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Tuesday, August 12, 2025

Shravana 21, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fifth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. X contains Nos.11 to 21)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 12, 2025/ Sravana 21, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल ।

... (व्यवधान)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 321 to 327

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 321 - श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे ।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत बजट आवंटन

***321. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क निर्माण हेतु बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के बीड लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित चिह्नित सड़कों और स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण सड़कों की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करते हुए सड़क परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ड) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण कार्य में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने का कोई प्रावधान किया है; और
- (च) उक्त सड़क निर्माण कार्यकलापों में दूरस्थ और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के हितों का किस प्रकार ध्यान रखा गया है?

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

(क) से (च) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के लिए बजट आवंटन वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹ 15,000 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से ₹ 19,000 करोड़ कर दिया गया था। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बजट आवंटन ₹ 19,000 करोड़ है।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएमजीएसवाई के आरंभ से विभिन्न घटकों के तहत 34,476.158 किमी सड़क लंबाई का अनुमोदन किया गया है, जिसमें से दिनांक 07-08-2025 तक 31,889.802 किमी लंबाई पूर्ण हो चुकी है। जारी पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों की स्थिति का राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट लिंक पर उपलब्ध है: [https://omms.nic.in/progress-monitoring/Monthly Progress Report \(MPR\)/State-Abstract-Report](https://omms.nic.in/progress-monitoring/Monthly-Progress-Report-(MPR)/State-Abstract-Report)

राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र में वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत प्रगति पर चल रहे सड़क कार्यों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

घटक	शेष कार्य		
	सड़कें	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल
पीएमजीएसवाई-I	8	38.76	3
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	469	1835.54	213
आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए	7	72.15	11
पीएम-जनमन	27	50.14	0
कुल	511	1996.59	227

बीड जिले में 84.75 किमी लंबी 15 सड़कें और 3 पुल निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएमजीएसवाई परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार स्थिति **अनुबंध** में दी गई है। संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अनुसार विवरण का ब्यौरा मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV को वर्ष 2024 में 62,500 किलोमीटर की बारहमासी सड़कों (एक लेन) के निर्माण के लिए शुरू किया गया है, ताकि जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों) में 250+ और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाली लगभग 25,000 बिना संपर्क वाली बसावटों को सड़क से जोड़ा जा सके। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा "ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण (जीएसएस)" ऐप का उपयोग करके पूरा कर लिया गया है। मंत्रालय ने पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देना शुरू कर दिया है। मंत्रालय स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कार्यक्रम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सभी आवश्यक अनुपालनों को पूरा करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ निकट समन्वय से कार्य कर रहा है। सर्वेक्षण के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी कुल 205 बसावटों की अनुमानित रूप से पहचान की गई है।

(ग) पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन को इच्छित गुणवत्ता मानदंडों तक लाने के लिए एक त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है, जो पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़क परिसंपत्तियों की स्थिरता को सुनिश्चित करता है। पहले स्तर पर, कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों (पीआईयू) को क्षेत्र की प्रयोगशाला में सामग्री और निर्माण कार्य पर अनिवार्य परीक्षण के द्वारा प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करना होता है। दूसरे स्तर पर, राज्य स्तर पर स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता निगरानी के लिए राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एसक्यूएम) नियुक्त होते हैं, जो निर्माण के प्रारंभिक, मध्य और अंतिम

चरण में प्रत्येक कार्य का निरीक्षण करते हैं। तीसरे स्तर पर, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एनक्यूएम) रैंडम नमूना आधार पर सड़क कार्यों का, न केवल गुणवत्ता निगरानी के लिए बल्कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं को वरिष्ठ विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए, निरीक्षण करते हैं। एनक्यूएम की टिप्पणियाँ राज्य सरकारों को कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी जाती हैं, और कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) की निगरानी मंत्रालय की तकनीकी शाखा अर्थात् एनआरआईडीए द्वारा की जाती है। त्रि-स्तरीय तंत्र के तहत सड़क की गुणवत्ता की समय-समय पर निगरानी के आधार पर, जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, सुधारात्मक उपाय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाते हैं।

