई श्रेणीवार निधियां

(रुपए लाख में)

वि.व.	सामान्य वर्ग	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जन जाति
2020-21	25148.30		
2021-22	4513.43	1423.25	649.38
2022-23	27147.87	10307.5	6936.025
2023-24	14604.40	4332.14	2204.80
2024-25	27645.37	8178.27	4162.24

आईटीबीपी फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज सेंटर

2678. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के दमोह (आईटीबीपी) में फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज सेंटर का निर्माण कार्य लगभग चार वर्ष पूर्व सरकार द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन आदेशों और भूमि आवंटन प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बावजूद अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज सेंटर, दमोह के शीघ्र निर्माण के लिए कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस महत्वपूर्ण और विकासोन्मुख फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज सेंटर के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): दमोह स्थित फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज सेंटर के लिए विभिन्न अवसंरचना संबंधी कार्यों हेतु 4.59 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। परियोजना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य पहले ही शुरू हो गया है।

(ग): लागू नहीं।

(घ): परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए नियमित समीक्षा की जा रही है और आईटीबीपी ने परियोजना निगरानी समिति (पीएमसी) का गठन किया है।

INDIA-US FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

2679. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is engaged in negotiations with the United States regarding a proposed Indo-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of such discussions;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the potential negative impact of the proposed FTA on India's agricultural sector, particularly on small and marginal farmers, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether concerns have been raised by the State Governments and stakeholders about the influx of subsidized agricultural imports and its effect on local markets and farmer incomes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps the Government is taking to ensure that agricultural interests of the States are protected during such international trade negotiations; and
- (e) whether the Government will commit to excluding sensitive agricultural commodities from tariff reductions or market access under any proposed agreement and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Government of India is actively involved in the discussions on the India-USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with the Government of the United States with the aim to expand trade and investment and deepening the India-US trade relationship to promote growth that ensures fairness, national security and job creation. India US bilateral Trade Agreement negotiations were launched in March

2025. Five rounds of negotiations have been held, the last being from July 14-18th, 2025 at Washington, USA.

(d) and (e) To safeguard the interests of farmers and the domestic industry, international trade negotiations allow for the inclusion of sensitive, negative, or exclusion lists—categories of goods on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In addition, in case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports within the periods as mutually agreed to by the parties under FTAs.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली

2680. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली सहित विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के बीड लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का ग्राम-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयूजीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) एवं राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) जैसी कई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य गरीबी को कम करना तथा आजीविका के अवसरों को मजबूत बनाते हुए, न्यूनतम गारंटीकृत रोजगार प्रदान करके, स्व-रोजगार को बढ़ावा देकर, विभिन्न उपयोगी व्यवसायों और उद्यमिता गुणों में युवाओं को कुशल बनाकर, अवसंरचनात्मक विकास करके और सामाजिक सहायता का प्रावधान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में समग्र सुधार लाना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत महाराष्ट्र के बीड लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर के सभी पात्र गांवों के लाभार्थियों के लिए अभिसरण के माध्यम से आवास के अलावा, पाइप पेयजल, शौचालय, बिजली कनेक्शन, एलपीजी गैस कनेक्शन, सौर लालटेन, खाना पकाने की स्वच्छ ऊर्जा और सौर छत जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित की जाती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां तक ग्रामीण परिवारों को बिजली आपूर्ति का प्रश्न है, विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने हमेशा दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास योजना (आईपीडीएस), प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) आदि योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों की पूर्ति की है, ताकि महाराष्ट्र के बीड लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी परिवारों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय बिजली आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में उनकी सहायता की जा सके।

भारत सरकार जुलाई, 2021 में शुरू की गई पुनरोद्धार वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) की चल रही योजना के तहत, सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी चिन्हित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत जनजातीय परिवारों को योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रिड बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए मंजूरी दी जा रही है।

केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल के सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों को सीजीएस सुविधाएं

2681. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का सीकर में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) के सेवारत एवं सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों और उनके परिवारों को सीजीएस सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का सीकर जिले और सीकर के शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल के लिए कैंटीन सुविधा कब तक शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): सेवारत एवं पूर्व केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) कार्मिकों सहित केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए 80 शहरों में सीजीएस (केन्द्र सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना) सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। सीजीएस सुविधा का विकल्प न चुनने वालों के लिए 1000/- रुपये प्रति माह की दर से निश्चित

चिकित्सा भत्ता (एफएमए) या सीएपीएफ की संयुक्त अस्पताल सुविधा के कवरेज का भी प्रावधान है। सीकर जिले के सेवारत एवं पूर्व सीएपीएफ कार्मिक तथा उनके परिवार अपनी नजदीक की सीजीएचएस डिस्पेंसरी/ पैनल में शामिल अस्पताल से भी सीजीएचएस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

(ग): वर्तमान में, सीएपीएफ के सेवारत एवं सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों के लाभ हेतु कुल 119 मास्टर भंडार तथा 1816 सहायक भंडार कार्यात्मक हैं, जिनमें से 04 सहायक भंडार सीकर एवं शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में राज्य पुलिस/ पूर्व सीएपीएफ कल्याण संघ द्वारा संचालित है।

SAGY SCHEME

2682. SHRI M MALLESH BABU:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to relaunch or restructure the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to ensure more effective implementation, monitoring and institutional support to public representatives, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that several border villages in Kolar district, located along the Karnataka–Andhra Pradesh boundary, remain underdeveloped due to administrative neglect and lack of integrated planning; and
- (c) whether the Government will consider including backward border villages under a priority model village framework in the revamped SAGY scheme, if so the details thereof?

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

(a): The selection of Gram Panchayats under SAGY by the Hon'ble MPs across the country completed on 31st March, 2024.

(b) and (c): The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. Hon'ble Members of Parliament had identified 8 Gram Panchayats (GPs) namely Tayalur, Ramasagara, Avani, Banahalli, Huladenahalli, Inora Hosahalli, Kysamballi and Mallanayakanahalli for development under SAGY in Kolar district of Karnataka.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ATMA SCHEME

2683. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

(a) the details regarding the total amount of funds sanctioned and released under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme till date, State-wise;

- (b) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention, State-wise and district-wise for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of women farmers benefited under the said scheme till date;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details regarding the total number of farmers trained under the said scheme during the last five years in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a): Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation across the country since 2005. Presently, Scheme is being implemented in 740 districts of 28 states and 5 UTs (including all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh and 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh).

The State-wise detail regarding the total amount of funds sanctioned/released under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme till date is at **Statement-I**.

(b): The detail of number of farmers benefitted through different extension activities under the ATMA Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, as reported by the respective States, is at **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

(c): Yes.

(d) The state-wise detail of women farmers benefitted under the ATMA Scheme till date is at **Statement-IV**.

(e): The district-wise detail of farmers trained under ATMA Scheme during last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, as reported by the respective States, is at **Statement-V** and **Statement-VI**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise detail of sanctioned/release of funds under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme From 7th May, 2005 To 31st July, 2025

(Rs. In Crore)		
S. No.	Name of the State	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	274.99
2	Bihar	707.28
3	Chhattisgarh	224.94
4	Goa	16.16
5	Gujarat	457.02
6	Haryana	147.39
7	Himachal Pradesh.	198.12
8	JandK	104.84
9	Jharkhand	337.74
10	Karnataka	277.86

11	Kerala	201.65
12	Maharashtra	575.73
13	Madhya Pradesh.	530.46
14	Odisha	631.40
15	Punjab	199.29
16	Rajasthan	391.32
17	Telangana	82.45
18	Tamil Nadu	546.70
19	Uttar Pradesh.	1267.61
20	Uttrakhand	134.17
21	West Bengal	475.55
22	Assam	167.77
23	Arunachal Pradesh.	153.48
24	Manipur	82.33
25	Meghalaya	83.08
26	Mizoram	82.82
27	Nagaland	184.88
28	Tripura	63.67
29	Sikkim	44.88
30	Delhi	0.87
31	Puducherry	18.65
32	Ladakh	2.96
33	Andaman and Nicobar	21.17
34	Lakshadweep	0.16
35	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16
36	Daman and Diu	0.16
TOTAL		8689.72

STATEMENT-II

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention, State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2020-21 to 2024-25

2020-21								
SI No	Name of the District	Trainings	Demos	Exposure Visits	Kisan Mela	Farmer Scientist Interactions	Innovative Activities	Farm School
1	SRIKAKULAM	715	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	VIZIANAGARAM	5335	1	241	0	40	240	0
3	VISAKA PATANAM	485	251		0	1273	0	0
4	EAST GODAVARI	4170	0	230	0	43	3	0
5	WEST GODAVARI	17182						
6	KRISHNA	3489	86	750	0	0	0	0
7	GUNTUR	42323	0	1275	0	50	0	0
8	PRAKASAM	7302	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	NELLORE	31327	63	42	0	0	50	0
10	KADAPA	19391	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	KURNOOL	5720	97	6	0	0	0	0
12	CHITTOOR	20262	30	50	0	58	0	0
13	ANANTAPURAMU	8875	5	0	0	80	30	0
TOTAL		166576	533	2594	0	1544	323	0

2021-22								
SI No	Name of the District	Trainings	Demos	Exposure Visits	Kisan Mela	Farmer Scientist Interactions	Innovative Activities	Farm School
1	SRIKAKULAM	12111	142	30	0	0	80	0
2	VIZIANAGARAM	6838	0	340	0	80	100	0
3	VISAKA PATANAM	1409	65	210	285	78	108	0
4	EAST GODAVARI	11357	0	27	0	123	245	0
5	WEST GODAVARI	10872	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	KRISHNA	14909	45	250	0	0	0	0
7	GUNTUR	10155	33	275	0	0	2	0
8	PRAKASAM	606	0	221	0	0	0	0
9	NELLORE	4124	83	0	1004	0	1	0
10	KADAPA	1410	30	0	0	0	0	0
11	KURNOOL	512	67		0	0	0	0
12	CHITTOOR	22590	1830	90	0	50	0	0
13	ANANTAPURAMU	6505	6	102	0	80	0	0
TOTAL		103398	2301	1545	1289	411	536	0

2022-23								
SI No	Name of the District	Trainings	Demos	Exposure Visits	Kisan Mela	Farmer Scientist Interactions	Innovative Activities	Farm School
1	SRIKAKULAM	288	6	0	400	0	0	0
2	VIZIANAGARAM	1337	0	78	100	0	0	0
3	VISAKA PATANAM	0	37	6	0	0	0	0
4	EAST GODAVARI	1911	14	127	0	0	157	0
5	WEST GODAVARI	1510	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	KRISHNA	2040	0	25	0	0	0	0
7	GUNTUR	650	6	364	0	0	0	0
8	PRAKASAM	1251	2805	50	0	0	0	0
9	NELLORE	2024	72	56	186	0	0	0
10	KADAPA	1136	0	25	0	0	0	0
11	KURNOOL	1071	25	36	0	0	0	0
12	CHITTOOR	2694	6	0	0	0		
13	ANANTAPURAMU	1351	6	68	814	100	0	0
TOTAL		17263	2977	835	1500	100	157	0
2023-24								
SI No	Name of the District	Trainings	Demos	Exposure Visits	Kisan Mela	Farmer Scientist Interactions	Innovative Activities	Farm School
1	SRIKAKULAM	1257	0	60	0	0	0	25
2	VIZIANAGARAM	1109	15	30	0	50	50	50
3	VISAKA PATANAM	700	29	46	300	265	35	0
4	EAST GODAVARI	1606	53	314	0	0	1	50
5	WEST GODAVARI	1900	2400	40	0	2515	75	0
6	KRISHNA	3429	2	150	0	0	0	0
7	GUNTUR	1324	2	0	0	0	71	0
8	PRAKASAM	984	531	66	0	207	30	28
9	NELLORE	1894	55	40	95	50	0	25
10	KADAPA	1113	3	40	114	0	0	25

11	KURNOOL	1691	36	3	0	0	0	1
12	CHITTOOR	2095	60	80	0	0	0	0
13	ANANTAPURAMU	1361	25	339	1750	80	0	25
TOTAL		20463	3211	1208	2259	3167	262	229

2024-25								
SI No	Name of the District	Trainings	Demos	Exposure Visits	Kisan Mela	Farmer Scientist Interactions	Innovative Activities	Farm School
1	SRIKAKULAM	1150	18	0	3500	25	0	0
2	VIZIANAGARAM	160	0	237	2000	0	50	0
3	VISAKA PATANAM	428	55	78	285	0	0	21
4	EAST GODAVARI	1649	263	65	0	0	0	26
5	WEST GODAVARI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	KRISHNA	1622	0	0	0	240	0	0
7	GUNTUR	1401	0	15	0	0	0	0
8	PRAKASAM	1670	0	75	0	163	40	0
9	NELLORE	1295	54	83	0	50	0	0
10	KADAPA	627	4	0	0	52	0	25
11	KURNOOL	1046	9	60	0	1	3	1
12	CHITTOOR	1403	4	125	0	0	0	0
13	ANANTAPURAMU	1254	12	250	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		13705	419	988	5785	531	93	73

STATEMENT-III

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2020-21

S. No	Districts	Blocks	Training	Demo.	Exposure Visit	Capacity Building	FSG	Kisan Mela	FSI	Kisan Gosthie	Farm School
1	Agra	15	2485	750	1019	825	450	1343	137	4500	1725
2	Firozabad	9	806	450	612	0	90	806	192	2700	1050

3	Mainpuri	9	988	494	408	270	0	808	196	2700	1125
4	Mathura	10	1670	700	680	300	150	895	186	3000	1250
5	Aligarh	12	1612	840	748	375	60	1074	105	3600	1500
6	Etah	8	1335	510	481	480	0	716	136	2400	1000
7	Hathras	7	1159	350	476	420	210	630	193	2100	875
8	Kasganj	7	1162	378	476	180	210	627	197	2100	875
9	Prayagraj	23	3767	1065	1549	375	105	2070	56	6900	2875
10	Fatehpur	13	1848	870	884	780	345	1165	181	3900	1625
11	Kausambi	8	1338	560	544	480	240	716	187	2400	1000
12	Pratapgarh	17	2788	1070	1156	1020	0	1525	189	5100	2050
13	Azamgarh	22	2382	1168	1481	1320	660	1985	182	6600	2375
14	Ballia	17	2822	1071	1156	1020	0	1522	184	5100	2125
15	Mau	9	1494	630	612	540	0	909	182	2700	1125
16	Badaun	15	2490	1050	1020	630	375	1345	135	4500	1800
17	Bareilly	15	2310	840	822	300	450	1351	181	4500	1875
18	Pilibhit	7	1141	490	476	420	120	628	186	2100	875
19	Shahjahanpur	15	2460	870	995	525	225	1344	189	4500	1725
20	Basti	14	2338	796	952	840	210	1253	180	4200	1725
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	1494	605	562	465	0	809	183	2700	1125
22	Siddharth Nagar	14	994	840	802	840	0	1253	91	4200	1700
23	Banda	8	928	472	544	480	240	716	178	2400	950
24	Chitrakoot	5	830	350	340	300	150	449	185	1500	625
25	Hamirpur	7	936	434	488	210	105	630	90	2100	525

26	Mahoba	4	668	254	272	240	120	358	180	1200	500
27	Bahraich	14	2324	980	952	840	210	1253	181	4200	1750
28	Balrampur	9	1404	522	612	540	270	808	191	2700	1125
29	Gonda	16	2385	891	884	960	480	1432	135	4800	1950
30	Shravasti	5	525	250	340	300	0	445	180	1500	625
31	Ambedker Nagar	9	1287	594	677	540	270	809	135	2700	1125
32	Barabanki	15	2490	1050	1020	900	450	1345	191	4500	1800
33	Ayodhya	11	1837	770	748	660	0	989	180	3300	1375
34	Amethi	13	1664	780	620	585	0	1164	193	3900	1625
35	Sultanpur	14	1599	930	816	210	210	1253	135	4200	1750
36	Deoria	16	2912	800	1064	960	480	1432	90	3200	1950
37	Gorakhpur	19	3054	1235	1292	1140	570	1702	189	5700	2300

38	Kushinagar	14	1106	700	518	525	420	1253	90	4200	1400
39	Maharajganj	12	2352	600	816	720	135	1074	181	3600	1425
40	Jalaun	9	1588	612	775	540	270	806	185	2700	1125
41	Jhansi	8	1328	560	544	480	240	716	187	2400	1000
42	Lalitpur	6	996	340	342	360	180	537	184	1800	750
43	Auraiya	7	1162	475	476	420	195	628	188	2100	875
44	Etawa	8	1346	498	823	510	180	716	192	2400	1000
45	Farrukhabad	7	1162	490	476	210	0	628	180	2100	875
46	Kannauj	8	390	440	470	480	240	716	135	2400	1000
47	Kanpur Dehat	10	1660	550	680	525	300	895	190	3000	1250
48	Kanpur Nagar	10	1425	630	640	330	150	895	185	3000	1250
49	Hardoi	19	3000	1330	1342	1140	570	1705	180	5700	2275

50	Lakhimpur kheri	15	2490	750	1020	900	450	1344	188	4500	1875
51	Lucknow	8	1260	457	534	0	45	716	185	2400	1000
52	Raebarelli	18	2988	1234	1224	1080	540	1611	135	5400	2250
53	Sitapur	19	3204	1330	1292	1140	570	1699	180	5700	2250
54	Unnao	16	1547	800	652	60	15	1432	180	4800	2000
55	Bagpat	6	996	420	408	360	105	537	180	1800	750
56	BulandShahar	16	2465	1120	968	885	300	1432	180	4800	1875
57	GautamBudh Nagar	4	646	224	272	240	120	358	188	1200	500
58	Gaziabad	4	537	250	272	0	0	358	190	1200	500
59	Hapur	4	480	264	230	240	120	358	135	1200	500
60	Meerut	12	1273	672	668	720	210	1074	180	3600	1400
61	Mirzapur	12	2007	840	816	525	90	1074	180	3600	1450
62	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	996	420	408	360	180	537	180	1800	750
63	Sonbhadra	8	1328	480	544	480	240	716	135	2400	1000
64	Bijnor	11	1815	715	748	0	0	985	180	3300	1375
65	Amroha	6	775	300	390	360	180	537	135	1800	750
66	Moradabad	8	1256	420	544	120	0	716	180	2400	1000
67	Rampur	6	996	300	408	360	30	537	180	1800	750
68	Sambhal	8	1048	440	544	0	0	716	180	2400	1000
69	Muzaffer Nagar	9	1200	630	541	540	270	806	90	2700	1125
70	Saharanpur	11	1437	590	541	660	330	985	45	3100	1250
71	Shamli	5	830	250	340	300	150	448	180	1500	625

72	Chandauli	9	1494	630	612	0	0	806	180	2700	1125
73	Ghazipur	16	2694	1120	1088	960	480	1432	90	4800	2000
74	Jaunpur	21	3486	1236	1428	1260	630	1888	90	6300	2300
75	Varanasi	8	1315	532	544	480	0	716	180	2400	1000
Total		824	123804	50358	53518	39540	15390	73946	12284	245400	100000

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2021-22

S. No.	Districts	Blocks	Training	Demo.	Exposure Visit	Capacity Building	FSG	Kisan Mel a	FSI	Kisan Gosthie	Farm School
1	Agra	15	2130	420	470	900	450	1335	100	2895	1875
2	Firozabad	9	1267	252	287	450	270	830	100	1730	1125
3	Mainpuri	9	1263	288	238	300	0	820	100	1737	1125
4	Mathura	10	1420	400	320	450	300	890	96	1930	1250
5	Aligarh	12	1655	392	342	720	60	1068	50	2316	1500
6	Etah	8	963	224	261	480	150	712	100	1544	1000
7	Hathras	7	995	220	210	420	210	623	95	1355	875
8	Kasganj	7	994	196	222	420	210	630	93	1351	875
9	Prayagraj	23	3266	870	729	1080	345	2047	100	4439	2875
10	Fatehpur	13	1728	520	416	780	0	1157	100	2509	1625
11	Kausambi	8	1136	320	256	480	240	712	95	1544	1000
12	Pratapgarh	17	2414	446	180	1020	0	1513	50	3281	425
13	Azamgarh	22	3124	566	704	1320	660	1958	100	4246	2750

14	Ballia	17	2414	680	524	1020	0	151 5	100	3285	1700
15	Mau	9	1278	360	288	540	15	801	95	1737	1125
16	Badaun	15	2115	540	440	450	225	133 7	100	2890	1875
17	Bareilly	15	1800	480	447	900	450	133 5	100	2895	1875
18	Pilibhit	7	994	280	224	60	120	623	95	1351	875
19	Shahjahanpur	15	2080	500	480	750	240	134 0	100	2900	1875
20	Basti	14	1888	406	448	840	0	125 0	100	2702	1750
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	738	252	188	300	30	801	95	1737	1125
22	Siddharth Nagar	14	1963	560	378	0	0	124 6	100	2702	1750
23	Banda	8	1136	296	256	480	45	712	91	1544	1000
24	Chitrakoot	5	710	200	160	0	0	445	85	965	625
25	Hamirpur	7	939	245	214	210	45	623	50	1352	525
26	Mahoba	4	448	145	128	240	0	356	81	772	500
27	Bahraich	14	1276	560	448	840	420	124 6	100	2705	1700
28	Balrampur	9	1278	311	288	540	270	800	87	1738	1125
29	Gonda	16	2272	485	468	510	0	142 4	100	3088	2000
30	Shravasti	5	175	140	10	0	0	445	83	965	625
31	Ambedker Nagar	9	1008	272	288	540	270	810	85	1736	1125
32	Barabanki	15	2130	600	480	900	450	134 0	100	2895	1875
33	Ayodhya	11	1562	440	352	660	0	979	100	2123	1375
34	Amethi	13	1482	520	260	585	195	115 7	100	2509	1625

35	Sultanpur	14	1736	540	380	720	360	1240	100	2702	1750
36	Deoria	16	1632	496	512	720	480	1424	100	3088	2000
37	Gorakhpur	19	2698	700	228	1095	300	1691	100	3667	2375
38	Kushinagar	14	426	392	252	420	420	1246	50	2700	1050
39	Maharajganj	12	1704	364	384	720	0	1068	100	2316	1500
40	Jalaun	9	1278	355	288	540	0	801	90	1738	1125
41	Jhansi	8	1136	320	256	480	120	712	90	1544	1000
42	Lalitpur	6	852	180	192	90	0	534	91	1158	750
43	Auraiya	7	909	240	234	210	0	623	87	1351	875
44	Etawa	8	1025	254	507	300	60	712	85	1544	950
45	Farrukhabad	7	994	280	224	150	0	623	100	1352	875
46	Kannauj	8	870	256	218	120	0	712	85	1544	1000
47	Kanpur Dehat	10	1420	390	320	600	300	890	100	1935	1250
48	Kanpur Nagar	10	1400	339	260	300	150	890	50	1930	1200
49	Hardoi	19	2698	710	618	1140	570	1691	100	3667	2375
50	Lakhimpur kheri	15	1290	420	480	900	450	1335	100	2895	1125
51	Lucknow	8	1066	224	656	30	60	712	89	1544	1000
52	Raebareilly	18	2556	576	576	1080	540	1602	100	3474	2250
53	Sitapur	19	2698	710	552	1140	570	1691	100	3667	2375
54	Unnao	16	2212	448	512	240	240	1424	100	3085	2000
55	Bagpat	6	812	240	192	90	0	534	84	1158	750
56	Bulandshahr	16	2272	640	512	960	0	1424	100	3088	2000
57	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3	420	84	96	180	90	267	82	579	375

58	Gaziabad	4	309	112	78	0	15	350	85	778	500
59	Hapur	4	460	112	28	120	60	362	85	772	500
60	Meerut	12	1002	336	358	720	360	1060	100	2316	1500
61	Mirzapur	12	1704	336	384	270	45	1076	100	2312	1500
62	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	852	240	192	360	0	534	87	1158	750
63	Sonbhadra	10	1312	400	220	600	300	890	100	1930	1250
64	Bijnor	11	1540	388	242	60	0	979	100	2123	1375
65	Amroha	6	982	168	192	180	180	534	91	1160	750
66	Moradabad	8	1136	224	256	240	120	712	50	1544	1000
67	Rampur	6	840	168	180	360	0	534	50	1157	750
68	Sambhal	8	1256	248	256	420	0	712	94	1544	1000
69	Muzaffer Nagar	9	1581	162	490	540	270	804	50	1742	900
70	Saharanpur	11	1331	364	255	660	330	979	50	2123	1325
71	Shamli	5	710	140	160	300	150	445	100	965	625
72	Chandauli	9	1278	306	288	540	30	778	86	1737	1125
73	Ghazipur	16	2272	640	512	960	480	1424	100	3088	2000
74	Jaunpur	21	2890	760	672	1260	315	1869	100	4053	2625
75	Varanasi	8	1136	272	256	480	30	712	93	1546	1000
Total		825	108736	27920	24872	39480	13065	73480	6730	159242	98775

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2023-24

S. No.	Districts	Blocks	Training	Demo.	Exposure Visit	Capacity Building	FSG	Kisan Mela	FSI	Kisan Gosthie	Farm School
1	Agra	15	2725	600	896	900	28	1320	50	2550	1875
2	Firozabad	9	1665	360	408	0		792	50	1190	1125
3	Mainpuri	9	1159	429	324	315		792	100	1530	1125

4	Mathura	10	250	560	650	150	10	880	90	1750	1250
5	Aligarh	12	1716	480	580	90	3	1056	85	2040	1325
6	Etah	8	617	327	264	30		704	50	560	1000
7	Hathras	7	434	280	329	0	14	616	88	1190	875
8	Kasganj	7	1150	280	328	210	7	616	100	595	875
9	Prayagraj	23	1951	1288	1507	1380	42	2074	95	3910	2875
10	Fatehpur	13	1766	728	939	690	22	1144	90	2210	1625
11	Kausambi	8	1496	448	536	480	16	704	90	1360	1000
12	Pratapgarh	17	1748	680	824	285	7	1496	0	1495	1275
13	Azamgarh	22	3404	880	1474	1320	42	1986	85	3740	2750
14	Ballia	17	3179	775	1139	1020		1496	95	2890	2125
15	Mau	9	1683	504	603	540		792	95	1530	1125
16	Badaun	15	2805	700	795	900	19	1320	94	1325	1875
17	Bareilly	15	0	600	375	0		1320	50	2550	1875
18	Pilibhit	7	909	266	439	0		616	0	0	875
19	Shahjahanpur	15	2657	450	1005	900		1320	50	2550	1875
20	Basti	14	2618	784	918	840	26	1232	0	2380	1750
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	0	198	0	0			97	1530	450
22	Siddharth Nagar	14	2618	784	938	0		1232	87	2380	1750
23	Banda	8	1301	320	520	0		704	0	1360	1000
24	Chitrakoot	5	830	280	255	300	10	440	93	850	625
25	Hamirpur	7	1274	344	264	120		616	50	1190	525
26	Mahoba	4	455	200	268	120		352	100	680	500
27	Bahraich	14	2099	784	798	840	26	1232	92	2380	1750
28	Balrampur	9	1683	504	543	405	9	792	95	1530	1125
29	Gonda	16	231	896	285	0		1408	90	1360	2000
30	Shravasti	5	60	200	325	0		440	90	850	625
31	Ambedker Nagar	9	1323	360	378	540		792	95	1530	1000
32	Barabanki	15	0	696	60	720	18	1320	87	2550	1875
33	Ayodhya	11	292	586	492	255		968	92	850	1100
34	Amethi	13	1447	728	509	585	13	1144	95	2210	1625
35	Sultanpur	14	2618	752	938	840	28	1232	94	2380	700
36	Deoria	16	2374	640	958	600		1408	92	2720	2000
37	Gorakhpur	19	3363	908	1235	1140	21	1672	95	3230	2375
38	Kushinagar	14	1268	560	40	0	28	1232	96	1530	1750
39	Maharajganj	12	2124	504	709	0		1056	98	2040	1500
40	Jalaun	9	1610	495	836	540	18	792	92	1530	1125
41	Jhansi	8	1446	432	536	480	16	704	89	1275	1000

42	Lalitpur	6	1110	240	390	0		528	88	1020	750
43	Auraiya	7	1309	361	469	0		616	90	1190	875
44	Etawa	8	970	356	398	285	2	704	90	1360	950
45	Farrukhabad	7	1309	361	473	0	3	616	50	1190	875
46	Kannauj	8	0	320	370	0		704	50	1360	1000
47	Kanpur Dehat	10	1750	400	360	600	20	880	100	1700	1250
48	Kanpur Nagar	10	1250	550	100	150		880	90	1700	1250
49	Hardoi	19	3391	953	1219	180	35	1672	90	3230	2375
50	Lakhimpur kheri	15	2801	600	1001	450	15	1320	94	2550	1875
51	Lucknow	8	1466	320	426	0			50	1360	1000
52	Raebarelli	18	216	770	962	1080	35	1584	95	1530	2250
53	Sitapur	19	3408	1064	1121	1140	36	1672	90	3230	2375
54	Unnao	16	2882	640	1072	0		1408	95	2720	2000
55	Bagpat	6	1122	330	402	360		528	50	1020	750
56	BulandShahar	16	893	640	853	0		1408	92	2720	2000
57	GautamBudh Nagar	3	555	120	201	180	6	264	95	510	375
	Gaziabad	4	550	176	200	0		352	92	680	500
59	Hapur	4	267	192	54	240	8	352	50	340	500
60	Meerut	12	250	480	452	720	22	1056	0	1020	1500
61	Mirzapur	12	2112	480	591	15		1056	95	2040	1500
62	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	750	336	390	360		528	100	1020	750
63	Sonbhadra	10	1645	480	490	600	20	880	100	1717	1250
64	Bijnor	11	2035	440	647	60		968	100	1870	1375
65	Amroha	6	1010	240	300	0		528	100	680	750
66	Moradabad	8	1496	320	488	120	8	704	50	1360	1000
67	Rampur	6	466	250	284	60		528	100	0	750
68	Sambhal	8	1296	448	442	450		704	100	1360	1000
69	Muzaffer Nagar	9	99	360	23	540	18	792	0	1530	900
70	Saharanpur	11	1203	465	495	180	6	968	0	270	1375
71	Shamli	5	935	110	335	300	10	440	100	850	625
72	Chandauli	9	1683	360	603	0		792	100	1530	1125
73	Ghazipur	16	1200	896	720	960	30	1408	100	2720	2000
74	Jaunpur	21	3877	1176	1407	1260		1848	100	3570	2625
75	Varanasi	8	1496	368	216	480		742	100	1460	1000
Total		825	109150	38192	43174	28305	697	71242	5872	125707	99350

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2024-25											
S. No.	Districts	Blocks	Training	Demo.	Exposure Visit	Capacity Building	FSG	Kisan Mela	FSI	Kisan Gosthie	Farm School
1	Agra	15	2851	750	883	1125	450	1875	50	2805	1875
2	Firozabad	9	1809	450	660	675	270	1125	96	1683	1125
3	Mainpuri	9	1236	475	397	0	0	1125	97	1683	1125
4	Mathura	10	2010	660	870	0	0	1250	96	1870	1250
5	Aligarh	12	2292	672	1044	495	45	1500	98	2244	1500
6	Etah	8	187	400	137	0	0	1025	50	1496	1000
7	Hathras	7	1313	350	378	90	0	875	50	1309	875
8	Kansganj	7	1389	350	378	75	45	875	96	1309	875
9	Prayagraj	23	2098	1518	1607	1725	150	2875	95	4301	2875
10	Fatehpur	13	2343	858	1156	975	390	1625	100	2431	1625
11	Kausambi	8	1608	528	696	600	240	1012	96	2992	1000
12	Pratapgarh	17	3377	1122	1479	1125	510	2125	98	3179	2125
13	Azamgarh	22	2222	1188	1864	1650	660	2750	96	4114	2750
14	Ballia	17	3402	959	1382	1275	0	2125	97	3179	2125
15	Mau	9	1809	561	783	675	0	1125	96	1683	1125
16	Badaun	15	3015	760	1305	1125	450	1875	95	2805	1875
17	Bareilly	15	2250	492	481	150	0	1875	50	1496	1875
18	Pilibhit	7	1407	462	609	525	0	875	50	1309	875
19	Shahjahanpur	15	3015	870	1305	975	300	1805	0	2805	1875
20	Basti	14	2814	740	1110	1050	420	1740	99	2618	1750
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	1809	450	783	675	0	1125	0	1683	1125
22	Siddharth Nagar	14	714	924	1218	1050	0	1750	98	1309	1750
23	Chitrakoot	5	925	330	435	0	0	625	96	935	625
24	Banda	8	1576	309	707	0	0	1023	0	748	875
25	Hamirpur	7	1163	350	455	105	0	875	50	1309	525
26	Mahoba	4	494	240	348	300	120	500	98	655	500
27	Bahraich	14	2814	924	1218	1050	420	1750	97	2618	1750
28	Balrampur	9	459	485	745	0	0	1125	98	1683	1125
29	Gonda	16	464	800	264	0	0	1991	50	2992	2000
30	Shravasti	5	95	250	210	0	90	625	50	935	625
31	Ambedker Nagar	9	1719	450	783	675	270	1125	96	1683	1125
32	Barabanki	15	2850	830	918	1125	330	1875	97	2805	1875
33	Ayodhya	11	2096	709	907	705	0	1375	96	2057	1375
34	Amethi	13	2613	858	1131	975	390	1625	97	2431	1625

35	Sultanpur	14	2814	828	978	1050	240	1750	96	2618	1750
36	Deoria	16	1984	800	1302	1200	240	1992	100	2992	2000
37	Gorakhpur	20	3825	1000	1246	0	0	2460	96	3740	2500
38	Kushinagar	14	2726	700	1203	420	0	1750	50	2618	1750
39	Maharajganj	12	2412	600	1044	900	0	1535	96	2244	1500
40	Jalaun	9	1478	578	548	675	270	1103	96	1683	1125
41	Jhansi	8	1608	500	336	600	240	1166	96	1309	1000
42	Lalitpur	6	1206	275	522	0	0	750	96	1122	750
43	Auraiya	7	1318	434	520	0	0	875	96	1309	875
44	Etawa	8	1277	445	445	375	105	1012	96	1309	1000
45	Farrukhabad	7	1407	393	609	0	0	875	96	1309	875
46	Kannauj	8	1536	400	258	0	0	1000	50	748	1000
47	Kanpur Dehat	10	1990	500	660	750	300	1250	96	1870	1250
48	Kanpur Nagar	10	1350	600	551	150	0	1250	96	1880	1175
49	Hardoi	19	3604	950	1200	0	0	2375	96	3553	2375
50	Lakhimpur kheri	15	3015	750	1255	1125	330	1875	96	2805	1875
51	Lucknow	8	1608	400	688	0	0	1000	98	1496	1000
52	Raebarelli	18	3528	1188	1410	1350	540	2250	0	3366	2250
53	Sitapur	19	3819	988	1603	1425	570	2375	100	3553	2375
54	Unnao	16	3216	839	1392	0	0	2000	96	2992	2000
55	Bagpat	6	661	295	352	0	0	750	96	1122	750
56	BulandShahar	16	2507	800	743	1200	0	2000	100	2992	2000
57	GautamBudh Nagar	3	603	150	261	225	90	375	96	685	375
58	Gaziabad	4	650	200	157	0	0	500	50	748	500
59	Hapur	4	448	200	32	0	0	500	50	405	500
60	Meerut	12	647	600	697	825	360	1500	50	0	1500
61	Mirzapur	12	2412	792	1044	225	0	1500	100	2244	1500
62	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	1206	300	522	450	0	750	96	1122	300
63	Sonbhadra	10	2010	560	870	750	300	1250	96	1870	1250
64	Bijnor	11	1650	550	790	0	0	1375	50	2057	1375
65	Amroha	6	1116	150	352	0	0	750	100	1122	750
66	Moradabad	8	1618	400	74	0	0	1010	0	1496	400
67	Rampur	6	1206	300	424	30	0	750	0	700	750
68	Sambhal	8	1200	400	424	450	0	1035	96	748	1000
69	Muzaffer Nagar	9	0	450	0	0	0	1125	0	1683	1125
70	Saharanpur	11	1665	550	409	0	0	1375	0	1316	1375
71	Shamli	5	1002	250	435	375	150	625	100	935	625
72	Chandauli	9	1809	450	783	675	0	1125	96	1683	450

73	Ghazipur	16	3010	800	1392	1200	480	1989	96	2992	2000
74	Jaunpur	21	4221	1386	1722	1575	630	2625	100	3927	2625
75	Varanasi	8	1108	464	524	600	0	1014	100	1495	1000
Total		826	138708	45289	58423	39570	10395	103412	5842	147012	100975

Detail regarding the number of beneficiaries under each component or intervention State-wise and district-wise for the status of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2024-25

S. No.	Districts	Blocks	Training	Demo.	Exposure Visit	Capacity Building	FSG	Kisan Mela	FSI	Kisan Gosthie	Farm School
1	Agra	15	2985	750	1375	1125	450	1350	100	2850	2250
2	Firozabad	9	1791	450	909	675	270	815	100	1710	1350
3	Mainpuri	9	1171	495	557	135	135	810	100	1710	1350
4	Mathura	10	1990	500	810	300	150	900	100	1900	1500
5	Aligarh	12	2202	758	1145	780	150	1080	100	2280	1800
6	Etah	8	496	400	601	0	0	720	50	1520	1200
7	Hathras	7	1030	350	470	150	0	630	50	1330	1050
8	Kansganj	7	1159	350	655	75	60	648	100	1330	1050
9	Prayagraj	23	2267	1472	2224	1725	690	2070	100	4370	3450
10	Fatehpur	13	2587	832	1112	975	390	1170	100	2470	1950
11	Kausambi	8	1477	512	808	600	240	720	100	1520	1200
12	Pratapgarh	17	3383	1088	1717	1275	510	1530	100	3230	2550
13	Azamgarh	22	4079	1408	1769	1650	660	1980	100	4180	3300
14	Ballia	17	3095	1022	1582	1215	0	1535	100	3230	2550
15	Mau	9	1791	555	909	675	0	810	100	1710	1350
16	Badaun	15	2985	828	1035	1125	450	1358	100	2850	2250
17	Bareilly	15	2478	870	1146	1125	450	1350	100	2850	2250
18	Pilibhit	7	1003	448	146	375	0	630	100	1330	1050
19	Shahjahanpur	15	2985	960	1515	1125	450	1353	100	2850	2250
20	Basti	14	2786	700	1414	1050	0	1260	100	2660	2100
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	1724	492	909	675	0	813	100	1710	1350
22	Siddharth Nagar	14	2702	700	1302	0	0	1278	100	2660	2100
23	Chitrakoot	5	965	320	505	0	0	450	100	950	750
24	Banda	8	1464	400	808	600	0	720	100	1520	1200
25	Hamirpur	7	1261	241	670	0	0	631	100	1330	700
26	Mahoba	4	796	256	404	300	30	360	100	760	600
27	Bahraich	14	2786	896	1414	1050	420	1263	100	2660	2100
28	Balrampur	9	1791	505	678	405	255	810	100	1710	1350
29	Gonda	16	3162	800	1452	1200	480	1458	100	3040	2400
30	Shravasti	5	921	250	185	0	0	450	100	950	750

31	Ambedker Nagar	9	1791	525	909	675	0	810	100	1710	1350
32	Barabanki	15	2775	925	1515	1125	450	1368	100	2850	2250
33	Ayodhya	11	2189	702	1111	660	0	990	100	2090	1650
34	Amethi	13	2561	832	1287	615	195	1170	100	2470	1950
35	Sultanpur	14	2786	896	1414	1050	420	1260	100	2660	2100
36	Deoria	16	3184	800	1616	1200	480	1440	100	3040	2400
37	Gorakhpur	20	3980	1280	2020	1500	600	1804	100	3800	3000
38	Kushinagar	14	2460	700	1340	420	0	1260	100	2660	2100
39	Maharajganj	12	2388	600	1212	900	0	1080	100	2280	1800
40	Jalaun	9	1521	549	798	675	270	810	100	1710	1350
41	Jhansi	8	1592	496	808	600	240	724	100	1425	1200
42	Lalitpur	6	1116	300	484	450	0	540	100	1140	900
43	Auraiya	7	1393	406	643	525	210	633	100	1330	1050
44	Etawa	8	1473	445	659	480	240	720	100	1520	1150
45	Farrukhabad	7	1393	375	559	0	0	630	100	1330	1050
46	Kannauj	8	606	400	728	30	45	723	100	1520	1200
47	Kanpur Dehat	10	1420	500	848	750	300	903	100	1900	1500
48	Kanpur Nagar	10	1537	540	904	150	300	900	100	1900	1500
49	Hardoi	19	3124	1018	1110	285	285	1710	100	3610	2850
50	Lakhimpur kheri	15	2910	750	1515	75	0	1350	100	2850	2250
51	Lucknow	8	1592	400	808	0	0	720	100	1520	1200
52	Raebarelli	18	3582	1125	1482	1350	540	1620	100	3420	2700
53	Sitapur	19	3781	950	1919	1425	570	1713	100	3610	2850
54	Unnao	16	3184	800	1616	0	0	1440	100	3040	2400
55	Bagpat	6	554	267	353	0	0	545	100	1140	725
56	BulandShahar	16	2681	800	776	1200	0	1440	100	3040	2400
57	GautamBudh Nagar	3	528	150	211	120	60	273	100	570	450
58	Gaziabad	4	752	200	421	0	0	360	100	760	600
59	Hapur	4	350	256	63	0	0	360	50	760	600
60	Meerut	12	832	600	495	825	360	1080	50	1140	1800
61	Mirzapur	12	2388	768	1212	150	0	1083	100	2280	1800
62	S R Nagar Bhadohi	6	1194	178	53	0	0	540	100	1140	900
63	Sonbhadra	10	1990	570	1010	750	300	900	100	1900	1500
64	Bijnor	11	1092	550	100	0	0	985	50	475	1650
65	Amroha	6	570	300	440	0	0	540	100	1140	900
66	Moradabad	8	288	400	754	0	0	728	100	760	1200
67	Rampur	6	599	300	429	135	15	540	0	1140	900

68	Sambhal	8	1312	400	808	150	0	720	100	1520	1200
69	Muzaffer Nagar	9	1791	486	909	0	0	811	100	1710	1350
70	Saharanpur	11	1660	550	301	0	0	990	0	0	1650
71	Shamli	5	995	250	393	375	150	450	100	950	750
72	Chandauli	9	1719	450	909	0	0	810	100	1710	1350
73	Ghazipur	16	3144	912	1616	1200	480	1440	100	3040	2400
74	Jaunpur	21	4178	1344	2118	1575	0	1890	100	3990	3150
75	Varanasi	8	1562	414	210	585	0	720	100	1520	1200
Total		826	145829	46067	71112	42390	12750	74475	7050	151240	123325

STATEMENT-IV

Details of Women Farmers benefitted under ATMA Scheme from 7th May, 2005 to 31st July, 2025

Sl. No.	States/UTs	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	808605
2	Bihar	1452251
3	Chhattisgarh	437287
4	Goa	32974
5	Gujarat	1606569
6	Haryana	132436
7	Himachal Pradesh	274682
8	Jammu and Kashmir	39607
9	Jharkhand	282340
10	Karnataka	878407
11	Kerala	960318
12	Maharashtra	1385519
13	Madhya Pradesh	652286
14	Orissa	1572776
15	Punjab	257015
16	Rajasthan	728243
17	Telangana	187848
18	Tamil Nadu	1801781
19	Uttar Pradesh	2186521
20	Uttarakhand	309363
21	West Bengal	960900
22	Assam	98425
23	Arunachal Pradesh	274972

24	Manipur	57678
25	Meghalaya	70265
26	Mizoram	57214
27	Nagaland	462384
28	Tripura	41443
29	Sikkim	44110
30	Delhi	207
31	Puducherry	15863
32	Andaman and Nicobar	53786
33	Ladakh	6374
TOTAL		18130448

STATEMENT-V

The detail regarding district-wise and year-wise total number of farmers trained under ATMA Scheme during last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the Andhra Pradesh State

Sl. No.	Name of the erstwhile District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	TOTAL
1.	SRIKAKULAM	715	12111	288	1257	1150	15521
2.	VIZIANAGARAM	5335	6838	1337	1109	160	14779
3.	VISAKA- PATANAM	485	1409	0	700	428	3022
4.	EASTGODAVARI	4170	11357	1911	1606	1649	20693
5.	WEST GODAVARI	17182	10872	1510	1900	0	31464
6.	KRISHNA	3489	14909	2040	3429	1622	25489
7.	GUNTUR	42323	10155	650	1324	1401	55853
8.	PRAKASAM	7302	606	1251	984	1670	11813
9.	NELLORE	31327	4124	2024	1894	1295	40664
10.	KADAPA	19391	1410	1136	1113	627	23677
11.	KURNOOL	5720	512	1071	1691	1046	10040
12.	CHITTOOR	20262	22590	2694	2095	1403	49044

13.	ANANTAPURAMU	8875	6505	1351	1361	1254	19346
TOTAL:-		166576	103398	17263	20463	13705	321405

STATEMENT-VI

The detail regarding district-wise and year-wise total number of farmers trained under ATMA Scheme during last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the Uttar Pradesh State

Sl. No.	Name of the erstwhile District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	TOTAL
1	Agra	2485	2130	2725	2851	2985	13176
2	Firozabad	806	1267	1665	1809	1791	7338
3	Mainpuri	988	1263	1159	1236	1171	5817
4	Mathura	1670	1420	250	2010	1990	7340
5	Aligarh	1612	1655	1716	2292	2202	9477
6	Etah	1335	963	617	187	496	3598
7	Hathras	1159	995	434	1313	1030	4931
8	Kansganj	1162	994	1150	1389	1159	5854
9	Prayagraj	3767	3266	1951	2098	2267	13349
10	Fatehpur	1848	1728	1766	2343	2587	10272
11	Kausambi	1338	1136	1496	1608	1477	7055
12	Pratapgarh	2788	2414	1748	3377	3383	13710
13	Azamgarh	2382	3124	3404	2222	4079	15211
14	Ballia	2822	2414	3179	3402	3095	14912
15	Mau	1494	1278	1683	1809	1791	8055
16	Badaun	2490	2115	2805	3015	2985	13410
17	Bareilly	2310	1800	0	2250	2478	8838
18	Pilibhit	1141	994	909	1407	1003	5454
19	Shahjahanpur	2460	2080	2657	3015	2985	13197
20	Basti	2338	1888	2618	2814	2786	12444
21	Sant Kabir Nagar	1494	738	0	1809	1724	5765
22	Siddharth Nagar	994	1963	2618	714	2702	8991
23	Chitrakoot	830	710	830	925	965	4260
24	Banda	928	1136	1301	1576	1464	6405
25	Hamirpur	936	939	1274	1163	1261	5573
26	Mahoba	668	448	455	494	796	2861
27	Bahraich	2324	1276	2099	2814	2786	11299
28	Balrampur	1404	1278	1683	459	1791	6615
29	Gonda	2385	2272	231	464	3162	8514

30	Shravasti	525	175	60	95	921	1776
31	Ambedker Nagar	1287	1008	1323	1719	1791	7128
32	Barabanki	2490	2130	0	2850	2775	10245
33	Ayodhya	1837	1562	292	2096	2189	7976
34	Amethi	1664	1482	1447	2613	2561	9767
35	Sultanpur	1599	1736	2618	2814	2786	11553
36	Deoria	2912	1632	2374	1984	3184	12086
37	Gorakhpur	3054	2698	3363	3825	3980	16920
38	Kushinagar	1106	426	1268	2726	2460	7986
39	Maharajganj	2352	1704	2124	2412	2388	10980
40	Jalaun	1588	1278	1610	1478	1521	7475
41	Jhansi	1328	1136	1446	1608	1592	7110
42	Lalitpur	996	852	1110	1206	1116	5280
43	Auraiya	1162	909	1309	1318	1393	6091
44	Etawa	1346	1025	970	1277	1473	6091
45	Farrukhabad	1162	994	1309	1407	1393	6265
46	Kannauj	390	870	0	1536	606	3402
47	Kanpur Dehat	1660	1420	1750	1990	1420	8240
48	Kanpur Nagar	1425	1400	1250	1350	1537	6962
49	Hardoi	3000	2698	3391	3604	3124	15817
50	Lakhimpur kheri	2490	1290	2801	3015	2910	12506
51	Lucknow	1260	1066	1466	1608	1592	6992
52	Raebarelli	2988	2556	216	3528	3582	12870
53	Sitapur	3204	2698	3408	3819	3781	16910
54	Unnao	1547	2212	2882	3216	3184	13041
55	Bagpat	996	812	1122	661	554	4145
56	BulandShahar	2465	2272	893	2507	2681	10818
57	GautamBudh Nagar	646	420	555	603	528	2752
58	Ghaziabad	537	309	550	650	752	2798
59	Hapur	480	460	267	448	350	2005
60	Meerut	1273	1002	250	647	832	4004
61	Mirzapur	2007	1704	2112	2412	2388	10623
62	S R Nagar Bhadohi	996	852	750	1206	1194	4998
63	Sonbhadra	1328	1312	1645	2010	1990	8285
64	Bijnor	1815	1540	2035	1650	1092	8132
65	Amroha	775	982	1010	1116	570	4453
66	Moradabad	1256	1136	1496	1618	288	5794
67	Rampur	996	840	466	1206	599	4107
68	Sambhal	1048	1256	1296	1200	1312	6112
69	Muzaffer Nagar	1200	1581	99	0	1791	4671
70	Saharanpur	1437	1331	1203	1665	1660	7296

71	Shamli	830	710	935	1002	995	4472
72	Chandauli	1494	1278	1683	1809	1719	7983
73	Ghazipur	2694	2272	1200	3010	3144	12320
74	Jaunpur	3486	2890	3877	4221	4178	18652
75	Varanasi	1315	1136	1496	1108	1562	6617
TOTAL:-		123804	108736	109150	138708	145829	626227

STATUS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING IN VISAKHAPATNAM

2684. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has established or proposed to establish a Centre of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof including the date of sanction and approvals;
- (b) the current status of infrastructure development, staffing and the operationalisation of the IIP Centre in Visakhapatnam;
- (c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for this Centre since its inception, year-wise;
- (d) the key activities, research, training and industry support services undertaken by this Centre so far, if operational; and
- (e) whether any proposals for expansion or strengthening of the IIP Vizag Centre are currently under consideration and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Indian Institute of Packaging Centre at Atchutapuram SEZ, near Visakhapatnam was established on a space with built up area of 477 sq. mtr. leased by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)

Regional Head, IIP, Hyderabad is holding the additional charge of IIP, Visakhapatnam and short-term training courses on capacity building on packaging technology have been designed.