(घ) सरकार पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़क परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी विभिन्न डिजिटल तकनीकों और ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से कर रही है। परियोजनाओं की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखांकन प्रणाली (ओएमएमएस) का उपयोग किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सड़क के नियमित और आवधिक रखरखाव की निगरानी के लिए ई-मार्ग (पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव) प्लेटफार्म को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, एक मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से जियो-टैगिंग का उपयोग योजना के तहत निर्मित परिसंपत्तियों की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी और सत्यापन सक्षम करता है। सभी पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों और पुलों को निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में फोटो के साथ जियो-टैग किया जाता है। कार्यान्वयन को बेहतर निर्णय लेने और पारदर्शिता के लिए जीआईएस आधारित आयोजना टूल्स और डैशबोर्डों द्वारा भी समर्थित किया जाता है। ये डिजिटल कार्यकलाप पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत ग्रामीण सड़कों के समयबद्ध निष्पादन, गुणवत्ता आश्वासन और प्रभावी रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव की नियमित समीक्षा का प्रावधान है, जो क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें (आरआरएम), प्रदर्शन समीक्षा समिति (पीआरसी) बैठकें, राज्य के साथ पूर्व-अधिकार प्राप्त/अधिकार प्राप्त समिति बैठकों के माध्यम से मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। उपरोक्त के अलावा, योजना की प्रगति सहित

रखरखाव पहलुओं का आकलन करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सचिव/अपर सचिव/संयुक्त सचिव द्वारा राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों/प्रधान सचिवों के साथ विशेष समीक्षा बैठकें/मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(ड) और (च) पीएमजीएसवाई का कार्यान्वयन वर्ष 2000 से किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर एवं पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र) में 250+ तथा वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ जनसंख्या वाली पात्र सड़क संपर्करहित बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के लिए नए घटक जनसंख्या मानदंड 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार हैं। योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में सड़कों के चयन के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श लेने का प्रावधान है। योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सड़कों को ब्लॉक और जिला स्तर पर अनुमोदित किया जाता है। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) की तैयारी शुरू करते समय, पीआईयू ग्राम पंचायत के तंत्र के माध्यम से स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ परामर्श करता है ताकि सबसे उपयुक्त मार्ग संरेखण का निर्धारण किया जा सके, भूमि की उपलब्धता (वन भूमि सहित) के मुद्दों को सुलझाया जा सके, विशेष रूप से सड़क चौड़ाईकरण/संरेखण में मामूली परिवर्तन आदि के कारण, प्रस्तावित वृक्षारोपण, किसी भी प्रतिकूल और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम किया जा सके और कार्यक्रम में आवश्यक सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इसके लिए, पीआईयू स्थानीय पंचायत सदस्यों और मध्यवर्ती एवं जिला पंचायत के स्थानीय सदस्यों सहित सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ एक औपचारिक "ट्रांजेक्ट वॉक" का आयोजन करता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्य प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निविदा के आधार पर सरकारी ई-प्रोक्यूरमेंट प्लेटफॉर्म पर आवंटित किए जाते हैं। सड़कों के कार्य, जिसमें पीएमजीएसवाई की सड़कें शामिल हैं, श्रम-प्रधान होते हैं और स्थानीय उपलब्ध मानव संसाधन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

अनुबंध

बीड जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत जिला-वार संचयी प्रगति की स्थिति

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सड़क लंबाई	स्वीकृत पुल कार्यों की संख्या	पूर्ण किये गए सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	पूर्ण किए गए पुल कार्यों की संख्या	पूर्ण की गई सड़क की लंबाई
1	अहमदनगर	281	1,818.185	22	245	18	1,639.118
2	आकोला	140	782.200	20	140	20	767.100
3	अमरावती	160	838.255	50	159	28	818.151
4	औरंगाबाद	213	960.666	63	203	48	908.265
5	बीड	272	1,180.270	43	257	40	1,082.534
6	भंडारा	171	717.470	9	169	8	710.702
7	बुलढाना	158	711.220	25	152	16	697.190
8	चंद्रपुर	166	1,037.826	65	163	47	1,010.346
9	धुले	188	969.930	63	176	56	891.425
10	गढ़चिरोली	341	1,923.936	120	312	111	1,689.374
11	गोंदिया	285	1,126.412	16	284	14	1,090.311
12	हिंगोली	192	633.150	24	192	21	629.070
13	जलगांव	219	1,100.500	21	197	19	1,006.515
14	जालना	210	1,017.175	89	205	69	995.475
15	कोल्हापुर	191	851.725	10	180	9	815.900
16	लातूर	228	854.635	69	218	60	821.993
17	नागपुर	196	967.355	33	190	15	930.149
18	नांदेड़	164	966.060	28	148	25	837.809
19	नंदुरबार	220	1,387.585	29	206	29	1,326.185
20	नासिक	303	1,783.597	41	265	30	1,501.095
21	उस्मानाबाद	166	700.760	61	155	53	657.987
22	परभणी	188	638.340	26	174	24	516.747
23	पुणे	325	1,875.655	17	286	16	1,679.688
24	रायगढ़	125	471.949	2	104	2	422.355
25	रत्नागिरि	207	809.949	7	177	7	679.765

26	सांगली	251	948.573	8	236	8	860.427
27	सतारा	211	1,240.320	2	171	2	1,087.047
28	सिंधुदुर्ग	189	722.800	10	150	10	581.623
29	सोलापुर	348	1,678.740	21	337	19	1,622.915
30	थाणे	65	235.379	0	52	0	201.683
31	वर्धा	159	1,123.026	28	159	11	1,103.585
32	वाशिम	127	623.065	18	120	10	598.395
33	यवतमाल	190	1,236.940	68	188	42	1,236.094
34	पालघर	209	542.510	2	196	2	472.784
	कुल	7,058	34,476.158	1,110	6,566	889	31,889.802

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : सर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि ... * पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह डिलीट कर दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 322, श्री तनुज पुनिया।

... (व्यवधान)

REPAIR OF RURAL ROADS

***322. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

- (a) whether there is a delay in repairing rural roads damaged during last year, if so, the details thereof particularly in the Barabanki Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether complaints have been received from the affected communities in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government checks the quality of repair of roads and ensure proper utilisation of the allocated funds?

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

(क) से (घ): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) से (ग) ग्रामीण सड़कों का रखरखाव राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, योजना के तहत निर्मित सभी सड़कों को एक पांच वर्षीय निर्माण-पश्चात रखरखाव विवरण के तहत कवर किया जाता है, जिसे मुख्य निर्माण विवरण के साथ जारी किया जाता है। समय पर और प्रभावी रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी, जिसमें बजट और निधियों का प्रावधान शामिल है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है। पांच वर्षों के बाद, सड़कों का रखरखाव क्षेत्रीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों के तहत किया जाता है, जिसमें आवधिक नवीकरण कार्य शामिल होता है, जिसका वित्त पोषण भी राज्यों द्वारा किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बाराबंकी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में क्षतिग्रस्त ग्रामीण सड़कों के मरम्मत में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है। राज्य ई-मार्ग (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मेंटेनेंस ऑफ रूरल रोड्स) पोर्टल के माध्यम से रखरखाव का कार्य कर रहा है, जो रखरखाव गतिविधियों की वास्तविक समय में ट्रैकिंग और निगरानी प्रदान करता है। यह पोर्टल रखरखाव कार्य की जियो-