As the existing SEZ infrastructure was utilised for IIP Visakhapatnam centre, so there was no requirement of funds.

Two programmes on capacity building on packaging technology have been conducted by IIP.

No proposal for expansion of the IIP Vizag Centre is currently under consideration.

महाराष्ट्र में ई-पंचायत परियोजना

2685. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में ग्राम पंचायतों को राज्यवार कितनी निधि आवंटित और संवितरित की गई है;

(ख) क्या ई-पंचायत परियोजना के अंतर्गत सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट और प्रशिक्षण जैसी डिजिटल सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में ई-पंचायत परियोजना का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन सरकारी मूल्यांकन द्वारा किया गया है; और

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

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों में ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदान का वर्षवार आवंटन और वितरण **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

वित्त मंत्रालय, सभी राज्यों को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अबद्ध (अनटाइड) अनुदान और पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की सिफारिशों के आधार पर बद्ध (टाइड) अनुदान जारी करता है। ये अनुदान ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के सभी स्तरों के बीच राज्य सरकार द्वारा नवीनतम राज्य वित्त आयोग (एसएफसी) की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के आधार पर और केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के मानकों के अनुरूप हस्तांतरित किए जाते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ग्राम पंचायतों को वितरित की गई वर्षवार धनराशि निम्नानुसार है: -

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	वितरित धनराशि
1	2020-21	466160.00
2	2021-22	344560.00
3	2022-23	353742.00
4	2023-24	348002.36
5	2024-25	302709.75
	कुल	1815174.11

(ख) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को ई-पंचायत सहित अन्य विषयों पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सशक्त बनाना है, ताकि वे नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमताओं का विकास कर सकें और पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बना सकें। इस योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ग्राम पंचायतों के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रयासों को सीमित स्तर पर सहायता भी प्रदान करता है, जैसे कि ग्राम पंचायत भवनों का निर्माण, कंप्यूटर और सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों को ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के साथ स्थापित करना, जिसमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के घटकों में से एक है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित कंप्यूटरों की राज्यवार स्थिति **विवरण-II** में दी गई है और संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की स्थिति **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

डिजिटल इंडिया के विजन को साकार करने के लिए, दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने हेतु भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। अब तक, कुल 2.63 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों और पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों में से, 2.18 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों/पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों को भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत उच्च गति की इंटरनेट सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार (service-ready) किया गया है। डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, भारतनेट चरण- I और चरण- II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क के उन्नयन और शेष ग्राम पंचायतों में नेटवर्क के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को 04.08.2023 को मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था। बीएसएनएल को परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। यह सुविधा लेने के लिए, ग्राम पंचायतों को ई-ग्रामस्वराज के माध्यम से सीधे बीएसएनएल फाइबर-टू-होम कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन करने में सक्षम बनाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों का लाभ उठाकर और परामर्शात्मक, प्रतिक्रिया-आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना की प्रभावशीलता और प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है। सुधार के क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने और भविष्य के विकास को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए, क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाओं और हितधारक परामर्शों सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयोगकर्ताओं से नियमित प्रतिक्रिया एकत्र की जाती है।

डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म की उपयोगिता और प्रभाव को बेहतर बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और पंचायत पदाधिकारियों से प्राप्त फीडबैक को नियमित रूप से शामिल किया जाता है। इन प्रयासों के तहत, मंत्रालय ने हितधारकों से फीडबैक प्राप्त करने के लिए शिमला, हैदराबाद और गुवाहाटी में क्षेत्रीय

कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की हैं। अपने ई-गवर्नेंस अनुप्रयोगों को मज़बूत करने के लिए विचार-विमर्श और एक रोडमैप तैयार करने हेतु, मंत्रालय ने नई दिल्ली में जनवरी 2023 को एक उद्योग जगत के साथ परामर्श कार्यक्रम, "मंथन" का भी आयोजन किया। महाराष्ट्र और लखनऊ में भी हितधारकों के साथ केंद्रित बातचीत आयोजित की गई। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारों के साथ सक्रिय जुड़ाव बनाए रखने के लिए कई ऑनलाइन बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। ये बातचीत, ज़मीनी स्तर की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, प्रणाली में सुधार और युक्तिकरण के लिए कार्रवाई योग्य फीडबैक एकत्र करने में सहायक रही हैं।

प्रारंभिक परिणामों से पता चलता है कि जमीनी स्तर पर डिजिटल को अपनाने में वृद्धि हुई है, योजना और लेखांकन में पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है, तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से सेवाओं की आपूर्ति में दक्षता बढ़ी है।

विवरण-I

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पंचायतों और ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदान का राज्यवार आवंटन

क्र.स	राज्य	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		202
		आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2625.00	2625.00	1939.00	1917.85	2010.00	1976.75	2031.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	231.00	231.00	170.00	170.00	177.00	35.40	179.00
3	असम	1604.00	1604.00	1186.00	1186.00	1228.00	1228.00	1241.00
4	बिहार	5018.00	5018.00	3709.00	3709.00	3842.00	3842.00	3884.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1454.00	1454.00	1075.00	1075.00	1114.00	1114.00	1125.00
6	गोवा	75.00	75.00	55.00	55.00	57.00	48.46	58.00
7	गुजरात	3195.00	3195.00	2362.00	2362.00	2446.00	2446.00	2473.00
8	हरियाणा	1264.00	1264.00	935.00	935.00	968.00	967.30	979.00

क्र.स	राज्य	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	429.00	429.00	317.00	317.00	329.00	329.00	332.00	318.04	352.00	229.19
10	झारखंड	1689.00	1689.00	1249.00	1249.00	1293.00	1293.00	1307.00	1307.00	1385.00	0.00
11	कर्नाटक	3217.00	3217.00	2377.00	2375.50	2463.00	2093.55	2490.00	2086.59	2637.00	2133.25
12	केरल	1628.00	1628.00	1203.00	1203.00	1246.00	1246.00	1260.00	1260.00	1334.00	1334.00
13	मध्य प्रदेश	3984.00	3984.00	2944.00	2944.00	3050.00	3050.00	3083.00	2819.24	3265.00	1629.45
14	महाराष्ट्र	5827.00	5827.00	4307.00	4267.16	4461.00	3696.71	4510.00	3629.21	4776.00	3169.72
15	मणिपुर	177.00	177.00	131.00	65.50	135.00	0.00	137.00	0.00	145.00	0.00
16	मेघालय	182.00	182.00	135.00	67.50	140.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	149.00	0.00
17	मिजोरम	93.00	93.00	69.00	69.00	71.00	71.00	72.00	0.00	76.00	0.00
18	नगालैंड	125.00	125.00	92.00	92.00	96.00	48.00	97.00	0.00	102.00	0.00
19	ओडिशा	2258.00	2258.00	1669.00	1669.00	1728.00	1728.00	1747.00	1746.91	1851.00	1851.00
20	पंजाब	1388.00	1388.00	1026.00	1026.00	1062.00	1062.00	1074.00	1058.35	1138.00	788.90

क्र.स	राज्य	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि	आवंटन	जारी धनराशि
21	राजस्थान	3862.00	3862.00	2854.00	2854.00	2957.00	2955.34	2989.00	2847.96	3166.00	2803.69
22	सिक्किम	42.00	42.00	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	32.34
23	तमिलनाडु	3607.00	3607.00	2666.00	2666.00	2761.00	2761.00	2791.00	2791.00	2957.00	2270.74
24	तेलंगाना	1847.00	1847.00	1365.00	1365.00	1415.00	1415.00	1430.00	1424.18	1514.00	0.00
25	त्रिपुरा	191.00	191.00	141.00	141.00	147.00	147.00	148.00	148.00	157.00	156.31
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	9752.00	9752.00	7208.00	7208.00	7466.00	7466.00	7547.00	7547.00	7994.00	7994.00
27	उत्तराखंड	574.00	574.00	425.00	418.70	440.00	439.21	445.00	444.13	471.00	234.91
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	4412.00	4412.00	3261.00	3261.00	3378.00	3378.00	3415.00	3415.00	3617.00	3472.22
	कुल	60750.00	60750.0	44901.00	44699.2	46513.00	44869.7	47018.00	44542.5	49800.00	37787.9
			0		2		1		1		7

विवरण-II

संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2022-23 में अनुमोदित कंप्यूटर	2023-24 में अनुमोदित कंप्यूटर	2024-25 में अनुमोदित कंप्यूटर
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	500	0	1422
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	800	0	400
3	असम	500	0	687
4	बिहार	267	0	2000
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	600	5896
6	गोवा	0	0	0
7	गुजरात	0	0	0
8	हरियाणा	0	0	1363
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	334	0	0
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	318	1000	0
11	झारखंड	240	0	2066
12	कर्नाटक	0	0	0
13	केरल	0	0	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	289
15	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	945
16	मणिपुर	60	0	81
17	मेघालय	1177	500	0
18	मिजोरम	591	0	0

19	नागालैंड	244	0	151
20	ओडिशा	0	50	100
21	पंजाब	0	0	8334
22	राजस्थान	1554	0	0
23	सिक्किम	185	50	0
24	तमिलनाडु	0	0	1594
25	तेलंगाना	1812	0	1640
26	त्रिपुरा	475	0	0
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	3145	0	0
28	उत्तराखंड	0	500	3760
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	112
केंद्र शासित प्रदेश				
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	4
32	लक्षद्वीप	0		0
33	लद्दाख	63	60	4
34	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0
	कुल	12265	2760	30848

विवरण-III

संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान के तहत क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण

क्र. सं.	राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1874	2865	5221
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	649156	165001	325643
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,711	6138	12344
4	असम	227733	348183	144936
5	बिहार	404406	163809	435896
6	छत्तीसगढ़	121099	163292	90559
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	575	1000	1073
8	दमन और दीव			
9	गोवा	1777	3548	4519
10	गुजरात	250	1938	90368
11	हरियाणा	4859	12431	11909
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9531	92458	120455
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	284138	350026	82534
14	झारखंड	8302	54056	135817
15	कर्नाटक	213467	363317	321380
16	केरल	179478	149153	129632
17	लद्दाख	0	0	26
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0

19	मध्य प्रदेश	281610	86884	242279
20	महाराष्ट्र	1041165	984321	363111
21	मणिपुर	894	5591	195
22	मेघालय	11,588	74410	78537
23	मिजोरम	2659	9800	9841
24	नागालैंड	1832	3435	4725
25	ओडिशा	79116	160774	279505
26	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0
27	पंजाब	36378	13359	122848
28	राजस्थान	2481	96389	71795
29	सिक्किम	13,552	11249	6709
30	तमिलनाडु	106560	101513	78490
31	तेलंगाना	14506	2441	1701
32	त्रिपुरा	7743	63715	54228
33	उत्तराखंड	48241	144374	22342
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	263409	82712	76302
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	174974	272762	228081
	एनआईडीपीआर और अन्य	5229	1438	1941
कुल		4202293	3992382	3554942

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT UNDER PMGSY**2686. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a number of houses sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Grameen remain incomplete due to cessation of financial assistance beyond the stipulated completion timeline;
- (b) whether the Government is cognisant of the fact that beneficiaries belonging to economically weaker sections in rural areas often face delays in construction due to financial constraints and limited access to resources;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to consider a one-time financial settlement or special dispensation to enable completion of such partially constructed houses;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any review or assessment to identify the number of such incomplete houses and the quantum of funds required for their completion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b): In order to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible

rural households with basic amenities. A total target of 2.95 crore houses have already been allotted to States/UTs by March 2024 which was the set timeline approved by the Cabinet. To address the arising housing needs in rural areas, the Union Cabinet in its meeting dated 09.08.2024 approved 2 crore additional houses under PMAY-G to be constructed during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29. The beneficiaries under PMAY-G are identified based on the housing deprivation parameters under Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 database and finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey list.

As on 31.07.2025, out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.81 crore houses have been completed.

Under PMAY-G, the Ministry releases Central Share of funds directly to States/UTs considering them as a single unit based upon their Annual Financial Allocation which is decided for each State/UT on the basis of previous year's performances - houses pending for completion and utilization of available funds and targets allocated in the current year.

Further disbursal of funds as installments of assistance to the beneficiaries is done by the States/UTs. The assistance under the scheme is provided to the beneficiaries directly into their bank account/ post office account through Aadhaar Based Payment System/Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in construction linked installments by the States/UTs.

The following steps are being taken to provide construction materials to the beneficiaries under PMAY-G:-

- i. States have advised to orient beneficiaries to procure the BIS-certified (ISI marked) construction material.
- ii. States/ UTs have also been asked to take necessary steps to ensure the sustained availability of good quality construction materials.
- iii. The State/UT may tap into CSR funding / assistance and funding from bilateral/multilateral agencies to promote environment friendly green construction designs, technologies and materials.
- iv. The Gram Panchayats may facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons
- v. Further, Self-Help Groups (SHG) can undertake production of quality building materials for supplying the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at reasonable rates.
- vi. PMAY-G converges with other government schemes to provide additional support for house construction, including assistance for toilet construction and employment opportunities, etc..
- vii. The beneficiaries are being assisted in house construction by States/UTs with a bouquet of house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilient

features that are suitable to their local geo-climatic conditions, cultural preferences and availability of construction material.

(c) and (d): At present, no such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

(e): The PMAY-G is monitored very closely at all levels. There is a special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The Ministry is taking various steps to increase the pace of house sanction and completion and achievement of the targets under the scheme. Some of which are as under:

- i. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs
- ii. Launch of PMAY-G analytic Dashboard for monitoring and supervision of the scheme.
- iii. Micro monitoring of house sanction and completion using latest IT tools and technologies.
- iv. Regular review by Hon'ble Minister, Secretary and Deputy Director General
- v. Focus on completion of those houses where 3rd or 2nd installment of funds has been released
- vi. Separate review of States with high targets
- vii. Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UTs
- viii. Continuous follow-up with States / UTs on providing land to landless beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस्पात आयात पर निर्भरता कम करना

2687. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने और इस्पात निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख कार्यनीतियां अपनाई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यनीतिओं से घरेलू उत्पादन और निर्यात निष्पादन में सुधार हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वैश्विक इस्पात क्षेत्र में भारत की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रमुख उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) से (ग): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है और सरकार देश में इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। आयात और निर्यात के संबंध में निर्णय इस्पात कंपनियों द्वारा प्रौद्योगिक-वाणिज्यिक विचारों और बाजार की गतिशीलता के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा इस्पात उत्पादक है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, भारत का तैयार इस्पात उत्पादन और निर्यात क्रमशः 146.69 मिलियन टन और 4.86 मिलियन टन था।

सरकार ने इस्पात के आयात में कमी लाने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने हेतु घरेलू इस्पात विनिर्माताओं की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:-

- i. सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति हेतु 'मेड इन इंडिया' इस्पात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए घरेलू स्तर पर विनिर्मित लौह एवं इस्पात उत्पाद (डीएमआईएंडएसपी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन।
- ii. देश में 'विशेष इस्पात' के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और पूंजीगत निवेश को आकर्षित कर आयात को कम करने के लिए विशेष इस्पात हेतु उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना की शुरुआत करना।
- iii. उद्योग, प्रयोक्ताओं और बड़े पैमाने पर आम जनता को गुणवत्तायुक्त इस्पात की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयात के साथ-साथ घरेलू बाजार में निम्न स्तर/दोषपूर्ण इस्पात उत्पादों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए इस्पात गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेशों को लागू करना।
- iv. केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में, घरेलू विनिर्माताओं का सहयोग करने और घरेलू इस्पात विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए :-

क. फेरो-निकेल और मोलिब्डेनम अयस्कों व सांद्रों, जो इस्पात उद्योग के लिए कच्चा माल हैं, पर मूल सीमा शुल्क (बीसीडी) 2.5% से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है।

ख. फेरस स्क्रेप पर बीसीडी छूट 31.03.2026 तक जारी रखी गई है।

ग. कोल्ड रोल्ड ग्रेन ओरिएंटेड (सीआरजीओ) स्टील के विनिर्माण के लिए निर्दिष्ट कच्चे माल पर छूट दिनांक 31.3.2026 तक जारी रखी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, टैरिफ मद 7226 11.00 के अंतर्गत आने वाले सीआरजीओ स्टील के विनिर्माण के लिए निर्दिष्ट कच्चे माल पर भी छूट बढ़ा दी गई है।

- v. कुछ इस्पात उत्पादों जैसे सीमलेस ट्यूब, मिश्रधातु या गैर-मिश्रधातु (कास्ट आयरन और स्टेनलेस स्टील को छोड़कर) के पाइप और होलो प्रोफाइल (चीन पीआर से), इलेक्ट्रो-गैल्वेनाइज्ड स्टील (कोरिया आरपी, जापान, सिंगापुर से), स्टेनलेस स्टील सीमलेस ट्यूब और पाइप (चीन पीआर से), वेल्डेड स्टेनलेस स्टील पाइप और ट्यूब (वियतनाम व थाईलैंड से) से संबंधित पाटन रोधी शुल्क (एडीडी) उपाय वर्तमान में लागू हैं।

- vi. चीन और वियतनाम के वेल्डेड स्टेनलेस स्टील पाइपों और ट्यूबों के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क (सीवीडी) लागू है।
- vii. सरकार ने कुछ गैर-मिश्रधातु व मिश्रधातु इस्पात फ्लैट उत्पादों के आयात पर मूल्यानुसार 200 दिनों के लिए 12% (बारह प्रतिशत) की दर से अनंतिम सुरक्षा शुल्क लगाया है।
- viii. घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग से जुड़े मामलों के समाधान के लिए आयात की अधिक प्रभावी निगरानी हेतु इस्पात आयात निगरानी प्रणाली (एसआईएमएस) को नया रूप दिया गया और दिनांक 25.07.2024 को एसआईएमएस 2.0 शुरू किया गया।

CASES REGISTERED BY ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

2688. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) the number of cases registered by the Enforcement Directorate (ED), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and other Central agencies in the country during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the conviction rate in the cases filed by these agencies and the number of individuals have been convicted during the said period; and
- (c) the total value of cash and properties confiscated from the accused and the money actually been realised from convicted persons during the such period?

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

(a): The enforcement agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the National Investigation Agency (NIA). NIA has registered 59, 61, 73, 68, 80 and 32 cases in the year 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 (till 30.06.2025) respectively.

(b): During the last 05 years, the number of individuals convicted in the cases registered by NIA is 367 and the conviction rate is 97.08%.

(c): During the last 05 years, an amount of Rs. 114.11 crore has been confiscated/attached by NIA, out of which properties worth Rs. 29,31,500 have been realized from the convicted persons.

PLI SCHEMES FOR MEDICAL DEVICES

2689. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has rolled out PLI schemes for 14 key sectors, which included bulk drugs, medical devices and pharma, with an eye on boosting production, generating jobs and boosting exports by incentivising domestic manufacturing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with guidelines issued and implemented and thereafter revised in this regard;
- (c) the number of products covered along with the financial outlay for the purpose;

- (d) the number of applications invited and approved by the Government in the Pharmaceuticals Sector under the said scheme for 14 key sectors;
- (e) the details of investment reported till June, 2025; and
- (f) the details of incentives that have been disbursed under the PLI schemes including Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT hardware, bulk drugs, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, telecom and networking products, food processing, white goods automobiles and auto components and drones and drone components and the present status thereof?

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

- (a): Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors were announced with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom and Networking Products, (viii) Electronic/ Technology Products, (ix) White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products,

(xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components.

The purpose of the PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so.

Actual investment of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore have been realized till March 2025 across 14 sectors, which has resulted in incremental production/sales of over Rs. 16.5 lakh crore and employment generation of over 12 lakhs (direct and indirect). PLI Schemes have transformed India's exports basket from traditional commodities to high value-added products such as electronics and telecommunication goods, processed food products etc. PLI Schemes have witnessed exports surpassing Rs. 6 lakh crore, with significant contributions from sectors such as Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing, and Telecom and Networking products.

(b): PLI Schemes for all 14 Sectors have been notified along with guidelines by the concerned Ministries/ Departments after due approval. The

details of the scheme guidelines and the subsequent revisions along with the target segments/ eligible products are available in the official website of the implementing Ministries/ Departments. Approved products under PLI Schemes have been strategically selected to align with national goals, increase production capacity, enhance global competitiveness and promote exports in critical sectors such as electronics, renewable energy, pharmaceuticals, textiles etc., ensuring their alignment with the objectives of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(c) to (e): There are three PLI schemes being implemented by the Department of pharmaceuticals namely, PLI Scheme for Pharmaceutical Drugs, PLI Scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical Key Starting Materials (KSMs)/ Drug Intermediates (DIs) and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in India (PLI Scheme for Bulk Drugs) and PLI Scheme for promoting domestic manufacturing of medical devices. PLI Scheme for Pharmaceutical Drugs with an approved outlay of Rs. 15,000 crores has witnessed investment of Rs. 37,306 crore from 55 approved applicants. On the other hand, PLI Scheme for Bulk Drugs with an approved outlay of Rs. 6,940 crores has witnessed investment of Rs. 4,570 crores from 48 approved applicants. Further, PLI Scheme for Medical Devices with an approved outlay of Rs. 3,420 crores has resulted in an investment of Rs. 1,150 crores from 32 approved applicants.

The impact of PLI Schemes has been significant across various sectors in India. These schemes have incentivized domestic manufacturing, leading to increased production, job creation and a boost in exports. The pharmaceuticals sector has witnessed cumulative sales of Rs. 2.66 lakh crore which includes exports of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore achieved in the first three years of the scheme. The scheme has contributed to India becoming a net exporter of bulk drugs (2280 cr.) from net importer (-1930 cr.) as was the case in FY 2021-22. It has also resulted in significant reduction in gap between the domestic manufacturing capacity and demand of critical drugs.

Under the PLI Scheme for medical devices, 21 projects have started manufacturing of 54 unique medical devices, which include high end devices such as Linear Accelerator (LINAC), MRI, CT-Scan, Heart Valve, Stent, Dialyzer Machine, C-Arm, Cath Lab, Mammograph, MRI Coils, etc. These High-end medical devices were imported earlier and are now being manufacture in India. The production of mobiles in value terms has increased by around 146% from INR 2,13,773 Cr in 2020-21 to INR 5,25,000 crore in 2024-25 as per industry association and DGCIS. During the same period, exports of mobile phones in value terms has increased by around 775% from INR 22,870 crore in 2020-21 to INR 2,00,000 crore in 2024-25.

The PLI Scheme for White Goods is aimed at developing a robust component ecosystem for the Air Conditioners and LED Lights industry in

India, with the goal of making the country an integral part of global supply chains. A unique feature of the scheme is that it incentivizes only the manufacturing of components and sub- assemblies, not finished products. Following its launch, India has begun local production of key components such as compressors, copper tubes, heat exchangers, motors, and control assemblies for air conditioners, as well as LED chip packaging, drivers, engines, light management systems, and metallized films for capacitors in the LED segment. This shift is significantly reducing import dependency and strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities.

- (f): Cumulative incentive amount of Rs. 21,689 crore have been disbursed as on 31.07.2025 under PLI Scheme for 12 sectors, namely Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT Hardware, Bulk Drugs, Medical Devices, Pharmaceuticals, Telecom and Networking Products, Food Processing, White Goods, Drones and Drone Components, Specialty Steel, Textile products and Automobiles and Auto components.

SPMRM IN TELANGANA

2690. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the details of the clusters sanctioned and developed under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) since its inception, State-wise including Telangana;
- (b) the total investment made for these clusters, including Central and State contributions in Telangana since the inception of the scheme; and
- (c) whether any specific criteria were used to select clusters for development under SPMRM and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): A total of 297 clusters were approved under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) since the inception (details at **Statement-I**).
- (b): The total fund released to the state of Telangana under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) Scheme amount to 352.895cr, comprising a Central Share of 234.609 cr and a state share 118.286cr since the inception. **March 31, 2022, has been declared the sunset date for the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). Consequent to this, no funds were allotted to any States/UTs under scheme after 31st March 2023.**
- (c): The Rurban clusters in all the States and UTs have been selected in accordance with the SPMRM framework of Implementation (Details in **Statement-II**).

STATEMENT –I

List of Clusters approved under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, since its inception			
Sl no	State Name	No. of clusters	Percentage of work completion(in%)
1	Uttar Pradesh	19	99.58
2	Rajasthan	16	98.34
3	Tamil Nadu	11	98.05
4	Karnataka	8	93.71
5	Jammu And Kashmir	2	84.43
6	Telangana	17	82.4
7	Mizoram	4	82.17
8	Odisha	14	81.62
9	Uttarakhand	7	81.09
10	Haryana	10	80.68
11	Sikkim	3	80
12	Gujarat	16	79.97
13	Chhattisgarh	19	76.02

14	Tripura	7	75
15	Assam	9	74.89
16	Kerala	13	74.63
17	Arunachal Pradesh	4	72.44
18	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	71.02
19	Meghalaya	4	66.44
20	Andhra Pradesh	13	66.31
21	Madhya Pradesh	19	63.04
22	Lakshadweep	1	59.09
23	Puducherry	2	55
24	Ladakh	1	55
25	Maharashtra	20	52.34
26	Bihar	11	50.68
27	Punjab	8	37.63
28	Jharkhand	15	35.76
29	Himachal Pradesh	6	33.42
30	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2	25.93
31	Manipur	4	18.09

32	Goa	2	0
33	West Bengal	7	0
34	Nagaland	2	0

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STATEMENT-II

Selection Criteria of the cluster under SPMRM

The selection of Rurban clusters under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was carried out jointly by the Min. of Rural Development (MoRD) and State Governments/. Details given below:

1. PROCESS USED FOR IDENTIFICATION OF NON TRIBAL RURBAN CLUSTERS

Chart-1

PROCESS OF IDENTIFICATION OF NON TRIBAL RURBAN CLUSTERS IN A STATE-STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY MoRD
IDENTIFICATION OF NON TRIBAL RURBAN CLUSTERS IN STATE
STEPS TO BE DONE BY MoRD
STEP 1- SEPRATION OF NON TRIBAL AND TRIBAL DISTRICTS
Identification of Top 100 Tribal Districts in the Country from Census 2011 and separation of Non Tribal and Tribal Districts in a State

STEP 2- IDENTIFICATION OF TOP 50 SUB DISTRICTS FROM THE NON TRIBAL DISTRICTS IN A STATE Based on Decadal Increase in Rural Population
STEP 3- RANKING OF TOP 50 SUB DISTRICTS TO IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL SUB DISTRICTS IN A STATE
Decadal Growth in Rural Population
Decadal Growth in Non Farm Work Participation Ratio
Presence of Economic Clusters in the district
Tourism and Pilgrimage Significance of the District
Proximity to Transport Corridors

Chart-II

INDENTIFICATION OF NON TRIBAL CLUSTERS IN A STATE
STEPS TO BE DONE BY STATE GOVERNMENT
Ranking and Selection of Non Tribal Rurban Clusters
STEP 1- IDENTIFICATION OF RURBAN CLUSTERS IN LEADING SUB DISTRICTS
Identification of contiguous villages around the largest village settlement/census town to form Rurban Clusters in the top sub districts
STEP 2 – RANKING OF RURBAN CLUSTERS
1. Decadal growth in rural population
2. Rise in Land Values
3. Decadal increase in non farm work force participation
4. % Enrollment of girls in secondary schools
5. % Households with Bank accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
6. Performance in Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
7. Good Governance by Gram Panchayats

2. PROCESS USED FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL RURBAN CLUSTERS.

Chart-III

IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL RURBAN CLUSTER IN STATE	
v. For ranking of Tribal Cluster, the parameters adopted at the Sub District and Clusters level would be different from that adopted for the Non-Tribal Clusters.	
v. MoRD will select the leading Tribal Sub Districts in a State, within which States may chose the Tribal Clusters as per suggested methodology:	
Selection of leading Tribal Sub Districts by MoRD	Selection of Tribal Clusters by State Government
1. Decadal Growth in Tribal Population	1. Decadal Growth in Tribal Population
2. Tribal Literacy Rate	2. Growth in Tribal Literacy Rate
3. Decadal Growth in Non-Farm Work Participation Ratio	3. Decadal Growth in Non-Farm Work Participation Ratio
4. Decadal Growth in Rural Population	
5. Presence of Economic Clusters in the district	

EFTA AGREEMENT

2691. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the amount of investment committed by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for technology transfer and manufacturing in India;
- (b) the estimated volume of investments proposed under the agreement, particularly in sectors aligned with Make in India and advanced manufacturing objectives;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any facilitation mechanism to streamline the inflow of EFTA-linked investments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA), signed on 10th March 2024, is a modern and forward-looking agreement. For the first time in history of Free Trade Agreements, binding commitment of \$100 billion investment or ₹ Eight Lakh Sixty-Five Thousand crores at current exchange rate and 1 million direct jobs over the next 15 years has been secured from Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Under Chapter 7 of the TEPA dealing with Investment Promotion and Cooperation, the EFTA States shall aim to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) from their investors into India by USD 50 billion within 10 years from the entry into

force of the Agreement, and an additional USD 50 billion in the succeeding 5 years, amounting to a total of USD 100 billion over 15 years. Concurrently, the EFTA States shall aim to facilitate the generation of 1 million direct jobs in India resulting from these investment inflows. This investment commitment explicitly excludes foreign portfolio investment (FPI), focusing on long-term capital for productive capacity building and for job creation.

The TEPA is expected to give a significant impetus to the 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives. The investments are anticipated to flow into key sectors such as infrastructure and connectivity, manufacturing, machinery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, food processing, transport and logistics, banking and financial services, insurance, and renewable energy, thereby promoting technology collaboration and access to leading technologies. These will help improve skills of our aspirational youth and raise the quality of life for millions of people.

(c) and (d): The Government has established a robust facilitation mechanism to streamline the inflow of EFTA-linked investments.

A dedicated India-EFTA Desk has been launched in February 2025 to function as a single-window platform for EFTA businesses looking to invest, expand, or establish operations in India. This Desk provides support, including market insights, regulatory guidance, business matchmaking, and assistance in navigating India's policy landscape, thereby ensuring transparency and ease of doing business.

Furthermore, the TEPA itself establishes a Sub-Committee on Investment Promotion and Cooperation under Chapter 7. This institutional body, comprising government representatives of the Parties, is mandated to oversee, review, and monitor the implementation of the investment promotion chapter, including the progress towards achieving the shared objectives on investment and job creation.

INDIA-UK FTA NEGOTIATIONS

2692. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the current status of the India–UK FTA talks;
- (b) the measures to ensure complementarity; and
- (c) the expected innovation-sector investments?

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

(a) to (c) The Prime Ministers of India and UK had announced the successful conclusion of India-UK FTA negotiations on 6th May, 2025. The trade deal, which has been named as Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA), has been signed on 24th July, 2025. CETA provides an unprecedented duty-free access to almost 99 per cent of India's exports to the UK, covering nearly 100% of

the trade value. This includes labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, leather, marine products, gems and jewellery, and toys as well as high-growth sectors like engineering goods, chemicals, and auto components etc. This will spur large-scale employment generation, empowering artisans, women-led enterprises, and MSMEs. The services sector, a strong driver of India's economy, will also see wide-ranging benefits. The agreement provides greater market access in IT and IT-enabled services, financial and legal services, professional and educational services, and digital trade. Indian professionals, including those deployed by companies to work in UK across all service sectors, professionals deployed on contracts such as architects, engineers, chefs, yoga instructors, and musicians, will benefit from simplified visa procedures and liberalised entry categories, making it easier to work in the UK. India has also secured an agreement on the Double Contributions Convention. This will exempt Indian professionals and their employers from social security payments in the UK for up to three years. The agreement has been designed to make trade more inclusive. Women and youth entrepreneurs, farmers, fishermen, startups, and MSMEs will gain new access to global value chains, supported by provisions that encourage innovation, promote sustainable practices, and reduce non-tariff barriers. The press note issued by the Department in this regard may be seen at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NotelId=154945andModuleId=3>.

India has opened 89.5% of its tariff lines, while safeguarding sensitive sectors like dairy, cereals, and certain essential oils. The CETA has a dedicated chapter on

Innovation, objective of which is to support innovative processes and trade in innovative products, as well as economic growth between the Parties, by further enhancing collaboration on innovation.

कृषि क्षेत्र में भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार समझौता

2693. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या देशभर के कई किसान संगठनों ने भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार समझौते से कृषि क्षेत्र को पूरी तरह बाहर रखने की मांग की है क्योंकि इससे अमेरिकी उत्पादों के भारतीय बाजार में आने से कीमतें सस्ती हो सकती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त मुद्दे पर सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न किसान संघों, सहकारी समितियों और राज्य सरकारों से मांगी गई औपचारिक राय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संभावना पर विचार किया है कि यदि अमेरिकी कृषि उत्पाद खुले बाजार में प्रवेश करते हैं, तो फसल की कीमतों और भारतीय किसानों की आय दोनों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कोई स्पष्ट नीति जैसे कि इस समझौते में आय सुरक्षा गारंटी, टैरिफ संरक्षण और घरेलू उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता देने वाली शर्तें शामिल करना बना रही है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत-अमेरिका द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते पर चर्चा में भारत सक्रिय रूप से शामिल है जिसका उद्देश्य विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए व्यापार और निवेश को बढ़ाना तथा भारत- अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करना है, जिससे विशेष रूप से कृषि उत्पादों सहित श्रम सघन क्षेत्र में निष्पक्षता, राष्ट्रीय

सुरक्षा और रोजगार सृजन सुनिश्चित होगा। वर्तमान चर्चाओं में इस बात पर जोर दिया जा रहा है कि पारस्परिक रूप से मार्केट एक्सेस बढ़ाकर, टैरिफ एवं नॉन-टैरिफ बाधाओं को कम करके और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला एकीकरण को सुदृढ़ करके द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को मजबूत करने और बढ़ाने हेतु एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की दिशा में कैसे आगे बढ़ा जाए।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अमेरिका सहित हमारे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पार्टनरों के साथ व्यापार समझौतों पर चर्चा के दौरान हमारे किसानों के आजीविका से जुड़े हित और खाद्य सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताएं सरकार के लिए सदैव सर्वोपरि रही हैं।

CAPPING MGNREGS EXPENDITURE

2694. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) whether in light of the Finance Ministry's decision to cap Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) expenditure at 60% of the Financial Year 2025-26 allocation during April-September a first time move aimed at curbing budget overspend yet potentially undermining this legally guaranteed, demand-driven scheme;
- (b) whether the Government recognises that this cap may force denial of work or delay wages violating the entitlements provided under Section 3 and Schedule II, para 29 of the MGNREG Act, 2005, and Supreme Court rulings in Swaraj Abhiyan vs. Union of India (2016), and Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs. West Bengal (1996);

- (c) whether the Government has assessed the risk of this cap disrupting MGNREGS role as an automatic stabiliser during seasonal and climatic induced rural distress such as the 20% demand spike during the July-August heatwave of 2023;
- (d) the average monthly pending dues cleared in the current and previous financial years and the proportion of the new allocation that has been used to clear outstanding arrears; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to amend or rescind the cap to ensure compliance with the Act's letter and spirit and uphold the entitlement to 100 days of work and timely wage payments?

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

(a), (b), (c) and (e): It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven scheme and the Government of India is committed to making funds available to States/UTs as per demand for employment on the ground. With a view of better financial management and planning, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide O.M. dated 29.05.2025 has allowed this Department to spend upto 60% of the annual allocation for 'Mahatma Gandhi NREGS' during the first half (April-September) of the FY 2025-26 subject to applicability of extant financial parameters. It may be noted that, the demand for employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS experiences seasonal variations and the first quarter of the year experiences relatively high generation of Persondays due to summer and

agricultural lean season. The demand for labour generally declines with the onset of monsoon and subsequent agricultural activities from the second quarter onwards. Department of Rural Development has already approached the Department of Expenditure for allowing release of additional funds on the basis of requirement of funds to meet the demand for employment in the current financial year.

(d): As on 1st April, 2025 an amount of Rs. 17,259.56 crore was pending as wage liabilities and Rs. 15,641.56 crore as material liabilities for FY 2024-25. In the beginning of FY 2025-26 100% of pending wage liabilities and 50% of material liabilities have already been released to States/UTs.

खाद्यानों के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत भंडारण क्षमता

2695. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) देश में शीतगृहों की संख्या का राज्यवार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश भर में खाद्यान भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने और उसका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई समय-सीमा तय की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार किसानों के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत भंडारण क्षमता स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) प्रस्तावित योजना के लिए अनुमानित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, आज की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में 8815 कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं जिनकी क्षमता 402.18 लाख मीट्रिक टन है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के संचालन और बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखने के लिए खरीद के बाद मुख्यतः गेहूँ और चावल का भंडारण करता है। दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्न स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए एफसीआई (स्वामित्वाधीन -147.19 लाख मीट्रिक टन + किराए पर ली गई-323.38 लाख मीट्रिक टन) और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध कुल सम्मिलित स्टोरेज क्षमता 821.36 लाख मीट्रिक टन है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एफसीआई में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता मुख्यतः चावल और गेहूँ के खरीद के स्तर, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और पीडीएस संचालन पर निर्भर करती है। एफसीआई निरंतर भंडारण क्षमता का आकलन और निगरानी करता है और स्टोरेज गैप के आकलन के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएँ सृजित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं: -

1. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) योजना
2. केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना (सीएसएस) 2017-25
3. पीपीपी मोड के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
4. सीडब्ल्यूसी/एसडब्ल्यूसी/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना
5. निजी भंडारण योजना (पीडब्ल्यूएस) के माध्यम से गोदाम किराए पर लेना
6. परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण
7. सीएपी हायरिंग योजना -2025

8. पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए 15 वर्षों की लंबी गारंटी अवधि के साथ संशोधित पीईजी योजना

(घ) और (ङ): सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सरकार ने दिनांक 31.05.2023 को “सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अनाज भंडारण योजना” को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, जिसका शुभारंभ महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में किया गया है। ताकि ‘संपूर्ण-सरकार’ दृष्टिकोण का लाभ उठाकर प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति (पीएसीएस) स्तर पर विभिन्न कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण के माध्यम से विकेन्द्रीकृत खाद्यान्न भंडारण क्षमता सृजित की जा सके, जिसमें गोदाम, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां, उचित मूल्य की दुकानें आदि शामिल हैं। पीएसीएस स्तर पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं के निर्माण/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन, भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे एग्रिकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड(एआईएफ), एग्रिकल्चर मार्केटिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्कीम (एएमआई), समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप मिशन (एसएमएम), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण योजना (पीएमएफएमई) और प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के स्वीकृत परिव्यय लागत का उपयोग करके किया जा रहा है।

प्रत्येक पीएसीएस के लिए परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत विभिन्न मापदंडों जैसे भंडारण क्षमता, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की आवश्यकता आदि के आधार पर अलग-अलग होगी। एग्रिकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के तहत ब्याज अनुदान को पीएसीएस के स्तर पर गोदामों और अन्य कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण के लिए चिन्हित योजनाओं के तहत उपलब्ध सब्सिडी के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है।

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत नेरिपंगलई विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी संस्था द्वारा अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र में एक पीएसीएस गोदाम का निर्माण किया गया।

विवरण

कोल्ड स्टोरेज का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	संख्या	क्षमता (एमटी)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (यूटी)	4	2210
2	आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना	480	1996340
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	6000
4	असम	45	212662
5	बिहार	316	1490200
6	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी)	7	12462
7	छत्तीसगढ़	132	586863
8	दिल्ली	97	129857
9	गोवा	29	7705
10	गुजरात	1023	4042770
11	हरियाणा	387	886656
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	181318
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	96	382564
14	झारखंड	60	250077
15	कर्नाटक	271	930379
16	केरल	202	96655
17	लक्षद्वीप (यूटी)	1	15
18	मध्य प्रदेश	341	1498651
19	महाराष्ट्र	672	1259932
20	मणिपुर	2	4500
21	मेघालय	4	8200
22	मिजोरम	3	4071
23	नागालैंड	5	8150
24	उड़ीसा	182	579321
25	पुदुचेरी (यूटी)	4	185
26	पंजाब	780	2642715
27	राजस्थान	192	661876

28	सिक्किम	2	2100
29	तमिलनाडु	188	399690
30	तेलंगाना	117	627131
31	त्रिपुरा	14	46354
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	2489	15101408
33	उत्तराखंड	62	206848
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	517	5952997
		8815	40218862

(स्रोत: विपणन एवं निरीक्षण निदेशालय (डीएमआई) 2009 तक, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड (एनएचबी), राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम), पूर्वोत्तर एवं हिमालयी राज्यों के लिए बागवानी मिशन (एचएमएनईएच)) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय

RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

2696. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana has been implemented nationwide;

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

(c) whether there is any maximum beneficiaries limit under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of such limits and the total number of beneficiaries of the scheme, Statewise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' a component of Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) with the objective to provide to senior citizens, with the monthly income of not more than Rs. 15000/- and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The Scheme was launched on 01.04.2017. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) of India', (a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) as the sole implementing Agency.

There is no maximum beneficiaries limit under RVY. The number of beneficiaries are identified through assessment camps organized by ALIMCO and through walk in Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendra PMDK centers, throughout the country.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries under the Scheme including the State of Tamil Nadu since 2017 are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT**State-Wise list of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana(RVY) beneficiaries since 2017**

State Name	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Appliances	Value of Appliances in Rs.
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	347	2739	21,46,219.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	9689	45359	5,49,03,351.36
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2718	22418	2,53,21,139.11
ASSAM	26855	133609	24,17,91,105.52
BIHAR	40794	214974	36,24,60,699.43
CHANDIGARH	660	2915	66,03,695.31
CHHATTISGARH	6164	34780	3,88,42,615.05
DELHI	7881	48382	5,38,36,291.20
GOA	5027	23015	3,61,72,904.00
GUJARAT	11296	49987	6,60,40,841.49
HARYANA	30875	164442	22,17,03,905.41
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2539	13122	2,08,45,485.55
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7492	35875	5,75,61,956.55
JHARKHAND	9436	52193	8,34,22,238.63
KARNATAKA	17010	64921	11,29,91,436.84
KERALA	6087	19429	2,99,90,425.55
LADAKH	323	1555	26,21,461.85
LAKSHADWEEP	876	2949	53,30,101.72
MADHYA PRADESH	32671	194080	23,09,87,900.55
MAHARASHTRA	117316	815750	1,05,99,88,619.61
MANIPUR	8271	61856	9,72,01,573.44
MEGHALAYA	10302	65757	8,63,44,659.95
MIZORAM	1678	7092	1,21,13,090.81
NAGALAND	7265	44073	5,39,92,219.97
ODISHA	10996	53330	9,28,24,215.90

PUDUCHERRY	2671	6870	97,97,471.58
PUNJAB	11744	60775	10,29,54,176.98
RAJASTHAN	26886	141330	17,29,88,123.37
SIKKIM	3156	25608	2,91,61,656.60
TAMIL NADU	3707	15242	1,98,37,707.76
TELANGANA	7557	40311	4,39,26,756.34
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1860	10751	1,78,96,495.46
TRIPURA	10377	58600	7,49,86,446.72
UTTAR PRADESH	139455	761735	1,16,01,98,928.46
UTTARAKHAND	6563	39363	4,77,21,577.87
WEST BENGAL	4868	20474	3,70,08,944.01
Grand Total :	593412	3355661	4,77,25,16,438.95

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

2697. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether UT of Ladakh has proposed to transfer the affiliation of four units of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in Ladakh which are currently affiliated to Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST) to the University of Ladakh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that such decision would hamper the technical capabilities of the said KVKs as the University of Ladakh is a non-technical academic institution, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Government's reaction thereto and the current status of the said proposal;

(d) whether several technical and non-technical posts are lying vacant in the said KVKs, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up those vacancies on an urgent basis?

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

(a): The administration of Union Territory of Ladakh has proposed to take over the administrative control of four Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) [i.e. Leh-I (Leh), Leh-II (Nyoma), Kargil- I (Kargil) and Kargil –II] which fall in the geographical territory of Ladakh region, from Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir (SKUAST-K). The proposal has been discussed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with University of Ladakh, SKUAST-K, Union Territory (UT) Administration and other Stakeholders. Certain formalities for transfer of KVKs from SKUAST-K to University of Ladakh, such as land transfer, service conditions of employees etc. need to be completed by the UT Administration to facilitate further decision on the matter.

(b) and (c): The University of Ladakh (UoL) has started the School of Agricultural Sciences and Technology at two campuses, located in Leh and Kargil with agricultural education programme viz., B.Sc., Ph.D., Basic Agricultural Training, and Basic Horticulture Training. These educational institutes will provide the

technical backstopping to the KVKs in coordinating the agricultural extension activities.

(d): Yes, Details of Vacancy is as under:

Name of post	No. of Vacancy
Sr. Scientist Cum-Head	2
SMS	16
Technical	9
Administrative	5

(e): As per the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), KVKs are opened under the administrative control of the different Host Organizations viz State Government, Central Agricultural Universities, State Agricultural Universities, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Non- Government Organisations (NGOs) and ICAR. Filling up of the vacancies in KVKs is the responsibility of the concerned Host Organization and ICAR regularly follows up with them.

SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

2698.SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented a scheme to provide subsidy for setting up of Integrated Textile Parks (SITPs) with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country with a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in textile sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of SITPs under this scheme that has been established in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu along with its status - as on date;
- (d) the achievements made by these SITPs in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether the Union Government has any proposal to review the scheme for the development of textile sector in Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in the textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021, however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) for completing ongoing projects only.

Under the said scheme, 50 parks were sanctioned including 7 parks in the State of Tamil Nadu. Out of 50 parks, 30 parks have been completed and 20 parks are under various stages of implementation. As of now, Gol share of Rs. 1,532 crore has been released and employment of 1.23 lakh people has been generated. The state-wise details of these projects are at **Statement**.

In addition to above, the Government has finalized setting up of PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks at 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navasari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 cr for a period of seven years upto 2027-28.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of these projects under Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme

Sl. No	Name of the park	State	Project Cost approved under SITP (In crores)	Released Gol share (In crores)	Actual Employment	Park Status
1	HindupurVyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh	102.27	24.00	500	Under Implementation
2	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	134.42	40.00	19,000	Completed

3	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh	103.44	20.00	465	Under Implementation
4	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	105.12	30.00	690	Under Implementation
5	Prag Jyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam	47.25	20.00	0	Under Implementation
6	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	128.75	40.00	10,370	Completed
7	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat	103.53	40.00	810	Completed
8	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	105.63	40.00	1,850	Completed
9	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat	105.4	40.00	4,350	Completed
10	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat	90.00	36.00	1,420	Completed
11	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	104.76	40.00	0	Completed
12	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	106.5	40.00	7,220	Completed
13	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	105.79	36.00	1,982	Under Implementation
14	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat	103.36	30.00	326	Under Implementation
15	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	103.4	40.00	1,360	Completed
16	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	104.65	20.00	80	Under Implementation

17	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	104.95	20.00	839	Under Implementation
18	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat	103.93	10.00	110	Under Implementation
19	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal Pradesh	96.9	34.88	1,456	Foreclosed*
20	JandK Textile Park, Kathua	JandK	44.11	35.73	45	Under Implementation
21	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka	80.25	32.01	550	Completed
22	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra	100.80	40.00	2,024	Completed
23	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra	108.52	40.00	3,000	Completed
24	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	103.12	40.00	1,700	Completed
25	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	102.39	40.00	1,645	Completed
26	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	102.61	40.00	0	Completed
27	AsmeetaInftratechPvt Ltd	Maharashtra	277.69	40.00	17,300	Completed
28	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra	58.19	20.95	8,525	Completed
29	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra	107.29	22.03	1,108	Under Implementation
30	KallappaAnnaAwade Textile Park	Maharashtra	76.31	27.47	2,923	Under Implementation

31	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.49	35.00	2,167	Under Implementation
32	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra	108.38	40.00	1,022	Completed
33	Shree Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.03	15.00	35	Under Implementation
34	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	108.52	40.00	1,500	Completed
35	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab	91.40	36.00	1,875	Foreclosed*
36	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab	116.19	36.00	2,790	Foreclosed*
37	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan	101.40	40.00	4,910	Completed
38	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan	110.58	36.00	812	Foreclosed*
39	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	60.15	24.06	500	Completed
40	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamil Nadu	55.42	22.17	2,650	Completed
41	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamil Nadu	31.33	12.54	853	Completed
42	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamil Nadu	116.1	40.00	5,000	Completed
43	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamil Nadu	87.30	31.43	2,551	Completed
44	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamil Nadu	82.56	19.81	812	Under Implementation
45	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamil Nadu	106.58	10.00	860	Under Implementation

46	The Great Indian Linen and Textile	Tamil Nadu	104.29	12.00	170	Under Implementation
47	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana	34.00	13.60	350	Completed
48	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana	90.24	32.48	675	Under Implementation
49	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal	107.55	31.61	0	Under Implementation
50	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal	70.14	25.25	1,970	Under Implementation
TOTAL			4,911.98	1,532.02	1,23,150	

Parks with * mark has been foreclosed at current level of progress by Project Approval Committee (PAC).

DISSEMINATION OF SCHEMES' INFORMATION TO FARMERS IN REMOTE AREAS

2699. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

(a) the details of measures which are being taken to ensure farmers in remote areas are informed about the scheme's benefits, given the voluntary nature of the program;

- (b) the increase in Automatic Weather Stations and Rain Gauges specifically benefit States like Rajasthan (arid zones) and Kerala (monsoon-dependent crops);
- (c) whether there are any plans to extend the Yield Estimation System Based on Technology (YES-TECH) and Weather Information and Network Data System (WINDS) to include AI-driven analytics or machine learning to predict crop risks more effectively in the long term; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme “Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension” through DD Regional Kendra, DD Kisan and All India Radio to create awareness and dissemination of scheme benefits among the farming community across the country including remote areas. Under the scheme, 18 DD Regional Kendras, 97 FM stations of AIR and DD Kisan are being utilized for wider publicity of department schemes, on-going initiatives, policy decisions, advisories etc. In addition, "Audio-Visual spots are being used to broadcast and telecast information about the DAandFW schemes through Doordarshan, All India Radio, and private TV and radio channels as a part of ‘Focused Publicity and Awareness Campaign’.

Besides, the publicity and awareness is also carried out through Outdoor Publicity as well as through print advertisements in leading newspapers across the

country. The social media platforms viz Facebook, X, Instagram, Threads, YouTube, LinkedIn, Whatsapp, Public App etc are also being used for better outreach and wider publicity about details of Farmers Welfare Schemes of the Department.

(b) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare is implementing a Central Sector Scheme – 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY) to provide financial support to farmers at the time of losses due to natural calamities, a yield index-based 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY) and weather index based 'Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme' (RWBCIS) have been introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season. It is a demand driven scheme and financial liability on premium subsidy to farmers is shared by the Central and State Government on 50: 50 basis and 90 : 10 in North Eastern States and other Hilly states, with effect from Kharif 2020 season. The scheme is voluntary for the States since inception and for all farmers w.e.f. Kharif 2020.

As a support mechanism to assist the farmers, PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ and extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also, against farm level yield

loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

Further, the Scheme has introduced various technological interventions against climate related crop losses like WINDS and YES-TECH. The details of these technological interventions in the Scheme are as under:

- a) WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)- is a pioneering initiative of the country to set-up a network of Automatic Weather Stations and Rain Gauges at Taluk/Block and Gram Panchayat level, respectively, to create a strong database of hyper-local weather data for the different Govt. and other entities to use for all farmer and farming oriented services.
- b) YES-Tech (Yield Estimation based on Technology)- is a technology-based yield estimation mechanism which has been developed after 2 years of rigorous testing and pilot runs across 100 districts of the country. Crop Loss assessment and Yield estimation are assisted by data received from Remote Sensing indices, Weather indices, crop phenological information, soil types etc. using approved technologies/approaches for the benefit of farmers.

The states of Rajasthan and Kerala are implementing WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) under which Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) will be set up across the state for generating a weather database.

PROMOTION OF COCOA PRODUCTION

2700. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/ survey regarding cocoa farming across the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the total amount of cocoa production during the last five years across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh especially from Eluru district;
- (c) the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government to promote cocoa production in the country, including the list of schemes/ initiatives regarding the same during the last five years; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to address the price fluctuations and additional concerns as raised by cocoa farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) has undertaken studies across various states to promote cocoa cultivation which includes experimental evaluation of cocoa genotypes under nine centres at Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha,

Gujarat, Assam, Maharashtra and Karnataka during the last five years for its soil, climate suitability and field evaluation of cocoa clones and hybrids and multi-location trials under coconut and oil palm plantation canopies.

The state wise production details of cocoa for the last five years, including Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-I**. Eluru is one of the major cocoa producing Districts in Andhra Pradesh.

(c): The Government promotes cocoa cultivation through the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), which covers all States and Union Territories (UTs) including Andhra Pradesh. The details of the assistance for promotion of Cocoa plantation under MIDH are given at **Statement-II**. The Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development (DCCD), Kochi under the Department acts as the nodal agency and supports area expansion, productivity enhancement and technology transfer. During the last five years, 1218 hectares have been brought under cocoa cultivation by the Directorate. Additionally, 11 cocoa nurseries with a capacity of 33.55 lakh hybrid seedlings have been accredited for quality planting material production. ICAR-CPCRI has released 8 cocoa varieties with improved yields and developed scientific cultivation methods such as canopy management, high-density planting, hedge systems and multispecies cropping.

(d): Cocoa being a commercial crop, its prices are market-driven and influenced by international and domestic factors. The Government of Andhra Pradesh during

2024-25 has sanctioned ₹14.88 crore for procurement of unsold cocoa beans at a support price of ₹50/kilogram (kg). A total of 2358.92 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of cocoa beans were procured from 3776 farmers through various agencies.

STATEMENT-I

The state wise production details of cocoa for the last five years in India

Production in '000 MT						
Sl. No.	STATE/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.40	10.90	11.45	12.14	12.38
2	Karnataka	3.50	3.70	3.91	4.06	4.14
3	Kerala	9.20	9.60	10.13	10.54	10.75
4	Tamil Nadu	2.70	2.80	2.94	3.06	3.12
All India		25.80	27.00	28.43	29.80	30.39

STATEMENT-II**Details of the assistance for promotion of Cocoa plantation under MIDH**

Component	Cost Norms	Pattern of Assistance
Area Expansion of Cashew and Cocoa		Assistance @40% in general areas for an area upto 2 ha. on pro-rata basis for meeting the expenditure on planting material and other input cost of in 2 instalments of 60:40 subject to survival rate of 80% in 2 nd year.
(a) Without drip Irrigation	Rs 75,000 /ha.	
(i) Regular Spacing (drip should be in converged with other schemes)		In the case of NE and Himalayan States, Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, assistance will be @ 50% for an area upto 2 ha. on pro rata basis.
(b) With Intercropping	Rs 50,000 /ha.	

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS IN HINDI**2701. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directives making Hindi mandatory in official communications, central services, or educational institutions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether concerns raised by non-Hindi speaking States, including Tamil Nadu, have been addressed;

(c) whether the Government will reaffirm its commitment to the three-language formula and equal status for all Scheduled Languages; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): No, Sir.

(b): In view of 'a' above the question does not arise.

(c) and (d): The question pertains to Ministry of Education.

ROAD NETWORKS IN RURAL ASSAM

2702. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether any specific initiatives are being undertaken to improve rural road networks, electricity supply and water access in the villages of Assam;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the timely implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and other infrastructure schemes in the remote and inaccessible areas of Assam;

(c) whether there are any targeted programs to enhance rural connectivity for the tea gardens and tribal regions of Assam; and

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

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

(a) and (b): Rural Roads is a State subject. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000, as a one-time special intervention to assist the States in providing all-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500+ persons in plain areas, 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States, the Desert areas (as identified in Desert Development programme), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and erstwhile Planning Commission), as per census 2001.

Subsequently, new interventions/ verticals, namely PMGSY-II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) and PMGSY-III were added under the ambit of PMGSY for upgradation of 50,000 Km rural roads; construction of strategically important roads in LWE Areas; and for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals; respectively.

Further, the Government has launched PMGSY-IV to provide all-weather road connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations, which have become eligible due to their population increase. As per population norms of the programme, unconnected habitations having 500+ population in plain areas; 250+ in North-Eastern and Hilly States/UTs, Special Category Areas (Schedule V Tribal Areas,

Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert Areas); and 100+ in LWE-affected areas (as notified by MHA), as per Census 2011, are eligible for coverage under PMGSY-IV.

Since the inception of PMGSY, 9,269 road works of 32,911 Km and 1,466 bridge works have been sanctioned in Assam State, out of which, construction of 9,124 road works of 32,034 Km and 1,423 bridges (more than 97%) has been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 22,933.67 crore, including State share.

As regards PMGSY-IV, the preliminary identification of eligible habitations under PMGSY-IV has been completed, and the Ministry is working in close coordination with the State Government to finalise and sanction proposals accordingly.

As per programme guidelines, the timeline for completion of road work is 12 working months from the date of issue of the work order. However, where a package comprises more than one roadwork, the total time given for completion of the package is 18 calendar months. Similarly, a period of 21-24 months has been allowed for completion of bridge works exceeding 25 meters in length, depending on site conditions. States have been instructed to adhere to the timelines for completion of sanctioned projects. Further, the Ministry conducts regular monitoring and review meetings with States/UTs to track the progress of the projects and resolve the pending issues. The Ministry coordinates with other stakeholders, viz. Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Nodal Departments of the State Governments, State Forest Departments and

executing agencies to resolve the bottlenecks in project execution and to ensure timely implementation of the projects.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and therefore, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Power Utility. However, the Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier under the schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), etc., and presently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help improve the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs. 3,394.65 crore and smart metering works amounting to Rs. 4,049.54 crore have been sanctioned for the state of Assam. Furthermore, under RDSS, grid electrification of left-out households has been taken up. To date, works amounting to Rs. 785.55 crore have been sanctioned for the electrification of 1,27,111 households in the state of Assam.

The Government of India has been implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August 2019, in partnership with States, 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 Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with the State / UT Government. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2016, to construct 2.95 crore houses by assisting eligible rural households with basic amenities. The government has approved an additional 2 crore rural houses under PMAY-G to be constructed during FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 to meet the arising housing requirements. As of the date, the target of 29,87,868 houses has been allocated to the state of Assam, with which its Permanent Wait List (both SECC and Awaas+2018 list) is now saturated. Of the total allocated target, 28,80,057 houses have been sanctioned, and 20,74,118 houses have been completed under PMAY-G. PMAY-G focuses on the provision of houses along with the basic needs of households through convergence with other Government Schemes. The Ministry aims at saturation of benefits provided through convergence with schemes to all PMAY-G beneficiaries. In the state of Assam, 21,25,950 houses have been provided with electricity connection, and 16,86,943 houses have been provided with water connection under convergence with other schemes.

(c) and (d): PMGSY is designed as an area development programme, with the 'habitation' as the unit, and aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations, thereby ensuring access for the entire population, those living in and around farm and non-farm production centres. To ensure inclusive and equitable access in backwards and marginalised areas, PMGSY-IV is being implemented in convergence with two flagship inclusion-focused initiatives, namely:

(i) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA): Habitations with 500+ population and 50% or more ST population, or habitations with 50+ ST population in the 250+ category in Aspirational Districts, as per Census 2011, are given priority under PMGSY IV;

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY): Habitations with 500+ population and 40% or more SC population are given priority under PMGSY-IV.

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत बारहमासी सड़कें

2703. श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड के जिलावार सभी गांवों को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है; और

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड में अभी तक बारहमासी सड़कों से जुड़ने वाले गांवों का ब्यौरा और संख्या क्या है;

(घ) उक्त गांवों के इससे कब तक जुड़ने की संभावना है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (घ): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई-I) का उद्देश्य राजस्व ग्रामों या पंचायतों को नहीं, बल्कि पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। यह योजना जनसंख्या मानदंडों और जनगणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर, संपर्क के लिए एक बसावट (जनसंख्या का एक समूह) को मूल इकाई मानती है।

उत्तराखंड राज्य में, 250+ जनसंख्या वर्ग के लिए पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत कुल 1,864 बसावटों को बारहमासी संपर्क सुविधा प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें से दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2025 तक 1,860 बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क सुविधा प्रदान की जा चुकी है। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत सभी पात्र बसावटों को संपर्क सुविधा प्रदान करने की समय-सीमा मार्च 2025 थी।

सरकार ने हाल ही में पीएमजीएसवाई के चरण IV को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है ताकि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 25,000 संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के लिए बसावटों की प्रारंभिक पहचान हेतु एक विशिष्ट उद्देश्य हेतु विकसित एक विशेष भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) एप्लिकेशन, अर्थात् "ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण ऐप" का उपयोग करके एक नया सर्वेक्षण किया गया। मंत्रालय को पीएमजीएसवाई-IV बैच 1, 2025-26 के अंतर्गत 583 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 90 सड़क कार्यों की स्वीकृति से संबंधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। दिशानिर्देशों में दिए गए प्रावधानों का पालन करने के बाद राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृति के प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य बैचों में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई IV की समय-सीमा मार्च 2029 तक है।

उत्तराखंड में 250+ जनसंख्या श्रेणी के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, संपर्कता प्राप्त और शेष बसावटों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

31 जुलाई, 2025 तक उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्वीकृत, संपर्कता प्राप्त और शेष बसावटें का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिलों का नाम	कुल स्वीकृत बसावटें	कुल संपर्कता प्राप्त बसावटें	शेष बसावटें
		पात्र 250+	पात्र 250+	पात्र 250+
1	अल्मोडा	272	271	1
2	बागेश्वर	129	129	0
3	चमोली	214	214	0
4	चम्पावत	99	99	0
5	देहरादून	96	96	0
6	हरिद्वार	19	19	0
7	नैनीताल	112	112	0
8	पौड़ी	205	205	0
9	पिथौरागढ़	167	165	2
10	रुद्रप्रयाग	136	136	0
11	टिहरी	264	264	0
12	उधम सिंह नगर	28	28	0
13	उत्तरकाशी	123	122	1
कुल		1864	1860	4

PRE AND POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS**2704. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that pre and post matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and

Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was put on hold for the last few years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of the method adopted to compensate those students for the years when the scholarship scheme was kept on hold, as no potential beneficiary student could register?

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

(a) and (b): Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are in continuous operation.

जैविक खाद और बायो-गैस संयंत्र

2705. श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का जैविक खाद और बायो-गैस संयंत्रों के लिए किसानों को सहायता या सब्सिडी प्रदान करने का विचार है;

(ख) जैविक खाद के उत्पादन और नीति निर्माण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान फतेहपुर जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि स्टार्टअप और छोटे किसानों के लिए प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए लाभदायक आदर्श खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बनाई गई नीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश में डिजिटल मृदा मानचित्रण के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का गंगा और यमुना नदियों के बीच स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले, जो अस्थिर सिंचाई, सूखा और एकल फसल जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है, में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, जल संरक्षण और फसल विविधीकरण के लिए एक विशेष योजना लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों ही योजनाएँ जैविक खेती में लगे किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रोसेसिंग, प्रमाणन और मार्केटिंग तक, संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर बल देती हैं।

पीकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, जैविक खाद सहित ऑन फार्म/ऑफ फार्म जैविक आदानों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से किसानों को 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, किसान उत्पादक संगठन के गठन, जैविक आदानों के लिए किसानों को सहायता आदि हेतु 3 वर्षों में 46,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, योजना के तहत किसानों को ऑफ-फार्म/ऑन-फार्म जैविक आदानों के लिए 32500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की

दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में 15,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1985 में जैव उर्वरक, जैविक उर्वरक, गैर-खाद्य डी-ऑइल केक, बायोस्टिमुलेंट, नैनो उर्वरक, किण्वित जैविक खाद (एफओएम), तरल किण्वित जैविक खाद (एलएफओएम), फॉस्फेट युक्त जैविक खाद (पीआरओएम), सिटी कम्पोस्ट, जैविक खाद आदि को शामिल किया है।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) देश के दूरस्थ, ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में बायोगैस संयंत्रों के प्रसार और स्थापना हेतु बायोगैस योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) के अंतर्गत, इस कार्यक्रम को दिनांक 01.04.2021 से 31.03.2026 तक की अवधि के लिए दिनांक 02.11.2022 को जारी और अनुमोदित किया गया है।

बायोगैस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्वच्छ रसोई ईंधन, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, उपयोगकर्ताओं की थर्मल और विकेन्द्रीकृत बिजली उत्पादन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना में सहायता करना तथा बायोगैस संयंत्र से उत्पादित स्लरी का संवर्धित जैविक ठोस बायोगैस उर्वरक के रूप में उपयोग, महिला सशक्तिकरण और ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन आदि है।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटकों के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

- (i): छोटे बायोगैस संयंत्रों (1-25 घन मीटर/दिन संयंत्र क्षमता) के लिए, घन मीटर में संयंत्र के आकार के आधार पर 9800/- रुपये से 70,400/- रुपये प्रति संयंत्र प्रदान किया जाता है।
- (ii): 3 से 250 किलोवाट प्रतिदिन विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता: विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए 35,000/ रुपये से 45,000 / रुपये प्रति किलोवाट तथा विद्युत उत्पादन और थर्मल अनुप्रयोग (25 से 2500 घन मीटर बायोगैस

उत्पादन प्रतिदिन से अधिक क्षमता) के लिए थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों हेतु (25-2500 घन मीटर/प्रतिदिन संयंत्र क्षमता) 17,500 रुपये /- से 22,500 रुपये /- प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ग) से (च): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, बायोगैस संयंत्र और जैविक खाद तैयार करने के लिए कोई सब्सिडी नहीं है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत जैविक/प्राकृतिक खेती की स्कीम है, जिसके अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में क्लस्टर स्तर पर किसान जैविक संसाधनों के रूप में घनजीवामृत और जीवामृत तैयार कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कृषि विभाग द्वारा जैविक खाद की कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गई है और किसानों को स्टार्टअप के लिए भी कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्टार्टअप को किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। छोटे सीमांत किसानों के लिए मॉडल खेती की कोई नीति नहीं है, लेकिन कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) स्तर पर मॉडल खेती मौजूद है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के लिए डिजिटल सॉइल मैपिंग सुविधाओं का विवरण कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के आधिकारिक पोर्टल सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड (<https://soilhealth.dac.gov.in>) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध है।

खेत और तालाब योजना उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जल संरक्षण के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित की गई है।

SUPPORT TO FARMERS

2706. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government in the last five years to support and encourage farmers in Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts of Tamil Nadu;

- (b) whether the Government has introduced or implemented any special schemes or initiatives focused on improving agricultural productivity, irrigation, crop diversification, or organic farming in these districts;
- (c) whether there are any proposals to establish agri-related infrastructure such as cold storage units, processing centres, soil testing labs, or farmer producer organisations (FPOs) in the Tiruchirappalli region;
- (d) the details of support extended under central schemes such as PM-KISAN, PMFBY, PMKSY, and Kisan Credit Card to farmers in these two districts; and
- (e) the details of future plans to set up farmer welfare facilities or agri-clusters in the Tiruchirappalli region to ensure sustainable and profitable farming?

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

(a) to (e): Agriculture is a state subject. Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of central sector as well as centrally sponsored schemes to support the States for welfare of farmers. The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to support States in agriculture, including Tamil Nadu, is attached as **Statement**. These schemes focus on agricultural productivity, crop diversification and sustainable agriculture.

In 19th instalment of PM-KISAN an amount of Rs17.60 crore was disbursed to 83,401 beneficiaries in Pudukkottai district while Rs 21.96 crore was disbursed to 1,03,607 beneficiaries in Tiruchirappalli district.

Under Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), to ensure availability of agricultural credit, Rs. 55, 120.96 crore of credit was extended to 40,38,150 KCC accounts during 2024-25 in Tamil Nadu including these two districts.

Under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), for enhanced water efficiency, Central Assistance of Rs. 2,953.38 crore has been released/sanctioned to Tamil Nadu since 2015-16 for implementation of PDMC. During this period, total area of 12.64 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro Irrigation through the scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu. The area covered under Micro Irrigation during last five years in Tiruchirappalli district is 21,506.58 hectare and in Pudukkottai district is 19,401.62 hectare.

Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), for risk mitigation of farmers, the data from 2020-21 till June, 2025, is as follows:-

District	Application Enrolled (In No.)	Insured Area (In Lakh Ha)	Sum Insured	Farmer Share	Claims Paid	Application Benefitted (In No.)
			(Rs. In Crore)			
Pudukkottai	15,67,761	3.31	2,660.00	40.13	182.16	4,00,694
Tiruchirappalli	7,61,923	1.85	1,396.75	27.44	181.95	2,99,159

The Government is promoting organic farming through Parampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme. Since its inception in 2015-16, total of Rs 62.37 Cr has been released (as on 30.06.25) to the State of Tamil Nadu, covering an area

of 32940 ha and 37886 farmers. The district-wise information is not maintained centrally.

In order to address the infrastructure gaps and mobilize investment in agriculture, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package. For the state of Tamil Nadu, as on 30th June 2025, Rs. 2,691 Crores have been sanctioned for 7,995 projects under AIF. The total project cost for these sanctioned projects is Rs.3,708 crores. Under AIF, 324 projects amounting to Rs.207 crores, have been sanctioned in Tiruchirappalli district and 193 projects, amounting to Rs.86 crores, have been sanctioned in Pudukkottai District of Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshana Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

7. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
9. Namo Drone Didi
10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
13. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
15. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
17. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
18. Agroforestry
19. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
20. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Digital Agriculture Mission
27. National Bamboo Mission

FUNDS SCHEME TO PM-KISAN**2707. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:**

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

be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in disbursing of funds under the PM KISAN scheme during FY 2024, State-wise;

(b) the number of ineligible beneficiaries identified and the amount recovered from them;

(c) the details and total number of applications received under the scheme in 2024 and the number of applications rejected, State-wise; and

(d) the timeline fixed for implementing Aadhaar-based verification for all beneficiaries?

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

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

benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.90 lakh Cr. through 20 installments since inception of the Scheme.

The benefits of the Scheme are released to eligible farmers whose Aadhaar demo authentication is successful and the benefits are released via Aadhaar based payment. The instalment-wise details of the benefits so released in FY 2024-25 is attached at **Statement**.

The registration of farmers in the Scheme is an ongoing process and is open to farmers of all States/UTs. The farmers can register themselves through PM-KISAN Portal, PM-KISAN App, and Common Service Centers (CSCs). All such applications are approved by the concerned States/UTs after due verification. In the cases, where the required documents/details are not provided by the applicant, the application is liable to be rejected by the State/UT Governments. Once it is approved by the State/UTs, benefit is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment.

Benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for

farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

States/UTs have been mandated to recover any amount transferred to ineligible farmers marked due to higher income groups such as income tax payees, employees of PSUs, State/Central Govt., Constitutional post holders etc. An amount of Rs. 416 Cr. has been recovered from the ineligible beneficiaries so far across the country.

STATEMENT

State-wise, instalment-wise details of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN in FY 2024-25, as on 16.07.2025

#	State	17th Instalment		18th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	12,546	2.80	12,832	2.80
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	41,40,576	875.56	41,22,500	836.36
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	67,613	18.55	90,473	25.60
4	ASSAM	18,14,353	426.08	18,87,589	403.53
5	BIHAR	76,55,855	1,598.95	75,81,033	1,544.52

6	CHANDIGARH	349	0.08	15	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	24,31,803	577.36	25,07,764	570.00
8	DELHI	10,808	2.51	10,829	2.26
9	GOA	6,322	1.36	6,333	1.33
10	GUJARAT	48,45,936	1,084.42	49,12,382	1,038.73
11	HARYANA	15,87,993	362.17	15,99,904	342.29
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,06,658	190.49	8,17,551	171.90
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8,53,719	192.53	8,58,660	182.65
14	JHARKHAND	18,42,854	633.39	19,98,474	546.37
15	KARNATAKA	43,04,824	958.27	43,48,126	941.85
16	KERALA	27,57,444	637.26	28,15,241	597.95
17	LADAKH	18,192	4.05	18,208	3.77
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,972	0.54	2,198	0.45
19	MADHYA PRADESH	80,80,414	1,679.85	81,37,388	1,682.12
20	MAHARASHTRA	91,43,117	1,940.12	91,43,729	1,888.58
21	MANIPUR	79,198	28.01	85,936	42.79
22	MEGHALAYA	1,30,649	49.02	1,50,413	33.91
23	MIZORAM	99,140	36.82	1,10,998	31.69
24	NAGALAND	1,62,277	49.02	1,71,922	42.84
25	ODISHA	30,58,332	737.89	31,50,684	689.02
26	PUDUCHERRY	8,182	1.73	8,033	1.64
27	PUNJAB	8,40,274	290.56	9,26,150	272.82
28	RAJASTHAN	67,25,793	1,525.71	70,32,147	1,545.17
29	SIKKIM	24,364	6.40	28,146	6.75
30	TAMIL NADU	21,83,435	460.03	21,94,666	455.94
31	TELANGANA	30,98,123	654.69	30,77,516	627.51
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,567	2.56	11,587	2.44
33	TRIPURA	2,25,528	55.50	2,29,366	47.67
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,14,86,203	4,830.47	2,25,79,663	4,982.65
35	UTTARAKHAND	7,86,763	177.97	7,97,001	168.78

36	WEST BENGAL	44,98,404	964.42	45,03,171	931.55
	Grand Total	9,38,01,580	21,057.13	9,59,28,628	20,666.20

#	State	19th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	13,353	3.18
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	41,59,954	888.05
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	94,953	22.63
4	ASSAM	21,23,678	499.03
5	BIHAR	76,13,623	1,609.42
6	CHANDIGARH	2	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	26,14,078	622.65
8	DELHI	11,171	2.59
9	GOA	6,387	1.35
10	GUJARAT	52,01,076	1,181.19
11	HARYANA	16,53,741	372.25
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,40,337	193.90
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8,86,357	207.99
14	JHARKHAND	22,58,127	833.17
15	KARNATAKA	44,11,964	942.17
16	KERALA	28,97,701	653.62
17	LADAKH	18,472	3.93
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2,306	0.50
19	MADHYA PRADESH	85,05,361	1,817.28
20	MAHARASHTRA	93,28,286	2,013.51
21	MANIPUR	1,80,263	146.88
22	MEGHALAYA	1,91,642	46.75
23	MIZORAM	1,27,436	48.63
24	NAGALAND	1,87,908	52.22

25	ODISHA	35,14,607	970.37
26	PUDUCHERRY	8,044	1.69
27	PUNJAB	10,58,688	373.04
28	RAJASTHAN	76,19,638	1,804.53
29	SIKKIM	31,612	7.85
30	TAMIL NADU	22,58,779	501.87
31	TELANGANA	31,13,972	655.89
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,806	2.54
33	TRIPURA	2,38,435	52.14
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,40,64,673	5,781.62
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,27,797	185.06
36	WEST BENGAL	46,09,388	1,001.36
	Grand Total	10,06,85,615	23,500.83

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA-III

2708. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- the details of sanctioned road length out of the target road length under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III);
- the details of percentage of roads completed and others at the various stages of construction;
- the details of percentage of sanctioned road length yet to be constructed in Kerala;
- whether the Government has updated the deadline for completion of PMGSY-III, from March 2025 to a new date;

- (e) if so, the details of new deadline; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) was launched in 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

Out of the total target length of 1,25,000 km, a total of 1,22,419 km of road length has been sanctioned and 98,766 km (79%) of total target length has been constructed as on 31.07.2025 under PMGSY-III across the country. A total of 22,396 Km (19% of sanctioned length) is currently at various stages of execution.

In Kerala State, out of the total target length of 1437.84 km, total 1,421 km of road length has been sanctioned and 747 km (52%) of total target length has been constructed as on 31.07.2025 under PMGSY-III. A total of 668 Km (47% of sanctioned length) is currently at various stages of execution.

The timeline for completion of ongoing projects under PMGSY III has been revised from March, 2025 to March, 2026 based on requests received from several States, including Kerala. The State has been advised to accelerate progress and ensure the completion of all pending works within the stipulated timeline.

SASHAKT PANCHAYAT NETRI ABHIYAN**2709. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a): the number of Women Elected Representatives (WERs) identified under the Sashakt Panchayat-Netri Abhiyan so far, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b): the funds allocated and released by the Government for the implementation of the Sashakt Panchayat-Netri Abhiyan, State-wise;
- (c): the details of specialized training modules developed under the scheme for capacity building of Women Elected Representatives; and
- (d): whether the "Primer on Law Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices" been formally distributed to all Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that its contents are widely understood and implemented by women representatives and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

- (a) Ministry has launched Sashkt Panchayat NetriAbhiyan: **सशक्तपंचायत-नेत्रीअभियान** (Empowered Women Panchayat-Leader) Campaign in the

National Workshop on 4th March 2025 in New Delhi under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. 24 Beacon Women Panchayat Leaders were felicitated for different exemplary works done by them based on the nomination by the States/UTs including the State of Andhra Pradesh. 24 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh, has identified and shared the name of one become Women Panchayat Leader.

- (b) Ministry has been implementing Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) mainly for Capacity Building and Training of the Elected Representatives, Functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) to develop their governance capabilities. Under the scheme funds provided to the States/UTs for implementation of admissible activities including Capacity Building and Training along with training on specialized module for Sashakt Panchayat Netri Abhiyan, as approved under Annual Action Plan of respective States/UTs by Central Empowered Committee of the scheme. The State/UT wise details of funds approved for Capacity Building and Training including training for Sashakt Panchayat Netri Abhiyan during 2025-26 under RGSA is at **Statement**.

- (c) As a part of the campaign, Ministry has launched comprehensive Training Module for assisting the States/UTs for the Capacity Building of Women Elected Representatives (WER) of Panchayati Raj Institutions to further strengthen their leadership and managerial skills for effective delivery of good

governance. The key objectives of the training module are to build the capacity of the WER on different aspects of rural governance; enhance the knowledge and skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives and also to develop the leadership, communication and decision making skills for effective women led governance

- (d) Yes Sir. On 4th March 2025, as part of the Sashakt Panchayat Netri Abhiyan, the Ministry launched a “Primer on Laws Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices.” Following its release, the Ministry published the document on its website and circulated it to all State Institutes of Panchayat Training and Rural Development (SIPRDs) and other training bodies. These measures were undertaken to ensure wider dissemination and to support training programmes that strengthen the legal capacity of panchayat representatives and staff.

STATEMENT

Fund Allocated to States/UTs for Capacity Building and Training (2025-26)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UTs	Amount Approved (Rs in cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.875
3	Assam	54.94
4	Bihar	98.22
5	Chhattisgarh	36.41

6	Goa	-
7	Gujarat	49.26
8	Haryana	49.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.21
10	Jammu and Kashmir	62.236
11	Jharkhand	30.59
12	Karnataka	82.08
13	Kerala	51.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	*
15	Maharashtra	80.72
16	Manipur	*
17	Meghalaya	11.84
18	Mizoram	16.89
19	Nagaland	12.41
20	Odisha	61.497
21	Punjab	94.10
22	Rajasthan	82.99
23	Sikkim	10.23
24	Tamil Nadu	45.31
25	Telangana	-
26	Tripura	22.06
27	Uttar Pradesh	105.44
28	Uttarakhand	*
29	West Bengal	71.75
Union Territories		
1	Andaman and Nicobar	*
2	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	*
3	Ladakh	*
	Total	1214.698

(-)Annual Action Plan pending for approval (*) Pending approval of CEC minutes

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEMES IN TELANGANA**2710. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:**

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

(a) the details of Central sector and Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented, State wise especially in Lok Sabha Constituency, Nalgonda in Telangana;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under each of these schemes, State-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under key schemes such as Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Livestock Mission, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and National Programme for Dairy Development, State-wise including Telangana in Nalgonda;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen implementation through Mobile Veterinary Units, fodder banks and livestock health and disease control in the State of Telangana including Nalgonda; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the future roadmap for expanding animal husbandry services in rural and backward regions like Nalgonda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) and (b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development of Animal Husbandry sector, the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying is implementing following central and centrally sponsored schemes across the country including Nalgonda district in Telangana:

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines with the following major components:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme is being implemented to enhance artificial insemination coverage in districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination Coverage;

(ii) Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology and sex sorted semen is being implemented for rapid genetic upgradation of bovine population;

(iii) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep and

(iv) Under the component of establishment of breed multiplication farm, 50% capital subsidy made available to entrepreneurs for increasing availability of high genetic merit animals.

(ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:

- (i) Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations.
- (ii) Component "B" of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.
- (iii) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
- (iv) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/ strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.
- (v) National Livestock Mission (NLM): to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and fodder by providing the incentivization to the individual, FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies

for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure.

Under the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (NLM-EDP), a total of 3,853 applications have been approved across the country, generating employment for over 41,000 individuals and impacting more than 82,000 farmers. The total project cost of the approved projects amounts to Rs. 2,680.75 crore, with loan amounts of Rs. 1,005.34 crore and approved subsidies of Rs.1,235.79 crore. In Nalgonda district, 72 projects have been approved, generating 292 jobs and impacting 331 farmers. These include 9 Goat, 11 Poultry, and 52 Sheep projects with a total project cost of Rs. 60.22 crore and an approved subsidy of Rs. 29.84 crore.

(vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP): to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality.

The total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under each of these schemes, State-wise is at **Statement-I**.

(c) The details of number of beneficiaries covered under key schemes is at **Statement-II.**

(d) and (e) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to strengthen implementation through Mobile Veterinary Units, fodder banks and livestock health and disease control, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has taken following steps across the country in all districts of Telangana including Nalgonda:

- (i) Under the component of Nationwide AI programme of Rashtriya Gokul Mission Artificial Insemination (AI) services is delivered free of cost at the farmers doorstep. So far 32.44 lakh animals covered, 42.37 lakh AI performed and 16.65 lakh farmers benefited in the State of Telangana. In the Nalgonda district so far 1.84 lakh animals covered, 2.43 lakh AI performed and 1.20 lakh farmers benefited.
- (ii) Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) assistance is made available to the States/UTs including Telangana for control of animal diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease, Brucellosis and also to provide assistance to State Governments for Control of other infectious diseases of livestock including dairy animals.

Under the scheme Government of India is supporting establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) for delivery of veterinary healthcare services including disease diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services at farmers doorstep. So far, 4019 MVUs are operational across the country and 96.86 lakh farmers benefitted and 2.01 crore

animals treated. The State of Telangana is not participating under the component of Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Unit.

(iii) In order to overcome the shortage of quality fodder and increase its availability in the country, and to establish the fodder banks by the States and UTs, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, is implementing National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development. The Sub-Mission of the feed and fodder is covering the following activities: (i) Assistance for quality Fodder seed production. (ii) Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder. (iii) Establishment of Entrepreneurs for Fodder Seed processing Infrastructure (processing and grading unit/ fodder seed storage godown). (iv) Fodder production from Non-Forest Wasteland / Rangeland / Non-arable Land” and (v) Fodder Production from Forest Land.

Further, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing the Central Sector Scheme “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)” with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as implementing agency to form and promote 100 primarily fodder centric FPOs.

ICAR- Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI Jhansi-) has developed Fodder Resources Development Plans for States/ UTs including Telangana, which include an area-specific strategy to be adopted to overcome the deficiency of green and dry fodder of the region and also to provide an executable

plan for the State government and other agencies involved in livestock-related policy and planning.