टैगिंग और समय-चिह्नित तस्वीरों के साथ एक सुदृढ़ निगरानी प्रणाली को एकीकृत करता है, जिन्हें द्विमासिक आधार पर अपलोड किया जाता है।

(घ): ग्रामीण सड़क रखरखाव के लिए गुणवत्ता और निधि के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित बहुस्तरीय निगरानी और प्रवर्तन तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं:

i. स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता जांच: मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एनक्यूएम) को सड़क कार्यों के रैंडम निरीक्षण करने के लिए नियुक्त करता है। किसी भी खराब गुणवत्ता के काम की रिपोर्ट तुरंत संबंधित राज्य को उचित सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए की जाती है।

ii. ई-मार्ग के माध्यम से डिजिटल निगरानी: ई-मार्ग पोर्टल, जो अब सभी राज्यों में कार्यात्मक है, दोष दायित्व अवधि (डीएलपी) के दौरान सड़क की स्थिति और रखरखाव अनुपालन की प्रभावी ट्रैकिंग सुनिश्चित करता है। जियो-रेफरेंसड फोटो प्रमाण अपलोड किए जाने से पारदर्शिता और समय पर निष्पादन सुनिश्चित होता है।

iii. प्रदर्शन से लिंकड निधि की रिलीज़: पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत कार्यक्रम के केंद्रीय हिस्से की निधि का वितरण राज्यों द्वारा अपने रखरखाव के दायित्वों को पूरा करने की शर्त पर निर्भर करता है। राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि वे प्रति वर्ष की रखरखाव निधि का न्यूनतम प्रतिशत समय से रिलीज़ करें - मई के बाद पेश किए गए प्रस्तावों के लिए 50% और नवंबर के बाद पेश किए गए प्रस्तावों के लिए 100%.

iv. आवधिक समीक्षा और राज्य-स्तरीय निगरानी: मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकों के दौरान निधि के उपयोग और रखरखाव की प्रगति की समीक्षा करता है। राज्यों को समय पर निरीक्षण करने और निर्धारित रखरखाव चक्रों का पालन करने की सलाह दी जाती है।

v. समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू): योजना में भागीदारी के लिए अनिवार्य है कि प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ-

राज्य क्षेत्र प्रारंभिक और विस्तारित रखरखाव दोनों चरणों के लिए समुचित निधि का प्रावधान करने हेतु एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करना होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 323.

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक

... (व्यवधान)

SCHEMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF DIVYANGJANS

***323. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:**

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

(a) the total number of Divyangjans and from SC category who have been empowered, as per the latest estimates, category and State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for their empowerment;

(c) the total funds allocated and utilised along with the physical targets planned and achieved since 2019, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any evaluation to assess the implementation and impact of its various schemes; and

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

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

(क) से (ड) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, देश में दिव्यांगजनों की कुल जनसंख्या 2.68 करोड़ थी, जो देश की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 2.21% है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़े, अब निरस्त हो चुके निःशक्तजन अधिनियम, 1995 के तहत दिव्यांगता के वर्गीकरण पर आधारित थे। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम 2016 के लागू होने के बाद, दिव्यांगताओं की श्रेणियां 7 से बढ़कर अब 21 हो गई हैं।

वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों की संख्या (राज्य-वार एवं लिंगवार) **अनुबंध-I** में दी गई है।

भारत सरकार ने दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण और उत्थान के लिए कई पहल की हैं। दिनांक 19.04.2017 से प्रभावी दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016, समानता, शिक्षा, रोजगार और सुगम्यता जैसे अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करता है। इसमें बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगताओं के लिए धारा 34 के तहत सरकारी नौकरियों में कम से कम 4% आरक्षण और धारा 32 के तहत उच्च शिक्षा में 5% आरक्षण अनिवार्य किया गया है।

हालांकि भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत प्रदान करना राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी केंद्र सरकार अपनी प्रमुख पहलों और योजनाओं के माध्यम से कल्याण, कौशल विकास और समावेशिता, तथा सुगम्य भारत के प्रयासों का समर्थन करती है, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