STATEMENT-I

The total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes of National Programme for Dairy Development

Funds Released under RGM during the last 3 years

(Rs in lakh)

SN	State/UT/ NDDDB	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1546	3538.38	3184.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	467.16	1965.31	0
3	Assam	3658.19	723.25	2163.34
4	Bihar	4928.63	0.00	0
5	Chhattisgarh	402	0.00	0
6	Goa	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	2222.82	6542.58	2071.85
8	Haryana	1173.66	0.00	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2539.35	0.00	6119.52
11	Jharkhand	1500	0.00	1500
12	Karnataka	3562.48	2651.31	0
13	Kerala	1284.12	6546.27	3697.74
14	Madhya Pradesh	9049.51	4903	0
15	Maharashtra	0	3261.5	1444.56
16	Manipur	166.69	0.00	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0

18	Mizoram	138.69	847.37	0
19	Nagaland	608.86	466.2	0
20	Orissa	1374.25	0.00	1671.06
21	Punjab	232	0.00	0
22	Rajasthan	250	250	0
23	Sikkim	572.42	1097.87	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3347	10996.1	0
25	Telangana	0	3153.13	0
26	Tripura	0	0.00	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	7671.25	9642.18	0
28	Uttarakhand	1885.75	6083	0
29	West Bengal	2037.35	6500	0
30	A and N Lands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	0	0.00	42
36	Pondicherry	0	0.00	213.41
37	NDDB	8893.76	16782.6	32256.9

State wise details of funds released under National Livestock Mission (NLM) in
last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6009.28	1260.00	786.50
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	75.00	50.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

5	Gujarat	0.00	155.00	100.00
6	Haryana	0.00	407.50	975.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	64.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	0.00	250.00	725.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	50.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	350.00	500.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	65.00	30.00
14	Odisha	446.00	0.00	250.00
15	Punjab	369.66	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	100.00
17	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	150.00
18	Telengana	0.00	0.00	50.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	100.00	771.00
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	198.48	306.25
21	West Bengal	296.63	0.00	200.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	261.85	473.70	181.25
23	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Manipur	0.00	0.00	170.30
25	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Mizoram	0.00	201.99	0.00
27	Nagaland	0.00	50.00	193.90
28	Sikkim	93.21	93.21	0.00
29	Tripura	0.00	183.47	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Jammu and Kashmir	675.35	0.00	250.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00

36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Ladakh	308.295	0.00	27.50

State wise details of funds allocated under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.00	0.00	84.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	1376.05	8534.26	7605.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	621.28	654.25
4	Assam	558.47	2299.69	4696.50
5	Bihar	895.66	266.48	5481.63
6	Chandigarh	0.00	2.77	7.82
7	Chhattisgarh	158.80	621.51	3488.98
8	Daman and Diu and Dadar Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	78.11	94.56
10	Gujarat	0.00	5.80	1558.05
11	Haryana	2754.15	2203.77	5314.55
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	236.49	1405.67
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1099.81	1185.75
14	Jharkhand	240.00	850.36	1796.97
15	Karnataka	532.04	2255.78	1900.00
16	Kerala	466.15	5038.76	4677.62
17	Ladakh	86.97	383.95	883.04
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	45.23	166.16
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2381.47
20	Maharashtra	352.73	11243.90	9232.00
21	Manipur	0.00	877.94	2518.57
22	Meghalaya	314.01	271.32	660.01
23	Mizoram	0.00	138.53	517.41
24	Nagaland	135.34	268.09	340.77
25	NCT Delhi	0.00	101.13	84.51
26	Odisha	0.00	318.10	1240.09

27	Puducherry	48.00	11.48	48.52
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	397.93
29	Rajasthan	0.00	635.11	5968.58
30	Sikkim	232.57	251.07	312.61
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	644.51	2259.60
32	Telangana	0.00	0.00	400.00
33	Tripura	0.00	59.76	573.37
34	Uttar Pradesh	7339.84	19259.84	15076.02
35	Uttarakhand	535.10	1998.69	1957.16
36	West Bengal	670.00	3639.00	4034.63

STATEMENT-II

The details of number of beneficiaries covered under key schemes such as Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Livestock Mission, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and National Programme for Dairy Development, State-wise including Telangana in Nalgonda

State wise farmers benefitted in Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme		
		Animal Covered	AI Done	Farmers Benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	7271593	13534121	3385494
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3896	4553	1808
3	Assam	1728956	2259202	1469462
4	Bihar	3939394	5426332	2699120
5	Chhattisgarh	1899186	2555961	1136298
6	Goa	25869	43346	8741
7	Gujarat	5851560	9414998	3472009
8	Haryana	616051	888738	447974
9	Himachal Pradesh	1826836	2984525	1333501
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2378443	4258437	1610132

11	Jharkhand	2687916	3606125	1820869
12	Karnataka	8316189	16365745	5213640
13	Ladakh	7409	9374	6049
14	Madhya Pradesh	7897299	9691938	4677115
15	Maharashtra	5657630	7673491	3660588
16	Manipur	27786	32608	16248
17	Meghalaya	51326	85953	16630
18	Mizoram	8712	12650	3989
19	Nagaland	41209	53282	16966
20	Odisha	4918641	6635012	3074382
21	Punjab	1195739	1896192	636970
22	Rajasthan	5952426	7869493	4138417
23	Sikkim	43868	54931	33777
24	Tamil Nadu	5043636	8532152	2338501
25	Telangana	3244563	4237569	1665755
26	Tripura	248420	333665	209181
27	Uttar Pradesh	14015463	22167599	7892528
28	Uttaranchal	1511187	2447353	1064152
29	West Bengal	5218518	8166218	3437398
Total		91629721	141241563	55487694

State wise farmers benefitted under NLM-EDP

State	Total Farmers impacted
Andhra Pradesh	1673
Arunachal Pradesh	273
Assam	7015
Bihar	52
Chhattisgarh	1647
Gujarat	42
Haryana	210
Himachal Pradesh	152
Jammu And Kashmir	194
Jharkhand	50

State	Total Farmers impacted
Karnataka	13833
Kerala	3976
Madhya Pradesh	15470
Maharashtra	11054
Manipur	12
Mizoram	1523
Nagaland	1343
Odisha	121
Puducherry	0
Punjab	213
Rajasthan	1572
Sikkim	34
Tamil Nadu	3441
Telangana	3076
Tripura	224
Uttar Pradesh	6918
Uttarakhand	6325
West Bengal	1704
Grand Total	82147

Details of numbers of farmers provided veterinary services at doorstep through

MVU

Sl	States	No. of MVUs Operational	No. of Farmers provided veterinary services at doorstep
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	20,49,550
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	43,318

3	Assam	159	2,61,511
4	Bihar	307	2,33,072
5	Chhattisgarh	163	6,09,605
6	Delhi	3	187
7	Goa	2	602
8	Gujarat	127	4,50,369
9	Haryana	70	47,903
10	Himachal Pradesh	44	17,549
11	Jammu and Kashmir	50	26,737
12	Jharkhand	236	66,525
13	Karnataka	275	3,86,714
14	Kerala	29	22,556
15	Ladakh	9	1,649
16	Madhya Pradesh	406	8,55,434
17	Maharashtra	80	1,01,080
18	Manipur	33	9,127
19	Meghalaya	17	308
20	Mizoram	26	35,765

21	Nagaland	16	18,347
22	Puducherry	4	2,084
23	Rajasthan	536	9,05,948
24	Sikkim	6	3,546
25	Tamil Nadu	245	3,42,676
26	Tripura	13	5,678
27	Uttar Pradesh	520	30,40,776
28	Uttarakhand	60	1,42,245
29	West Bengal	218	5,489
	Total	4019	96,86,350

Details of numbers of farmers benefitted under AHIDF

Sl. No	State Name	Projects Approved	Direct Employment	Indirect Employment/ Farmers benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	2,291	1,20,761
2	Assam	7	781	11,083
3	Bihar	6	1,706	56,678
4	Chhattisgarh	9	2,166	24,886
5	Delhi	1	75	-
6	Gujarat	18	2,396	26,129
7	Haryana	23	1,743	98,374

8	Himachal Pradesh	4	331	3,281
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3	26	826
10	Jharkhand	8	491	34,109
11	Karnataka	28	2,858	87,683
12	Kerala	4	167	16,998
13	Madhya Pradesh	21	3,459	1,05,485
14	Maharashtra	71	6,587	10,05,935
15	Odisha	14	1,027	37,467
16	Puducherry	1	15	544
17	Punjab	29	3,488	95,679
18	Rajasthan	17	1,440	73,213
19	Tamil Nadu	35	4,161	3,58,745
20	Telangana	19	2,226	48,221
21	Uttar Pradesh	33	4,159	2,21,092
22	Uttarakhand	2	114	2,359
23	West Bengal	31	1,665	91,146
Grand Total		402	43,372	25,20,693

GeM PORTAL

2711. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details and the total procurement value through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and the current percentage of Central and State

Government procurement is conducted through GeM during the last five years, State and year-wise;

- (b) the details and the number of buyers and sellers on the GeM platform increased during the last five years, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the technological upgrades introduced to enhance the efficiency of the GeM portal;
- (d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on GeM;
- (e) whether the Government has data on the contribution of GeM in cost savings of Government procurements, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering to allow private sector enterprises to procure through GeM in the future, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As of 30th July 2025, the total procurement value through GeM since its inception is INR 14.77 lakh crore. Following is the year-wise share of Central and State/UT Government Procurement on GeM during the last 5 years:

Financial Year	Central%*	State/UTs%*
2020-21	54.50	44.50
2021-22	69.60	29.40
2022-23	77.90	21.40

2023-24	83.90	16.40
2024-25	88.80	10.50

(* Percentage of total procurement at GeM during the FY)

State wise % of total GeM procurement during last 5 years is placed at **Statement-I.**

(b) Following is the year-wise Growth in Buyer and Seller Registrations on GeM in the last 5 years :

Financial Year	Number of new Profile Completed sellers added during the FY	Number of new Buyers Added during the FY
2020-21	8,38,966	31,410
2021-22	1,73,340	31,744
2022-23	1,40,721	31,194
2023-24	7,40,169	1,21,605
2024-25	1,93,183	31,636

The number of new buyers and sellers added on the GeM platform during the last five years, (State and year-wise) is placed at **Statement-II.**

(c) The Government e-Marketplace portal undergoes continuous technological enhancements to improve efficiency and user experience. These upgrades include continuous upgrade of Virtual Machines, storage and software. Recent upgrades include the following –

- i. AI-enabled chatbot for user query resolution.

- ii. Centralized monitoring has been implemented for proactive health checks of GeM portal.
- iii. Adoption of Automation tools to streamline deployment process of new features/functionalities/upgrades, reducing manual intervention.
- iv. Migration of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) middleware services from NIC to GCC to enhance authentication reliability and availability.
- v. Introduction of Development Security and Operations (DevSecOps) practices.
- vi. Implemented module base specific policies on Web Application Firewall to improve security of GeM.

(d) The Government has taken the following measures to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on GeM:

- i. Marketplace filters have been provided to help buyers identify and buy products of MSEs.
- ii. Integration with Udyam database to verify and update status of sellers as MSEs.
- iii. In line with Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprise (MSEs) order, 2012, functionality provided for giving purchase preference and relaxation in Earnest Money Deposit/prior experience/turnover.

(e) An Independent study conducted by the World Bank and IIM Lucknow (2020) estimated an average savings of 9.75% from the median price. Economic Survey of 2021-22 highlighted a cost comparison for 22 common-use goods and found that prices on GeM were observed to be 9.5% lower in comparison with other online platforms for 10 out of 22 commodities.

(f) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

State wise percentage of total GeM procurement during last 5 years

State/UTs	State %				
	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
Andaman and Nicobar	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.05
Andhra Pradesh	1.51	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.01
Assam	0.79	0.16	0.52	0.52	0.73
Bihar	2.74	1.40	0.98	0.68	0.44
Chandigarh	2.51	1.01	0.50	0.34	0.27
Chhattisgarh	1.25	0.37	0.17	0.13	0.34
Dadra and Nagar haveli and Daman and Diu	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
Delhi	3.46	1.31	0.92	0.71	0.57
Goa	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Gujarat	4.84	3.27	3.96	2.94	1.35
Haryana	0.53	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.19	0.13	0.07	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	2.29	1.41	1.06	0.57	0.40

Jharkhand	0.58	0.85	0.44	0.35	0.38
Karnataka	1.26	0.48	0.49	0.34	0.20
Kerala	0.45	0.36	0.23	0.13	0.11
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.43	1.84	0.98	0.49	0.33
Maharashtra	2.03	2.12	2.05	1.89	1.11
Manipur	0.11	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.02
Meghalaya	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mizoram	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nagaland	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.01
Odisha	2.15	1.36	0.62	0.53	0.25
Puducherry	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03
Punjab	0.50	0.42	0.09	0.05	0.06
Rajasthan	0.32	0.45	0.30	0.19	0.10
Sikkim	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.50	0.21	0.44	0.20	0.14
Telangana	0.21	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.03
Tripura	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.04
Uttar Pradesh	11.94	10.53	6.06	4.99	3.09
Uttarakhand	0.52	0.24	0.23	0.31	0.14
West Bengal	0.56	0.27	0.37	0.17	0.08
Total	44.50	29.40	21.39	16.42	10.50

STATEMENT-II

The number of new buyers and sellers added on the GeM platform during the last five years, (State and year-wise)

State/UTs	Sellers and Service Providers (Profile completed) added in the FY as on 30-07-2025					Number of new Buyers Added during the FY as on 30-07-2025				
	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	743	661	671	564	622	257	356	175	92	41
Andhra Pradesh	48,303	2,781	2,011	3,581	2,020	485	428	520	5570	173
Arunachal Pradesh	1,195	287	215	245	322	84	83	52	86	45
Assam	11,706	3,686	2,957	5,203	3,255	466	482	476	1633	868
Bihar	23,444	4,874	5,030	8,736	4,523	1042	818	3077	7112	1794
Chandigarh	1,638	800	576	544	441	196	321	252	264	181
Chhattisgarh	10,801	2,662	2,038	1,30,696	10,357	407	294	248	5617	4777
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	702	112	107	95	23	51	106	124	28	13
Delhi	32,112	14,346	11,735	13,236	9,864	2624	2318	1996	1368	872
Goa	1,513	473	352	546	2,051	107	105	130	100	60
Gujarat	60,184	15,145	12,588	13,102	11,886	2902	2735	2685	3673	1033
Haryana	26,117	6,840	5,572	10,770	5,329	786	771	803	5003	1432
Himachal Pradesh	3,885	1,419	1,197	1,344	1,129	421	425	321	1158	121
Jammu and Kashmir	6,318	6,132	5,146	4,852	4,455	3159	4369	2178	1211	746
Jharkhand	13,487	3,665	3,160	10,190	3,830	515	646	478	3652	884
Karnataka	43,766	7,944	5,843	8,865	5,004	1370	1151	1343	2432	876
Kerala	24,563	3,109	2,135	2,935	1,817	1377	1794	1876	1617	1405
Ladakh	243	167	158	119	254	16	13	6	5	20
Lakshadweep	22	4	3	9	6	13	5	7	6	5

Madhya Pradesh	31,352	8,162	7,095	10,978	10,964	1663	2750	1450	22286	1866
Maharashtra	1,60,249	24,913	18,202	4,35,149	62,742	2607	2688	3044	25288	6144
Manipur	6,700	271	308	197	242	76	47	135	69	72
Meghalaya	1,224	195	207	225	187	73	106	78	84	35
Mizoram	778	71	64	75	81	52	49	48	43	48
Nagaland	1,593	155	148	148	150	47	30	34	27	32
Orissa	19,667	3,954	2,770	7,830	2,809	1156	1173	795	2824	452
Puducherry	1,956	217	183	168	174	108	76	108	105	76
Punjab	22,763	4,493	3,463	3,400	3,319	770	643	695	1674	642
Rajasthan	45,121	6,632	5,545	7,184	5,932	800	1019	892	955	731
Sikkim	136	88	79	98	114	30	80	69	37	32
Tamil Nadu	75,983	9,162	6,266	7,649	6,015	1143	909	2761	8452	912
Telangana	42,357	4,717	3,040	3,903	3,002	525	454	492	9178	235
Tripura	4,667	334	286	333	315	164	118	81	182	133
Uttar Pradesh	74,396	24,284	22,732	27,764	21,969	4103	3093	2994	4613	3980
Uttarakhand	10,033	2,183	2,392	3,721	2,272	669	409	635	4066	331
West Bengal	29,249	8,402	6,447	15,715	5,608	1146	880	1136	1095	569
Total	8,38,966	1,73,340	1,40,721	7,40,169	1,93,083	31,410	31,744	32,194	1,21,605	31,636

FUNDS ALLOCATION TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR

2712. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the details and current level of capital investment made in agriculture, including the allocation of funds for irrigation, drip irrigation and others, the detail thereof;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to enhance private and public capital investment in agriculture, including the provision of incentives and subsidies; and

(c) the details of the schemes and programs implemented by the Government to promote more investments into agriculture including setting up of cold storage facilities?

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

(a) to (c): The current level of capital investment in agriculture is substantial, with various sources contributing to its growth. Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports States through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. The details of Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is given in **Statement**.

The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of DA&FW from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture and allied sectors rose by 4.6% in 2024-25 as per provisional estimate of Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, indicating an increase in investment.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has mobilised an investment of Rs.107502/- crore (as on 30.06.2025) in the agriculture sector supporting various projects such as custom hiring centers, primary processing units, warehouses, sorting and grading units, cold storages etc.

Additionally, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) supports Post-Harvest Management Infrastructure including cold storage, cold

room facilities for horticultural produce @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and scheduled areas per beneficiary is available. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

STATEMENT

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
7. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
9. Namo Drone Didi
10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
13. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

- 14.Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- 15.Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- 16.Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
- 17.Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- 18.Agroforestry
- 19.Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
- 20.Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- 21.National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
- 22.Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
- 23.Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- 24.National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
- 25.National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
- 26.Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
- 27.Digital Agriculture Mission
- 28.National Bamboo Mission

PROMOTION OF ORGANIC FARMING

2713. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the details of schemes and measures taken to promote organic farming to make the soil fertile in Karnataka;
- (b) the extent to which farmers have adopted organic farming in Karnataka during the last five years including Chitradurga Constituency, district-wise;
- (c) the details of results of soil testing and its condition in Karnataka, district-wise; and
- (d) the budget allocated and utilised for the said purpose during the last five years in Karnataka?

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

(a) and (b): Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs including Karnataka except North Eastern States since 2015-16. The scheme stresses on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain.

Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm

organic inputs including organic compost. Financial assistance of Rs. 4,500/ha in 3 years is provided for marketing, packaging, branding, value addition etc. Rs. 3,000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification and residue analysis. Assistance is also provided @Rs. 9,000/ha in 3 years for training, awareness and capacity building.

Organic Farming is also promoted through National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) certification scheme implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The district –wise data is not maintained centrally. The details of total cumulative area covered under organic farming NPOP and Participatory Guarantee India Scheme –PGS (PKVY) till 2024-25 is as below:

Area in ha

State Name	NPOP	PGS under PKVY	Total
Karnataka	53,631.61	20,900	74,531.61

(c) The details of results of soil testing and its condition in Karnataka, district-wise is available at official portal of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under soil health card (<https://www.soilhealth.dac.gov.in/home>). As per information available at

portal, the results of soil testing (Macro and Micro nutrients) for the year 2024-25 is given at **Statement**.

(d) The Allocation of fund and release of fund under PKVY scheme in Karnataka during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below:

(Rs. In lakh)

2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Allocati on	Relea se	Allocati on	Rele ase	Allocatio n	Releas e	Alloca tion	Relea se	Allocati on	Relea se
1030	10.1	20.81	-	1045.61	512.55	2803	2803	1950	1950

STATEMENT**The results of soil testing (Macro and Micro nutrients) for the year 2024-25**

MACRO-NUTRIENTS Details for the State of Karnataka for the year 2024-25 (number of samples)																	
State: Karnataka	Nirogen			Phosphorous			Potassium			Organic Carbon			pH			Ec	
District	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Alkaline	Acidic	Neutral	NonSaline	Saline
BAGALKOTE	197	9988	12091	8376	12316	1584	8005	12109	2161	1213	8663	12400	1371	31	20873	21812	464
BALLARI	1990	9595	4558	5809	7529	2805	3126	9556	3461	5924	6807	3412	2199	445	13499	15684	458
BELAGAVI	6	1381	15458	6369	4743	5733	5823	5511	5511	203	1280	15362	3403	352	13090	16750	95
BENGALURU RURAL	9	717	9272	5703	3456	839	2763	4458	2777	516	1845	7637	8	2085	7905	9713	281
BENGALURU URBAN	0	275	4087	2183	1531	648	944	2155	1263	249	659	3454	8	394	3960	4150	212
BIDAR	1	10811	8637	632	16564	2256	19176	262	14	2694	11522	5236	17	27	19408	19351	101
CHAMARAJANAGARA	4829	8792	3278	10629	5830	437	3155	9539	4205	3651	4542	8706	88	38	16773	16453	446
CHIKKABALLAPURA	2	441	17702	14209	3735	201	5570	12298	277	648	15377	2120	6	436	17703	18089	55
CHIKKAMAGALURU	1	2296	11710	11664	1564	779	6540	5095	2372	4107	3691	6209	297	2075	11635	13994	13
CHITRADURGA	1	1377	24784	20294	5550	318	8798	17106	257	123	6154	19885	38	31	26093	26147	15
DAKSHINA KANNADA	3	313	8716	2929	4445	1658	735	4307	3990	8257	695	80	1	1914	7117	8994	36
DAVANGERE	792	13642	1348	12993	2728	62	11151	4506	126	6947	5787	3049	4	34	15745	15778	5
DHARWAD	342	11420	578	647	11496	197	5785	6370	185	2789	9231	320	1815	1	10524	12298	42
GADAG	5	13456	304	1448	12307	10	5566	8197	2	245	10578	2942	15	14	13736	2049	11716

HASSAN	2427	12800	289	14273	1237	6	4082	11230	204	5741	8910	865	5	359	15152	15509	7
HAVERI	769	10889	5208	1774	14239	853	2716	13507	643	5969	7027	3858	532	761	15573	16815	50
KALABURAGI	1	4216	20322	23594	537	409	24411	103	26	633	2969	20938	59	26	24455	24493	47
KODAGU	1030	6095	1040	4537	2950	678	3429	4018	718	3553	3575	1037	0	47	8118	8165	0
KOLAR	1	1056	13340	10382	3206	809	2482	8015	3900	19	790	13588	2	1139	13256	13974	423
KOPPAL	9519	6626	6087	20096	1660	476	12907	6436	2889	14402	3420	4410	418	120	21694	20873	1359
MANDYA	0	2709	12584	11606	2516	1171	5804	6869	2620	5818	4445	5029	193	1547	13553	14757	530
MYSURU	0	75	14318	11293	2549	551	6458	5801	2134	2681	4847	6865	9	1247	13137	13662	726
RAICHUR	1	27	16915	655	15773	515	18	15847	1078	3	1305	15635	354	33	16555	43	16900
RAMANAGARA	3	10196	2733	9862	2348	721	1685	7969	3278	1848	6451	4633	19	1619	11294	12408	524
SHIVAMOGGA	270	2137	8419	5150	3026	2652	5240	4537	1051	5482	3321	2025	7	1679	9142	10784	42
TUMAKURU	21	3369	16408	12945	5810	1043	6684	9691	3423	623	3676	15499	23	272	19503	19457	341
UDUPI	138	4262	5996	5747	2352	2297	2007	4690	3699	7537	1451	1408	2	8997	1396	10344	51
UTTARA KANNADA	0	2152	8544	4710	3429	2556	3201	3049	4445	7547	2408	728	3	2110	8577	10087	607
VIJAYANAGAR	1494	4384	7887	6223	4636	2911	1689	7967	4114	4366	5062	4340	1995	1544	10231	9515	4222
VIJAYAPURA	98	106	16880	15046	2023	15	7003	9187	894	57	66	16961	1184	44	15856	16549	535
YADGIR	29	2406	12909	10793	4354	197	13734	1454	156	2200	8393	4751	592	35	14717	15244	100

MICRO-NUTRIENTS Details for the State of Karnataka for the year 2024-25												
State: Karnataka	Sulphur		Iron		Zinc		Copper		Boron		Manganese	
District	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt	Sufficie nt	Deficie nt
BAGALKOTE	17319	4957	2032	20244	2874	19397	21426	849	14365	7910	17139	5136
BALLARI	10211	5931	6759	9384	8170	7970	15988	155	3389	12752	15946	197
BELAGAVI	10946	5899	5636	11209	5396	11449	15123	1722	1759	15086	10692	6153
BENGALURU RURAL	2752	7246	3596	6401	2609	7389	8314	1684	516	9482	8716	1282
BENGALURU URBAN	1077	3285	1331	3031	1312	3050	3734	628	388	3974	3231	1131
BIDAR	4217	15235	9890	9562	13161	6291	19417	35	10273	9179	18065	1387
CHAMARAJANAG ARA	16051	848	6276	10622	6664	10230	15480	1414	8402	8497	14605	2294
CHIKKABALLAPU RA	12484	5661	9074	9071	6194	11951	17238	905	11550	6592	17479	666
CHIKKAMAGALUR U	4523	9484	11845	2162	6746	7260	13677	330	2479	11528	13698	309
CHITRADURGA	24971	1191	15485	10675	23980	2178	24965	1163	3122	23040	21224	4924
DAKSHINA KANNADA	7808	1224	8284	748	5399	3633	8936	95	1763	7269	7443	1589
DAVANGERE	15765	18	6667	9116	10576	5206	15418	365	13353	2428	13784	1999
DHARWAD	4605	7735	5124	7216	2690	9649	12264	76	5769	6571	11259	1081
GADAG	13758	7	13107	658	13730	35	13765	0	13734	31	13750	15
HASSAN	14508	1008	828	14688	1453	14063	8073	7443	13767	1749	5457	10059
HAVERI	16592	274	3862	13003	2947	13908	16509	357	13118	3741	12444	4422
KALABURAGI	24264	276	120	24420	719	23820	24494	44	18200	6340	24344	196
KODAGU	7393	772	8011	154	6970	1195	8162	3	8139	26	6549	1616
KOLAR	10003	4394	14217	178	10200	4197	14189	208	11406	2991	14382	11
KOPPAL	7054	15178	13370	8862	5348	16884	21545	687	6255	15977	20669	1563
MANDYA	13504	1789	9682	5611	7110	8183	13782	1511	8941	6351	13931	1362
MYSURU	13849	544	10290	4103	8779	5614	14088	305	7398	6995	14100	293
RAICHUR	15587	1356	348	16595	4	16938	15712	1231	17	16922	16730	213
RAMANAGARA	5836	7096	10995	1937	4319	8613	11757	1175	2250	10682	10639	2293
SHIVAMOGGA	5809	5019	9864	964	5724	5104	10571	255	6813	4015	9698	1130
TUMAKURU	11393	8405	9387	10411	4665	15133	18727	1071	6020	13770	19055	742
UDUPI	5305	5092	9959	438	6897	3499	9267	1129	4024	6372	6353	4044
UTTARA KANNADA	9249	1447	9676	1018	6280	4415	10023	671	912	9784	9926	767
VIJAYANAGAR	4501	9268	5269	8500	8565	5204	13499	269	7205	6562	10389	3381

VIJAYAPURA	57	17026	337	16746	3604	13479	15775	1309	6367	10714	9455	7629
YADGIR	14841	503	7112	8232	9318	6026	15033	311	8584	6760	14066	1278

अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक विकास और सशक्तिकरण के लिए सहायता

2714. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

- (क) देश में अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) के सामाजिक विकास और सशक्तिकरण के लिए केंद्र सरकार की सहायता से वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार, विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के लिए अनुसूचित जाति उप योजना (एसीएसपी) सहित अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सामाजिक विकास और सशक्तिकरण के लिए वितरित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों पर इन योजनाओं के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार, विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

- (क) से (घ): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय सहित 38 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में ऐसी 229 योजनाएं (2025-26 में) हैं (2024-25 में 39 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में ऐसी 243 योजनाएं थीं); जिनके अंतर्गत दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र सहित पूरे भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) के सामाजिक विकास और सशक्तिकरण के लिए निधियों का आवंटन किया जाता है। ये आवंटन नीति आयोग के अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएससी)/अनुसूचित जाति उप-योजना (एससीएसपी) दिशानिर्देश 2017 के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं

के लिए प्रयुक्त निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इन योजना दिशानिर्देशों में तृतीय पक्षकार द्वारा नियमित आकलन/मूल्यांकन किए जाने का प्रावधान है और योजना को आगे जारी रखने के लिए ऐसी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों की अनिवार्य रूप से जरूरत पड़ती हैं।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय सहित मंत्रालयों/विभागों की योजनाओं के लिए प्रयुक्त निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा
(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.637	1.4636	0.2011	0.0386	2.8613
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,388.2355	3,191.7105	3,992.5867	3,074.8348	2,953.9731
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	70.9105	53.7818	29.0685	65.9982	230.5932
4	असम	1,293.1102	1,805.6318	2,057.9350	2,384.1572	3,672.0465
5	बिहार	3,337.3531	5,055.7490	7,805.0808	5,686.0822	5,858.8581
6	चंडीगढ़	65.6659	31.4651	23.6562	27.3918	33.7904
7	छत्तीसगढ़	948.5209	1,851.3848	2,433.3933	2,296.3724	3,749.2308
8	दिल्ली	4,838.6901	11,560.6492	21,970.2863	31,742.6836	23,038.2250
9	गोवा	23.376	143.4257	240.7182	292.9172	256.8385
10	गुजरात	1,183.0319	2,019.0797	2,648.6109	2,003.7498	1,498.8994
11	हरियाणा	634.2836	1,128.4163	1,856.1726	2,207.9592	2,763.0853
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	891.0728	1,580.6913	1,411.1228	967.5463	1,357.4175
13	जम्मू-कश्मीर	487.2197	492.8439	757.4425	942.0391	512.368
14	झारखंड	906.4377	1,514.0016	1,791.1418	1,713.8837	1,538.4087
15	कर्नाटक	2,284.9596	3,550.0748	4,771.1948	4,585.8794	2,893.5384
16	केरल	649.3705	1,742.7848	2,197.4447	1,590.4769	1,559.6480
17	लद्दाख	0.7819	1.022	0.5003	1.3086	3.2254
18	लक्षद्वीप	0.0875	0.447	0.1356	0.0017	0.0078
19	मध्य प्रदेश	3,559.1024	7,452.4574	6,315.9780	7,173.0105	5,783.5690
20	महाराष्ट्र	6,645.1710	5,589.9357	9,356.6758	8,259.6190	8,886.6717
21	मणिपुर	277.384	110.4213	133.2655	145.7598	258.1903
22	मेघालय	148.044	66.8953	89.8785	170.892	149.0867
23	मिजोरम	82.5705	30.3979	18.79	58.1888	62.0498
24	नागालैंड	143.1551	67.9299	77.5838	41.2177	22.3202
25	ओडिशा	2,201.6009	3,449.6744	3,223.7229	4,032.9569	2,777.6010
26	पुदुचेरी	36.0718	36.5031	31.5285	60.6715	48.3046
27	पंजाब	955.3734	1,595.3250	1,429.2583	1,561.8485	2,115.3964
28	राजस्थान	3,148.0179	6,202.9911	7,774.1445	5,973.1954	5,892.4693
29	सिक्किम	33.0924	32.836	32.1541	53.9656	69.4928
30	तमिलनाडु	2,571.9562	5,602.7371	5,737.3638	7,231.9642	4,427.2368
31	तेलंगाना	1,124.8454	4,350.9204	4,728.0062	4,655.8957	4,309.5218

32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2.2824	1.3273	3.2866	1.7801	2.38
33	त्रिपुरा	341.3254	647.4078	519.5245	773.164	500.8084
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	10,235.3934	15,479.1837	16,755.3640	19,722.1975	17,474.7092
35	उत्तराखंड	756.457	961.0011	1,150.7603	1,500.7324	944.721
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,999.2709	5,143.9384	5,934.4179	4,471.5384	4,717.7598
	कुल	60,964.0803	115,897.2867	131,356.2103	125,471.9187	110,365.3042

CYBER FRAUD CASES

2715. SHRI A RAJA:

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

- (a) the details of measures being taken to address cyber fraud including awareness, cyber security and law enforcement across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the initiatives implemented by the Government for the recovery of funds lost in cyber fraud cases;
- (c) whether the Government coordinates with State authorities in the recovery process;
- (d) the details of cyber fraud cases and recovery efforts, including funds retrieved and success rates, during the last three years, State-wise;
- (e) whether the cyber crimes across the country have decreased or increased after the establishment of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centres (IC4); and
- (f) the details of any review made to effectively tackle the menace of these crimes with the use of state-of-the art technology including AI and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India".

The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, State/UT wise details of cases registered under fraud under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2018 to 2022 are at the **Statement**.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber fraud, its recovery/success rate through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

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

- i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

- ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.
- iii. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, financial amount of more than Rs. 5,489 Crore has been saved in more than 17.82 lakh complaints so far. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- iv. A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.
- v. So far, more than 9.42 lakhs SIM cards and 2,63,348 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

- vi. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.
- vii. I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect' and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.
- viii. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,460 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.
- ix. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 1,05,796 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 82,704 Certificates issued through the portal.

- x. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has lead to arrest of 12,987 accused, 1,51,984 linkages and 70,584 Cyber Investigation assistance request.
- xi. 'Sahyog' Portal has been launched to expedite the process of sending notices to IT intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act.
- xii. The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness which, inter-alia, include:-
 - 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about digital arrests during the episode "Mann Ki Baat" on 27.10.2024 and apprised the citizens of India.
 - 2) A special programme was organized by Akashvani, New Delhi on Digital Arrest on 28.10.2024.

- 3) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C is collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 and NCRP portal. The caller tunes were also being broadcast in English, Hindi and 10 regional languages by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Six versions of caller tunes were played which cover various modus-operandi, namely, Digital Arrest, Investment Scam, Malware, Fake Loan App, Fake Social Media Advertisements.
- 4) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media and participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.10.2024.
- 5) To further spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (CyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber

Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

- xiii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has formed CyMAC (Cyber Multi Agency Centre) under the MAC (Multi Agency Centre) platform on 22.01.2025 with the objective to effectively address cybersecurity threats, cyber espionage, misuse of emerging technologies and similar concerns against national security.
- xiv. In partnership with IndiaAI, I4C launched the IndiaAI CyberGuard AI Hackathon to develop an AI-powered system for the automatic classification of cybercrime incidents. This initiative aims to improve the efficiency and responsiveness of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).
- xv. The Central Government has developed an indigenous Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data analytic tool ASTR to identify suspected mobile connections taken by same person in different names. So far, more than 82 lakhs such connections have been disconnected after failing reverification process.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Fraud for Cyber Crimes during Year 2020-2022

SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	764	952	984
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	0
3	Assam	58	82	16

4	Bihar	1294	1373	1441
5	Chhattisgarh	71	67	42
6	Goa	1	1	11
7	Gujarat	205	208	108
8	Haryana	36	52	44
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	9
10	Jharkhand	83	79	98
11	Karnataka	0	6	0
12	Kerala	6	16	26
13	Madhya Pradesh	69	89	180
14	Maharashtra	2032	1678	2202
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	10	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	1079	1205	957
20	Punjab	16	29	61
21	Rajasthan	332	371	292
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	5	107	251
24	Telangana	3316	7003	9581
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	837	614	766
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	31
28	West Bengal	145	40	30
	TOTAL STATE(S)	10364	13980	17130
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	2
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32	Delhi	31	19	331
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0	8	7
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	31	27	340
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10395	14007	17470

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

PROMOTED SCHEMES FOR FARMERS IN KARNATAKA

2716. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any promoted scheme for Intensive Aquaculture of Ponds and Tanks in Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds disbursed by the Government under the scheme during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there is need to increase the budget for supporting the aquaculture farmers in Karnataka; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to provide more financial support to the aquaculture farmers, who are doing aquaculture farming in ponds and tanks in Karnataka?

**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):**

(a) and (b): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, Gol) under the flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) being currently implemented envisages promotion of intensive aquaculture system also including ponds and tanks. During last five years, DoF, Gol has approved fisheries developmental projects of Government of Karnataka amounting to Rs.1058.98 crore. The approved activities *inter-alia* included interventions promoting intensive aquaculture like construction of new Freshwater/brackishwater and marine hatcheries (19 units), area expansion through ponds and tanks under aquaculture (2205 hectare,), area expansion through biofloc ponds in fresh and brackishwater (351.4 hectare), stocking of fingerlings in reservoirs (346.27 hectare), reservoir cages (700 units), ornamental fish rearing and breeding units (79 units), culture through Re-circulatory Aquaculture systems (713 units), *Matsya Seva Kendras* extension services to facilitate fisheries including fish farming (7 units). The details of funds disbursed by the DoF, Gol to Government of Karnataka under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last three years are as below:

Rs.in lakh

Sl.No	Financial Year	Funds disbursed under PMMSY
(i)	2022-23	6608.00
(ii)	2023-24	2981.36
(iii)	2024-25	3793.06

(c) and (d): Department of Fisheries, GoI is committed towards holistic development of fisheries in all States and Union Territories including Karnataka, and it gives high priority towards development of aquaculture with sufficient budgetary provisions. The projects under PMMSY are approved based on the consolidated proposals submitted by the respective State Governments. In addition, in order to strengthen the institutional credit in fisheries sector, the facilities of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been extended to fishers and fish farmers including aquaculture farming in ponds and tanks to help them to meet their working capital requirements. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has also been created enabling concessional financing to fishers, aquaculture farmers for various activities including aquaculture farming.

TARIFFS AT THE WTO

2717. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the United States has rejected India's challenge at the World Trade Organization (WTO) to the US steel and aluminium tariffs on legal and procedural grounds, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the procedural errors allegedly committed by India in its WTO challenge as cited by the United States; and

- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to address these concerns and to protect India's steel and aluminium exports from the impact of US tariffs?

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

(a) to (c) The United States did not accept India's request for consultations under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards (AoS) concerning US tariffs on steel, aluminium, and related derivative products. The US has maintained that these measures were introduced under Section 232 of their domestic law on grounds of national security. They have further stated that the measures fall within the scope of Article XXI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994, which allows exceptions for national security, and have therefore taken the position that these actions are not safeguard measures under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

India, however, considers these measures to be safeguard actions that should have been notified and subjected to consultations under the AoS. India has accordingly reserved its right to suspend substantially equivalent concessions (*right to impose equal trade measures in response*) due to the US's non-compliance with its obligations under the AoS.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR IN JUTE INDUSTRY**2718. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to introduce appropriate policy measures to address shortage of skilled labours in Jute Industry, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether area of jute cultivation has declined, if so, the manner in which the Government aims to address the challenge of area decline, State/district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of ICARE schemes for jute cultivation, production and improvement in quality and if so, the details of the assessment reports;
- (d) the number of Government owned and private jute mills along with the number of it that have been modernized and upgraded;
- (e) the details of total utilization of money sanctioned for the modernization of mills; and
- (f) the details of registered farmers and total number of training centres set up under the jute diversification programme?

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

- (a): Government of India, through the National Jute Board (NJB), is implementing the Jute Resource-Cum-Production Centre (JRCPC) initiative to enhance the number of skilled artisans in the jute sector. Under this initiative,

NJB, in collaboration with nominated agencies, provides training at various levels (Basic, Advance and Design Development) focused on the production of a wide range of Jute Diversified Products (JDPs).

(b): Raw jute cultivation in India is being actively strengthened through targeted government interventions aimed at enhancing both quality and productivity. Recognizing the challenges posed by factors such as crop diversification, variable rainfall, input-related constraints, and market fluctuations, the Government of India launched the *Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise)* programme. This initiative promotes sustainable and scientific farming practices by providing high-yielding variety (HYV) certified seeds, introducing retting accelerators, and encouraging modern agronomic techniques. Since its inception, the programme has seen significant growth, expanding from 130 blocks (covering 1,10,893 hectares) across 7 states in 2020–21 to 289 blocks (covering 2,15,246 hectares) in 10 states by 2024–25, demonstrating its wide acceptance and impact in boosting jute cultivation across the country.

(c): An evaluation of the Jute-ICARE pilot project, conducted by the National Productivity Council, New Delhi during 2018–19, confirmed several positive outcomes that underscore the effectiveness of the initiative. The assessment revealed notable improvements, including enhanced quality of jute fibre, an 8.65% reduction in the overall cost of cultivation, and a significant decrease in the retting period from 20 days to just 13 days. Further, the project led to increased adoption of certified jute seeds, a substantial rise in yield to 2,594.25

kg per hectare, and an overall 15% increase in farmers' income, highlighting the programme's impact on productivity and rural livelihoods.

(d) and (e): There are a total of 119 jute mills in the country. Of these, 6 mills are owned by the Government of India, while the Governments of Tripura and Odisha each own 1 mill. Further, 1 cooperative-sector mill operates in Assam, and the remaining 111 mills are privately owned. To modernize the jute industry, NJB implemented the *Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM)* from 2014–15 to 2020–21. The scheme aimed to replace outdated machinery with modern, technologically advanced equipment. A total incentive amount of ₹71.76 crore was disbursed to 199 (jute mills and MSME JDP units) during the scheme period.

(f): Under the ongoing *National Jute Development Programme (NJDP)*, NJB continued the implementation of JRCPC from 2021–22 to 2024–25. During this period, 100 training programmes were organized through 61 collaborating agencies across 12 states, benefitting 2,242 jute artisans and members of Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs).

CROP INSURANCE PAYOUTS IN HARYANA

2719. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government admits that crop insurance payouts under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to farmers in the State of

Haryana have fallen by over 90 per cent – from Rs. 2,496.89 crore in 2022–23 to just Rs. 224.43 crore in 2023–24;

(b) the reasons for this drastic reduction, despite continued climate-related crop losses;

(c) the details of the amount of contribution of the Union, State Governments and farmers in premium paid per year since the launch of the scheme in 2016 and the compensation received by farmers annually, State-wise;

(d) the details of the State Governments which have either withdrawn/stopped contributing or have defaulted on payments; and

(e) the details of the steps which are being taken to ensure fair compensation to farmers and restore their trust in PMFBY?

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

- (a) and (b): Crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers. Insurance is all about spreading the risk over the period and over the area. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is mainly implemented on area approach wherein claims are worked based on the shortfall in actual yield vis-à-vis threshold yield as submitted by the State Government concerned and as per the formula in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme. Thus, the claims are dependent on the loss in yield due to natural calamities. Year-wise details of claims paid during Last 4 years in Haryana under PMFBY are given below:

Year	Claims Reported	Claims paid
2020-21	1169.58	1162.72
2021-22	1652.79	1649.59
2022-23	2542.51	2518.66
2023-24	273.31	265.23

Further, as per Clause 19.2 of the Operational Guidelines 2023 of the scheme, any dispute relating to yield data etc. between the insurance company and State Government are settled through the State Level Technical Committee (STAC) at first level and Central Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) at national level on appeal by any of the party to the dispute.

During Kharif 2023 season, to resolve the yield data dispute relating to cotton crop in Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri district, the STAC Haryana in its Meeting held on 20 August 2024, decided to obtain Village-wise Technical yield from Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC)/ Haryana Space Application Centre (HARSAC) in terms of Clause 19.5, 19.6 and 19.7 of the Operational Guidelines 2023 of PMFBY, which was accepted by both the State Government and Insurance company. No further reference/appeal was made by any party to the CTAC against the orders of the STAC. Thus, claims for Kharif 2023 season for Cotton crop has been worked out and paid as per provisions of the scheme.

(c): The actuarial/bidded premium rates are charged by implementing agencies under PMFBY. However, extremely low premium rate across the country for the season is charged from the famers, which is maximum 2% of sum insured

for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis except North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10. Further, Operational guidelines of the scheme, effective from Kharif 2023, also provides for 3 Alternate Risk Transfer models other than standard PMFBY namely, cup and cap model (80:110), cup and cap model (60:130) and profit and loss sharing model under which in case of claims below certain threshold, portion of the premium paid by the Government as subsidy will go back to the State treasury. Further, in case of claims above certain threshold, Centre and State are required to pay claims. States have been given the flexibility to choose from any one of these models. Accordingly, State Government's exact contribution is not available. State-wise details of farmers' share in premium, Government of India share of premium alongwith claims paid since inception of the scheme till Kharif 2024 seasons are given in **Statement**.

(d) : As the scheme is voluntary for States as well as farmers, States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Telangana and West Bengal withdrew the scheme after implementing it for some seasons. Due to the efforts of the Government of India, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have re-joined the scheme.

(e) : Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of the PMFBY, including increase in coverage of farmer applications, bring transparency, ensure timely settlement of claims and increase awareness of the scheme :

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.

- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.

- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- Provision of 12% penalty on delay in payment of claims by insurance company is auto calculated on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.

- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – ‘Meri Policy Mere Haath’. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage and Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented recently w.e.f. 2023-24 under the scheme:

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.
- WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster

management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

Due to the aforesaid initiatives taken by the Government, number of farmer applications enrolled in the country have increased from 586 lakh in 2016-17 to 1510 lakh in 2024-25.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of farmers' share in premium, GOI Share in premium and claims paid from 2016-17 to 2024-25 under PMFBY (as on 30.06.2025) (Rs. in crores)

State/UT	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Farmers Share of premium	GOI Share of premium	Paid Claims	Farmers Share of premium	GOI Share of premium	Paid Claims	Farmers Share of premium	GOI Share of premium	Paid Claims	Farmers Share of premium	GOI Share of premium	Paid Claims
A and N Islands	0.002	0.005	0.146	0.002	0.011	-	-	-	0.088	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	199.8	301.9	944.4	248.8	511.7	740.1	313.8	553.4	1,892.4	0.2	503.3	1,251.7
Assam	5.0	1.8	5.4	5.1	3.4	1.2	2.0	3.6	2.8	4.0	24.5	109.4
Bihar	223.2	672.1	409.5	179.3	424.7	401.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	121.7	83.8	160.0	132.9	114.5	1,391.4	160.9	364.0	1,087.2	180.7	532.6	1,305.6
Goa	0.068	0.003	0.027	0.048	0.001	0.005	0.033	0.000	0.101	0.022	0.008	0.007
Gujarat	243.2	947.6	1,267.2	385.7	1,314.3	1,075.8	402.6	1,369.4	2,778.0	467.9	1,573.5	492.2
Haryana	196.5	64.9	298.2	207.9	96.7	898.9	238.1	262.5	947.7	268.8	421.4	903.8
Himachal Pradesh	31.2	20.4	45.5	30.5	23.5	64.7	29.5	24.7	54.7	30.7	26.2	68.1
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	8.8	15.8	9.8	16.9	30.0	27.1	-	-	-
Jharkhand	39.6	115.9	31.1	28.3	91.8	47.2	4.5	164.8	751.2	2.8	140.9	27.9

Karnataka	235.2	548.8	2,09 3.8	234.5	793.1	856. 8	228.9	783.9	2,98 7.8	253.5	1,010 .1	1,53 0.9
Kerala	7.2	13.0	43.7	6.3	9.8	11.0	6.2	14.9	26.7	6.1	33.2	87.9
Madhya Pradesh	723.9	1,527 .0	2,04 3.8	795.7	1,933 .7	5,88 1.3	942.1	2,344 .3	3,78 7.8	650.1	1,631 .3	6,15 5.3
Maharashtra	682.6	1,956 .9	2,31 7.9	504.0	1,815 .4	3,31 5.7	789.6	2,657 .7	6,14 2.7	863.1	2,734 .9	6,96 6.7
Manipur	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1
Meghalaya	0.013	0.014	0.02 6	0.553	0.067	0.01 8	-	-	0.21 6	0.086	0.002	0.17 8
Odisha	142.6	198.2	432. 7	145.3	336.7	1,82 0.1	173.8	474.7	1,16 0.4	242.3	946.8	1,18 7.0
Puducherry	0.225	1.202	7.55 1	-	-	-	0.011	0.015	0.45 2	0.590	1.020	-
Rajasthan	376.4	1,084 .8	1,91 7.4	502.0	1,101 .2	2,24 2.6	617.4	1,501 .7	3,44 4.2	743.9	2,197 .0	4,95 6.5
Sikkim	0.007	0.001	0.10 8	0.064	0.001	0.03 8	0.027	-	0.00 2	0.002	-	-
Tamil Nadu	113.4	528.9	3,64 6.2	125.9	573.7	2,09 7.3	170.0	739.3	2,65 3.5	177.5	891.1	1,26 1.2
Telangana	113.5	89.2	179. 6	187.1	241.6	648. 4	156.0	194.8	565. 0	239.7	320.9	513. 4
Tripura	0.292	0.049	0.70 5	0.593	0.074	0.99 9	0.049	0.020	0.01 6	0.756	0.155	0.89 8
Uttar Pradesh	529.4	320.6	574. 6	375.4	473.3	380. 9	411.2	548.3	468. 5	322.2	495.3	1,06 5.5
Uttarakhand	19.6	11.0	27.5	18.8	24.5	39.5	21.0	27.0	72.5	28.2	42.7	103. 3
West Bengal	115.3	229.4	421. 7	79.0	201.3	261. 1	111.1	206.1	535. 7	-	-	-
Grand Total	4,120 .8	8,718 .8	16,8 70.8	4,203 .5	10,10 1.5	22,1 87.1	4,795 .9	12,26 5.1	29,3 86.8	4,483 .6	13,52 7.5	27,9 88.5

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Farmer s Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims	Farmer s Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims	Farmer s Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims
A and N Islands	0.009	0.060	-	0.012	0.085	-	0.002	0.016	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118.5	546.7
Assam	0.4	104.9	188.0	0.2	75.4	256.4	4.4	65.2	20.0
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	187.6	623.2	888.0	186.1	620.8	1,432.2	212.4	702.9	534.3
Goa	0.004	0.001	-	0.005	0.002	-	0.010	0.001	0.001
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	345.0	482.2	1,162.7	313.8	447.7	1,649.6	345.0	481.1	2,518.7
Himachal Pradesh	22.4	36.5	84.6	20.2	35.1	77.1	21.5	38.2	69.1
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	6.6	16.7	52.7	6.9	17.0	6.3

Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	217.6	819.6	1,070.5	250.6	878.2	1,543.4	324.3	1,098.1	2,386.1
Kerala	6.7	38.2	127.2	7.4	47.2	102.7	10.4	63.6	183.0
Madhya Pradesh	906.6	3,151.1	7,750.8	814.8	2,964.1	2,803.8	650.1	1,577.7	1,049.5
Maharashtra	760.2	2,719.6	1,307.9	662.4	2,456.0	4,778.5	903.4	2,296.7	5,390.9
Manipur	-	-	-	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.6
Meghalaya	0.037	0.000	0.073	-	-	-	0.035	0.036	0.012
Odisha	158.4	639.8	572.2	135.3	574.7	1,043.5	132.3	570.1	581.0
Puducherry	0.001	1.708	0.540	0.002	2.425	2.953	0.022	2.481	3.551
Rajasthan	903.7	2,624.8	4,054.5	823.8	2,558.6	4,996.8	839.0	2,590.6	4,360.3
Sikkim	0.007	0.000	0.022	0.082	0.010	-	0.149	0.027	-
Tamil Nadu	176.1	1,120.8	2,653.4	166.9	930.2	817.1	161.9	1,048.5	917.0
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	0.289	1.898	2.573	0.375	3.797	2.638	0.445	4.947	2.027
Uttar Pradesh	330.5	640.9	502.6	294.9	612.3	930.7	289.3	627.6	977.1
Uttarakhand	33.3	65.6	135.0	39.0	80.5	122.3	55.2	117.4	207.9
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	4,048.8	13,070.7	20,500.5	3,722.8	12,304.9	20,613.9	3,957.3	12,422.0	19,755.2

State/UT	2023-24			2024-25			Total		
	Farmers Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims	Farmers Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims	Farmers Share	Gol Share	Paid Claims
A and N Islands	0.004	0.011	0.020	0.005	0.017	-	0.035	0.204	0.253
Andhra Pradesh	-	447.4	-	32.5	344.3	-	795.1	3,780.6	5,375.3
Assam	5.7	79.2	58.2	8.7	102.1	8.9	35.5	460.1	650.3
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	402.5	1,096.8	811.1
Chhattisgarh	219.9	700.0	588.3	225.0	721.5	111.7	1,627.2	4,463.2	7,498.6
Goa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.192	0.017	0.146
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499.4	5,204.8	5,613.3
Haryana	154.9	246.6	265.2	280.3	388.2	262.6	2,350.3	2,891.3	8,907.4
Himachal Pradesh	37.6	114.1	131.7	39.4	121.0	0.0	263.1	439.7	595.5
Jammu and Kashmir	16.7	72.7	34.6	11.1	48.6	23.2	67.0	200.9	153.9
Jharkhand	-	-	-	0.3	343.3	-	75.4	856.7	857.3
Karnataka	373.2	1,173.2	3,349.6	418.5	722.3	1,163.8	2,536.3	7,827.3	16,982.7
Kerala	11.6	46.6	47.7	14.1	55.1	-	76.1	321.5	629.9
Madhya Pradesh	654.0	1,042.3	776.2	653.6	1,037.2	-	6,790.9	17,208.8	30,248.5
Maharashtra	195.1	4,235.2	9,522.6	86.6	3,844.2	3,596.7	5,447.0	24,716.7	43,339.5
Manipur	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.5	1.4	-	3.7	7.9	8.8
Meghalaya	0.008	6.206	14.041	0.007	6.885	9.489	0.739	13.211	24.053
Odisha	12.6	612.7	232.6	12.0	643.8	112.1	1,154.5	4,997.7	7,141.5
Puducherry	0.002	2.213	0.921	0.002	2.490	0.523	0.855	13.553	16.491
Rajasthan	1,020.4	1,920.0	3,062.6	981.3	1,891.8	0.0	6,808.0	17,470.3	29,034.8
Sikkim	0.056	0.026	-	0.060	0.127	0.000	0.455	0.191	0.170
Tamil Nadu	149.4	474.5	759.7	153.2	290.1	429.9	1,394.3	6,597.2	15,235.3
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	696.4	846.4	1,906.4
Tripura	0.573	6.320	1.877	0.403	0.205	0.457	3.776	17.466	12.192
Uttar Pradesh	288.0	322.0	467.7	258.9	276.4	350.9	3,099.7	4,316.7	5,718.6
Uttarakhand	63.0	190.2	347.1	66.4	205.6	153.5	344.6	764.6	1,208.4
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	305.5	636.7	1,218.5
Grand Total	3,203.3	11,693.2	19,662.6	3,242.8	11,046.7	6,223.7	35,778.7	1,05,150.4	1,83,189.0

- Not implemented/very low figure

दाहोद में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के लाभार्थी

2720. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान दाहोद जिले में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत मुआवजा प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उपयोग की जा रही नई प्रौद्योगिकियों (जैसे ड्रोन-आधारित मूल्यांकन) से जनजातीय किसानों को अधिक राहत मिली है और उनमें विश्वास पैदा हुआ है?

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

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए भी स्वैच्छिक है। गुजरात सरकार ने प्रारंभ में इस स्कीम को वर्ष 2019-20 तक कार्यान्वित किया था और उसके बाद इस स्कीम से अलग हो गई।

PMFBY में स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में उन्नत तकनीक के समावेश की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस स्कीम में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(i): **येस टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान)** - एक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली है जिसे देश के 100 जिलों में 2 वर्षों के कठोर परीक्षण और प्रायोगिक परीक्षणों के बाद विकसित किया गया है। अनुमोदित प्रौद्योगिकियों/उपायों रिमोट सेंसिंग सूचकांकों, मौसम सूचकांकों, फसल फेनोलॉजिकल सूचना, मृदा प्रकार आदि का उपयोग करके जैसे कि प्राप्त आंकड़ों की सहायता से फसल नुकसान का आकलन और उपज का अनुमान लगाया जाता है।

(ii): **विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा प्रणाली)** - यह तालुका/ब्लॉक और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर स्वचालित मौसम केंद्रों और वर्षामापी यंत्रों का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित करने की देश की एक अग्रणी पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी किसान और कृषि संबंधी सेवाओं के उपयोग हेतु विभिन्न सरकारी और अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए हाइपर-लोकल मौसम आंकड़ों का एक सुदृढ़ डेटाबेस तैयार करना है।

(iii): **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP)** - सरकार द्वारा डेटा के एकल स्रोत के रूप में विकसित किया गया है जो सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑनलाइन नामांकन सहित सूचना के प्रसार और सेवाओं की प्रदायगी, बेहतर निगरानी के लिए व्यक्तिगत बीमित किसान का विवरण अपलोड/प्राप्त करने और दावा राशि का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से व्यक्तिगत किसान के बैंक खाते में अंतरण सुनिश्चित करता है।

(iv): **डिजी-क्लेम-पेमेंट मॉड्यूल** - यह खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान के लिए संचालित एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल है ताकि दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी की जा सके। इसमें सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी कार्रवाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) को सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (PFMS) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।

(v): **AIDE (मध्यस्थ नामांकन के लिए ऐप)**: बीमा मध्यस्थों के एक बड़े नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसानों के द्वार पर नामांकन के लिए खरीफ 2023 में एक स्मार्टफोन ऐप डिज़ाइन और लॉन्च किया गया है। यह किसानों को पूरी तरह से कागज-रहित और नकदी-रहित अनुभव प्रदान करता है।

(vi): **कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन**: किसानों को अपनी शिकायतें/समस्याएं/प्रश्न दर्ज कराने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल पोर्टल और एक कॉल सेंटर वाले अखिल भारतीय एकल नंबर एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र विकसित किया गया है।

दमन और दीव में स्थानांतरण संबंधी नीति

2721. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ शासित प्रदेश में अधिकारियों के स्थानांतरण संबंधी नीति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कई अधिकारी अपना कार्यकाल पूरा होने के बावजूद उक्त संघ शासित प्रदेशों में कार्यरत हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दमन और दीव में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो अपना स्थानांतरण और कार्यकाल पूरा होने के बावजूद अभी भी वहां पदों पर बने हुए हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे अधिकारियों को उनके कार्य प्रभार से मुक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (घ): एजीएमयूटी कैडर के आईएस/आईपीएस अधिकारियों तथा दानिक्स/दानिप्स अधिकारियों का दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ शासित प्रदेश में स्थानांतरण गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थानांतरण के सम्बन्ध में जारी दिनांक 09.11.2016 के पत्र सं 14012/01/2016-UTS-I और दिनांक 29.11.2016 के पत्र सं. 14020/05/2008-UTS.II (Vol.II) के दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन शासित होता है। इन्हीं दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं तथा लोकहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिकारियों का स्थानांतरण किया जाता है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत पारदर्शिता

2722. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) में पारदर्शिता की कमी के कारण भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) क्या लाभार्थियों के नामांकन के लिए रिश्त और कमीशन मांगने के मामलों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने आधुनिक युग में योजनाओं के उचित कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है या बना रही है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को लागू कर रहा है ताकि मार्च 2029 तक 4.95 करोड़ पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन रूपरेखा (एफएफआई) के अनुसार, प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्तरों, जैसे ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला और राज्य, पर एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। शिकायतकर्ता की संतुष्टि के अनुसार शिकायतों का निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्तर पर राज्य सरकार का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाएगा। प्रत्येक स्तर पर नियुक्त अधिकारी शिकायत प्राप्त होने की तिथि से 15 दिनों के भीतर शिकायत का निपटारा करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

गणमान्य व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त अनियमितताओं की शिकायतों के अलावा, जनता द्वारा केंद्रीयकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) पोर्टल (pgportal.gov.in) पर भी शिकायत दर्ज कराने की एक प्रक्रिया है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में सीपीजीआरएएमएस या अन्य माध्यमों से प्राप्त शिकायतों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों को शिकायत निवारण हेतु अग्रेषित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य स्तर पर शिकायत निवारण के लिए आईजीआरएस और मुख्यमंत्री हेल्पलाइन जैसी व्यवस्थाएँ भी मौजूद हैं।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत निधियों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए, लाभार्थियों को आधार आधारित भुगतान प्रणाली/प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से निर्माण से जुड़ी

किश्तों में सीधे उनके बैंक खाते/डाकघर खाते में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मकान के निर्माण के प्रत्येक निश्चित चरण पर, लाभार्थी के साथ आवास की जियो-टैग और टाइम स्टैम्पड तस्वीरें ली जाती हैं।

दिनांक 31.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 1 अप्रैल 2016 से 31 जुलाई 2025 की अवधि के दौरान सीपीजीआरएमएस पोर्टल (pgportal.gov.in) के माध्यम से मंत्रालय में पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत अनियमितताओं और निधियों के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित जनता की 2,486 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें से 2,445 शिकायतों का समाधान कर दिया गया है।

(ग): कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी आवास सॉफ्ट और आवास ऐप का उपयोग करते हुए एक संपूर्ण ई-गवर्नेंस मॉडल के माध्यम से की जाती है। आवास सॉफ्ट एक वर्कफ़्लो-सक्षम, वेब-आधारित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सेवा वितरण प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है जिसके माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-जी के सभी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य, लाभार्थी की पहचान से लेकर निर्माण संबंधी सहायता (पीएमएस के माध्यम से) प्रदान करने तक, किए जाते हैं; आवास ऐप, एक मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन है जिसका उपयोग आवास की दिनांक और समय वाली तथा जियो-टैग तस्वीरों के माध्यम से आवास निर्माण की वास्तविक समय, साक्ष्य-आधारित प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के दिशानिर्देशों में यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों को निर्माण के दौरान यथासंभव 10% आवासों का निरीक्षण करना चाहिए और जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों को निर्माण के दौरान 2% आवासों का निरीक्षण करना चाहिए।

- i. समर्पित डैशबोर्ड, पीएमएवाई-जी योजना की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की संपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करता है। यह डैशबोर्ड कार्रवाई योग्य अंतर्दृष्टि भी प्रदान करता है जिसमें पूरे वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का एकल स्क्रीन विज़ुअलाइज़ेशन और राज्य स्तर की रिपोर्टें शामिल होती हैं, जिन्हें किश्तों की रिलीज़ में अंतर/विलंब, घर निर्माण की गति, आयु-वार, श्रेणी-वार डेटा विश्लेषण करके विसंगतियों, असमानताओं, असामान्यताओं आदि का पता

लगाने के लिए ब्लॉक स्तर पर विस्तृत किया जा सकता है। यह व्यावसायिक उपयोगकर्ताओं के साथ निकट समन्वय में गतिशील और अनुकूलन योग्य डेटा विज़ुअलाइज़ेशन का उपयोग करके स्वीकृति और पूर्णता प्रगति के रुझान विश्लेषण को भी दर्शाता है।

- ii. मनरेगा में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा एरिया ऑफिसर ऐप, पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत भी इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ताकि जमीनी स्तर पर पीएमएवाई-जी की प्रगति पर नज़र रखने और विश्लेषण का आसान दस्तावेज़ीकरण करने के लिए अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए दौरों की निगरानी की जा सके। इस ऐप का इस्तेमाल पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत बनाए गए आवासों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच के लिए किया जा रहा है।
- iii. शिकायत निवारण की मौजूदा व्यवस्था के अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार शिकायतें प्राप्त करने, पूछताछ करने और निर्णय पारित करने के लिए मनरेगा के तहत नियुक्त लोकपाल और राज्य स्तरीय अपीलीय प्राधिकरण की सेवाएं भी ली गई हैं।
- iv. दिशानिर्देशों में पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन में सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा (सोशल ऑडिट) को भी अनिवार्य बनाया गया है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसमें सार्वजनिक सतर्कता और सत्यापन शामिल है और इसे प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार आयोजित किया जाना है, जिसमें सभी पहलुओं की अनिवार्य समीक्षा शामिल है।
- v. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी न केवल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से की जाती है, बल्कि सामुदायिक भागीदारी (सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा), संसद सदस्यों (दिशा समिति), केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के निगरानीकर्ताओं आदि के माध्यम से भी की जाती है।

(घ) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी)-2011 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित आवास वंचन मानकों

और बहिर्वेशित मानदंडों, संबंधित ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया के पूरा होने पर आधारित है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पात्रता की पहचान के लिए इन मानकों/मानदंडों को एसईसीसी 2011 डेटाबेस और आवास+2018 पर लागू किया गया था।

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु पीएमएवाई-जी को 5 और वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29) के लिए बढ़ाने हेतु मंजूरी दे दी है। मंत्रिमंडल ने संशोधित बहिर्वेशित मानदंडों का उपयोग करते हुए आवास+ 2018 सूची को अद्यतन करने को भी मंजूरी दे दी है। नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार, आवासों की पहचान से लेकर निर्माण पूरा होने तक की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता को अधिकतम करने और शुचिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित समाधानों का उपयोग करके एक नया सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं:

- i. आवास+ 2024 ऐप- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किया गया एक अनूठा ऐप है, जिसमें पूर्व-पंजीकृत सर्वेक्षकों के माध्यम से सहायता प्राप्त सर्वेक्षण, आवास प्रौद्योगिकी चयन, चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण, आधार आधारित ई-केवाईसी, आवासों का डेटा संग्रह, मौजूदा आवासों की स्थिति, टाइम-स्टैम्पड और प्रस्तावित निर्माण स्थल की जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीर जैसी सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं। यह ऐप ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों तरह से काम करता है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अगले चरण (2024-29) के लिए आवास+2024 ऐप सर्वेक्षण में पात्र परिवारों के लिए "स्व-सर्वेक्षण" सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
- ii. धोखाधड़ी गतिविधि को रोकने और संभावित कदाचार की जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए एआई/एमएल मॉडल का उपयोग.
- iii. अनुशंसा प्रणाली - यह मॉड्यूल एक पूर्ण आवास की अपलोड की गई तस्वीरों में पक्की दीवार, पक्की छत, कच्ची दीवार, कच्ची छत, लोगो, खिड़की, दरवाजा और व्यक्ति जैसी

विभिन्न आवास विशेषताओं की पहचान करता है और अनुमोदन के लिए परिपूर्ण तस्वीर की सिफारिश करता है।

- iv. ई-केवाईसी ऐप - यह ऐप आधार के साथ एकीकृत है और पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन करने के लिए एआई-सक्षम फेस प्रमाणीकरण तकनीक का उपयोग करता है।
- v. जीवंतता पहचान: लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए आवास ऐप में आई ब्लिंक/मोशन डिटेक्शन सुविधा।
- vi. 100% आधार-आधारित भुगतान: लाभार्थियों के खातों में सीधे अंतरण।

कृषि अवसंरचना निधि

2723. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

(क) कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (एआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से लेकर आज तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं जैसे एफपीओएस, पैक्स, स्टार्ट-अप आदि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर आज तक उनकी वित्तीय एवं भौतिक प्रगति का तथा लाभार्थियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर-चंबल संभाग में संचालित एफपीओएस योजना की वित्तीय, भौतिक प्रगति एवं लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): 30 जून, 2025 तक एआईएफ सहायता से स्वीकृत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, जिनमें एफपीओ, पैक्स, स्टार्ट-अप आदि शामिल हैं, का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): मध्य प्रदेश में एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और वितरित परियोजनाओं का वर्षवार विवरण तथा वित्तीय और वास्तविक प्रगति तथा लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): 30 जून, 2025 तक मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर-चंबल संभाग में संचालित एफपीओ योजना की वित्तीय, वास्तविक प्रगति और लाभार्थियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

परियोजना प्रकार	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	वितरित राशि
भिंड	2	1.47	1.47
दतिया	1	0.08	0.08
मुरैना	1	0.06	0.06
ग्वालियर	-	-	-
श्यापुर	-	-	-
कुल योग	4	1.62	1.62

विवरण-I

एआईएफ सहायता से स्वीकृत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

परियोजना प्रकार	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
कृषि-उद्यमी	47962	48330
किसान	51639	12547
प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति	9653	2080
स्टार्टअप	2303	2182
किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ)	1462	907
बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समिति	152	78
राज्य एजेंसियां	14	58

स्वयं सहायता समूह	184	57
कृषि उपज विपणन समिति (एपीएमसी)	22	40
विपणन सहकारी समिति	26	28
सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी परियोजना	2	3
कुल योग	1,13,419	66,310

विवरण-II

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में एआईएफ योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और वितरित परियोजनाओं का
ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	वितरित राशि
2020-22	3117	2422	1436
2022-23	2,686	2299	1915
2023-24	2747	1736	1661
2024-25	4585	2224	1716
2025-26 (30 जून 2025 तक)	1093	356	476
कुल	14228	9037	7204

*पैक्स द्वारा स्वीकृत आंकड़ों में नाबार्ड द्वारा सैद्धांतिक रूप से स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं।

*यह सूचना एआईएफ पोर्टल पर प्राप्त आवेदनों पर आधारित है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में लाभार्थी-प्रकारवार स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	20 20-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (30 जून 2025 तक)	
लाभार्थी प्रकार	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
कृषि-उद्यमी	2235	1875.32	1999	1800.68	1538	1444.14	2195	1644.75	508	204.46
किसान	496	393.36	645	463.88	1234	305.50	2281	518.84	576	133.84
स्टार्टअप	27	23.64	28	24.06	60	42.55	80	45.93	5	15.07
प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति	351	124.70	-	-	105#	62.00#	2	0.20	-	0.00
कृषक उत्पाद संगठन	5	3.67	12	8.90	19	5.59	17	12.75	4	2.46
स्वयं सहायता समूह	3	1.06	-	-	-	-	8	1.28	-	-
बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समिति	-	-	1	1.20	-	-	1	0.10	-	-
विपणन सहकारी समिति	-	-	1	0.44	-	-	1	0.40	-	-

*यह सूचना एआईएफ पोर्टल पर प्राप्त आवेदनों पर आधारित है

नाबार्ड द्वारा पैक्स को **124.70** करोड़ रुपये की सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी

जनजाति-बहुल दूरदराज के क्षेत्र

2724. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले के कोरपना तालुका में मानिकगढ़ पहाड़ी के पास जनजाति-बहुल दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों (जैसे येरगरव्हान-चनाई खुर्द, कन्हालगांव-मांडवा आदि) को जोड़ने

वाली रूपापेठ-खड़की-सवालहिरा सड़क और अन्य विभिन्न सड़कों पर गड्ढे होने के कारण जर्जर हालत में हैं जिससे यात्रा करना जानलेवा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दुर्दशा के कारण आदिवासी ग्रामीणों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मानसून के दौरान तंगला चंपति और जम्भुलधारा के बीच स्थित पुल पानी में डूब जाते हैं जिससे यातायात पूरी तरह से ठप हो जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार सड़कों की मरम्मत और तंगला चंपति से जम्भुलधारा तक एक बड़ा पुल बनाने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है और उक्त कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को एकबारगी गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जो वर्ष 2000 से विभिन्न माध्यमों से सड़क संपर्करहित बसवाटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, "ग्रामीण सड़कें" राज्य का विषय है, और उनके रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले के कोरपना तालुका में माणिकगढ़ पहाड़ी के पास रूपापेठ-खड़की-सवालहिरा सड़क और आदिवासी बहुल दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों (जैसे येरगरव्हान-चनाई खुर्द, कन्हालगांव-मांडवा, आदि) को जोड़ने वाली विभिन्न सड़कें जर्जर स्थिति में नहीं हैं। खड़की-तंगला-चेन्नई-कन्हलगांव सड़क (टी-16), की लंबाई 11.00 किमी है, जिसका निर्माण पीएमजीएसवाई-I, चरण-XII, बैच-I (अनुसूची-V) के तहत किया गया था और यह सड़क निर्माण कार्य 01.05.2018 को पूरा हुआ। इस सड़क के लिए दोष दायित्व अवधि (डीएलपी) 01.05.2023 को समाप्त हो गई।

राज्य निधि से डीएलपी के 5 वर्षों के दौरान सड़क के रखरखाव के लिए 10.91 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया गया है। सड़क अब डीएलपी के बाद वाले चरण में है, तथा राज्य को रखरखाव नीति के अनुसार सड़क का आगे रखरखाव करना होगा।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में कोई कार्य नहीं चल रहा है तथा सड़क वाहन चलाने योग्य है तथा सड़क ठीक हालत में है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि आवश्यकतानुसार इस सड़क के उन्नयन और रखरखाव के लिए मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-II (एमएमजीएसवाई-II) जैसी राज्य योजनाओं का उपयोग किया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि तंगला से खड़की रोड पर तंगला गांव के पास, चेनेज 7/250 और 8/100 पर क्रमशः एक बाढ़ पुल और एक उठा हुआ पुल है। मानसून के मौसम में ये पुल कभी-कभी जलमग्न हो जाते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 2 से 3 घंटे तक यातायात बाधित रहता है। राज्य की योजनाओं, जैसे कि मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-II (एमएमजीएसवाई-II) का उपयोग आवश्यकतानुसार बॉक्स कल्वर्ट के साथ पुलियों के प्रतिस्थापन और इस सड़क के उन्नयन तथा तंगला, चंपाती और जम्भुलधारा गांवों को जोड़ने वाली सड़क और पुलों के लिए किया जाएगा।

AWARENESS REGARDING PESA ACT, 1996

2725. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several States notified Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 Rules recently but many Gram Sabhas are still not aware of it;
- (b) if so, the number of States that have notified PESA Act Rules after 2021, State-wise;

- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the Rules at the village level;
- (d) whether the Government has organised any capacity-building or training programmes for Panchayat representatives in Scheduled Areas;
- (e) whether the separate budgetary support for PESA Act awareness and capacity building has been allocated by the Government; and
- (f) if so, the details of mechanism placed by the Government to monitor the review compliance with PESA provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) The Parliament enacted “The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996” (PESA), for extending the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution, with certain exceptions and modifications, to the Fifth Schedule Areas, as per article 243M(4)(b) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

Nine PESA states, except Rajasthan, have incorporated the provisions of PESA Act, 1996 in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. The tenth State, Rajasthan, has notified “The Rajasthan Panchayat Raj (Modification of Provisions in their Application to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1999.” At present, eight PESA States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana have framed their PESA Rules and two States namely Odisha and Jharkhand have framed their draft PESA Rules.

Accordingly, these PESA States have made provisions in their State PESA rules relating to conferring powers to Gram Sabha in Fifth Schedule Areas.

Recently, the Ministry has published a compendium entitled “PESA in Action: Stories of Strength and Self-Governance” which was released in a program held in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 24th July, 2025. This compendium carries 40 success stories from all 10 PESA States. These success stories are clear evidence that the PESA Act is implemented on ground level and Gram Sabhas in PESA Areas exercise the powers conferred to them by State PESA rules.

(b) After 2021, two States namely, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have notified their PESA Rules on 08.08.2022 and 15.11.2022, respectively. Further, two States namely, Odisha and Jharkhand have also framed their draft PESA Rules on 10.11.2023 and 26.07.2023, respectively.

(c) to (f) Panchayat”, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats, including to ensure the effective

implementation of the PESA Rules at the village level, to monitor the review compliance with PESA provisions, fall within the purview of State Government.

However, to ensure the effective implementation of the PESA Rules at the village level, the Ministry of Panchayati, in collaboration with the State Governments, has conducted seven trainings for State Level Master Trainers on each training manual on key PESA Subjects- Strengthening of Gram Sabha; Minor Forest Produce; Minor Minerals; Customary Mode of Dispute Resolution; Control over Money Lending; Enforcement of Prohibition and Regulating/Restricting the Sales and Consumption of Intoxicants; and Prevention of Alienation of Land. The Ministry has launched seven training manuals on afore-mentioned key PESA subjects and PESA–GPDP Portal to develop PESA village development plan. The Ministry has also formed a Centre of Excellence (CoE) on PESA at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Memorandum of understanding (MoU) to this effect has been signed among Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Panchayati Raj Department of Madhya Pradesh, and IGNTU on 24th July 2025 in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Further, the Ministry has constituted a Programme Advisory Board (PAB) to guide the Centre of Excellence. The objectives of the PAB are to advise CoE on Capacity Building of tribal communities, preservation and promotion of customary law and practices and strengthening institutional support and research etc.

The Ministry has implemented the Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period). Under this scheme, the Ministry is providing support to States and Union Territories (UTs), including PESA States, in organizing Capacity Building and Training programs to strengthen participatory governance and enhance the effectiveness of local self-government. The Ministry is assisting States in conducting training programs aimed at empowering tribal Gram Sabhas by enhancing their understanding of governance rights, traditional laws, and development planning. These efforts focus on legal awareness, participatory decision-making, leadership development, and convergence with other rural development schemes.

Under the scheme, funds have been provided to States/UTs, including PESA States, for Capacity Building and Training as per RGSA norms. There is no separate budget provision specifically available for awareness and capacity building under the PESA Act.

Further, the Ministry monitors the compliance with PESA provisions, from time to time, through National/Regional conferences, workshops, writeshops etc. Recently, the Ministry has organised two Regional Conferences on PESA on 11th and 12th January, 2024 at Pune, Maharashtra and on 4th and 5th March 2024 at Ranchi, Jharkhand with a view to assess the progress made by the States in implementing the PESA Act and to develop a common vision on its

impact at the grassroots level. The Ministry has also organized a 'National Conference on PESA Act' on 26th September, 2024 at New Delhi. A National PESA Writeshop has also been held at Pune on 13 and 14 May 2025.

LIVELIHOODS OF FISHERS AND LIVESTOCK FARMERS

2726. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

SHRI. T R BAALU:

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

- (a) whether the science-backed adaptation and mitigation strategies being implemented by the Government across the fisheries and animal husbandry sectors to build resilience against climate change, protect vulnerable species and breeds, and safeguard the livelihoods of fishers and livestock farmers and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) whether the Government has taken noticed that the imminent threat to the Blue Economy in the wake of endangerment caused by climate change to the fishermen's and other coastal communities' livelihood and if so, the mitigation response of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has offered necessary any assistance in this regard; and
- (d) whether the Government has accepted FAO assistance and if so, the details thereof?

**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):**

(a) and (b): The Government of India is implementing science-based adaptation and mitigation strategies in the fisheries as well as animal husbandry sectors to build resilience against climate change, protect vulnerable species and breeds and safeguard the livelihoods of fishers and livestock farmers. Further this Department has taken note of the imminent threat to the Blue Economy posed by climate change, which may affect the livelihoods of fishermen and other coastal communities. In order to address these challenges, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in consultation with the coastal State Governments, has identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV).

The activities promoted in the identified coastal fishermen villages and the climate-resilient livelihoods under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) are need-based facilities, including development of common facilities like aquaculture, especially the mariculture of seaweed, food and ornamental fishes, bivalves etc., fish drying yards, fish processing centers, fish markets, fishing jetties, ice plants, cold storages, and emergency rescue facilities. Further, for livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers' families during fish ban/ lean period and insurance cover to fishers are also provided under the PMMSY scheme.

Further, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Fisheries Research Institutes have been contributing to promote inland and marine aquaculture activities through ongoing research, technology development and capacity building programs with funding support of the Government of India.

In addition to above, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in all States and Union Territories. The programme included the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis; the Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) for vaccination against Classical Swine Fever and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) for vaccination against state-prioritized diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease and Rabies. The programme also covered the strengthening of laboratories, training, culling compensation, and the establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) under the Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) component. A new component—Pashu Aushadhi—was added for the sale of generic veterinary medicines through PM-Kisan Samriddhi Kendras and cooperative societies.

(c) and (d): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has not received any assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in this regard. However, to combat marine plastic pollution, particularly from fishing and maritime sectors, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has been

actively engaged in the global and regional efforts like Glolitter Partnership Project and Reglitter Project both of which are jointly implemented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN-FAO). These projects focus on preventing and reducing Marine Plastic Litter (MPL) from sea-based sources, with an emphasis on addressing Abandoned, Lost, or Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) and wastes from ships. The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with co-financing from member countries and being implemented by the FAO in partnership with regional organizations viz. Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) in its member countries, including India. The BOBLME Project is promoting the concept of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) that aims to integrate ecological health, social equity, and economic sustainability, ensuring that fisheries management addresses broader ecosystem and community needs.

SOIL CONTAMINATION BY CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

2727. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether studies have shown that excessive use of chemical fertilizers contaminates soil and drinking water, affecting public health in rural India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether nitrate pollution from urea and other fertilizers is linked to rising cases of cancer and neurological disorders among the rural youth, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to promote bio-fertilizers, organic alternatives and responsible fertilizer usage;
- (d) whether the Government has launched farmer training programs or school campaigns to reduce dependency on synthetic inputs; and
- (e) whether the Government is coordinating with the Health Ministry to address this chemical-induced health risk?

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

(a) and (b): There are no harmful effects of fertilizers on soil fertility, if applied in a balanced and judicious manner. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), based on the results of All India Coordinated Research Project on “Long Term Fertilizer Experiments” over five decades, is recommending balanced and integrated nutrient management through combined use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients. In addition, split application of fertilizer, use of

slow releasing fertilizers including neem-coated urea and growing leguminous crops is also advocated.

(c): The Government of India has notified alternative fertilizers namely, Organic Fertilizers, Bio-fertilizers, De-oiled cake, Organic Carbon Enhancer and Nano fertilizer in The Fertiliser Control Order, 1985 to ensure supply and quality of such fertilizers.

Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs except North Eastern States and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States. Under PKVY assistance of Rs. 31,500 per hectare in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off – farm organic inputs including organic compost. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500 per hectare in 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32500 per hectare is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

Government is implementing Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme under which assistance @ Rs. 1500/Metric Tonne is provided to Compressed Bio Gas plants/Fertilizer Marketing Companies for promotion of soil carbon enhancers, viz., Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid Fermented

Organic Manure (LFOM) and organic fertilizer, viz., Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) produced at plants under Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) initiative. As on 23.07.2025, Rs. 54 crore MDA has been released for period 2023-24 to 2025-26.

(d) and (e): The Government of India is implementing Soil Health and Fertility Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Soil Health Cards (SHCs) are issued to farmers for providing information on fertility status of soils and recommends dosages of fertilizers, micro-nutrients, and macro-nutrients. Further, SHC recommends the dosage of fertilisers to be applied and the type of crop to be sown. Advisories are issued to farmers through Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK) based on the SHCs generated. 93,781 farmer's trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's melas/campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country. Agri-extension worker like Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Krishi Vigyan Kendras are also involved in knowledge dissemination to farmers about SHC recommendation. Further, under this scheme, the component of School soil health programme is also implemented in 1020 schools to inculcate importance of soil in young mind of students to ensure behavioral change. Under the programme, 1.32 lakh students are enrolled to undertake soil sampling, testing, generation of SHCs and educating farmers about judicious use of fertilizers as per SHC recommendations. Since, balanced use of fertilizers does not impact health; focus is on promotion of judicious use of fertilizers.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP**2728. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to grant dual citizenship to members of the Indian diaspora holding foreign nationality, particularly from the USA, UK, Canada or Australia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied models of dual nationality granted by other countries to strengthen diaspora engagement and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is open to expanding the existing Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) framework to include property rights, voting rights or simplified re-naturalization pathways for former Indian citizens, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The provisions of Article 9 and 11 of the Constitution of India read with Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 do not allow dual citizenship.

(c) No Sir. There is no proposal underconsideration to expand the existing OCI framework to include property rights, voting rights or simplified re-naturalization pathways for former Indian citizens.

एटीएफ की चोरी**2729. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि हाल ही में दिल्ली में अपराध शाखा द्वारा विमान टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) की चोरी में शामिल एक संगठित गिरोह का भंडाफोड़ किया गया था, जो पिछले तीन वर्षों से प्रतिदिन लगभग 5,000 लीटर ईंधन चुरा रहा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चुराए गए ईंधन को तारपीन का तेल बताकर खुले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा था और यह मिलावटी ईंधन विमान सुरक्षा, इंजन की कार्यप्रणाली और यात्रियों के जीवन के लिए गंभीर खतरा पैदा कर सकता था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई ठोस मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) लागू करने जा रही है ताकि ईंधन परिवहन, आपूर्ति और सुरक्षा पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या स्वरूप होंगे?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दिल्ली की अपराध शाखा ने विमान टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) की चोरी के संबंध में भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस) की धारा 316 (3)/303(1)/125/110/61(2)/3(5) के अंतर्गत एफआईआर संख्या 154/2025 दिनांक 22.06.2025 के तहत मामला दर्ज किया है और इस मामले में 10 आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। जाँच से पता चला है कि चोरी किए गए विमान टरबाइन ईंधन को तारपीन के तेल के रूप में खुले बाजार में बेचा गया था।

(ग): पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों ने ईंधन के सुरक्षित परिवहन के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की है। इसके अलावा, हवाई अड्डे पर, एटीएफ प्राप्त करने वाले स्थान, स्वीकृति से पहले घनत्व, रूप और पानी की मात्रा सहित गुणवत्ता की जाँच करते हैं। ये जाँचें विमानन गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और आश्वासन नियमावली (AQCAM) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रियाओं के सख्त अनुपालन में की जाती हैं।

नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना का कार्यान्वयन

2730 श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:

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

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना को 2023-24 से 2025-2026 की अवधि के लिए 1261 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना का उद्देश्य स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को व्यवसाय और आजीविका सहायता प्रदान करना है और किसानों को तरल उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव के लिए किराये की सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचएचक्यू) को ड्रोन प्रदान किए गए हैं; और

(ग) नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना के तहत अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के मथुरा जिले में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रदान की गई व्यवसाय और आजीविका सहायता और किसानों को प्रदान की गई सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को ड्रोन प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 1261 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी' नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीम को मंजूरी दी है। इस स्कीम का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दक्षता बढ़ाने, फसल उपज में वृद्धि और संचालन की लागत कम करने के लिए कृषि में उन्नत तकनीक को बढ़ावा देना और एसएचजी को ड्रोन सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में सशक्त बनाना है ताकि उनकी आय बढ़े और उन्हें आजीविका सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। प्रमुख उर्वरक कंपनियों (एलएफसी) ने अपने आंतरिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करके वर्ष 2023-24 में एसएचजी की ड्रोन दीदियों को 1094 ड्रोन वितरित

किए हैं। इन 1094 ड्रोनों में से 500 ड्रोन को नमो ड्रोन दीदी स्कीम के तहत नैनो उर्वरकों के छिड़काव हेतु किसानों को किराये पर प्रदान करने के लिए वितरित किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (यूपीएसआरएलएम) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के 39 जिलों में ड्रोन दीदियों को एलएफसी द्वारा 114 ड्रोन वितरित किए गए हैं और जिलेवार ब्यौरा विवरण पर दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों, जिन्हें प्रमुख उर्वरक कंपनियों द्वारा ड्रोन प्रदान किए गए, की जिलावार संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिला का नाम	स्वयं सहायता समूहों की संख्या जिन्हें एलएफसी द्वारा ड्रोन प्रदान किए गए
1.	आगरा	3
2.	अलीगढ़	2
3.	अंबेडकरनगर	2
4.	अमेठी	4
5.	अयोध्या	6
6.	बदायूं	1
7.	बलिया	1
8.	बाराबंकी	4
9.	बरेली	4
10.	बस्ती	1
11.	बिजनौर	1
12.	बुलन्दशहर	1
13.	चंदौली	1
14.	देवरिया	2
15.	एटा	2
16.	गोंडा	2
17.	गोरखपुर	7
18.	हरदोई	2

19.	हाथरस	1
20.	जालौन	1
21.	जौनपुर	4
22.	झांसी	3
23.	कुशीनगर	2
24.	लखीमपुर खीरी	3
25.	महाराजगंज	2
26.	महोबा	1
27.	मैनपुरी	4
28.	मेरठ	2
29.	मुरादाबाद	3
30.	प्रतापगढ़	3
31.	प्रयागराज	16
32.	रायबरेली	2
33.	संतकबीरनगर	2
34.	शाहजहांपुर	3
35.	सीतापुर	4
36.	सोनभद्र	1
37.	सुल्तानपुर	1
38.	उन्नाव	1
39.	वाराणसी	9
	कुल	114

INDIA'S EXPORT SITUATION

2731. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

the details of the country's overall Export situation so far, vis-a-vis in the prevailing Geo-political challenges existent during the past and present year?

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

India's export situation demonstrates robust resilience and growth. In the fiscal year 2024-25, the country's overall exports reached an all-time high of US\$ 824.96 billion, marking a significant growth of 6.02% compared to US\$ 778.13 billion in 2023-24. Despite persisting geopolitical challenges, this positive trend continued into the current fiscal year (April-May 2025), with overall exports of US\$ 142.12 billion, a notable increase of 5.52% over the US\$ 134.69 billion recorded in the corresponding period last year. This consistent performance underscores India's ability to navigate global uncertainties and maintain a strong foothold in international trade.

PMMSY IN ODISHA

2732. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) whether projects have been sanctioned by the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for Odisha including Lok Sabha constituency, Kalahandi;

- (b) the type of infrastructure being developed by the Government such as hatcheries, cold chains or fish landing centres in these regions;
- (c) the number of fishers and SHGs getting benefits from capacity building and financial assistance of the scheme in the State; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure convergence with irrigation, market linkage and credit support schemes for holistic fisheries development?

**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):**

(a): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairy, Government of India has approved the proposals of the Government of Odisha under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) at a total project cost of Rs.1298.25 Crore for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the state of Odisha, including in Kalahandi Constituency. Further, the proposal of Paradip Port Trust for up gradation and modernization of the Paradip fishing harbor was approved at a cost of Rs.108.91 crore under the central sector scheme component of PMMSY.

(b) and (c): The Government of Odisha informed that various activities are implemented in Kalahandi District under PMMSY such as (i) Construction of grow out Pond – 29.15 hectare, (ii) Construction of new seed rearing ponds – 9.6 hectare, (iii) Establishment of finfish hatchery – 3 unit, (iv) one unit of State of the Art Fish Feed Plant, (v) Motor cycle with ice box – 10 unit, (vi) Three-wheeler with

ice-box- 2 unit and (vii) Providing Boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen (Dingy/FRP). The Government of Odisha has also reported that 48,101 beneficiaries in Odisha including 8970 women beneficiaries benefited under the PMMSY.

(d): The PMMSY emphasizes convergence with various central government schemes to amplify outcomes and save resources. Key areas include infrastructure development through the Sagarmala Programme, post-harvest support via the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, water body creation under MGNREGS, aquaculture development through RKVY and NRLM, fisheries export promotion with the Department of Commerce and MPEDA, working capital access via Kisan Credit Card, technological advancement through DARE, INCOIS, and ISRO, and water management with the Ministry of Jal Shakti. This integrative approach fosters holistic growth across the fisheries sector.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के गांवों में विकास

2733. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के गांवों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) ऐसे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के गांवों के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार की इन क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बारे में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजना क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, उत्तराखंड और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश लद्दाख के 19 जिलों की उत्तरी सीमा से सटे 46 ब्लॉकों के चुनिंदा गांवों के व्यापक विकास के लिए 15 फरवरी, 2023 को केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में वाइब्रेंट विलेजेज प्रोग्राम-I (वीवीपी-I) को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक ₹4800 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ स्वीकृति दी है।

सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 से 2028-29 के लिए ₹6839 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय के साथ एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के रूप में वाइब्रेंट विलेजेज प्रोग्राम-II (वीवीपी-II) को स्वीकृति दी है। यह कार्यक्रम वीवीपी-I के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही सम्मिलित की गई उत्तरी सीमा के अतिरिक्त, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर (यूटी), लद्दाख (यूटी), मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में अंतरराष्ट्रीय भूमि सीमाओं (आईएलबी) से सटे प्रखंडों में स्थित चुनिंदा गांवों के व्यापक विकास के लिए है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य समृद्ध और सुरक्षित सीमाओं को सुनिश्चित करने, सीमा पार से होने वाले अपराधों को नियंत्रित करने और सीमावर्ती जनसंख्या को राष्ट्र के साथ आत्मसात करने के लिए बेहतर जीवन स्तर और पर्याप्त आजीविका के अवसर पैदा करना है।

सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (बीएडीपी) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की विशेष विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और उन्हें खुशहाल बनाने के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है (कार्यक्रम वर्तमान में समाप्ति चरण में है)। गत पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान बीएडीपी के लिए बजट आवंटन ₹6634.24 करोड़ है।

(ग): एनडीआरएफ द्वारा नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन कर भूमि स्तर पर आपदा प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में निरंतर सक्रिय प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य स्थानीय समुदायों, विशेषकर आपदा संभावित अथवा संवेदनशील

क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले नागरिकों को आपातकालीन परिस्थितियों में प्रभावी रूप से प्रतिक्रिया देने हेतु शिक्षित, जागरूक एवं सशक्त बनाना है, ताकि जन एवं संपत्ति की हानि को न्यूनतम किया जा सके। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में एनडीआरएफ द्वारा सीमावर्ती राज्यों में कुल 5,451 सामुदायिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जिनसे 7,68,116 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

CREDIT ACCESS UNDER PMDDKY

2734. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the measures to ensure credit access for SC/ST/OBC farmers under PMDDKY;
- (b) the details of PMDDKY's caste-specific impacts on SC/ST/OBC farmer's income and productivity, why disaggregated evaluations absent, what plans exist for independent studies assessing outcomes for these communities;
- (c) the manner in which recent KCC loan limit increase benefit these communities and the expected outcomes;
- (d) the steps taken to monitor progress to prevent capture of the scheme by elite farmers;
- (e) the manner in which PMDDKY through targeted interventions address the credit access challenges faced by SC/ST/OBC farmers;
- (f) the steps taken to address concerns about inequitable benefit distribution and rising input costs;

- (g) the details of caste-specific assessment, whereby PMDDKY supports marginalized farmers;
- (h) the details of specific inclusion strategies, to support marginalized farmers who form 86% of India's small farmers; and
- (i) the details of mechanisms to prevent fund diversion and address landlessness, discriminatory lending, and limited technology access faced by SC/ST/OBC farmers?

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

(a) to (i): The Union Cabinet approved the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) on 16th July, 2025 to cover 100 districts. Implementation of the scheme is being done through convergence of appropriate schemes. Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana aims to enhance agricultural productivity, increase adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block levels, improve irrigation facilities and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit.

The Government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements.

Along with other schemes, Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)/Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is one of the schemes converged under the PM-DDKY to ensure credit access to the farmers.

Under MISS/KCC scheme, farmers (including SC/ST/OBC/ landless and small and marginal farmers) receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum. the Interest Subvention (IS)/ Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) benefit under MISS is limited to Rs. 3 lakh with a limit of Rs 2 lakh for the loan taken for allied activities (viz., Animal Husbandry / Dairy/ Poultry/ Fisheries) only. MISS is a demand driven scheme and benefit is available to all farmers.