(ii) सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप): विभाग 'सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप)' योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसके तहत विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को निधि जारी की जाती है, ताकि पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को टिकाऊ, परिष्कृत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से निर्मित, आधुनिक, मानक

सहायक यंत्र और सहायता उपकरण खरीदने में सहायता मिल सके, जिससे देश भर के दिव्यांगजनों में दिव्यांगताओं के प्रभाव को कम करके और उनकी आर्थिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उनके शारीरिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

(ii) दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस):- दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत, दिव्यांगजनों को अपने इष्टतम, शारीरिक, संवेदी, बौद्धिक, मानसिक या सामाजिक कार्यात्मक स्तरों को बनाए रखने में सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य से स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/राज्य परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को (i) जिला दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास केंद्रों (डीडीआरसी) की स्थापना और (ii) दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण/सशक्तिकरण के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें प्रमस्तिष्क घात वाले बच्चों सहित दृष्टि, श्रवण और बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता वाले बच्चों के लिए विशेष स्कूल शामिल हैं।

(iii) दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ: विभाग दिव्यांग छात्रों की वित्तीय, शारीरिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक बाधाओं को दूर करने, दिव्यांग छात्रों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने और गरिमा के साथ जीने में सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य से दिव्यांगजनों के लिए प्री- मैट्रिक, पोस्ट- मैट्रिक, टॉप क्लास एजुकेशन, नेशनल ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति, नेशनल फेलोशिप और निःशुल्क कोचिंग योजनाओं नामक छः घटक शामिल करते हुए 'दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति' नामक व्यापक योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पूरे भारत में छात्रों के बैंक खातों (डीबीटी मोड) में निधियां सीधे संवितरित की जाती हैं।

(iv) यूडीआईडी योजना: यूडीआईडी (विशिष्ट दिव्यांगता पहचान पत्र) योजना दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सिंगल डिजिटल पहचान पत्र प्रदान करती है, जिससे सरकारी लाभों तक उनकी पहुँच सुगम्य होती है। यह अनावश्यक दस्तावेजों को समाप्त करती है, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करती है और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को सीधे लाभार्थियों से जोड़कर समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देती है, जिससे दिव्यांगजनों को अधिकारों और अवसरों तक आसान पहुँच प्राप्त होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह विभाग दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं

भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, अर्थात् (i) दिव्यांगजनों के कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपी-एसडीपी) (ii) जागरूकता सृजन एवं प्रचार (एजीपी) एवं सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण और (iii) बाधा मुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण एवं सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी) (iv) राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) की इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडीपीएस)

इसके अतिरिक्त दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए उपाय करने के लिए मुख्य आयुक्त-दिव्यांगजन को अधिदेश दिया गया है। तथा साथ ही विभाग के अधीन नेशनल दिव्यांगजन फाईनैन्स एंड डिवैलप्मेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (एनडीएफडीसी), एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम, का मुख्य उद्देश्य लाभार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आर्थिक विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देना और दिव्यांगजनों के स्वरोजगार और अन्य उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देना है।

2019-20 से 2024-25 तक विभाग की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित दिव्यांगजनों और निधि उपयोग (राज्यवार) का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध -II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): विभाग समय-समय पर स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन एजेंसियों (तृतीय पक्ष) के माध्यम से प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन प्रायोजित करता है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन, प्रभाव और निधियों के उचित उपयोग का आकलन करना है। एडिप, डीडीआरएस और छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का हाल ही का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन वर्ष 2021 में राष्ट्रीय श्रम अर्थशास्त्र अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थान (एनआईएलईआरडी), नई दिल्ली द्वारा किया गया था। मूल्यांकन से उत्पन्न प्रमुख सिफारिशों पर समुचित ध्यान दिया गया और तदनुसार उन्हें अपनाने/कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है।