To facilitate easy access to Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF), the RBI has recently increased collateral free loan limit in KCC for existing Rs 1.6 lakh to Rs 2 lakh w.e.f., 01.01.2025.

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष धनराशि का प्रावधान

2735. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए अलग से धनराशि का प्रावधान करने हेतु सभी राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त धनराशि का प्रावधान न करने या उक्त सड़कों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत में योगदान न करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): 'ग्रामीण सड़क' राज्य का विषय है और पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों का रखरखाव राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और मानक बोली दस्तावेज के अनुसार सभी सड़क कार्यों का शुरुआती पंचवर्षीय रखरखाव भी उसी ठेकेदार के साथ की जाने वाली निर्माण की संविदा में शामिल होता है। संविदा को पूरा करने के लिए रखरखाव निधि का बजटीय प्रावधान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है और एक अलग रखरखाव खाते में राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) के पास रखा जाता है। निर्माण के बाद पाँच-वर्षीय रखरखाव की अवधि समाप्त होने पर, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों को जोनल रखरखाव अनुबंधों के अंतर्गत लाया जाना आवश्यक है, जिसमें समय-समय पर रखरखाव चक्र के अनुसार नवीनीकरण सहित पाँच-वर्षीय रखरखाव शामिल है, जिसका वित्तपोषण भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता को भी पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है। यदि किसी कार्य की ग्रेडिंग

असंतोषजनक पाई जाती है, तो संबंधित राज्य सरकार को उसे सुधारने/मरम्मत कराने के लिए सूचित किया जाता है।

दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान सड़कों के रखरखाव पर और अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करने तथा पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के नियमित रखरखाव को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ई-मार्ग) - एक ई-गवर्नेंस समाधान, सभी राज्यों में पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों के पूरा होने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष तक (अर्थात् दोष दायित्व अवधि-डीएलपी के तहत) रखरखाव की निगरानी के लिए लागू किया गया है।

(ग) से (ड): जी हाँ, मंत्रालय ने रखरखाव दायित्वों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों से संबंधित कई कदम उठाए हैं। ये कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) योजना के कार्यान्वयन के समय, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर करता है, जिसमें रखरखाव के दोनों चरणों - निर्माण के बाद के शुरुआती 5 वर्ष और उसके बाद के 5-वर्षीय रखरखाव चक्र (नवीनीकरण सहित) के लिए पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की जाती है। यह प्रतिबद्धता योजना में भागीदारी के लिए एक पूर्वापेक्षा है।

(ii) राज्यों को कार्यक्रम निधि का केंद्रीय अंश जारी करना राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा रखरखाव निधि के समय पर जारी किए जाने पर निर्भर है। मई के बाद प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के लिए, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से यह प्रमाणन आवश्यक है कि चालू वर्ष की रखरखाव आवश्यकता का कम से कम 50% पूरा हो गया है, और नवंबर के बाद प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के लिए, चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकता के लिए जारी 100% निधि उपयोग का प्रमाणन आवश्यक है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ आयोजित समीक्षा बैठकों में पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव निधि के प्रावधान और रखरखाव के दायित्व की समीक्षा की जाती है। राज्यों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव के संबंध में अपने आवधिक निरीक्षण समय पर पूरे करें।

BHARAT NIRMAN**2736. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has prepared a time-bound business plan for building rural infrastructure by 2025 in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication connectivity in the name of Bharat Nirman;
- (b) if so, the details of budget allocation, sanction and utilisation since 2022, State and Head-wise; and
- (c) the details and number of projects financially put on hold since 2021 under the development plans, if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing Bharat Nirman Yojana at present. The first and second phases of Bharat Nirman were in operation from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 2013-14 respectively. Funds were released directly by the concerned Ministries to State implementing agencies or State Governments for development of roads, construction of houses and supply of drinking water in rural areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)

In order to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-

Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to 4.95 crore eligible rural households with basic amenities by March 2029. As on 31.07.2025, a cumulative target of 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to States/UTs out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.81 crore houses have been completed. Beneficiaries under PMAY-G were identified using housing deprivation parameters given in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data. The final selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and due verification by the respective Gram Sabhas and completion of an Appellate Process. The Government conducted an Awaas+ survey from January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries who claimed to have been left out under the 2011 SECC and thus prepared an additional list of potential beneficiaries. To achieve the additional target of 2 crore houses, Awaas+ survey 2024 app has been designed to identify the eligible beneficiaries. Eligible beneficiaries from the Awaas+ 2024 survey shall be identified post completion of survey and verification of data.

The PM- JANMAN has been launched to address critical gaps in the well-being of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across the nation. The target under the housing intervention of PM JANMAN is to provide assistance for the construction of 4.90 lakh houses for the PVTG beneficiaries by March 2026. As on 31.07.2025, a cumulative target of 4.77 lakh houses have been

allotted to States/UTs out of which 4.66 lakh houses have been sanctioned and 1.59 lakh houses have been completed.

The State/UT -wise details of central share released and funds utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years and current year as on 24.07.2025 is given as **Statement-I**.

No projects under the scheme have been financially put on hold by the Ministry since 2021. However, delays in some States have occurred due to various factors like such as migration of beneficiaries, unwilling beneficiaries, death of beneficiary without legal heir, delay in release of Central and State Matching Share from treasury of the State Governments.

The PMAY-G is monitored very closely at all levels. There is a special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The Ministry is taking various steps to increase the pace of house sanction and completion and achievement of the targets under the scheme. Some of which are as under:

- i. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs
- ii. Launch of PMAY-G analytic Dashboard for monitoring and supervision of the scheme.
- iii. Micro monitoring of house sanction and completion using latest IT tools and technologies.
- iv. Regular review by Hon'ble Minister, Secretary and Deputy Director General

- v. Focus on completion of those houses where 3rd or 2nd installment of funds has been released
- vi. Separate review of States with high targets
- vii. Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UTs
- viii. Continuous follow-up with States / UTs on providing land to landless beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

The Government of India had earlier implemented a comprehensive, time-bound rural infrastructure development initiative under the umbrella of Bharat Nirman (2005–2012), covering various sectors, including rural roads. Although the Bharat Nirman programme has since concluded, the Government has continued to strengthen rural infrastructure through flagship schemes with specific sectoral focus, including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

In the area of rural roads, the Government is implementing PMGSY as a one-time special intervention to ensure all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations, thereby enabling access to essential services and reducing rural poverty.

PMGSY has evolved through several phases:

- i. PMGSY-I (2000 onwards) with the aim of connecting eligible unconnected habitations based on Census 2001

- ii. PMGSY-II for consolidation of existing rural road networks
- iii. RCPLWEA to provide strategic connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected areas
- iv. PMGSY-III with the objective of upgradation of rural roads for enhanced access to agricultural markets, health centres and educational institutions.
- v. PMGSY-IV (launched on 11th September 2024) with the aim to provide connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations based on Census 2011 norms

The timeline for completion of ongoing works under PMGSY-I (in Chhattisgarh only), PMGSY-II, RCPLWEA, and PMGSY-III is 31st March 2026. The timeline for PMGSY IV is till March, 2029.

The Ministry is also implementing the road connectivity component of PM-Janjatiya Adivasi Naya Maha Abhiyan (JANMAN) for construction of 8,000 Km road length to provide connectivity to unconnected Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PVTG) habitations. As of 31.07.2025, a total of 8,38,611 km of road length has been sanctioned under various verticals of PMGSY out of which 7,83,527 km of road length has been completed.

The State-wise details of funds released, and expenditure incurred under PMGSY—including State shares—since 2022 are provided in **Statement II** and **Statement III** respectively.

No projects under PMGSY have been financially put on hold by the Ministry since 2021. However, delays in some States have occurred due to various factors viz. (i) land acquisition and forest clearance issues; (ii) delay in tendering and finalisation of contractors; (iii) law and order challenges in LWE-affected regions; and (iv) limited working seasons in hilly and snow-bound areas.

The Ministry regularly reviews the progress with State Governments through Regional Review Meetings, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Empowered Committee meetings and Quarterly Reviews. It provides technical support through the Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs)/ State Technical Agencies (STAs) and the technical arm of the Ministry viz. the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA).

The Ministry remains committed to the timely execution of all sanctioned works and enhancing last-mile connectivity through the efficient and transparent implementation of rural infrastructure projects.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT -wise details of central share released and funds utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years and current year as on 24.07.2025 under PMAY-G

Rs in Crore

S.No	State	Central share Released by the Ministry				Funds Utilized by the States/UTs including State share			
		2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25*	2025-25 (as on 20.7.2025)*	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25*	2025-26 (as on 24.07.2025)*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	69.58	200.61	1.00	0.00	127.27	239.84	32.39	2.66
2	Assam	9141.75	2934.45	4336.24	22.86	10913.25	6356.77	3589.42	2271.79
3	Bihar	7497.21	29.66	2279.60	1516.28	11718.07	1097.77	4338.54	4526.18
4	Chhattisgarh	344.23	1730.76	5321.89	52.60	822.15	2201.82	5904.30	2993.05
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.49	0.58	0.03	1.58
6	Gujarat	911.75	559.25	1302.49	23.98	1004.67	1540.76	1368.94	723.09
7	Haryana	44.33	3.23	143.46	0.00	62.35	32.42	132.65	131.48
8	Himachal Pradesh	37.86	99.46	871.39	0.00	33.24	92.40	689.95	111.62
9	Jammu And Kashmir	1031.58	1234.69	288.88	0.00	709.95	1363.33	636.37	27.15
10	Jharkhand	1236.02	28.09	1014.75	0.00	2127.40	523.32	677.37	911.25
11	Kerala	70.29	2.11	66.02	0.00	94.63	22.86	125.18	0.31
12	Madhya Pradesh	6374.91	241.64	4277.68	1987.17	11171.29	1258.44	3734.67	3899.78
13	Maharashtra	1676.07	785.21	4980.59	3174.50	3098.13	1809.60	4861.40	5299.24
14	Manipur	161.14	216.45	169.64	0.00	128.80	157.32	138.14	188.95
15	Meghalaya	106.44	1591.26	0.00	0.00	88.26	1498.34	245.95	15.32
16	Mizoram	29.58	157.90	12.95	0.00	55.52	140.30	58.81	10.77
17	Nagaland	52.50	334.17	54.91	0.00	28.68	322.57	156.13	3.02
18	Odisha	1723.28	4310.71	825.05	1.98	310.83	7643.52	2714.60	396.92
19	Punjab	71.68	32.64	239.78	0.00	100.86	48.15	184.18	99.41
20	Rajasthan	2157.52	67.57	1239.90	0.00	3036.53	661.99	1440.76	1004.50
21	Sikkim	0.97	1.58	0.00		1.67	2.12	0.60	0.03
22	Tamil Nadu	2004.39	28.23	167.09	0.76	2290.47	975.55	310.84	112.51
23	Tripura	1264.20	1276.90	204.86	16.71	1325.14	1664.58	151.68	16.27
24	Uttar Pradesh	4777.03	2620.93	130.45	0.00	7317.50	5014.91	785.93	53.42
25	Uttarakhand	128.08	388.19	20.27	0.03	172.55	353.88	72.72	0.76
26	West Bengal#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1108.30	80.57	30.71	3.27
27	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.42	2.19	3.55	0.46
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	16.12	0.00	13.49	16.73	26.40	16.11
29	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.12

30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	312.25	113.50	0.00	87.65	503.66	90.91	28.46
33	Karnataka	214.92	3.61	414.04	3.85	0.00	468.67	447.06	521.79
34	Telangana*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Ladakh	3.09	18.90	0.00	0.00	3.00	18.00	0.08	0.00
Total		41130.36	19215.89	28492.52	6800.72	57952.62	36113.12	32950.34	23371.28

*Including PM-JANMAN

**State of Telangana and UT of Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

The Ministry could not release funds to the state of West Bengal due to non-submission of the satisfactory ATRs by the state.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of funds released under PMGSY

Details of State-wise funds released under PMGSY from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (Rs. in crore)					
S.No.	Name of States/UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till 31-7-2025)*
1	Andaman and Nicobar	12.22	12.22	0.05	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	644.13	140.64	507.32	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.74	339.90	609.00	0.00
4	Assam	664.91	391.29	79.24	32.33
5	Bihar	1443.23	963.37	1195.44	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	995.87	401.77	325.24	41.94
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	266.63	298.41	220.65	0.00
9	Haryana	168.25	74.01	27.38	0.00

10	Himachal Pradesh	624.76	617.56	634.82	0.00
11	Jammu andKashmir	717.00	1304.17	1028.25	0.00
12	Jharkhand	332.63	752.80	961.77	0.00
13	Karnataka	720.47	72.25	100.58	0.00
14	Kerala	106.76	54.25	122.27	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	1557.47	599.42	703.29	0.00
16	Maharashtra	743.00	1110.80	854.93	0.00
17	Manipur	744.98	161.29	2.81	0.00
18	Meghalaya	405.89	122.59	219.62	11.94
19	Mizoram	584.20	141.37	87.50	0.00
20	Nagaland	183.15	161.29	2.25	2.25
21	Odisha	1235.88	1262.55	712.39	0.00
22	Puducherry	24.72	0.27	25.00	0.00
23	Punjab	231.06	265.10	319.87	0.00
24	Rajasthan	199.90	404.79	450.46	0.00
25	Sikkim	263.33	94.37	70.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	613.70	411.36	638.66	0.00
27	Tripura	267.59	185.03	172.75	0.00
28	Telangana	321.43	296.9625	132.57	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	2068.57	2679.63	1968.60	0.00
30	Uttarakhand	1297.16	551.05	815.50	0.00
31	West Bengal	381.03	99.275	225.00	0.00
32	Ladakh	109.97	37.50	113.81	0.00
Total		18,948.61	14,007.29	13,327.02	88.01

*release of central funds has started through SNA SPARSH mechanism

STATEMENT-III

**State-wise details of expenditure (including the State share) from
2022-23 to 2025-26 under PMGSY**

State-wise details of expenditure (including the State share) from 2022-23 to 2025-26 under PMGSY (Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	State Name	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman And Nicobar	7.51	22.93	3.97	2.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	748.63	368.03	370.60	92.27
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,246.99	320.09	726.10	244.45
4	Assam	1,118.21	571.22	264.76	23.43
5	Bihar	2,088.54	1,815.63	2,312.80	309.28
6	Chhattisgarh	1,057.35	388.09	413.71	39.38
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	492.19	328.46	361.22	36.37
9	Haryana	213.81	150.86	34.60	1.39
10	Himachal Pradesh	626.84	371.54	904.14	293.68
11	Jammu And Kashmir	1,114.78	1,256.96	1,070.58	122.99
12	Jharkhand	745.63	1,323.90	1,374.96	160.25
13	Karnataka	864.71	404.80	142.81	0.00
14	Kerala	124.97	161.43	249.15	29.37
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,978.73	1,105.16	966.83	91.57
16	Maharashtra	1,074.02	1,451.92	1,524.10	352.71
17	Manipur	539.11	296.83	88.75	1.08
18	Meghalaya	373.72	238.19	375.61	13.35
19	Mizoram	315.94	381.62	45.78	16.21
20	Nagaland	198.65	94.01	30.50	17.39
21	Odisha	2,088.94	1,589.8	735.0	12.70

22	Puducherry	27.08	11.89	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	428.72	522.95	328.82	115.41
24	Rajasthan	372.38	633.09	933.32	0.00
25	Sikkim	230.34	130.13	148.98	49.51
26	Tamil Nadu	532.36	776.91	741.43	673.36
27	Tripura	152.90	112.64	98.07	18.23
28	Telangana	345.32	479.41	399.66	18.65
29	Uttar Pradesh	3,267.32	3,791.65	2,704.11	225.00
30	Uttarakhand	1,350.02	800.68	934.09	79.65
31	West Bengal	394.75	309.11	271.11	100.90
32	Ladakh	107.81	30.44	0.00	0.00
	Total	24,228.27	20,240.33	18,555.51	3141.51

NUMBER OF ITEMS REJECTED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2737. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the data about the number of items that were rejected by foreign countries for want of quality and consumption safety;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the number of foreign countries that have rejected and banned Indian products for want of quality and safety; and
- (d) If so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Every country faces such issues of rejections due to various non-tariff measures including quality, phytosanitary standards, packaging/labelling etc. imposed by importing countries. However, over the years, Government of India has taken various measures for quality consciousness including Quality Control Orders, alignment of standards with international benchmark etc., thereby enhancing the global competitiveness as a result of which the number of Indian products rejected by importing countries have registered a decline of 12.50% in June 2025 compared that in June 2024.

(c) and (d): Importing countries keep issuing regulations from time to time regarding residue limits for various products especially from the angle of food safety and health. Information about such regulations is disseminated among the exporters in order to ensure smooth flow of exports from India. The concerned agencies such as Export Inspection Council, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), other Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) etc. monitor such rejection cases regularly and take appropriate corrective and preventive measures including capacity building of exporters, stricter pre-export controls, enhanced laboratory testing

and stakeholder sensitisation to ensure compliance with the standards of importing countries and to minimise such occurrences in the future.

आपराधिक मामलों संबंधी कार्यवाही में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साक्ष्य

2738. श्री अशोक कुमार यादव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नई आपराधिक कानून प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या नए आपराधिक कानूनों के अंतर्गत आपराधिक मामलों संबंधी कार्यवाही में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साक्ष्य को महत्व दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या नए आपराधिक कानून में विडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से गवाहों के बयान दर्ज करने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इसका कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) और (ख): न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए ई-साक्ष्य, ई-समन और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे एप्लीकेशन विकसित किए गए हैं। जहां ई-साक्ष्य डिजिटल साक्ष्यों के वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रस्तुति को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है, वहीं ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से समन भेजने की सुविधा देता है, जिससे प्रक्रिया तेज, समयबद्ध और आसानी से ट्रैक करने योग्य हो जाती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों, गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। अस्पतालों के साथ मेडिको लीगल रिपोर्टों के आदान-प्रदान

के लिए मेडिको लीगल परीक्षा और पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्टिंग (MedLeaPR) एप्लिकेशन के साथ एकीकरण भी प्रदान किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) ने नए आपराधिक कानूनों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार 23 नई कार्यक्षमताएँ प्रदान करने के लिए अपराध एवं अपराधी ट्रैकिंग नेटवर्क सिस्टम (सीसीटीएनएस) एप्लिकेशन को उन्नत करने हेतु सॉफ्टवेयर पैच विकसित किए हैं। ये पैच राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को डिप्लायमेंट के लिए दिए गए हैं।

एनसीआरबी ने सभी स्टैकहोल्डरों के लाभ के लिए नए आपराधिक कानूनों पर एक व्यापक मार्गदर्शिका के रूप में 'एनसीआरबी संकलन ऑफ क्रिमिनल लॉज' नामक एक मोबाइल ऐप भी लॉन्च की है। यह मोबाइल ऐप एंड्रॉइड और आईओएस प्लेटफॉर्मों पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023 की धारा 254 (प्रतिरक्षा के लिए साक्ष्य), धारा 265 (अभियोजन के लिए साक्ष्य) और धारा 266 (बचाव के लिए साक्ष्य) साक्ष्यों की रिकॉर्डिंग और गवाहों की जाँच के लिए ऑडियो-वीडियो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों के उपयोग का प्रावधान करती हैं। इसके अलावा, बीएनएस की धारा 530 में प्रावधान है कि बीएनएस के तहत सभी विचारण, पूछताछ और कार्यवाही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार या ऑडियो-वीडियो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों के उपयोग द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में आयोजित किया जा सकता है।

कृषि ऋण भार

2739. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

- (क) भारतीय किसानों पर, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में किसानों पर, कुल अनुमानित कृषि ऋण भार कितना है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किसानों के ऋणग्रस्त होने के कारणों का पता लगाने और ऋण राशि के संबंध में कोई व्यापक अध्ययन कराया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या संकटग्रस्त किसानों को तदर्थ ऋण माफी के अतिरिक्त वास्तविक ऋण राहत प्रदान करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) कृषि ऋणों के लिए लागू ब्याज अनुदान योजनाएँ किस हद तक प्रभावी हैं;
- (ङ) क्या इन योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित लाभार्थियों तक पर्याप्त रूप से पहुँच रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या इनके दुरुपयोग या अन्यत्र उपयोग को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (छ) किसानों को ऋण मुक्त बनाने और उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ), सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि वर्ष जुलाई, 2018-जून, 2019 के संदर्भ में एनएसएस के 77वें दौर (जनवरी, 2019 - दिसंबर, 2019) के दौरान कृषि परिवारों का स्थिति आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एसएसएस) किया गया। एसएसएस के अनुसार, ऋण विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए लिया गया था, जिसमें कृषि व्यवसाय में पूंजीगत व्यय, कृषि व्यवसाय में राजस्व व्यय, गैर-कृषि व्यवसाय, आवास, विवाह और समारोह, शिक्षा और चिकित्सा, अन्य उपभोग व्यय आदि शामिल हैं। कृषि वर्ष जुलाई, 2018 - जून, 2019 के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण की औसत राशि **विवरण-**
I में दी गई है।

(ग) से (ड.): सरकार, पूरे भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) नामक 100% केंद्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना लागू कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य, किसानों को उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से प्राप्त अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋणों पर रियायती ब्याज दरें प्रदान करना है। केसीसी-एमआईएसएस योजना के कारण किसानों को अपनी प्रचालन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आसान और किफायती ऋण की उपलब्धता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2024-25 में सक्रिय केसीसी खातों की संख्या 7.72 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, जिससे ऋण राशि वर्ष 2013-14 के 14.26 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 10.20 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

एमआईएसएस के अंतर्गत, किसानों को ब्याज सहायता के लिए बजट आवंटन वर्ष 2014-15 के 6,000 करोड़ रुपये से 3.7 गुना बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 22,600 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों में, किसानों को केसीसी के माध्यम से ऋणों पर ब्याज सहायता के रूप में 1.62 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लाभ मिला है।

इसी प्रकार, कृषि क्षेत्र में कुल ऋण प्रवाह वर्ष 2013-14 में 7.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये से लगभग चार गुना बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 28.69 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। जिसमें से, इस अवधि के दौरान, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों (एसएमएफ) को वितरित ऋण बढ़कर 14.35 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

केसीसी-एमआईएसएस के अलावा, एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) भी किसानों को संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान करता है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं से फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है और कृषि क्षेत्र में ऋण प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करती है। ऋण/वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के माध्यम से ये योजनाएँ

उधार लेने की लागत को कम करने, समय पर पुनर्भुगतान को प्रोत्साहित करने और बेहतर ऋण अनुशासन को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करती हैं। ये योजनाएँ अनौपचारिक ऋण स्रोतों पर निर्भरता को भी कम करती हैं और बुआई और फसल कटाई जैसी महत्वपूर्ण अवधि के दौरान अल्पकालिक ऋण अंतराल को कम करने में मदद करती हैं।

(च): एमआईएसएस के प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार द्वारा सितंबर 2023 में किसान ऋण पोर्टल (केआरपी) नामक एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च किया गया है। यह पोर्टल एमआईएसएस से संबंधित दावों के शीघ्र निपटान की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और चिह्नित लाभार्थियों को ऋण वितरण प्रक्रिया को सरल और त्वरित बनाने में मदद करता है। इससे संबंधित दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सभी लाभार्थियों का आधार आधारित प्रमाणीकरण और सत्यापन किया जाता है।

(छ): भारत सरकार किसानों के कल्याण को बढ़ाने और कृषि को अधिक लाभदायक बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों, बजटीय सहायता और विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। सरकार द्वारा कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 21933.50 करोड़ रुपये (बी.इ.) से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये (बी.इ.) कर दिया गया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा किसानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि, किसानों को लाभकारी प्रतिफल और आय सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम, किसानों के कल्याण के लिए हैं। ये योजनाएं ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित फसलों, बीज, मशीनीकरण, विपणन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर किसानों से फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि आदि सहित कृषि के पूरे स्पेक्ट्रम को शामिल करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2018-19 से उत्पादन की अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिफल के साथ सभी अनिवार्य खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की गई। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण

विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही केंद्रीय क्षेत्र और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं की सूची **विवरण-**

II में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

कृषि वर्ष जुलाई, 2018 - जून, 2019 के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण की औसत राशि

क्रं सं.	राज्य/पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह	प्रति कृषि परिवार बकाया ऋण की औसत राशि (रुपये)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,45,554
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,581
3.	असम	16,407
4.	बिहार	23,534
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	21,443
6.	गुजरात	56,568
7.	हरियाणा	1,82,922
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	85,825
9.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	30,435
10.	झारखंड	8,415
11.	कर्नाटक	1,26,240
12.	केरल	2,42,482
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	74,420
14.	महाराष्ट्र	82,085
15.	मणिपुर	5,551
16.	मेघालय	2,237
17.	मिजोरम	23,485
18.	नागालैंड	1,750
19.	ओडिशा	32,721
20.	पंजाब	2,03,249
21.	राजस्थान	1,13,865
22.	सिक्किम	32,185
23.	तमिलनाडु	1,06,553

24.	तेलंगाना	1,52,113
25.	त्रिपुरा	23,944
26.	उत्तराखंड	48,338
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	51,107
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	26,452
	पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों का समूह	10,034
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का समूह	25,629
	अखिल भारत	74,121

स्रोत: एनएसएस रिपोर्ट संख्या 587: ग्रामीण भारत में कृषि परिवारों और परिवारों की भूमि एवं पशुधन जोत की स्थिति का आकलन, 2019

विवरण II

उत्पादन बढ़ाने, किसानों को लाभकारी प्रतिफल और आय सहायता प्रदान करने के माध्यम से किसानों के कल्याण के लिए प्रमुख योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम:

1. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)
2. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-ऑइल पाम
3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन
4. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)
5. परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
6. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एसएचएंडएफ)
7. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)
8. कृषि वानिकी
9. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

10. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमआई)
11. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी)
12. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
13. राष्ट्रीय बाँस मिशन
14. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
15. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
16. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)
17. समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएम)
18. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
19. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)
20. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/ पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)
21. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
22. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)
23. एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)
24. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन
25. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
26. स्टार्ट-अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि कोष (एग्रीश्योर)

27. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम)

28. डिजिटल कृषि मिशन

REHABILITATION OF HUMANS ENGAGED IN MANUAL SCAVENGING

2740. SHRI T R BAALU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that manual scavenging has been "eradicated mostly in name" and the workers still known as "safai Karamcharis/Sanitation workers" and their grisly deaths while cleaning sewers, due to lack of robust implementation of the 2013 Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to acknowledge their rehabilitation to live life with dignity by enforcing the law firmly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As per provision of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 6.12.2013. No

person or agency can engage or employ any person for manual scavenging from the above date. Any person or agency who engages any person for manual scavenging in violation of the provisions of the MS Act, 2013 is punishable under Section 8 of the above Act, with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine upto Rs. One Lakh or both.

No report of the practice of manual scavenging or of death occurring due to manual scavenging has been received from States/UT.

Deaths have occurred in States/UTs due to hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and non-observance of safety precautions as prescribed under the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013” as well as Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

To tackle hazardous cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tank, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in convergence with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the “National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)” Scheme in 2023-24 for implementation in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the country. The objective is to ensure safety and dignity of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and empower them socially and economically.

The scheme envisages provision of :-

- Distribution of PPE Kits and Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB-PMJAY) cards and occupation safety training to the sewer and septic tank workers.
- Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs)
- Upfront Capital Subsidy for sanitation related machinery to sanitation workers and their groups of maximum five persons.
- Organising Workshops on prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.

In addition, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also issued the following advisory for safe cleaning of sewer and septic tanks:-

- i. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for cleaning of Sewer or Septic tank.
- ii. Advisory for technical and managerial interventions for ensuring safety during sewer and septic tank cleaning through Emergency Response Sanitation Unit (ERSU).
- iii. Ready Reckoner for Urban Local Bodies for ensuring safety of sanitation workers.
- iv. Organising Safaimitra Suraksha Shivirs nationwide through ULBs to provide health checkups and linkage to social welfare schemes.

NEW HANDLOOM REVIVAL INITIATIVES

2741. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) whether the Government has collaborated with State Governments for new handloom revival initiatives;
- (b) if so, the details of such collaborative programmes and their impact in Odisha, especially in Cuttack district; and
- (c) whether any performance audit has been conducted on such schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Textiles (MoT), Government of India and various State Governments are providing financial and institutional support for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers. MoT is implementing central sector schemes such as (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) to promote handlooms and for welfare of handloom weavers across the country including Cuttack district of Odisha. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshop, skilling, product and design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing,

concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme, social security, payment to awardee weavers in indigent circumstances etc. Most of these components are implemented through Central and State Governments agencies.

Impact of these schemes in Odisha including Cuttack district is as under:-

(i) National Handloom Development Programme (2014-15 to 2025-26 as on 30.06.2025)

Sr. No.	Interventions	Odisha	Cuttack
1.	Number of clusters	35	03
2.	No. of Skill up-gradation training beneficiaries	5,780	236
3.	Number of Skill up-Gradation training programme under SAMARTH	51	09
4.	Number of trainees enrolled under SAMARTH	1,349	250
5.	Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata(HSS)	6,548	565
6.	Lighting units	1,151	266
7.	Worksheds	109	09

(ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Qty of yarn supplied – In Lakh Kgs,

Year	Odisha	Cuttack
	Qty	Qty
2025-26 (up to 31.07.25)	1.495	0.101
2024-25	4.644	0.277
2023-24	4.254	0.260
2022-23	2.937	0.191

(c): During 2019-20, impact evaluation study was conducted by independent third parties of handloom schemes. As per evaluation reports, the schemes have had positive impact on performance of the handloom sector and has played a major role in improving average earnings of handloom weavers.

SUPPORT FOR WOMEN FARMERS

2742. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any schemes for providing financial and infrastructural support to women farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any data on number of women beneficiaries under PM-KISAN scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to impart training and awareness about various central schemes in agricultural sector?

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

(a): The Government is implementing schemes and programmes for the farmers including women farmers for providing financial and infrastructural support, as per the eligibility and conditions existing in the scheme guidelines.

The brief details of the schemes for providing infrastructural and financial support to the farmers including women farmers are as under:

- i. The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched in 2020 as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Initiative, is a Central Sector Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare designed to drive innovation and boost infrastructure across the agriculture value chain. This initiative aims to empower farmers including women farmers and boost their incomes by offering medium-to long-term credit at subsidized rates, AIF supports the creation of post-harvest management facilities and other essential farming assets. Under the AIF, loans are offered for infrastructure projects at farm- gate and aggregation points. Additionally, the scheme benefits borrowers from an interest subvention of 3% per annum on loans up to ₹2 crore for a duration up to seven years.
- ii. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) is implementing the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme, This scheme is a capital investment, open ended, demand driven and credit linked implemented wherein back ended subsidy of 33.33% is available to women, SC/ST promoters, Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs), NER and hilly areas and subsidy of 25% for plain areas.
- iii. The Central Sector Scheme 'Namo Drone Didi' for providing drones to the women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs.1261 crores

has been approved. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15000 selected women SHGs for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).

- iv. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme under which assistance is available for farmers including women farmers for development of Post-Harvest Management (PHM) for perishable horticulture crops which includes establishment of Pack House, Integrated Pack House, Pre-Cooling, Staging Cold Room, Cold Storages, Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage, Reefer Transport, Primary/Mobile Processing units, setting up of Ripening Chambers and Integrated Cold Chain Supply System etc.
- v. The Central Sector Scheme namely National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) is being implemented for promoting scientific beekeeping for holistic growth of beekeeping industry for income and employment generation, providing livelihood support to farm and nonfarm households including women farmers, to enhance agriculture / horticulture production. Under the scheme thrust is given on awareness, capacity building/ trainings, focus on women empowerment through beekeeping, setting up of requisite infrastructural facilities, viz.; Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs), Honeybees Disease Diagnostic Labs, Setting/ upgradation of Honey Testing labs, Beekeeping Equipment Manufacturing Units, Custom Hiring Centres, Api-therapy Centres, Development of Quality Nucleus Stock Centres,

Bee Breeders, Processing, Value-Addition, Market Support, etc. and Research and Technology generation.

- vi. Under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), a 100% centrally funded scheme under which, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans are provided at a subsidized interest rate of 7% per annum, with 1.5% Interest Subvention (IS) to financial institutions and an additional 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) for timely repayment, reducing the effective rate to 4% for loans up to ₹3 lakh. For allied activities, the limit is ₹2 lakh. To enhance access, including for women farmers, awareness is being created through IEC campaigns by banks, State/Central Governments, RBI, NABARD, etc., and through digital platforms like the Kisan Rin Portal. The collateral-free credit limit has also been enhanced from ₹1.6 lakh to ₹2 lakh w.e.f. 1st January 2025.
- vii. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship poverty alleviation programme implemented exclusively through women. During FY 2022–23 to 2024–25, 2.58 crore women farmers were trained in agro-ecological and livestock management practices, and 2.50 lakh Krishi/Pashu Sakhis were trained as community resource persons. Additionally, 503 Krishi Sakhis were trained as Drone Sakhis, 70,021 Self Help Group (SHG) women were trained in Natural Farming, and 800 women-owned producer companies were promoted under the Farmers Producer

Organisation (FPO) Scheme. The Department of Animal Husbandry has trained and recognized 7,294 Pashu Sakhis as A-HELP (Livestock Resource Persons).

(b): The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a Central Sector Scheme, being implemented w.e.f. 1st December, 2018. The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to all landholding farmers' families including women farmers across the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4- monthly instalments of Rs.2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. The State-wise details of women beneficiaries benefitted by 19th Instalment under PM-KISAN (as on 30.06.2025) is at **Statement**.

(c): Trainings are imparted to farmers, including women farmers, under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, as per the eligibility criteria laid down in the scheme guidelines. The ATMA Scheme, currently operational in 740 districts across 28 States and 5 UTs, provides training to women in agriculture and allied sectors. In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through the Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (CIWA), Bhubaneswar, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) also conducts need-based training programmes for farmers. Information on schemes is disseminated through

electronic, print, and social media, as well as through events such as workshops, seminars, and exhibitions. As part of awareness initiatives, the Government organized the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan from 29th May to 12th June 2025, wherein 1,35,42,105 farmers, including 39,72,412 women farmers, participated.

STATEMENT

The State-wise details of women farmers beneficiaries benefitted during 19th Instalment under PM-KISAN (as on 30.06.2025)

Sl. No.	State	Women Farmers	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount transferred in Cr.
1.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	4,976	1.20
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	14,31,344	307.24
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	50,157	11.83
4.	ASSAM	5,06,271	120.45
5.	BIHAR	23,45,600	493.48
6.	CHHATTISGARH	5,09,072	125.53
7.	DELHI	1,921	0.45
8.	GOA	888	0.19
9.	GUJARAT	14,59,891	343.77
10.	HARYANA	2,77,043	65.01
11.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,45,266	37.08
12.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	93,163	22.90
13.	JHARKHAND	6,66,699	266.56
14.	KARNATAKA	10,48,919	220.19
15.	KERALA	12,78,723	290.32
16.	LADAKH	3,001	0.64

17.	LAKSHADWEEP	1,153	0.25
18.	MADHYA PRADESH	17,65,105	384.11
19.	MAHARASHTRA	18,45,539	409.09
20.	MANIPUR	98,871	80.59
21.	MEGHALAYA	1,34,593	32.85
22.	MIZORAM	55,441	22.79
23.	NAGALAND	1,03,468	28.07
24.	ODISHA	8,76,974	255.95
25.	PUDUCHERRY	2,963	0.62
26.	PUNJAB	10,787	2.66
27.	RAJASTHAN	24,18,281	597.28
28.	SIKKIM	8,303	2.09
29.	TAMIL NADU	5,07,939	112.43
30.	TELANGANA	8,82,338	186.08
31.	DADRA andNAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	2,731	0.60
32.	TRIPURA	54,819	12.28
33.	UTTAR PRADESH	46,34,478	1,199.72
34.	UTTARAKHAND	1,43,662	33.07
35.	WEST BENGAL	8,35,460	181.54
	Grand Total	2,42,05,839	5,848.90

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2743. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any major projects or initiatives in recent years for the welfare, skill development and inclusive infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that several such projects are facing delays or remain incomplete due to insufficient budget allocations and funding shortfalls;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the number of pending projects or the funds sanctioned and required in this regard;

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to address the funding gap and ensure timely implementation for the benefit of PwDs in the country; and

(e) the details of the Budget and expenditure during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives for the empowerment and upliftment of Divyangjans. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, effective from 19.04.2017, expanded disabilities

from 7 to 21 and ensures rights like equality, education, employment and accessibility.

Although relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India, the Central Government supports the efforts for welfare, skill development and inclusive, accessible India through its major initiatives and schemes that inter alia include the following: -

(1) Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP): Under ADIP Scheme modern and scientifically manufactured aids and assistive devices are provided to eligible Divyangjans like wheelchairs, hearing aids, prosthetics, smart canes, motorized tricycles and low-vision devices to enhance their mobility, independence and rehabilitation. Funds are disbursed to implementing agencies for distribution of aids and assistive devices to eligible beneficiaries. Recently, Department through ALIMCO which is the major Implementing Agency of ADIP Scheme has set up 76 Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendra (PMDK) which act as a walk-in centres to provide assistive devices to persons with disabilities under ADIP Scheme.

(2) Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):- Under Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Organizations/ State Project Implementing agencies for (i) setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) and (ii) running various projects for the welfare/empowerment of Persons with

Disabilities (PwDs) including Special School for the Children with Visual, Hearing and Intellectual disability including Children with Cerebral Palsy etc., aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

(3) Scholarship Schemes for Students with Disabilities: Department is implementing Umbrella Scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities' comprising six components viz., Pre -matric, Post -matric, Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship, National Fellowship for PwDs and Free Coaching schemes with an objective to remove financial, physical and psychological barriers, enabling the Divyang students to pursue education and live with dignity. Funds are disbursed directly to students' bank accounts (DBT mode) pan -India.

(4) SIPDA: The Ministry has been implementing SIPDA a Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 as amended from time to time and to provide financial assistance for activities outlined in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act. The SIPDA Scheme is an umbrella "Central Sector Scheme" comprising of following sub-schemes:

(i) UDID scheme: The UDID (Unique Disability ID) Scheme provides a single digital ID card for Persons with Disabilities, streamlining access to government benefits. It eliminates redundant documentation, ensures transparency, and promotes inclusivity by linking welfare schemes

directly to beneficiaries, empowering PwDs with easier access to rights and opportunities.

(ii) National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP -SDP) : To enhance skills of Persons with Disabilities, to enable them to have gainful employment and to become self -reliant, productive and contributing members of society, Department is implementing Skilling scheme, namely, the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP -SDP). Under the scheme, skill training is imparted to persons with disabilities in the age group of 15 to 59 years through various Government and Non -Government Organizations, empaneled as training partners (ETPs) with the Department.

(iii) Accessible India Campaign: The Department has conceptualized the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) as a nation - wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility to enable PwDs to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. The campaign targets at enhancing the accessibility of built environment, transport system and information and communication eco -system.

(iv) Actual and Financial Achievements under the Cross Disability Early Intervention Centres (CDEIC): The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) has launched the

scheme for Cross Disability Early Intervention Centres (CDEICs). These centres have been established in various National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) across the country to provide comprehensive support to children with special needs. The main objective of these centres is to ensure early identification, screening and timely rehabilitation services for children aged 0 to 6 years. These services are critical to minimizing the impact of disabilities and enhancing the potential development of children at the earliest possible stage.

(v) AWARENESS GENERATION and PUBLICITY and IN -SERVICE TRAINING SCHEME

This Central Sector scheme namely Awareness Generation and Publicity and In -Service Training Scheme is being implemented for creation of general awareness about the schemes and programmes of the Department for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to train and sensitize key functionaries of the Central/State Government/Local Bodies.

Divya Kala Mela have been promoted as special project under AGP to provide platform to Divyangjan to show case their talent and to promote the sale of the products made by them. DKMs are being organized across the country since November, 2022.

Scheme -wise Budget Allocation and Expenditure is at **Statement-**

I

State -wise details of the budget sanctioned under various schemes is at **Statement–II.**

STATEMENT–I

Scheme -wise Budget Allocation and Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Programme / Scheme	2020 -21			2021 -22			2022 -23			2023 -24			2024 -25		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Schemes (DDRS)	130.00	85.00	83.18	125.00	105.00	100.90	125.00	105.00	114.69	130.00	130.00	129.98	165.00	139.00	139.39
Assistance of Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances(ADIP)	230.00	195.00	189.13	220.00	180.00	198.70	235.00	230.00	242.29	245.00	305.00	290.60	315.00	350.00	348.81
Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	125.00	100.00	97.40	125.00	110.00	120.32	105.00	145.00	142.00	155.00	155.00	130.07	142.68	80.00	89.71
Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA)	251.50	122.89	103.43	209.77	147.31	108.44	240.39	100.00	65.59	150.00	67.00	76.79	135.33	111.00	44.16

STATEMENT – II**State -wise details of the budget sanctioned under various schemes**

Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and
Appliances (ADIP)

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State / UTs	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 - 23	2023 -24	2024 -25
1	Andaman andNicobar	8.29	8.06	7.23	0.06	14.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	303.32	1194.80	686.16	2084.39	1686.58
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.90	20.79	1003.06	4.57	10.13
4	Assam	639.01	341.62	-	1302.62	1075.56
5	Bihar	645.19	496.22	1076.87	2427.1	785.37
6	Chandigarh	31.68	9.76	39.12	31.39	186.78
7	Chhattisgarh	403.22	118.44	152.36	37.42	231.70
8	Delhi	38.33	268.36	247.13	423.51	907.76
9	Goa	156.50	2.24	0	40.66	33.18
10	Gujarat	946.82	993.29	443.07	1539.78	3244.66
11	Haryana	134.94	338.85	678.06	1077	750.92
12	Himachal Pradesh	169.70	68.74	143.74	153.25	157.36
13	Jammu and Kashmir	151.22	311.89	507.60	542.88	328.60
14	Jharkhand	104.80	380.45	851.16	629.64	836.88
15	Karnataka	92.15	249.31	421.81	1248.22	1324.58
16	Kerala	425.57	168.60	222.35	563.87	152.72
17	Ladakh	-	-	1.89	28.79	13.39
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1.66	18.83
19	Madhya Pradesh	1995.08	2693.85	1732.72	4283.69	2520.72
20	Maharashtra	8511.82	7913.55	1568.47	4211.25	2636.50
21	Manipur	73.15	47.25	47.93	21	43.97

22	Meghalaya	7.45	19.94	172.87	3.87	50.84
23	Mizoram	-	5.78	0.13	10.41	29.78
24	Nagaland	6.55	28.47	23.82	3.16	47.82
25	Odisha	982.29	882.07	784.57	953.44	1579.03
26	Puducherry	5.98	37.73	-	24.37	102.59
27	Punjab	326.70	1281.55	902.06	1703.61	2029.32
28	Rajasthan	731.50	452.83	667.52	2155.48	1697.81
29	Sikkim	7.91	0.00	3.15	4.27	2.68
30	Tamil Nadu	623.28	1336.24	859.85	1137.29	416.12
31	Telangna	355.19	1134.44	420.54	1389.14	1417.24
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.79	5.42	21.13	4.78	54.05
33	Tripura	46.05	59.54	292.69	89.49	90.32
34	Uttar Pradesh	2750.69	2855.02	3823.14	7479.29	9244.49
35	Uttarakhand	80.32	132.48	185.59	275.44	401.98
36	West Bengal	715.28	267.67	1587.88	958.23	1358.66
	Total	21502.66	24125.24	19575.68	36845.02	35483.41

Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	2020 - 21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1639.88	1779.89	2648.41	2851.56	2728.44
2	Assam	90.7	167.76	261.34	136.87	238.29
3	Bihar	-	41.89	33.54	68.65	61.27
4	Chhattisgarh	1.63	47.58	-	-	74.14
5	Delhi	247.67	162.74	185.51	166.89	220.24
6	Gujarat	43.32	120.66	72.77	95.19	120.09
7	Haryana	140.19	101.99	128.93	174.61	155.19
8	Himachal Pradesh	69.2	67.15	69.05	84.13	103.98

9	Jharkhand	-	-	26.09	-	-
10	Karnataka	81.3	135.6	139.92	73.73	94.881
11	Kerala	628.3	725.3	762.41	455.2	1737.41
12	Ladakh	-	-	-	0.44	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	248.31	325.57	382.72	484.55	344.3
14	Maharashtra	180.11	71.46	383.87	311.19	111.28
15	Manipur	596.24	741.55	1016.29	946.48	1162.44
16	Meghalaya	105.37	29.64	101.76	87.86	202.67
17	Mizoram	11.73	-	29.22	17.26	41.28
18	Nagaland	26.32	-	30.36	46.83	38.28
19	Odisha	789.16	1457.59	929.8	1382.09	1293.27
20	Punjab	98.92	149.27	168.06	211.68	304.1
21	Rajasthan	150.58	286.26	239.28	320.06	418.05
22	Tamil Nadu	208.25	137.06	184.7	312.15	267.91
23	Tripura	-	-	15.57	51.67	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	1335.24	1389.36	1147.75	1653.52	2167.99
25	Uttarakhand	102.68	68.67	87.29	80.48	165.37
26	West Bengal	336.31	606.89	811.67	782.79	658.53
27	Telangana	1168.25	1439.72	1527.48	2121.26	1781.43
	Total	8318.14	10089.49	11469.06	12997.79	14573.6*

*About Rs. 6.7crore returned to CFI from TSA account on 31.03.2025.