अनुबंध -I

जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों की संख्या (राज्य और लिंग के अनुसार)				
क्र.सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	204834	156319	361153
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	86321	68995	155316
3.	पंजाब	379551	274512	654063

4.	चंडीगढ़	8743	6053	14796
5.	उत्तराखंड	102787	82485	185272
6.	हरियाणा	315533	230841	546374
7.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	138379	96503	234882
8.	राजस्थान	848287	715407	1563694
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2364171	1793343	4157514
10.	बिहार	1343100	987909	2331009
11.	सिक्किम	9779	8408	18187
12.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14245	12489	26734
13.	नागालैंड	16148	13483	29631
14.	मणिपुर	31174	27373	58547
15.	मिजोरम	8198	6962	15160
16.	त्रिपुरा	35482	28864	64346
17.	मेघालय	23326	20991	44317
18.	असम	257385	222680	480065
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1127181	890225	2017406
20.	झारखंड	426876	343104	769980
21.	ओडिशा	674775	569627	1244402
22.	छत्तीसगढ़	334093	290844	624937
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	888751	663180	1551931
24.	गुजरात	612804	479498	1092302
25.	दमन और दीव	1300	896	2196
26.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1893	1401	3294
27.	महाराष्ट्र	1692285	1271107	2963392
28.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1224459	1042148	2266607
29.	कर्नाटक	726521	597684	1324205
30.	गोवा	17016	15996	33012
31.	लक्षद्वीप	838	777	1615
32.	केरल	394706	367137	761843
33.	तमिलनाडु	657418	522545	1179963
34.	पुदुचेरी	16373	13816	30189
35.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3861	2799	6660
	कुल	14988593	11826401	26814994

અનુબંધ - ૧૧

दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए सहायता योजना (एडिप योजना)

[illegible]

गोवा	9.59	139	0	156.5	2161	81	2.24	24	4	0	0	0	40.66	418	11	33.18	224	7
गुजरात	616.26	6105	391	946.82	13648	747	993.29	15250	1727	443.07	5032	758	1539.78	18648	1292	3244.66	26560	4339
हरियाणा	981.58	10287	1494	134.94	1539	66	338.85	4072	907	678.06	5937	1609	1077	5930	1079	750.92	4005	1061
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12.10	255	65	169.7	2559	761	68.74	1272	406	143.74	1924	514	153.25	1808	446	157.36	1752	317
जम्मू और कश्मीर	131.25	1813	220	151.22	2390	116	311.89	4129	569	507.6	6878	30	542.88	6817	439	328.6	2967	231
झारखंड	0.00	0	0	104.8	1365	359	380.45	5197	456	851.16	10804	862	629.64	7742	687	836.88	8277	2106
कर्नाटक	267.34	5119	595	92.15	2181	327	249.31	4829	599	421.81	5622	884	1248.22	15752	2642	1324.58	10996	2831
केरल	182.47	2683	281	425.57	5181	659	168.6	2442	295	222.35	2912	599	563.87	6766	490	152.72	1425	74
लद्दाख	1.26	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.89	59	0	28.79	355	16	13.39	130	0
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.66	15	2	18.83	257	4
मध्य प्रदेश	1085.08	11615	1326	1995.08	21347	3353	2693.85	25053	4519	1732.72	19930	3911	4283.69	33542	7070	2520.72	14102	3584
महाराष्ट्र	2622.04	28678	6041	8511.82	19589	2629	7913.55	30073	1485	1568.47	10836	1935	4211.25	54455	6771	2636.5	19309	3065
मणिपुर	5.70	89	0	73.15	660	113	47.25	594	65	47.93	581	15	21	259	2	43.97	440	15
मेघालय	3.27	34	0	7.45	151	0	19.94	212	0	172.87	2295	3	3.87	42	0	50.84	777	180
मिजोरम	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	5.78	67	16	0.13	1	0	10.41	297	0	29.78	373	26
नागालैंड	12.62	253	0	6.55	163	0	28.47	496	34	23.82	380	0	3.16	48	0	47.82	590	14
ओडिशा	839.73	10935	1257	982.29	12770	1200	882.07	12055	1612	784.57	10164	1018	953.44	11232	1823	1579.03	15556	4175
पुदुचेरी	32.94	383	78	5.98	78	0	37.73	612	0	0	0	0	24.37	302	58	102.59	393	62

पंजाब	671.38	10444	3145	326.7	4054	534	1281.55	14815	5115	902.06	8006	3857	1703.61	11259	4982	2029.32	8273	3181
राजस्थान	816.57	12061	2093	731.5	10493	1963	452.83	7488	1442	667.52	10132	1784	2155.48	19873	3290	1697.81	15407	3762
सिक्किम	15.10	197	88	7.91	173	13	0.00004	4	0	3.15	67	6	4.27	61	6	2.68	18	3
तमिलनाडु	906.16	13417	2813	623.28	8407	1585	1336.24	21746	4571	859.85	11327	1810	1137.29	12622	2156	416.12	2499	432
तेलंगाना	380.87	2221	554	355.19	2667	530	1134.44	5982	1067	420.54	2321	392	1389.14	11380	2419	1417.24	8961	1815
दादरा और नगर हवेली	2.92	160	11	17.79	285	5	5.42	86	2	21.13	233	12	4.78	49	5	54.05	455	46
त्रिपुरा	11.38	569	35	46.05	724	356	59.54	878	123	292.69	4203	193	89.49	1142	319	90.32	784	137
उत्तर प्रदेश	3638.68	45479	4690	2750.69	33823	3318	2855.02	33697	4742	3823.14	35149	4800	7479.29	50042	11084	9244.49	54834	11370
उत्तराखंड	80.06	3868	255	80.32	6141	447	132.48	5854	828	185.59	4244	490	275.44	2510	391	401.98	2442	469
पश्चिम बंगाल	976.95	14390	2354	715.28	11967	1398	267.67	5159	920	1587.88	24169	4053	958.23	10344	3216	1358.66	14652	4028
कुल	16265.76	209947	31032	21502.7	188849	23516	24125.2	228871	34974	19575.68	220111	32321	36845	35483.41	57617	35483.41	251489	549333

दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के तहत 2019-20 से राज्य-वार जारी किया गया सहायता अनुदान

(लाख रुपए में)

[illegible]

1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2663.05	6187	1639.88	5620	1779.89	4620	2648.41	5605	2851.56	4604	2728.44	5085
2	असम	124.72	603	90.7	248	167.76	488	261.34	753	136.87	327	228.25	285
3	बिहार	23.67	53	0	0	41.89	55	33.54	69	68.65	111	48.96	139
4	छत्तीसगढ़	49.78	187	1.63	110	47.58	110	0	0	0	0	74.14	93
5	दिल्ली	32.65	501	247.67	685	162.74	615	185.51	937	166.89	688	191.70	714
6	गुजरात	131.96	864	43.32	378	120.66	447	72.77	437	95.19	187	108.84	215
7	हरियाणा	154.81	512	140.19	505	101.99	292	128.93	444	174.61	377	148.67	432
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	71.77	302	69.2	212	67.15	144	69.05	89	84.13	119	101.12	154
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4.53	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	झारखंड	10.39	64	0	0	0	0	26.09	0	0	0	0	0
11	कर्नाटक	41.31	339	81.3	373	135.6	389	139.92	685	73.73	104	94.87	294
12	केरल	611.82	2112	628.3	1656	725.3	1883	762.41	2081	455.2	1549	1632.25	3951
13	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	0	0	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	155.5	639	248.31	822	325.57	682	382.72	803	484.55	764	307.05	832
15	महाराष्ट्र	342.21	3036	180.11	2049	71.46	1677	383.87	523	311.19	1354	101.16	0
16	मणिपुर	974.01	2597	596.24	1523	741.55	1478	1016.29	2681	946.48	1942	1091.05	1894
17	मेघालय	32.59	443	105.37	322	29.64	84	101.76	361	87.86	352	165.55	482
18	मिजोरम	33.9	168	11.73	20	0	0	29.22	61	17.26	60	6.51	86
19	नागालैंड	2.48	30	26.32	47	0	0	30.36	60	46.83	48	38.28	53
20	ओडिशा	1001.05	3239	789.16	5953	1457.59	5306	929.8	4776	1382.09	2067	1284.63	2360
21	पंजाब	133.65	588	98.92	272	149.27	505	168.06	682	211.68	697	294.16	703
22	राजस्थान	261.6	1096	150.58	370	286.26	528	239.28	546	320.06	513	350.38	489