Scholarship Schemes for Students with Disabilities

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	2020 -21	2021 - 22	2022 -23	2023 - 24	2024 -25
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2.42	4.75	6.26	3.45	1.28
2.	ASSAM	0.75	2.02	0.67	1.07	0.27
3.	BIHAR	3.68	9.05	5.43	11.94	6.44
4.	CHANDIGARH	0.08	0.03	0.19	0.75	1.65

5.	CHHATTISGARH	0.13	1.53	3.01	0.76	1.20
6.	DADRA andNAGAR HAVELI	-	0.01	0.03	0.01	-
7.	DELHI	1.14	1.03	1.66	1.29	0.55
8.	GOA	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.07
9.	GUJARAT	3.24	2.76	2.56	2.63	2.84
10.	HARYANA	0.57	1.07	1.29	0.95	0.27
11.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.49	0.58	1.31	1.09	0.74
12.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2.44	1.77	1.88	2.18	0.35
13.	JHARKHAND	0.79	0.99	8.32	3.43	1.03
14.	KARNATAKA	5.44	16.93	16.29	23.20	7.52
15.	KERALA	4.10	7.22	7.62	6.29	6.52
16.	MADHYA PRADESH	4.60	9.73	18.03	3.93	3.93
17.	MAHARASHTRA	2.49	5.83	5.99	6.73	4.00
18.	MANIPUR	0.01	-	0.11	0.16	0.17
19.	MEGHALAYA	-	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.12
20.	MIZORAM	-	0.02	0.14	0.07	-
21.	NAGALAND	0.05	0.01	-	0.01	-
22.	ODISHA	3.01	5.40	6.11	4.36	6.02
23.	PUDUCHERRY	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.39	0.18
24.	PUNJAB	1.55	2.12	1.74	2.35	0.23
25.	RAJASTHAN	1.43	4.08	3.54	3.51	2.75
26.	SIKKIM	-	-	-	-	0.04
27.	TAMIL NADU	5.26	9.15	13.46	10.69	7.07
28.	TELANGANA	6.05	6.40	8.86	6.76	1.51
29.	TRIPURA	0.10	1.19	0.48	1.86	0.17
30.	UTTARAKHAND	0.46	0.96	1.05	0.45	0.62
31.	UTTAR PRADESH	36.76	32.90	24.33	24.86	6.50

32.	WEST BENGAL	4.42	3.49	4.49	5.22	0.70
	Total	53.05	54.09	52.67	49.84	25.79

AIC/Barrier free environment

(Rs. in lakh)						
S. No.	State/UT	2020 - 21	2021 - 22	2022 - 23	2023 -24	2024 -25
1	Arunachal Pradesh	783.99	1447.67	508.93	-	1482.1
2	Assam	-	-	542.34	80.16	-
3	Chhattisgarh	91.77	-	-	-	-
4	Goa	-	-	99.21	-	-
5	Gujarat	-	477.95	-	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	102.55
7	Madhya Pradesh	95.49	2074.06	85.46	225	-
8	Maharashtra	627.42	-	503.93	-	819.86
9	Manipur	-	1379.15	208.61	-	-
10	Meghalaya	-	1320.82	-	847.12	-
11	Mizoram	108.94	-	-	-	-
12	Nagaland	317.61	-	-	95.65	-
13	Punjab	-	-	325.7	-	-
14	Rajasthan	-	-	-	339.5	-
15	Sikkim	-	-	-	416.5	-
16	Tamil Nadu	2856.37	648.69	-	-	-
17	Tripura	587.44	-	-	-	-
18	Uttarakhand	280.28	-	28.65	-	15.6
19	Uttar Pradesh	417.94	35.64	-	-	389.5
20	West Bengal	-	297.5	76.53	-	-
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.59	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	6615.84	7681.48	2379.36	2003.93	2809.61

Unique Disability ID (UDID)

S.N o.		2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 - 25
	States/UTS	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	-	4.50	8.04	6.00	6.50
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	29.25	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.20
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.48	23.25	6.00	3.00	6.00
4	ASSAM	6.00	6.70	7.13	3.00	4.00
5	BIHAR	6.00	59.36	5.00	6.00	6.30
6	CHANDIGAR H	-	-	6.75	4.37	6.30
7	CHHATTISGA RH	30.76	6.50	-	-	-
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI andDAMAN AND DIU	-	5.87	-	-	6.00
9	DELHI	6.00	5.29	4.28	6.00	1.00
10	GOA	1.50	12.29	3.00	3.00	3.00
11	GUJARAT	6.00	36.00	6.00	3.00	4.43
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6.00	-	4.57	5.78	3.15

13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	-	-	16.00	-	-
14	JHARKHAND	-	-	-	8.49	3.00
15	KARNATAKA	6.00	41.82	-	3.00	6.23
16	KERALA	9.50	6.00	3.00	-	-
17	LAKSHADWEEP	6.42	6.00	-	-	-
18	MAHARASHTRA	-	-	3.00	5.66	-
19	MANIPUR	-	-	18.00	6.00	3.00
20	MEGHALAYA	6.00	14.19	-	-	-
21	MIZORAM	11.42	3.50	6.00	6.00	4.00
22	NAGALAND	6.00	9.00	3.65	6.00	4.00
23	ODISHA	2.88	4.07	-	-	-
24	PUDUCHERRY	3.00	6.00	4.00	-	2.70
25	PUNJAB	12.08	26.63	-	5.09	-
26	RAJASTHAN	6.00	6.00	3.00	2.91	3.00
27	SIKKIM	9.00	9.00	6.00	7.50	3.00
28	TAMIL NADU	4.80	59.96	5.67	3.00	-
29	TELANGANA	61.75	-	-	-	-
30	TRIPURA	-	-	15.82	-	3.52
31	UTTAR PRADESH	65.43	-	9.76	33.70	1.20
32	UTTARAKHAND	3.73	6.00	3.00	6.00	3.15
33	WEST BENGAL	-	-	6.00	-	-
Total		308.00	363.93	158.67	139.50	88.68

EXPORTS OF KALANAMAK RICE

2744.SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the details of the exports of Kalanamak rice since the declaration of Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2012;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to promote Kalanamak rice in the international market; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering granting GI tags to other indigenous cereal, pulse or grain varieties, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) In India, the products are classified into tariff items at 8-digit, notified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. There was no separate HS Code for other GI varieties of Rice, including Kalanamak rice, till 30th April 2025, except for basmati rice. With effect from 1st May 2025, Government has created new tariff items for rice recognised by the Geographical Indication Registry. Accordingly, there is no separate export data for Kalanamak rice, as its export was recorded under Non-Basmati rice. The export data for non-basmati rice from 2012 is as below:

Year	Export value (US\$ Million)
2011-12	1806.03
2012-13	2651.97

2013-14	2917.76
2014-15	3334.71
2015-16	2368.64
2016-17	2531.47
2017-18	3564.39
2018-19	3047.83
2019-20	2014.60
2020-21	4799.91
2021-22	6124.27
2022-23	6355.74
2023-24	4570.06
2024-25	6527.69

Source: DGCIS

(b) The Department of Commerce through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial support to its member exporters for export promotion of its Scheduled products, including Kalanamak rice, through its Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS). The scheme has three components viz., Development of Export Infrastructure, Quality Development and Market Development. The scheme guidelines are available at APEDA's website www.apeda.gov.in under the "Scheme" tab.

In addition to the above, following steps have been taken for the promotion of exports of Kalanamak rice:

- i. Promotion of Kalanamak rice, by showcasing in World Food India, Indus Food and Gulfood 2024 in Dubai. In these events, subsidized exhibition space was also provided to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) enabling them to showcase Kalanamak rice and connect with international buyers.

- ii. Research project has been awarded to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC) for comprehensive grain and nutritional quality profiling of non-basmati rice varieties across India including Kalanamak rice, and for developing value-added products from rice and rice based food systems.
 - iii. APEDA in association with district administration of Siddharth Nagar organized a buyer-seller meet on 22nd to 23rd December, 2024 at Siddharth Nagar. This event involved the participation of farmers, FPOs, leading exporters and exporter associations.
 - iv. Since 2022, around ten training and capacity building programmes for the stakeholders of Kalamnamak rice have been conducted in Siddharth Nagar, covering more than 6000 participants.
- (c) Granting GI tag to a product is guided by Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002. Accordingly, product found eligible as per the specified criteria under above mentioned Act and Rules is granted status as a Geographical Indication.

बुंदेलखंड में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देना

2745. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बुंदेलखंड में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में बुंदेलखंड में विशेष औद्योगिक गलियारे, कृषि आधारित उद्योग, एमएसएमई पार्क या खनन आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु किसी कार्य योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बुंदेलखंड को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्र की श्रेणी में लाकर विशेष सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): भारतीय संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची के अनुच्छेद 246 के अनुसार, 'उद्योग' राज्य का विषय है। जहां तक भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय का प्रश्न है, बुंदेलखंड सहित किसी भी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्तमान में कोई स्कीम नहीं है। इसके अलावा, निकट भविष्य में बुंदेलखंड में विशेष औद्योगिक गलियारे, कृषि आधारित उद्योग, एमएसएमई पार्क या खनन आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वर्तमान में कोई विशिष्ट कार्य योजना नहीं है।

क्षेत्रीय परिषद की बैठकें

2746. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 2014 और 2025 के बीच क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की कितनी बैठकें हुईं और उनके मुख्य परिणाम क्या रहे हैं;

(ख) बाल कुपोषण उन्मूलन, सहकारिता आंदोलन को मजबूत करने, महिला सशक्तिकरण और पंचायतों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा क्या कोई कार्ययोजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या क्षेत्रीय परिषदों को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): 1 जनवरी, 2014 से 31 जुलाई, 2025 के बीच, क्षेत्रीय परिषदों और उनकी स्थायी समितियों की 63 बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रायोजित व्यापक मुद्दों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है, और सहयोगात्मक भावना से ऐसे मुद्दों को सुलझाने या प्रगति प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उचित सिफारिशों की गई हैं।

(ख): क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की बैठकों में बाल कुपोषण उन्मूलन, सहकारिता आंदोलन को मजबूत करने, महिला सशक्तिकरण और पंचायतों की आय बढ़ाने से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई है, जिसमें प्रगति की स्थिति के साथ-साथ चिंता के बिंदुओं और इन मुद्दों पर कार्रवाई पर भी चर्चा की गई है। तदनुसार, जनवरी 2023 से सभी क्षेत्रीय परिषदों और उनकी स्थायी समितियों की बैठकों में 'पोषण अभियान के माध्यम से बालिकाओं में कुपोषण को दूर करने' के एजेंडे पर नियमित रूप से चर्चा की गई है; सहकारी आंदोलन को मजबूत करने के मुद्दे पर अगस्त 2023 से सभी क्षेत्रीय परिषदों और उनकी स्थायी समितियों की बैठकों में 'सहकार से समृद्धि - देश में सहकारी आंदोलन को मजबूत करना' शीर्षक पर चर्चा की गई है; महिला सशक्तिकरण से संबंधित एजेंडा के साथ-साथ महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ POCSO अधिनियम के तहत बलात्कार और यौन अपराधों के मामलों में त्वरित जांच और ऐसे मामलों की समय पर सुनवाई के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक विशेष अदालतों की योजना के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति पर जनवरी 2022 से सभी क्षेत्रीय परिषदों और उनकी स्थायी समितियों की बैठकों में चर्चा की गई है; पंचायतों की आय बढ़ाने से संबंधित एजेंडा पर 24.6.2025 को आयोजित

मध्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद की 25वीं बैठक के साथ-साथ इससे पहले इसकी स्थायी समिति में भी चर्चा की गई है।

(ग): क्षेत्रीय परिषदों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों को उनके द्वारा प्रायोजित मुद्दों पर सहयोगात्मक भावना से चर्चा करने तथा ऐसे मुद्दों के समाधान या प्रगति प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उचित सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक प्रभावी वैधानिक मंच उपलब्ध कराने के मद्देनजर, क्षेत्रीय परिषदों और उनकी स्थायी समितियों की बैठकों की संख्या तथा उनमें चर्चा किए गए मुद्दों की संख्या में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में पर्याप्त वृद्धि देखी गई है।

एलएचडीसीपी के अंतर्गत डेयरी पशुओं के लिए टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम

2747. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (एलएचडीसीपी) के अंतर्गत देश में डेयरी पशुओं के लिए कोई टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम चला रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त टीकाकरण डेयरी पशुओं को लगाया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(घ) उक्त टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अब तक टीकाकरण किए गए पशुओं की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) और (ख) विभाग पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) के अंतर्गत सभी बोवाईनों में खुरपका-मुँहपका रोग (FMD) जैसे रोगों के टीकाकरण हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 100% सहायता प्रदान करता है। ब्रुसेलसिस का टीका 4 से 8 महीने की सभी बछड़ियों को लगाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा प्राथमिकता के अनुसार लम्पी त्वचा रोग (LSD), हेमोरेजिक सेप्टिसीमिया (HS), ब्लैक क्वार्टर (BQ) जैसे रोगों के टीकाकरण हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 60:40 के अनुपात में, उत्तर-पूर्वी और पर्वतीय राज्यों को 90:10 के अनुपात में और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 100% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) बोवाईनों को टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार टीके लगाए जाते हैं, जैसे एफएमडी के लिए 180 दिनों के अंतराल पर, बोवाईन बछड़ियों (4-8 महीने की आयु) के लिए एक बार और एलएसडी, एचएस, बीक्यू जैसे रोगों के लिए वार्षिक रूप से, ताकि रोग को नियंत्रित किया जा सके और अंततः उनका उन्मूलन किया जा सके।

(घ) एलएचडीसीपी के तहत अब तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार टीकाकरण किए गए पशुओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

(लाख में)

क्रम. संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफएमडी, वर्ष 2020 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	ब्रुसेला, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	एलएसडी, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)
1	अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.41	0	0.01
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	543.81	29.36	35.76
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13.62	0.49	0.00

क्रम. सं ख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफएमडी, वर्ष 2020 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	ब्रुसेला, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	एलएसडी, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)
4	असम	244.21	11.08	10.00
5	बिहार	727.64	40.69	362.79
6	चंडीगढ़	1.13	0.07	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	409.84	7.75	83.72
8	डीएनएच और डीडी	0.68	0.00	0.01
9	दिल्ली	7.90	0.26	0.25
10	गोवा	3.02	0.03	7.17
11	गुजरात	983.33	21.78	174.79
12	हरियाणा	271.86	12.64	17.36
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	84.56	3.23	23.47
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	146.03	1.93	19.64
15	झारखंड	365.99	19.06	59.70
16	कर्नाटक	685.47	26.59	183.97
17	केरल	65.63	1.90	19.06
18	लद्दाख	3.88	0.10	0.00
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.03	0	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1,193.95	41.09	301.15
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,023.77	28.02	472.04
22	मणिपुर	7.64	0.41	0.00
23	मेघालय	14.22	0.16	2.38
24	मिजोरम	0.51	0.01	0.11
25	नागालैंड	2.68	0.07	0.02
26	ओडिशा	525.43	12.94	257.69
27	पुदुचेरी	4.02	0.18	0.00
28	पंजाब	325.00	6.50	58.65
29	राजस्थान	768.27	23.30	268.46
30	सिक्किम	3.04	0.07	3.07
31	तमिलनाडु	563.00	24.00	60.54
32	तेलंगाना	325.81	7.41	59.69

क्रम. सं ख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफएमडी, वर्ष 2020 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	ब्रुसेला, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)	एलएसडी, वर्ष 2021 से (दिनांक 30.7.25 तक)
33	त्रिपुरा	32.57	0.31	2.50
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,331.89	110.37	469.87
35	उत्तराखंड	115.18	3.03	52.69
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	709.17	42.45	1.63
	कुल	12,505.23	477.25	3008.20

PROMOTION OF NATURAL FARMING

2748. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether Kandhamal, Boudha and Nayagarh (KBK+) districts have been included under the national campaign for promotion of natural farming in 2024-25, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of number of Soil Health Cards issued in these districts during the last three years;

(c) the total assistance disbursed to tribal and marginal farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme since April 2024; and

(d) the steps taken to set up millet processing and procurement infrastructure in the KBK+ and aspirational districts of Odisha?

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

(a) KBK+ districts have been included under Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP), an umbrella scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for the promotion of natural farming in 2024-25. It was implemented in the State over 24,000 ha over 15 districts from 2022-23 to 2024-25. BPKP aimed at promoting traditional practices which supports farmers to use on farm inputs like biomass mulching, cow dung-urine formulation and plant-based preparations and avoid all synthetic inputs.

Area covered till date in KBK+ districts is as follows:

	Name of the KBK+ Districts	Area of implementation (in ha)
1	Kalahandi	2000
2	Nuapada	2000
3	Balangir	1000
4	Koraput	1000
5	Malkangiri	2000
6	Nabarangpur	1000
7	Rayagada	2000
8	Kandhamal	2000
	Total	13000

(b) District wise information on Soil Health Card issued is available on Soil Health Card Portal (soilhealth.dac.gov.in) from 2023-24. Till date, 1,44,211 Soil Health Cards have been issued in KBK+ districts.

(c) Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, the responsibility to identify the beneficiaries and uploading their correct and verified data on PM-KISAN portal lies with the respective State/UT Government. Thereafter, the verified data goes through various levels of validation including Aadhaar/PFMS/Income Tax database, etc. before the benefits are released to the farmers directly into their bank accounts through DBT mode. Total amount disbursed to beneficiaries of Scheduled tribes across all the States under PM-KISAN Scheme in Financial Year 2024-25 is Rs. 6,377.41 Crores out of which Rs. 3392 Crores was for tribal farmers in Odisha.

(d) Millet processing infrastructure is supported through various Schemes. District wise details are not maintained centrally. As per information from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, State procures coarse grains and 6 minor millets in Decentralised Procurement Mode, for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes. Government of India has taken over 40,000 MT surplus Ragi available in Odisha.

DEMAND FOR JOBS UNDER MGNREGS

2749. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) the reasons behind the decline in demand for jobs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) between May and August 2024 including factors like unseasonal rains, return of migrant workers to urban jobs and delays in wage payments;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to incorporate more agricultural and allied activities such as compost pits, water conservation and post-harvest management under MGNREGS to boost rural employment;
- (c) whether the Ministry monitors job demand under MGNREGS by households and individuals;
- (d) if so, details from April to June 2021-22 show that 6.28 crore households demanded work, with 5.97 crore provided employment; and
- (e) whether the Ministry is using the National Mobile Monitoring Software (NMMS) and Area Officer App for real-time monitoring and accountability?

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

(a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. Persondays generated during the months of May to August in the financial years 2023–24 and 2024–25 are given below:

Persondays Generation under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS (figure in crore)		
Month	2023-24	2024-25
May to August	142.87	112.29

(As per NREGASoft)

It may be noted that being a demand driven scheme, there can be variation in job demand. While the work demanded closely matches with the work offered, the difference between work availed with the work demanded is on account of lack of utilisation of such offering by workers owing to availability of better employment opportunities elsewhere, illness or any other relevant factor.

(b): As per Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act 2025, Para 4(2) "Provided that the District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees." There are 266 works permissible under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Out of which 166 works are related to agriculture and allied sector. Further, there are 85 works related to water conservation. It may be noted that construction of compost pits is already a permissible activity under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Ministry keeps reviewing the list of permissible activities depending upon the requests received from the State Governments or any other source. After due examination, the new works are included in the permissible activities list.

(c) and (d): The Central Government has initiated several measures to generate awareness about the scheme. These include, (i) to initiate appropriate

Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha, (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

Ministry of Rural Development closely monitors the demand for employment at the ground level in order to ensure that there should be no unmet demand. In the FY 2021-22, 99.55% of the eligible rural households were offered employment against demand. Similarly, during the current Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 (as on 31.07.2025), 99.79% of the eligible rural households have been offered employment against demand.

(e): To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), the Ministry has decided that States/UTs shall ensure capturing of attendance at the worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App with two-time stamped, geo-tagged photographs of the workers in a day for all the works (except Individual Beneficiary Work) through NMMS w.e.f. 1st January, 2023.

The implementation of the NMMS application has significantly improved the attendance management system and the overall efficiency of the process. NMMS application also helps in timely payment of wages as wage lists and

FTOs can be generated on the same day as on which the attendance has been captured, this process took more time earlier in case of manual attendance system.

During the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 31.07.2025), 95.95 % attendance has been marked through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) under the Scheme.

Area Officer Monitoring App was launched on May 2021, in a bid to facilitate the authorities to record their findings online. It will also help in recording time stamped and geo-coordinate tagged photographs for all the schemes of Department of Rural Development. It facilitates analysis of findings which in turn helps in implementation of the schemes in a more effective manner.

बिहार में कृषि अनुसंधान

2750. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

- (क) क्या बिहार विशेष पैकेज योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की कोई कार्ययोजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ग) उक्त सभी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं पर अब तक व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के बिहार पैकेज – 2015 में कृषि अनुसंधान से संबंधित निम्नलिखित दो परियोजनाएँ/स्कीम शामिल थीं:

- (i) राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा (बिहार) को केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर उन्नयन करना।
- (ii) आईसीएआर-महात्मा गांधी समेकित कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, मोतिहारी, बिहार (पूर्व एकीकृत कृषि पर एनआरसी)
- डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2016 को भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 28/05/2016 को अधिसूचित किया गया था। यह संस्थान, कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग (DARE) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है और अपने 08 महाविद्यालयों के माध्यम से मात्स्यिकी, मौलिक विज्ञान, मानविकी एवं समुदाय विज्ञान, कृषि व्यवसाय एवं वानिकी सहित कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान, शिक्षा एवं विस्तार के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से अब तक इस विश्वविद्यालय को 1492.23 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की जा चुकी है।
- आईसीएआर-महात्मा गांधी समेकित कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (MGIFRI), मोतिहारी, बिहार को 30.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 20 जुलाई 2015 को अनुमोदित किया गया था और तदनुसार वांछित अवसंरचना एवं जनशक्ति की स्थापना की गई। यह संस्थान एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली पर कृषि अनुसंधान कर रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से अब तक इस संस्थान को 68.94 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की जा चुकी है।

MPACS IN STATES

2751. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the details of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (MPACS) established in each State during the financial year 2024-25, State-wise;
- (b) the details of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) established in Karnataka, district-wise over the last five years;
- (c) the details of the total number of PACS in Karnataka, along with their current operational status, district-wise; and
- (d) the details of financial and infrastructure support provided under various Government schemes to PACS in Karnataka?

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

(a): The Government on 15.2.2023, approved the Plan for strengthening cooperative movement in the country and deepening its reach up to the grassroots. The Plan entails establishment of 2 lakh multipurpose PACS (M-PACS), Dairy, Fishery Cooperative Societies covering all the Panchayats/ villages in the country in five years, through convergence of various existing GOI schemes, including Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), etc, with the support of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and State Governments. During the financial year 2024–25, a total of 4,964 new M-PACS have been established across various States/UTs. The State-wise details of new M-PACS established in FY 2024-25 are attached as **Statement-I**.

(b): As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD), a total of 428 PACS have been registered in the State of Karnataka in the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25), details of which, are attached as **Statement-II**.

(c): The details of the total number of PACS in Karnataka, along with their current operational status, district-wise, are attached as **Statement-III**.

(d): Details of financial and infrastructure support provided under various Government schemes to PACS in Karnataka are as follows:

(i) Computerization of PACS project

Of the 5,682 PACS sanctioned in the State of Karnataka, hardware has been delivered to 5,491 PACS; 3,765 PACS have been onboarded onto the ERP system; 1,930 PACS are live on ERP and 1,728 have completed day-end operations.

Further, ₹55.64 crore has been released by GoI to State of Karnataka (₹40.25 crore in FY 2022–23 and ₹15.39 crore in FY 2023–24) under the project.

(ii) World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector

The World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, which has been rolled out as Pilot Project, entails creation of various agri infrastructure at PACS level, including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF),

Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. Under the Pilot project, a 1,000 MT godown with a processing unit has been constructed at Primary Agriculture Cooperative Federation Ltd., Ekamba, Bidar in the State of Karnataka.

(iii) Financial Assistance by NCDC to PACS

During FY 2020–21 to 2024–25, NCDC has disbursed total financial assistance of ₹2,556.72 lakh to PACS in the State of Karnataka.

STATEMENT – I

Establishment of new M-PACS in FY 2024-25

S.No	States/UTs	No. of new M-PACS established
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	117
4	Assam	190
5	Bihar	29
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-
8	Delhi	-
9	Goa	19
10	Gujarat	353
11	Haryana	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	82
13	Jammu And Kashmir	98
14	Jharkhand	44

15	Karnataka	180
16	Kerala	-
17	Ladakh	2
18	Lakshadweep	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	85
20	Maharashtra	173
21	Manipur	68
22	Meghalaya	201
23	Mizoram	27
24	Nagaland	14
25	Odisha	1,534
26	Puducherry	2
27	Punjab	-
28	Rajasthan	857
29	Sikkim	24
30	Tamil Nadu	29
31	Telangana	-
32	The DD andDNH	5
33	Tripura	110
34	Uttar Pradesh	220
35	Uttarakhand	482
36	West Bengal	16
Grand Total		4,964

Source- National Cooperative Database (NCD)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of PACS registered in Karnataka in last 5 years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25)

Sr.No	District	Total M-PACS registered in last 5 years
1	Bagalkote	27

2	Ballari	10
3	Belagavi	187
4	Bengaluru Rural	1
5	Bengaluru Urban	1
6	Bidar	5
7	Chamarajanagara	10
8	Chikkaballapura	6
9	Chikkamagaluru	7
10	Chitradurga	1
11	Dakshina Kannada	0
12	Davangere	10
13	Dharwad	5
14	Gadag	6
15	Hassan	13
16	Haveri	1
17	Kalaburagi	32
18	Kodagu	1
19	Kolar	3
20	Koppal	17
21	Mandya	11
22	Mysuru	21
23	Raichur	10
24	Ramanagara	2
25	Shivamogga	3
26	Tumakuru	9
27	Udupi	0
28	Uttara Kannada	3
29	Vijayanagar	12
30	Vijayapura	2
31	Yadgir	12
	Total	428

Source- National Cooperative Database (NCD)

STATEMENT-III

Total number of PACS in the State of Karnataka along with their current operational status (District-wise)

S.No	District	Total PACS	Functional PACS	Non-functional/Dormant PACS	No. of PACS under Liquidation PACS
1	Bagalkote	303	301	0	2
2	Ballari	91	88	0	3
3	Belagavi	1408	1377	19	12
4	Bengaluru Rural	80	72	0	8
5	Bengaluru Urban	46	38	0	8
6	Bidar	189	188	0	1
7	Chamarajanagara	113	112	0	1
8	Chikkaballapura	164	131	5	28
9	Chikkamagaluru	135	135	0	0
10	Chitradurga	166	160	1	5
11	Dakshina Kannada	120	119	0	1
12	Davangere	187	186	0	1
13	Dharwad	177	167	8	2
14	Gadag	180	173	5	2
15	Hassan	235	222	0	13
16	Haveri	232	230	1	1
17	Kalaburagi	246	246	0	0
18	Kodagu	77	77	0	0
19	Kolar	105	95	1	9
20	Koppal	137	135	0	2
21	Mandya	243	242	0	1
22	Mysuru	220	214	0	6
23	Raichur	147	144	0	3
24	Ramanagara	104	102	0	2

25	Shivamogga	178	175	0	3
26	Tumakuru	249	245	1	3
27	Udupi	57	57	0	0
28	Uttara Kannada	180	178	0	2
29	Vijayanagar	124	121	0	3
30	Vijayapura	284	278	5	1
31	Yadgir	114	112	0	2
Total		6291	6120	46	125

Source- National Cooperative Database (NCD)

NATIONAL CARDAMOM BOARD

2752. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) Whether the Government proposes to set up a National Cardamom Board on the lines of the National Turmeric Board which was established recently. and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b) Spices Board was constituted under the Spices Board Act, 1986, by merging the erstwhile Cardamom Board and Spices Export Promotion Council. The mandate for Spices Board includes research, production, development,

domestic marketing, consumption and export promotion of Cardamom (small and large) along with export promotion of 52 other spices.

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(NICDP)**

2753. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) to develop new industrial cities as "Smart Cities", if so, the details thereof along with the sanctioned proposals, State-wise; and
- (b) whether the Government had proposed two projects as Node1-Integrated Manufacturing cluster in Palakkad and Node 2-Global City in Kochi, if so, whether both proposals have been sanctioned, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): Yes, the Government has initiated the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) to develop new industrial cities with

sustainable infrastructure and make available Plug and Play infrastructure at the plot level.

The Government of India has approved the development of 20 projects under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). The list of approved projects is as under:

Sl no	State	Industrial Node	Total Area (Acre)	Project cost (Crore)
1.	Andhra	Krishnapatnam Industrial Area	2006	₹ 2,139
2.	Pradesh	Kopparthy Industrial Area	2596	₹ 2,136
3.		Orvakal Industrial Area	2621	₹ 2,786
4.	Bihar	IMC Gaya	1670	₹ 1,339
5.	Gujarat	Dholera Special Investment Region	5560	₹ 2,784
6.	Haryana	IMC Hisar	2988	₹ 4,680
7.		Integrated Multimodal Logistics Hub, Nangal Chaudhary	886	₹ 1,029
8.	Karnataka	Tumakuru Industrial Area	1736	₹1,701
9.	Kerala	Palakkad Industrial Area	1710	₹ 3,805
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township, Vikram Udyogpuri	1026	₹ 808
11.	Maharashtra	Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area	9800	₹1,533 (Shendra) ₹6,414 (Bidkin)
12.		Dighi Port Industrial Area	6056	₹ 5,469
13.	Punjab	IMC Rajpura	1098	₹ 1,367
14.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area	1578	₹ 922
15.	Telangana	Zaheerabad Industrial Area	3245	₹ 2,360
16.	Uttarakhand	IMC Khurpia	1002	₹ 1,265
17.		Integrated Industrial Township, Greater Noida	747	₹ 1,714

18.	Uttar Pradesh	Multimodal Logistics Hub and Mutlimodal Transport Hub , Dadri	1183	₹ 3,884
19.		IMC Agra	1058	₹ 1,812
20		IMC Prayagraj	352	₹ 658

(b): As part of the extension to Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Palakkad in the State of Kerala has been approved by the Government of India in August 2024 under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely “Kerala Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited” has been incorporated for the implementation of the project.

कृषि स्टार्ट-अप और कृषि उद्यमियों को सहायता

2754. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत स्टार्ट-अप्स और कृषि-उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन्हें प्रत्यक्ष साझा सहायता देकर विशेष ऋण और वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी हां, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत स्टार्ट-अप्स और कृषि उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 से प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत "नवाचार एवं कृषि उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 5 नॉलेज पार्टनर्स (केपी) और 24 आरकेवीवाई एग्रीबिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर्स (आर-एबीआई), स्टार्टअप्स को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं तथा उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार करते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों/स्टार्टअप्स को अपने उत्पादों, सेवाओं, व्यावसायिक प्लेटफार्मों आदि को बाजार में लाने तथा उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए आइडिया/प्री-सीड स्टेज में पूर्व 5 लाख रुपये तक और सीड स्टेज में 25 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। अब तक, 1943 कृषि स्टार्टअप्स को 146.38 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय कृषि नवाचार कोष, आईसीएआर नेटवर्क संस्थानों में अपने 50 कृषि-व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों (एबीआईसी) के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देता है। ये एबीआईसी, कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत स्टार्टअप्स और कृषि-उद्यमियों को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

सरकार द्वारा 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' पहल के तहत, जुलाई 2020 में शुरू किए गए एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) के माध्यम से, कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में लगे स्टार्ट-अप्स और कृषि उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं। एआईएफ योजना में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वित्तीय परिव्यय शामिल है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में विकेन्द्रीकृत तरीके से फसल-उपरांत प्रबंधन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और व्यवहार्य कृषि परिसंपत्तियों की स्थापना के लिए विभिन्न ऋण संस्थानों के माध्यम से, मध्यम से दीर्घकालिक किफायती ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। यह योजना, विशेष रूप से कृषि में नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित समाधानों को बढ़ावा देने की

परिकल्पना करती है। एआईएफ, 2 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण पर 3% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज सहायता के साथ 9% की अधिकतम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करती है, जो अधिकतम 7 वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध है। 30 जून 2025 तक, कुल 47,962 कृषि उद्यमियों को 48,330 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण प्रदान किया जा चुका है, जबकि 2303 स्टार्ट-अप्स को विभिन्न बैंकों तथा अन्य ऋण देने वाले संस्थानों के माध्यम से 2,182 करोड़ रुपये तक का ऋण प्रदान किया जा चुका है।

सरकार द्वारा सेबी-पंजीकृत श्रेणी-II वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) बनाया गया है, जिसका नाम स्टार्टअप्स और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि कोष (एग्रीशोर) है। इसे 3 सितंबर, 2024 को लॉन्च किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य इक्विटी और ऋण में पूंजी सहायता प्रदान कर, शुरुआती चरण के कृषि स्टार्टअप्स और ग्रामीण उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। इसके विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना, उच्च जोखिम और उच्च प्रभाव वाली गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, सटीक खेती, जलवायु-अनुकूल पद्धतियां और डिजिटल कृषि जैसी तकनीकों को कृषि क्षेत्र में शामिल करना है। यह कोष किसानों की बाजार पहुंच में सुधार और ग्रामीण रोजगार के अवसर भी पैदा करता है। कुल 750 करोड़ रुपये के कोष के साथ, एग्रीशोर फंड, मिश्रित प्रकृति का है तथा इसे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा प्रत्येक के 250 करोड़ रुपये के योगदान के साथ संयुक्त रूप से स्थापित किया गया है। एक अतिरिक्त 250 करोड़ रुपये का फंड, निजी संस्थाओं सहित अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से जुटाया जाएगा। वर्तमान में इस फंड का रखरखाव, नाबार्ड की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी, नैबवेंचर्स (एनएबीवीईएनटीयूआई) द्वारा किया जाता है।

SCHEME FOR GRANT OF REWARDS TO THE CHILDREN OF SALT LABOURERS

2755. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the estimated population of salt labourers in each State, particularly in salt-producing regions;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme for Grant of Rewards to the Children of Salt Labourers during the last five years, State and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the adequacy of financial support under the said scheme in light of rising costs of education and inflation; and
- (d) if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance the grant amount or expand the scheme's coverage, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): The estimated population of salt labourers in salt producing States are as under:

S. No.	State	Estimated number of Salt Labourers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5500
2.	West Bengal	800
3.	Odisha	500
4.	Tamilnadu	15500

5.	Rajasthan	15000
6.	Gujarat	20500
7.	Maharashtra	2200
8.	Karnataka	225

(b): The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme for 'Grant of Rewards to the Children of Salt Labourers' during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise, are as under:

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	No award was sanctioned and disbursed during 2020-21 due to COVID	193	142	321	303
West Bengal		08	10	20	08
Odisha		22	52	63	83
Tamilnadu		290	373	623	438
Rajasthan		516	493	385	304
Gujarat		942	556	458	420
Maharashtra		22	9	16	7
Karnataka		16	22	10	10
TOTAL		2009	1657	1896	1573

(c): No.

(d): Does not arise.

TRANSFORMATIVE AGRICULTURE FOR LUCRATIVE INCOME

2756. **SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government and other concerned organizations organized any seminars/webinars titled “Transformative Agriculture for Lucrative Income” to benefit farmers and the role of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) whether any studies were conducted and any committees/task forces appointed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the reports received, action taken thereon to benefit farmers through ICAR?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other concerned organizations organized seminars/webinars on transformative agriculture for enhanced income/improved socio-economic status of stakeholders. Various innovative technologies have been developed and disseminated for transforming agriculture and thereby improving the income of the farmers. It include development of quality seed and planting material, climate resilient agricultural practices, integrated farming, natural farming, organic food production, precision agriculture, protected cultivation, entrepreneurship development in agro-based enterprises like vermicomposting, backyard farming, ornamental fish rearing, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping etc., and capacity development of farmers and other stakeholders. However,

seminar/webinar on “Transformative Agriculture for Lucrative Income” has not been organized by ICAR.

(c) and (d): Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) Committee was Constituted to recommend strategies for doubling farmers' income. The report highlighted the importance of agricultural extension services for dissemination of ICAR developed technologies and its adoption by the farmers. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of ICAR are one of the most powerful grassroots institutions supporting farmers and help by bridging the gap between lab to land, bringing innovation, knowledge, capacity building and confidence to the rural farming community. KVKs enhance skill of farmers by providing them various training programs, front line demonstrations of new technologies, distribution of Seeds and planting material, advisory services on crops, livestock, climate etc. for doubling the farmers' income.

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की समीक्षा

2757. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-25 के दौरान खरीफ और रबी फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) में राज्यवार वृद्धि की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में मुख्य फसलों के लिए घोषित एमएसपी (2025-26) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में यंत्रीकृत कृषि और सिंचाई सुविधा के विस्तार के लिए कोई नई नीति स्वीकृत की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यय की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और लाभार्थियों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष, राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सुझावों पर विचार करने के बाद, कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, किसी क्षेत्र या राज्य-विशिष्ट के लिए नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश हेतु 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। विपणन सत्र 2023-24 और उसके बाद के लिए 22 अधिदेशित फसलों हेतु घोषित एमएसपी का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार वर्ष 2014-15 से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से कृषि यंत्रीकरण पर उप-मिशन (एसएमएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। एसएमएम अब केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य, 'कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर' को बढ़ावा देने पर, उच्च तकनीक और उच्च मूल्य वाले कृषि उपकरणों के लिए केंद्र बनाकर, विभिन्न कृषि उपकरणों का वितरण करके, प्रदर्शन और क्षमता वर्धन गतिविधियों के माध्यम से हितधारकों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करके महिला किसानों सहित छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को विकास के केन्द्र में लाकर कृषि यंत्रीकरण का लाभ प्रदान करके 'योजना से लाभों से वंचित किसानों तक पहुंचना' है।

बिहार राज्य में किसानों को वर्ष 2014-15 से 2025-26 (वर्तमान) तक 39535 कृषि मशीनरी और उपकरणों की खरीद, 1129 कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, 2 हाई-टेक हब और 874 फार्म मशीनरी बैंकों की स्थापना के लिए एसएमएम योजना के तहत कुल 231.58 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई।

सरकार, वर्ष 2015-16 से बिहार सहित देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) भी लागू कर रही है। पीडीएमसी, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई अर्थात् ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित

है। वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 के दौरान, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया गया। वर्ष 2022-23 से यह योजना प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के तहत कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, जल की बचत के साथ-साथ फर्टिगेशन, श्रम व्यय, अन्य इनपुट लागतों के माध्यम से उर्वरक के उपयोग को कम करने और किसानों की समग्र आय बढ़ाने में मदद करती है। सरकार पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर प्रणालियों के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रति लाभार्थी 5 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित है। वर्ष 2015-16 से 2025-26 (वर्तमान) तक की अवधि के दौरान, कुल 233.75 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत 35496 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया और बिहार राज्य में 30173 किसान लाभान्वित हुए।

विवरण

विपणन सत्र 2023-24 और उसके बाद के लिए 22 अधिदेशित फसलों हेतु घोषित एमएसपी का ब्यौरा

**न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य
(विपणन सीजन के अनुसार) (रुपये/क्विंटल)**

वस्तुएँ	खरीफ विपणन मौसम (केएमएस) 2023- 24	खरीफ विपणन मौसम (केएमएस) 2024- 25	खरीफ विपणन मौसम (केएमएस) 2025- 26
<u>खरीफ फसलें</u>			
धान (सामान्य)	2183	2300	2369
धान (ग्रेड 'ए')	2203	2320	2389
ज्वार (हाइब्रिड)	3180	3371	3699
ज्वार (मालदंडी)	3225	3421	3749
बाजरा	2500	2625	2775
रागी	3846	4290	4886

मक्का	2090	2225	2400
अरहर	7000	7550	8000
मूंग	8558	8682	8768
उड़द	6950	7400	7800
कपास (मध्यम रेशा)	6620	7121	7710
कपास (लम्बा रेशा)	7020	7521	8110
मूंगफली	6377	6783	7263
सूरजमुखी बीज	6760	7280	7721
सोयाबीन	4600	4892	5328
तिल	8635	9267	9846
रामतिल	7734	8717	9537
<u>रबी फसलें</u>	रबी विपणन मौसम (आरएमएस) 2023-24	रबी विपणन मौसम (आरएमएस) 2024-25	रबी विपणन मौसम (आरएमएस) 2025-26
गेहूँ	2125	2275	2425
जौ	1735	1850	1980
चना	5335	5440	5650
मसूर	6000	6425	6700
रेपसीड और सरसों	5450	5650	5950
कुसुम	5650	5800	5940
<u>व्यावसायिक फसलें</u>			
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
जूट	5050	5335	5650
	2023	2024	2025
कोपरा (मिलिंग)	10860	11160	11582
कोपरा (बाल)	11750	12000	12100

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) की स्थापना

2758. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) स्थापित करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग) : पहले से ही चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र (KVK) वर्ष 1992 से कार्य कर रहा है जो कि महाराणा प्रताप कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है।

चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में अतिरिक्त कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों के बारे में किसानों को प्रशिक्षण

2759. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश का छिंदवाड़ा-पांडुरना क्षेत्र एक कृषि क्षेत्र है, जिसमें मक्का, गन्ना, चना, संतरा, स्ट्रॉबेरी, प्याज, लहसुन, कोदो, कुटकी आदि विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जिले में किसानों को उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों की जानकारी और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई उन्नत प्रशिक्षण या सूचना संस्थान है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्र में किसानों को उन्नत तकनीक और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) का एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने की योजना बना रही है?

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

(क) से (ग): मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा और पांडुरना जिलों में उगाई जाने वाली प्रमुख कृषि फसलों मक्का, गेहूँ, चावल, छोटा बाजरा, चना, तूअर, सोयाबीन, रेपसीड एवं सरसों, मूंगफली, गन्ना और कपास हैं। छिंदवाड़ा और पांडुरना जिलों में वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इन फसलों के क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा और पांडुरना जिलों में दो कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) स्थापित किए हैं ताकि राज्य सरकारों के विस्तार अधिकारियों और किसानों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन, प्रदर्शन और क्षमता विकास के माध्यम से उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। केवीके अपनी गतिविधियों के तहत किसानों को उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण देते हैं और किसानों में इन तकनीकों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए विस्तार गतिविधियों का आयोजन करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय, मध्य प्रदेश सहित 28 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्र विस्तार, विभिन्न फसल पद्धतियों को अपनाकर और स्थायी रूप से उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करके चावल, गेहूँ, दालें, मोटे अनाज (मक्का और जौ), वाणिज्यिक फसलों (कपास, जूट और गन्ना) और पोषक अनाज (श्रीअन्न) का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम) योजना, राज्य के सभी जिलों में लागू की जा रही है और जिन फसलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है उनमें आम, संतरा, आंवला, अमरुद, बेर, शरीफा, केला, लहसुन, धनिया, मिर्च और फूल शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए छिंदवाड़ा और पांडुरना जिले में उगाई जाने वाली प्रमुख कृषि फसलों का क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन

स्रोत: कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

फसलें	उत्पादन (हजार टन में)	क्षेत्रफल (हजार हेक्टेयर में)
मक्का	1149.40	352.78
गेहूँ	764.78	257.50
गन्ना	319.87	3.95
कपास	172.57	56.12
चना	91.13	55.19
चावल	51.36	27.91
तूअर	17.13	16.80
सोयाबीन	17.12	14.99
रेपसीड और सरसों	16.81	12.73
मूंगफली	13.97	5.52
छोटा बाजरा	10.23	10.13

कपास का उत्पादन हजार गांठों में (प्रत्येक गांठ 170 किलोग्राम)

PMFBY FOR FARMERS IN COAL MINING AFFECTED AREAS

2760. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a): the details of specific provisions made under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for farmers in coal mining affected areas of Peddapalli Constituency, considering the environmental challenges affecting crop yields

(b): the agricultural credit disbursement data for Peddapalli district during last three years under the modified Interest Subvention Scheme providing 1.5% interest subvention to lending institutions, year-wise;

(c): the details of any assessment conducted regarding soil contamination impact on agricultural productivity in villages surrounding coal mining operations, particularly in Kamanpur and Sultanabad mandals;

(d): the specialized compensation mechanism established for farmers facing crop losses due to coal dust deposition and air pollution from thermal power plants in the region; and

(e) the status of soil health management programs specifically designed for agricultural lands in industrial corridors of Peddapalli Constituency?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) introduced in the country from kharif 2016 season is demand driven and voluntary for States as well as farmers. All the major work like notification of crops and area, selection of insurance model, selection of Insurance Companies through transparent bidding process, enrollment of farmers, assessment of crop yield/crop loss for

calculation of admissible claims are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials and concerned insurance company is taken by the State Government concerned keeping in view the local/ground conditions in the State. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme for the proper execution of the scheme.

State Government of Telangana implemented the scheme from 2016-17 to 2019-20 in the State including Peddapalli constituency and has not implemented thereafter.

(b): The government is implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs including Peddapalli district. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. The details of disbursement of funds under MISS through RBI and NABARD (all India) for the last three years is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Disbursement of Funds by GOI towards interest subvention under MISS
2022-23	17,997.88
2023-24	14,251.93
2024-25	17,811.72

(c): Ministry of Coal has informed that no studies were conducted by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) regarding soil contamination impact due to coal mining operations on agricultural productivity in villages of Kamanpur and Sultanabad mandals.

(d): There is no specialized compensation mechanism established in SCCL for farmers facing crop losses due to coal dust. However, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops for the crops/areas notified by the concerned State Government.

(e): The Soil Health Cards (SHCs) was introduced in the year 2014-15 with objective to assist States in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Under the scheme, 25.13 crore Soil Health Cards have been issued to farmers at national level including farmers of Peddapalli district.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.25 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

At this stage, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Shri Yusuf Pathan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 6 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2040(अ) जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3127(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) (एक) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद (इसकी निर्यात निरीक्षण एजेंसियों सहित), नई दिल्ली

के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद (इसकी निर्यात निरीक्षण एजेंसियों सहित), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद (इसकी निर्यात निरीक्षण एजेंसियों सहित), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) 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. LT 3029/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) चौथा संशोधन आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2346(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(दो) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) पाँचवां संशोधन आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 10 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2539(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(तीन) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) दूसरा संशोधन आदेश,

2025 जो दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1236(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3030/18/25]

- (2) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद का वर्ष 2021-2022 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) 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. LT 3031/18/25]

- (4) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 97 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.440(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.483(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3032/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, श्री नित्यानंद जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) चंडीगढ़ औद्योगिक एवं पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण ।

(दो) चंडीगढ़ औद्योगिक एवं पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

(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. LT 3033/18/25]

(3) आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 77 के अंतर्गत आपदा प्रबंधन राष्ट्रीय संकट प्रबंधन समिति (प्रक्रिया) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.489(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3034/18/25]

(4) हिन्दी के प्रसार एवं विकास की गति को बढ़ाने तथा संघ के विभिन्न राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए इसके उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग हेतु वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए कार्यक्रम तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन हेतु 55वें वार्षिक मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3035/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेयरी संघ लिमिटेड, आणंद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेयरी संघ लिमिटेड, आणंद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं 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. LT 3036/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-
 - (एक) नेशनल दिव्यांगजन फाइनैस एंड डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति ।
 - (दो) नेशनल दिव्यांगजन फाइनैस एंड डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

- (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. LT 3037/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Pabitra Margherita, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, 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 Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3038/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Products Development & Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited

Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jute Products Development & Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, 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. LT 3039/18/25]
- (5) 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 Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3040/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

14.03 hrs**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**29th to 32nd Reports

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं लोक लेखा समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) 'डाक विभाग में सार्वजनिक राशि का दुर्विनियोजन' विषय पर लोक लेखा समिति के 84वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी उनतीसवां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (2) 'सागर प्रहरी बल की स्थापना और संचालन' विषय पर लोक लेखा समिति के 86वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी तीसवां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (3) 'भारत-नेपाल सीमा सड़क परियोजना' विषय पर लोक लेखा समिति के 89वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/ सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी इकतीसवां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (4) 'दिल्ली पुलिस में जनशक्ति और लॉजिस्टिक का प्रबंधन' विषय पर लोक लेखा समिति के 140वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी बत्तीसवां प्रतिवेदन।
-

... (व्यवधान)

14.04 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 68th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Promotion of Climate Resilient Farming' pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि को बढ़ावा' के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 68वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.04 ¼ hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development*

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-2025) पर ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3026/18/25 LT and 3027/18/25 respectively.

के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.04 ½ hrs

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) पर कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 8वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.05 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3028/18/25.

** Treated as laid on the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

(i) Regarding alleged irregularities in appropriation of compensation amount for acquisition of land for construction of roads in Chhattisgarh under Bharatmala Project

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) : छत्तीसगढ़ में भारतमाला सड़क परियोजना के अंतर्गत रायपुर से विशाखापट्टनम तक 463 किमी लंबे एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार उजागर हुआ है। ₹25,650 करोड़ की लागत वाली इस परियोजना में अनियमितताओं के चलते भूमि के फर्जी विभाजन, बैकडेटेड दस्तावेजों और फर्जी नामों के ज़रिए वास्तविक कीमत से कई गुना अधिक मुआवजा राशि निकाली गई। उदाहरणस्वरूप, अभनपुर क्षेत्र के नायकबांधा और उरला-2 गांवों में 29.5 करोड़ की भूमि को विभाजित कर 78 करोड़ रुपये के मुआवजे के रूप में दर्शाया गया, जिससे एक ही परिवार को ₹70 करोड़ तक की राशि प्राप्त हुई। अभनपुर बेल्ट के 9.38 किमी में ₹324 करोड़ मुआवजा स्वीकृत हुआ, जिसमें ₹246 करोड़ जारी भी हो गए। प्रारंभिक जांच में ₹43.19 करोड़ के गबन की पुष्टि हुई, जबकि कुल हानि ₹220–326 करोड़ रुपये तक होने की आशंका है। इस मामले में SDM, तहसीलदार, पटवारी समेत कई अधिकारियों पर FIR दर्ज हुई है तथा EOW और ACB ने 20 से अधिक स्थानों पर छापेमारी कर कई गिरफ्तारियां की हैं। भविष्य में छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश के अन्य राज्यों में अनेक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित भारत माला परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण किया जाना है। अतः उपरोक्त अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेदारों पर कड़ी कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(ii) Need to expedite the process of land acquisition for Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project in Karnataka

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to the serious setback suffered by the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP), a critical ₹15,000+ crore infrastructure

initiative approved in 2020. The executing agency for two vital corridors, has terminated its contract, citing the delay in providing even 10% of encumbrance-free land despite over two years of repeated assurances. This has pushed the project into indefinite limbo, causing massive delays in timelines, cost overruns, idle machinery and stalled progress need for fresh tendering, which likely to delay resumption by over 6 months. Meanwhile, the State Government prioritises a ₹30,000 crore tunnel road vanity project, ignoring the daily suffering of lakhs of Bengaluru commuters battling gridlock and poor public transport. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to review the situation, fix accountability, and initiate central monitoring of land acquisition to prevent further delays. Bengaluru cannot afford another decade to be lost due to delay in the process.

(iii) Need for effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Yojana in the country

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : भारत में आज भी लाखों बच्चों और माताओं को पर्याप्त पोषण नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ये स्थिति केवल स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी नहीं, बल्कि देश के भविष्य से भी जुड़ी है। कुपोषण से न केवल बच्चों का शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास बाधित होता है, बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों की उत्पादकता और आत्मनिर्भरता भी प्रभावित होती है। प्रधानमंत्री पोषण योजना एक प्रभावशाली पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी स्कूलों और आंगनवाड़ियों में बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार उपलब्ध कराना है। लेकिन योजना की सफलता इसके सही और सशक्त क्रियान्वयन पर निर्भर करती है। कई बार योजनाएं ज़मीनी स्तर पर लागू नहीं हो पातीं, या उनके लाभ अंतिम व्यक्ति तक नहीं पहुंचते। समस्या केवल भोजन की कमी नहीं, बल्कि पोषण के प्रति जागरूकता की भी है। हमें ज़रूरत है स्कूलों, आंगनवाड़ियों, माताओं और समुदायों को इस दिशा में संगठित करने की। सरकार, समाज और नागरिकों — तीनों का साझा उत्तरदायित्व है कि हम यह सुनिश्चित करें कि देश का कोई

बच्चा भूखा और कुपोषित न रह जाए। जब हर बच्चा स्वस्थ होगा, तभी भारत सशक्त होगा। अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस योजना की निगरानी और क्रियान्वयन को और भी प्रभावी बनाया जाए।

(iv) Need to develop Ghaziabad Railway Station, Uttar Pradesh as a world-class railway station

श्री अतुल गर्ग (गाजियाबाद) : गाजियाबाद स्टेशन दिल्ली क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है और निज़ामुद्दीन, दिल्ली कैंट, सराय रोहिल्ला तथा आनंद विहार जैसे प्रमुख स्टेशनों की तरह, यह भी दिल्ली की भीड़ को कम करने में सहायक बन सकता है। इसका पूर्ण विकसित होना दिल्ली और आसपास के यात्रियों के लिए अत्यंत लाभकारी सिद्ध होगा। स्टेशन के पास विजय नगर पंजाब लाइन की तरफ रक्षा मंत्रालय की खाली भूमि है जिसे पार्किंग, कार्गो सेंटर जैसे सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। यदि इस भूमि को रेलवे या अन्य विभागों को हस्तांतरित किया जाए, तो यहाँ एक बड़ी योजना बनाकर स्टेशन को और अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सकता है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में शीघ्र निर्णय लेकर गाजियाबाद को एक विश्व स्तरीय मॉडल स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित किया जाए।

(v) Need to establish a Railway Container Terminal in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं मध्यप्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। 'धान की कटोरी' कहे जाने वाले बालाघाट से बड़ी मात्रा में पेरबॉइल्ड राइस गल्फ और पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देशों को निर्यात होता है। परंतु 100 किलोमीटर के दायरे में कोई कंटेनर टर्मिनल न होने के कारण, पूरा कंटेनर ट्रैफिक नागपुर के इनलैंड कंटेनर डिपो तक ट्रेलरों द्वारा भेजा जाता है, जिससे परिवहन लागत अत्यधिक बढ़ जाती है। बालाघाट में रेलवे की पर्याप्त खाली ज़मीन उपलब्ध है, जहां कंटेनर टर्मिनल विकसित किया जा

सकता है। यदि यह सुविधा बालाघाट में स्थापित की जाती है, तो बालाघाट सहित गोंदिया, सिवनी, मंडला और तुमसर जैसे जिलों का कंटेनर ट्रैफिक भी यहीं केंद्रित हो सकेगा। इससे लॉजिस्टिक लागत घटेगी, निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य मिलेगा और स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि SECR के नागपुर मंडल के अंतर्गत बालाघाट में एक समर्पित कंटेनर टर्मिनल की स्थापना हेतु शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाए।

**(vi) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Fatehpur Sikri
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फतेहपुर सीकरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुल 6 तहसीलें हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में रेलवे, अर्धसैनिक बलों, डाक विभाग, रक्षा सेवाओं एवं अन्य केंद्रीय संस्थानों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफी अधिक है, जो वर्षों से अपने बच्चों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की सुविधा की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। दुख की बात यह है कि इन छह तहसीलों में एक भी केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं है, जिससे न केवल केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को बल्कि सामान्य ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को भी शिक्षा के समान अवसर नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। तहसील किरावली के ग्राम पंचायत पुरामना में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध है और तुरंत दी जा सकती है। यह स्थान किरावली तहसील मुख्यालय से मात्र 1 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है। अच्छेरा रेलवे जंक्शन से ग्राम पुरामना की दूरी मात्र 2 किलोमीटर है, बिचपुरी, और फतेहपुर सीकरी जैसे प्रमुख रेलवे स्टेशनों से भी अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है, जिससे विद्यालय तक पहुँच सुगम और सुलभ है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि तहसील किरावली के ग्राम पंचायत पुरामना में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए, ताकि इस शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्र को भी एक सशक्त और समान अवसर मिल सके।

(vii) Need to develop Pudimadaka in Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh as a tourist destination

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Govt of India is actively promoting Lighthouse Tourism under Maritime India Vision and Amrit Kaal Vision-2047 to enhance country's cultural heritage and maritime legacy. Lighthouses are not merely functional structures, but are repositories of India's history and culture, have cultural importance, potential for adventure, leisure, boost local economy and provide employment. Thanks to Hon'ble PM for selecting Pudimadaka Lighthouses to be developed for Tourism purpose. With 35 meters height, range of 20 candelas & 17 nautical miles of geographical area, Pudimadaka Lighthouse is nearly 60 years old. It has 4.5 acres of land with facilities such as police station, hospital, bank, etc., nearby. If this lighthouse is developed as tourist destination with museum, amphi-and-open-air-theatre, cafeteria, gazebo, children play area, landscaping, etc., it helps to develop tourism, provide employment to local youth and push economic activity of this area. Hence, I appeal to Minister of Tourism to develop Pudimadaka in Anakapalli as tourist destination at the earliest.

(viii) Need to expedite construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA): I bring to the kind attention of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development about the issue under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) concerning construction of around 283 kms of roads on top priority in Uttar Kannada Parliamentary

Constituency adjacent to Western Ghats in Karnataka keeping in view heavy rainfall. This 283 kms of roads spreads over: 1. Siddapura taluka-31 Kms, 2. Yallapura Taluka-38.50 Kms, 3. Haliyala Taluka-12 Kms, 4. Joida Taluka-6 Kms, 5. Dandali Taluka-8 Kms, 6. Honnavara Taluka-44 Kms, 7. Bhatkala Taluka-17 Kms, 8. Sirsi Taluka-60 Kms, 9. Mundgod Taluka-11Kms, 10. Ankola Taluka-34 Kms, 11. Kumta Taluka-13 Kms, 12. Karwar Taluka-8 Kms.

(ix) Need to release funds for construction of roads in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Utttar Pradesh under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर (उ०प्र०) के अंतर्गत सेन्ट्रल रोड एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (सी०आर०एफ०) स्कीम के तहत निम्नांकित दो महत्वपूर्ण सड़क मार्गों के चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढीकरण की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों मार्गों का चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढीकरण क्षेत्र के विकास और जनता की सुविधा के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इन मार्गों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :-

1-तिलहर से नवादा मोड़ तक मार्ग (विकास खंड कटरा)

लंबाई: 22.85 किमी, चौड़ाई 7 मीटर (प्रस्तावित 10 मीटर)

यह एक राज्य मार्ग है, जो तिलहर, मूडैली, धनैला, मंसूरपुर, मिर्गापुर, कमालपुर, खैरपुर, खंडसार, चवरखास, पलिया पट्टी, उस्मानपुर टिसुई, जैतीपुर, गोसापुर, नवादा मोड़ आदि लगभग 20 गाँवों को जोड़ता है। इस मार्ग पर सीएचसी, थाना, इंटर कॉलेज, मंडी आदि स्थित हैं, और भारी वाहनों का आवागमन निरंतर बना रहता है। यह मार्ग जिला बदायू को भी जोड़ता है। यातायात घनत्व अधिक होने के कारण इसकी चौड़ाई 7 मीटर से बढ़ाकर 10 मीटर करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके निर्माण से लगभग 4.5 लाख लोग लाभान्वित होंगे।

2. एनएच-30 (किमी 247) से फतियापुर तक मार्ग (विकास खंड ददरौल):

लंबाई 11 किमी, चौड़ाई 3.75 मीटर (प्रस्तावित 7 मीटर)।

यह अन्य जिला मार्ग है, जो पहरा सिकंदरपुर, सिसौआ, बरमौला, अर्जुनपुर, छीतेपुर, बजरिया, देवरास, सरसवा, तुर्कीखेड़ा आदि गाँवों को जोड़ता है। इस मार्ग पर भी सीएचसी, इंटर कॉलेज, मंडी आदि हैं। यह मार्ग जिला हरदोई के लिए बाईपास का कार्य करेगा। यातायात घनत्व अधिक होने के कारण इसकी चौड़ाई 3.75 मीटर से बढ़ाकर 7 मीटर करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके निर्माण से लगभग 2.5 लाख लोग लाभान्वित होंगे।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त दोनों सड़कों को सेन्ट्रल रोड एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (सी०आर०एफ०) स्कीम के अन्तर्गत निर्मित करवाए जाने हेतु राज्य सरकार के पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० विभाग को केन्द्रीय राशि का आवंटन शीघ्र किए जाने की कृपा करें।

(x) Need to bring Potato under MSP or to set up a mechanism to ensure appropriate price of potato to farmers in Uttar Pradesh

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : मैं सरकार के समक्ष अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र फूलपुर एवं यूपी के किसानों की एक महत्वपूर्ण मांग को रखना चाहता हूँ। आलू उत्तर प्रदेश की एक प्रमुख फसल है, जिसका उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाता है। देश के कुल उत्पादन का 35 प्रतिशत उत्पादन अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है और इस वर्ष यह उत्पादन लगभग 250 लाख मीट्रिक टन है। लेकिन अधिकांशतः मौसम की मार और बाज़ार मूल्यों की अनिश्चितता के कारण किसानों को फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है, जिससे किसानों को अपने फसलों को कई बार खेत में ही छोड़ना पड़ जाता है। आलू की खरीद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) के अंतर्गत नहीं की जाती है, उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान आलू की खेती के लिए बहुत मेहनत करते हैं और उत्पादन लागत भी अधिक होती है। लेकिन MSP के अभाव में, उन्हें अपनी फसल को कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति प्रभावित होती है। अतः मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रमुख रूप से उत्पादित फसल आलू को MSP के अंतर्गत लाया जाए अथवा अन्य मैकेनिज्म तैयार किया जाए ताकि किसानों को अपनी फसल के लिए उचित मूल्य मिल सके और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

(xi) Need for comprehensive measures to put in place the digital literacy programmes in educational and community centres

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI (BHUBANESWAR): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to the growing need for promoting digital literacy and awareness among the youth, especially in the context of the rapid proliferation of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, blockchain, virtual reality, and robotics. While India has witnessed significant growth in internet access and smartphone usage, a large section of young people, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, still lack the necessary digital skills and awareness to engage meaningfully and safely with these technologies. The absence of adequate digital education poses not only a challenge to equitable access to future employment opportunities but also increases the risk of misinformation, cyberbullying, fraud, and misuse of AI-driven platforms. There is an urgent need for targeted programmes to bridge this digital divide and to ensure that technological advancement becomes a tool of empowerment rather than exclusion. I urge the Government to consider launching structured digital literacy initiatives in schools, colleges, and community centres, including the integration of responsible technology usage into the formal education curriculum. Additionally, measures should be taken to ensure availability of affordable digital devices and internet access in underserved areas.

(xii) Need to develop an eco-system of water and forest conservation promoting environmental balance and rural livelihood in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : उदयपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र मुख्यतः एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, जहाँ से निकलने वाली अनेक छोटी-बड़ी नदियाँ बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर की ओर प्रवाहित होती हैं। यदि इन नदियों को आपस में जोड़ दिया जाए तो इस क्षेत्र में जल संरक्षण, सिंचाई सुविधा और पेयजल आपूर्ति स्थायी रूप से सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। इस हेतु सुविचारित जल संसाधन योजना की दरकार है। साथ ही, यह क्षेत्र पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अत्यंत अनुकूल है जहाँ औसतन 90 सेंटीमीटर से अधिक वर्षा होती है। यहां की राजकीय एवं अनुपयोगी चारागाह व वनभूमि पर आम, चीकू, गोंदी, करौंदा जैसे बहुउपयोगी वृक्षों का व्यापक व व्यवस्थित रोपण की असंदिग्ध संभावना है। इससे न केवल क्षेत्र में हरित वनावरण और जैव विविधता बढ़ेगी, बल्कि लघु वन उपज के माध्यम से स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदाय को रोजगार एवं आय के अवसर भी प्राप्त होंगे। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस हेतु उदयपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र अंतर्गत एक विशेष एकीकृत योजना तैयार की जाए, जिससे जल संरक्षण, वन संवर्धन, पर्यावरणीय संतुलन एवं ग्रामीण आजीविका को एकीकृत रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

(xiii) Regarding proposed establishment of Mega Coaching Complex in Shisho Railway Station in Darbhanga, Bihar

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) : शीशो स्टेशन पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित मेगा कोचिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स के अति शीघ्र निर्माण का मुद्दा आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। दरभंगा स्टेशन मिथिला का सबसे व्यस्ततम स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन से प्रतिदिन औसतन 15 ट्रेन खुलती हैं और 51 ट्रेन गुजरती है। इसके अलावा प्रति दिन 14 माल ट्रेन गुजरती है। इस स्टेशन पर सीमित ढांचागत सुविधाओं के कारण ट्रेनों का समयबद्ध परिचालन मुश्किल हो रहा है। लाइन के अभाव के कारण ट्रेन घंटों विलंब से चलती हैं। घनी आबादी के मध्य अवस्थित होने के कारण दरभंगा स्टेशन का

पुनर्विकास मुश्किल प्रतीत हो रहा है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु दरभंगा स्टेशन से लगभग 04 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित शीशों स्टेशन पर रेलवे द्वारा मेगा कोचिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाना प्रस्तावित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित कोचिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स में 05 वाशिंग पीट, 03 स्टेबलिंग लाइंस, 01 शाटिंग लाइन और 01 सिक लाइन बनाने की योजना है। इस परियोजना के पूर्ण हो जाने पर न सिर्फ ट्रेनों का समयबद्ध परिचालन संभव हो सकेगा अपितु कई लंबित ट्रेनों का भी परिचालन संभव हो सकेगा और क्षेत्र का देश के दूसरे भागों से संपर्क के नए रास्ते खुलेंगे। रेलवे के राजस्व में भी करोड़ों रुपए की वृद्धि होगी। इस परियोजना का निर्माण अति शीघ्र पूरा किया जाय।

**(xiv) Need to include Sivakasi Railway Station in Tamil Nadu under
Atmanirbhar Bharat Station Scheme**

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I strongly urge the Ministry of Railways to include Sivakasi Railway Station, located in my Virudhunagar Parliamentary Constituency, under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Station Scheme. Sivakasi is not only a key town in Tamil Nadu but also a national industrial hub, well known for its fireworks, printing, and match industries. These industries serve as a backbone for local employment and national exports. However, the current condition of the Sivakasi Railway Station does not reflect the economic significance of the region. It lacks basic modern infrastructure, passenger amenities, and facilities for smooth freight handling. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Station Scheme is a visionary initiative to transform railway stations into modern, world-class transit hubs. Sivakasi deserves to be part of this scheme, both to serve its high passenger footfall and to support the logistical needs of its industries. Upgrading Sivakasi Railway Station will improve not only passenger

comfort and safety but also stimulate local economic growth, attract investments, and create jobs. I therefore request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to prioritize this demand and initiate the process of including Sivakasi Railway Station under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Station redevelopment programme.

(xv) Need to carry out the construction work on National Highway No. 66 across Vadakara in Kerala in scientific and technologically sound manner

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA): The construction of National Highway No. 66 across Vadakara raises serious safety and environmental concerns, including collapsed bridges, landslides, eroded service roads, and waterlogged stretches. The project has resulted in many alarming incidents. Experts have warned about the unscientific soil excavation, poorly planned hillside cuts, and inadequate drainage. These structural failures threaten the lives and livelihoods of the people living in the area. The onset of monsoon further worsened the road conditions with waterlogging and mud accumulation. Recently, a section of private bus operators resorted to a token strike protesting against the poor condition of service roads along the under-construction National Highway-66. The reason for the waterlogging is the unscientific construction of drainage. On many roads, the drainage ridges are above the road level. While the State expects more downpours in the coming months, the people residing along the road, as well as the pedestrians, are under the constant fear of possible landslides. Since we have highly populated places on each side of the road, the construction activities have seriously affected the daily lives of the people. In this

context, I request the Government to understand the intensity of the situation and intervene urgently to reduce the fear of the people.

(xvi) Need for comprehensive measures to address the dropout rates in schools of Assam

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): I wish to raise the serious issue of school dropouts in Assam. According to the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), my State had one of the highest dropout rates in the country, trailing only behind Bihar and Meghalaya. This crisis is further reflected in Ministry of Education data, showing that 63,848 children were out of school in Assam during the 2024–25 academic year, the third highest in the country. Therefore, I would like to know as to what steps Government is taking in this regard. We hear grand slogans about Viksit Bharat and Digital India but in Assam, thousands of children are being pushed out of the classroom. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Education to take urgent action alongside the Assam Government to address the alarming dropout rates. This must include strengthening school infrastructure, address teacher shortages, and ensuring support for at-risk children. No child should be pushed out of the education system.

(xvii) Need to expedite construction work on Dimapur- Tizit Railway Line in Nagaland

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): I would like to raise the issue regarding construction of Dimapur-Tizit new Railway Line for which Rs. 4274 crore has been sanctioned in the year 2013-14. But after elapse of 11 years the

physical progress on construction is still shown zero. In this regard, I am bringing it to kind notice of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly apprise on the progress of this project.

(xviii) Need to ensure transparency in the functioning of insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत कार्यरत बीमा कंपनियों की भूमिका, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता की बार-बार समीक्षा की आवश्यकता है। किसानों को त्वरित और वैज्ञानिक आधार पर फसल क्षति का आंकलन कर समयबद्ध मुआवजा मिलना योजना का मूल उद्देश्य है, किंतु जमीनी स्तर पर कंपनियों की कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता जवाबदेही का अभाव है। बीमा कंपनियों के साथ किए गए एमओयू में उनकी जिम्मेदारियाँ जैसे आकलन सीमित अवधि में दावा निपटान और पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया का पालन स्पष्ट रूप से सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। विशेष रूप से बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर संसदीय क्षेत्र में पिछले 10 वर्षों में वर्षवार फसलों का बीमा, बीमित मूल्य, किसानों से वसूली गई प्रीमियम दरें तथा एकत्रित प्रीमियम, दावों के भुगतान का ब्लॉकवार विवरण सार्वजनिक डोमेन में पारदर्शी रूप से उपलब्ध करवाया जाए। साथ ही सरकार बीमा कंपनियों की मनमानी, क्लेम भुगतान में अनुचित देरी, अपारदर्शी प्रक्रिया जैसी शिकायतों पर प्रभावी दंडात्मक कार्यवाही के लिए मौजूदा नियमों में बदलाव करके कठोर नियम लाए। चूंकि यह विषय किसानों की आजीविका और सरकारी धन के समुचित उपयोग से जुड़ा है इसलिए बीमा कंपनियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की संख्या, निस्तारण की अवधि, पारदर्शिता हेतु पोर्टलों, हेल्पलाइन निगरानी समितियों की प्रभावशीलता की स्वतंत्र जांच आवश्यक है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि योजना की निष्पक्ष जांच करवाई जाए, कंपनियों की मनमानी रोकने हेतु सख्त दंडात्मक प्रावधान लागू किए जाएं।

(xix) Need to review the fee structure of Indian Institutes of Management and provide fee concession to students belonging to economically weaker sections

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : मैं IIM जैसे बड़े और प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में हो रही फीस की भारी बढ़ोतरी की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। साल 2007 में IIM अहमदाबाद की MBA की फीस ₹4 लाख थी, जो आज बढ़कर ₹27 लाख हो चुकी है। यानी फीस में 575% की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जबकि इस दौरान महंगाई केवल 146% बढ़ी है। यह अत्यंत अन्यायपूर्ण और अमानवीय है। 2017 में बने IIM कानून ने इन संस्थानों को फीस निर्धारण की पूर्ण स्वायत्तता दे दी। इसके चलते अब IIM संस्थान मनमाने ढंग से फीस बढ़ा रहे हैं। वर्तमान में हॉस्टल, मेस और अन्य खर्चों को जोड़ने पर MBA की कुल लागत ₹30 लाख से अधिक हो जाती है। इस फीस का सीधा असर गरीब और वंचित छात्रों पर पड़ रहा है, जिनके लिए अब IIM जैसी संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाना लगभग असंभव होता जा रहा है। सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार कर IIM की फीस संरचना की समीक्षा की जाए और गरीब छात्रों के लिए रियायती व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xx) Need to ensure participation of local Member of Parliament for utilization of CSR fund

श्री छोटेला (राबर्ट्सगंज) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राँबर्ट्सगंज, सोनभद्र में खनन गिट्टी, बालू सैकड़ों जगह पर बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। जिसमें CSR के तहत साल में लगभग 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया आता है। उस पैसे से 70% खनन क्षेत्र और 30% अन्य जगहों पर विकास कार्य करना है मगर केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी से संचालित होता है वही अध्यक्षता करते हैं। मगर जिलाधिकारी के पास CSR के अलावा तमाम विभाग का कार्य रहता है जिसके वजह से CSR के पैसा पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए CSR के फण्ड के उपयोग हेतु स्थानीय सांसद को अध्यक्षता करने की अनुमति दी जाए ताकि सुचारु रूप से विकास हो सके।

(xxi) Need to declare the road connecting Pratapgarh, Kaushambi and Prayagraj districts in Uttar Pradesh as national highway

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : मैं माननीय मंत्री, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। प्रयागराज-लखनऊ मार्ग पर जनपद प्रतापगढ़ के मंनिखेड़ा से होते हुए यह मार्ग राज्य ग्राम चौबसी, दभेहटा पुल (राम ब्रिज), दनियालपुर, सैनी चौराहा, जीतौरा रोड, कामसिन मोड़, सौरई बाजार, मंझनपुर, करारी, भेवरिका कटरा, सर्सई अकील, पुरखास, चंदवा का पुरवा, यमुना नदी घाट से होकर जनपद प्रयागराज के रीवा मार्ग तक पहुँचता है। यह मार्ग प्रतापगढ़, कौशांबी और प्रयागराज जिलों को जोड़ता है तथा अत्यधिक व्यस्त रहता है। इस मार्ग से भारी संख्या में वाहन गुजरते हैं, किंतु सड़क की चौड़ाई कम होने और स्थिति खराब होने के कारण आए दिन दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। यह मार्ग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए भी आवागमन का मुख्य साधन है। जनहित में इस राज्य मार्ग को नेशनल हाईवे घोषित कर उसका चौड़ीकरण एवं निर्माण कार्य कराना आवश्यक है, जिससे क्षेत्रीय संपर्क सशक्त हो, यातायात दबाव कम हो और आर्थिक विकास को गति मिले। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त मार्ग को नेशनल हाईवे घोषित कर शीघ्र निर्माण कार्य हेतु आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश दिए जाएं।

(xxii) Need to re-introduce the MP quota facility for admission of students in Kendriya Vidyalaya

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that recently I have been receiving calls from the parents whose son or daughter cracked medical or engineering exam after passing out from Kendriya Vidyalaya. These candidates were once admitted in KV from my MP quota, which gave me immense pleasure and satisfaction that I could play a part in helping them access a better future. I had supported the

admission of more than 70 students to KV during 2014 to 2021. But unfortunately admission of students in KV from MP quota was abolished from 2022. My humble request to the Central Government and also to the Ministry of Education is to kindly reintroduce the MP quota facility for admission of students in KV from the next academic session.

(xxiii) Need to increase the allowance of Divyangjan from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 5000/-

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): The Union Government has been providing only Rs. 300/- under the Indira Gandhi Pension Scheme since 2012 till now. The Union Government has not increased the allowance to Rs. 5000/- despite the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment to increase the allowance in a reasonable manner. Therefore, the Union Government should increase the allowance to Rs. 5000/-. Similarly, the current rule of providing allowance only if there is 80% disability should be changed to provide allowance only if there is 40% disability as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. The current rule of providing allowance only after reaching the age of 18 should also be changed and extended it to all age groups.

(xxiv) Need to provide houses to people living in reserve forest area in Aarey Colony and Dindoshi in Mumbai under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मुंबई के संरक्षित वन क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से आरे कॉलोनी और दिंडोशी के अप्पा पाडा जैसे इलाकों में रहने वाले नागरिकों

की गंभीर मानवीय स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ये परिवार कई पीढ़ियों से इन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन आज भी वे पानी, बिजली, सड़क, स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के बिना अत्यंत कठिन परिस्थितियों में जीवन जीने को मजबूर हैं। इन निवासियों की पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया जटिल और दीर्घकालिक है लेकिन जब तक यह पूरी नहीं होती, हम इन नागरिकों को उनके हाल पर नहीं छोड़ सकते। एक सम्मानजनक जीवन जीना और बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्राप्त करना उनका भी संवैधानिक अधिकार है। सुविधाओं के अभाव में ये बस्तियां बीमारियों और सामाजिक समस्याओं का केंद्र बन गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का सपना है कि हर भारतीय के पास अपना घर और "घर के साथ सुविधा" भी हो। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह इस मामले में तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करे और संरक्षित वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले नागरिकों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (PMAY) के तहत एक विशेष योजना बनाई जाए। इस योजना के माध्यम से उन्हें स्थायी आवास प्रदान किया जाए और उसके पहले उन्हें पानी, बिजली, शौचालय, सड़क और स्वास्थ्य केंद्र जैसी सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हों।

(xxv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : समस्तीपुर, जो शिक्षा और संस्कृति की धरोहर है, यहाँ के युवाओं को शिक्षा के लिए पलायन करना पड़ता है। समस्तीपुर का अधिकांश हिस्सा ग्रामीण है और यहाँ का युवा उच्च शिक्षा और नौकरी के लिए संघर्ष करता है। केंद्र सरकार ने 8,232 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 85 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 28 नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की मंजूरी दी है। यह एक development oriented कदम है, लेकिन बिहार को इस योजना में एक भी स्कूल नहीं दिया गया है। बिहार, जो शिक्षा के मामले में पहले से ही पिछड़ा है, उसको इस तरह से वंचित रखना अनुचित है। बिहार के समस्तीपुर जैसे क्षेत्रों में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना से बच्चों को बेहतर शिक्षा मिलेगी और उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि समस्तीपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं। यह कदम न केवल

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रांति लाएगा बल्कि क्षेत्रीय विकास और सामाजिक उत्थान का भी साधन बनेगा। मैं सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और बिहार के साथ न्याय करें।

(xxvi) Need to address the problems arising out of recent imposition of tariff on aqua exports by USA

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): US President announced 25% tariff on Indian exports plus penalty for buying oil and Defence equipment from Russia. Commerce Minister made Statement to this effect in Parliament on 31-07-2025. This has fallen like a bolt from the blue on aquaculture sector in India, since we are leaders in aquaculture exports. AP is leader in aquaculture production and exports. With 25% tariff + penalty and 5.77% Countervailing Duty, India will be nowhere with other competing countries like Ecuador which faces only 10% duty. Secondly, India is already suffering with less productivity—1.6-4 MT per hectare when compared to 15-20 MT in Ecuador, Indonesia, Vietnam and China. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also written letter in this regard to the Minister of Commerce to protect Indian aqua industry at any cost. Hence, I appeal hon. PM to personally intervene, discuss with US President and see that tariffs on aqua exports from India attract only 10% basic tariff.

(xxvii) Need to stop alleged privatization of power sector

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : केंद्र सरकार की बिजली निजीकरण की नीति सार्वजनिक धन और अरबों रुपए निवेश करके संपूर्ण देश में जो तंत्र खड़ा किया गया है, उत्पादन से लेकर ट्रांसमिशन एवं वितरण व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें लाखों कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं तथा आमजन का विकास कृषि उद्योग का

विकास एवं रोजगार का आधार है, उसके हित में नहीं है। चंडीगढ़ विद्युत कंपनी ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपए सालाना मुनाफा दे रही थी जिनको निजी हाथों में सौंपने का काम किया है। अब सरकार क्रॉस सब्सिडी बंद करके स्मार्ट मीटर लगाकर उत्पादन से लेकर वितरण तक के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर निजीकरण एवं स्मार्ट मीटर लगवाने के लिए विवश कर रही है। देश में 65 करोड़ चालू मीटरों को कबाड़ में फेंकने तथा 65 करोड़ नये स्मार्ट मीटर लगाने से जनता पर अनावश्यक आर्थिक बोझ होगा। आज भी हमारे देश में उपभोग विकसित राष्ट्रों से काफी कम है अतः सरकार से मांग है कि बिजली का निजीकरण एवं जबरन स्मार्ट मीटर लगाना बंद किया जावे।

(xxviii) Need to provide benefits of 7th Pay Commission to lecturers of Polytechnic College in Daman as per the decision of CAT

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि दमण स्थित पॉली टेक्नीक कॉलेज के lecturers को अब तक 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संशोधित वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। यह दुखद है कि जब 8वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की बात की जा रही है, इन lecturers को अपने हक के पैसे लेने के लिए मजबूरन Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) की मुंबई बेंच में याचिका दायर करनी पड़ी। CAT ने lecturers के पक्ष में निर्णय देते हुए कॉलेज को 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वेतन देने के लिए निर्देशित किया। हालांकि कॉलेज ने निर्णय को लागू करने के बजाय CAT के निर्णय की अवमानना करते हुए इन lecturers के तबादले कर दिए। इन याचिकाकर्ताओं ने इसके विरुद्ध जब अवमानना याचिका दायर की। फिर से CAT ने UT प्रशासन को संशोधित वेतन देने के लिए निर्देशित किया। उसके बाद भी प्रशासन ने इस निर्देश को लागू नहीं किया है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन सभी lecturers को उनके हक का वेतन तथा एरियर समेत, तत्काल प्रभाव से दिया जाए एवं उन सभी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए जिन्होंने CAT के निर्णयों की अवमानना की है।

(xxix) Need to expedite the process for development of Greenfield Highway No. 744 in Kollam Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The development of Greenfield Highway 744 in my Parliamentary Constituency is standstill. The acquisition process was started and 3D notification was issued with respect to certain villages. The land acquisition processes in other villages are in different stages. The property owners are in crisis due to delay in disbursement of compensation. The delay in disbursement of compensation became a public issue. The administrative delay from the part of Central and State Government regarding the share of land acquisition, royalty and GST delayed the project. The development from Edamon to Schencotta is also delaying. The land owners are waiting for compensation. Hence I urge upon the Government to initiate immediate action to disburse the compensation, complete the land acquisition process for Greenfield highway and expedite the process for Edamon to Schencotta and execute the development of NH 744 in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency in a time bound manner.

... (Interruptions)

14.06 hrs

READJUSTMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES OF THE STATE OF GOA BILL, 2024*

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नं. 14 – श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल द्वारा 17 दिसम्बर, 2024 को पेश किए गए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार, अर्थात्:-

“कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों की प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 332 के अनुसार स्थानों का आरक्षण करने में समर्थ होने और गोवा राज्य की विधान सभा में स्थानों का पुनः समायोजन जहाँ तक ऐसा समायोजन गोवा राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में कतिपय समुदायों को सम्मिलित करने से आवश्यक हो गया है, के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदया, इसे पारित करने के अनुरोध से पूर्व मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है और करीब 14 माननीय सांसदों ने इसमें भाग लिया है, जिनमें सभी दलों के लोग हैं।... (व्यवधान) यह इसलिए आवश्यक है क्योंकि आर्टिकल 332 यह कहता है कि अगर एसटी की जनसंख्या है, लेकिन एसटी की सीट नहीं है, तो उस विधान सभा में एसटी की सीट होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) जैसे- गोवा में विधान सभा की 40 सीटें हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जिसमें एक सीट

* Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal on 17th December, 2024

अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित है, परन्तु अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के लिए कोई भी सीट आरक्षित नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वर्ष 2002 में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई थी। वर्ष 2001 की जनगणना के आँकड़ों के अनुसार उस समय गोवा राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या केवल 566 रिकॉर्ड की गई थी, जबकि कुल जनसंख्या 13 लाख से अधिक थी। ... (व्यवधान) इस प्रकार गोवा के एसटी समुदाय, विधान सभा में अपने समुदायों के लिए संविधान के अनुसार आरक्षण का लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इसीलिए वर्ष 2003 में गोवा राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में तीन नए समुदायों कुनबी, गावड़ा और वेलिप को शामिल करने हेतु संविधान (अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश) संशोधन, अधिनियम, 2003 पारित किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) इस प्रकार राज्य में एक विशिष्ट स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसमें एसटी समुदाय की आबादी एससी से काफी अधिक है। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार गोवा राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या 14,58,545 में से एससी वर्ग की जनसंख्या 25,449 है तथा एसटी वर्ग की जनसंख्या 1,49,275 है। ... (व्यवधान) इस परिस्थिति में अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के लोग विधानसभा में आरक्षण के संवैधानिक लाभ को प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं। इस प्रकार गोवा राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संसदीय और विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन आदेश 2008 में संशोधन करने और राज्य के अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए गोवा राज्य की विधान सभा में सीटों को पुनः समायोजित करने के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग को सशक्त बनाने हेतु कानून बनाना अनिवार्य है। ... (व्यवधान) अतः मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों की प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 332 के अनुसार स्थानों का आरक्षण करने में समर्थ होने और गोवा राज्य की विधान सभा में स्थानों का पुनः समायोजन जहाँ तक ऐसा समायोजन गोवा राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में कतिपय समुदायों को सम्मिलित

करने से आवश्यक हो गया है, के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

... (व्यवधान)

Clause 2

Definitions

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 3 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam Chairperson, I am moving Amendment No. 3.

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 6,-

for “2001”

substitute “2011”. (3)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 3 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

Clause 3

Estimation of population
of Scheduled Tribes

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 4 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam Chairperson, I am moving Amendment No. 4.

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,-

after "estimated"

insert "within a maximum period of two years". (4)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 4 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, श्री राजेश रंजन जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

Clause 5

Procedure and power
of Commission

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या **5** और **6** प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam Chairperson, I am moving Amendment Nos. 5 and 6.

I beg to move:

Page 3, line 2,-

for “determine its own procedure”

substitute “follow the procedure as may be prescribed”. (5)

Page 3, line 8,-

after “any person”

insert “or authority”. (6)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 5 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 5 और 6 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, प्रो. सौगत राय।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 5 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 6

Publication of amendemnts
and their dates of operation

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 7 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 3, line 19,-

omit “and shall not be called in question in any court.” (7)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 7 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य प्रो. सौगत राय जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

Clause 7

Certain other powers of
commission

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 8 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 3, line 42,-

after

“up-to-date”

insert

“and before publishing the notification in the
Official Gazette reasonable opportunity of being
heard shall be given to the
stakeholders”. (8)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 8 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 8

Power to remove difficulties

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 9 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 4, line 6,-

for “two years”

substitute “one year”. (9)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 8 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 9 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 8 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,-

for "2024"
substitute "2025". (2)

(Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

ENACTMENT FORMULA

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Seventy-fifth"
substitute "Seventy-sixth". (1)

(Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I rise to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, गोवा राज्य, सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रतिनिधित्व का पुनः समायोजन विधेयक, 2024 जैसा महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पास हुआ है, लेकिन आप लोगों ने बिल्कुल भी गंभीरता नहीं दिखाई है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : देश की जनता यह सब कुछ देख रही है और लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा बिल्कुल शर्मसार हो रही है। आप सब बहुत ही सीनियर सदस्य हैं। आप सब बैठ जाइए। आप जिन विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, सरकार उन सभी विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.15 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, August 6, 2025/Sravana 15, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

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7	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	239
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9	Shri Ganesh Singh	240
10	Shri Jugal Kishore	225
11	Shri K E Prakash	227
12	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	237
13	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	229
14	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	221
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8	Dr. Amar Singh	2670
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10	Dr. Anand Kumar	2636
11	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2614
12	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2575
13	Dr. C M Ramesh	2629
14	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	2749
15	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2711
16	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	2639
17	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	2742
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20	Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy	2559
21	Dr. K Sudhakar	2712
22	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	2572
23	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	2701
24	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	2603

25	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	2707
26	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	2569
27	Dr. Mallu Ravi	2692
28	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2547
29	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	2688
30	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	2637
31	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	2726
32	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	2666
33	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	2551, 2547
34	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	2536
35	Dr. Sambit Patra	2746
36	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	2708
37	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2574
38	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2568
39	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	2562
40	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2737, 2612
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43	Mr Pathan Yusuf	2607
44	Ms Iqra Choudhary	2599
45	Ms Kangna Ranaut	2630, 2558, 2547
46	Ms Mahua Moitra	2694
47	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	2605
48	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	2623
49	Ms. S Jothimani	2638
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57	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	2652
58	Shri Alok Sharma	2605
59	Shri Amra Ram	2681
60	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	2656
61	Shri Anil Baluni	2733
62	Shri Anil Firojiya	2584
63	Shri Anto Antony	2646
64	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	2548
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74	Shri B K Parthasarathi	2640, 2683, 2542
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77	Shri Baijayant Panda	2564

78	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	2591, 2680
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93	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	2577
94	Shri Buntty Vivek Sahu	2759
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98	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	2642
99	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	2758, 2626
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101	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantao	2620
102	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	2626, 2673, 2547
103	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	2558

104	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	2673, 2626, 2547
105	Shri Damodar Agrawal	2610, 2605
106	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	2625
107	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	2719
108	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	2617
109	Shri Dharambir Singh	2727
110	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	2612
111	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2576
112	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	2687
113	Shri Dilip Saikia	2587
114	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	2750
115	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	2558
116	Shri Dulu Mahato	2594, 2558
117	Shri Durai Vaiko	2706
118	Shri Dushyant Singh	2634
119	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	2743
120	Shri Eatala Rajender	2756, 2689, 2549
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122	Shri G Kumar Naik	2751
123	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	2600
124	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	2550
125	Shri Giridhari Yadav	2750
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129	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	2604
130	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	2728

131	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	2574
132	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	2583
133	Shri Hibi Eden	2668
134	Shri Imran Masood	2631
135	Shri Jagadish Shettar	2731
136	Shri Jagdambika Pal	2744
137	Shri Jai Prakash	2667
138	Shri Janardan Mishra	2547
139	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	2616
140	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	2541
141	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2720
142	Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato	2596
143	Shri K C Venugopal	2592
144	Shri K Radhakrishnan	2580
145	Shri K Sudhakaran	2621
146	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	2736
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152	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	2716
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156	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	2683, 2571
157	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	2547

158	Shri M K Raghavan	2554, 2552
159	Shri M Mallesh Babu	2682
160	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2570
161	Shri Malaiyarasan D	2602
162	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	2661
163	Shri Mani A	2586
164	Shri Manickam Tagore B	2566
165	Shri Manish Jaiswal	2660
166	Shri Manish Tewari	2534
167	Shri Manoj Tiwari	2558
168	Shri Matheswaran V S	2611
169	Shri Mohibbullah	2640, 2683, 2542
170	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	2588, 2585
171	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	2697
172	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	2537
173	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2659
174	Shri Murari Lal Meena	2632
175	Shri Murasoli S	2567
176	Shri N K Premachandran	2552
177	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	2547, 2551
178	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	2695
179	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	2745
180	Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel	2705
181	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	2568
182	Shri Navaskani K	2651, 2653
183	Shri Naveen Jindal	2648
184	Shri Neeraj Maurya	2735

185	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	2574
186	Shri P C Mohan	2606, 2551
187	Shri P P Chaudhary	2558
188	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	2547
189	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	2721
190	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	2589
191	Shri Pradeep Purohit	2597
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