23	तमिलनाडु	191.9	786	208.25	706	137.06	1267	184.7	1320	312.15	1052	260.89	1036
24	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.57	44	51.67	0	0	0
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	1018.59	4105	1335.24	3580	1389.36	3604	1147.75	3249	1653.52	3017	2051.16	4095
26	उत्तराखंड	84.07	197	102.68	144	68.67	142	87.29	125	80.48	62	157.41	304
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	335.46	3621	336.31	1935	606.89	1389	811.67	4424	782.79	7162	610.29	7766
28	तेलंगाना	1646.76	5513	1168.25	3932	1439.72	4397	1527.48	4389	2121.26	3271	1780.89	3278
29	पुदुचेरी	32.61	141	18.48	80	35.89	71	85.27	205	80.65	162	82.75	158
	कुल	10166.84	38004	8318.14	31542	10089.49	30173	11469.06	35349	12997.79	30589	13939.4	34898

*डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के लिए एससी/एसटी/सामान्य/ओबीसी श्रेणीवार डेटा नहीं रखता है।

दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति

(करोड़ रुपये में)

[illegible]

[illegible]

21	मध्य प्रदेश	5429	9.0405	4003	4.5954	5661	9.7270	8765	18.0335	1293	3.9276	1728	3.9266	26879	49.25
22	महाराष्ट्र	1082	4.0443	459	2.4890	1490	5.8300	691	5.9860	1757	6.7339	442	3.9973	5921	29.08
23	मणिपुर	12	0.0317	7	0.0150	0	0.0000	32	0.1116	27	0.1617	63	0.1679	141	0.48
24	मेघालय	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	6	0.0566	5	0.0073	22	0.0471	31	0.1153	64	0.226
25	मिजोरम	26	0.0359	5	0.0046	11	0.0155	12	0.1372	2	0.0698	0	0.0000	56	0.263
26	नागालैंड	0	0.0000	45	0.0485	6	0.0100	2	0.0018	7	0.0075	1	0.0032	61	0.07
27	ओडिशा	3341	7.4491	1495	3.0094	2699	5.4000	3168	6.1144	1467	4.3636	1941	6.0202	14111	32.35
28	पुदुचेरी	79	0.3888	27	0.2659	95	0.2863	46	0.2999	7	0.3876	56	0.1843	310	1.81
29	पंजाब	444	1.2273	1019	1.5529	1393	2.1197	1094	1.7366	608	2.3495	91	0.2266	4649	9.21
30	राजस्थान	1567	3.9550	76	1.4275	1856	4.0762	1084	3.5449	1007	3.5116	787	2.7516	6377	19.26
31	सिक्किम	7	0.0537	3	0.0027	3	0.0029	1	0.0009	1	0.0011	6	0.0369	21	0.09
32	तमिलनाडु	1181	4.4209	2000	5.2572	4384	9.1456	6448	13.4580	4046	10.6942	3820	7.0739	21879	50.04
33	तेलंगाना	328	1.8423	95	6.0501	1340	6.3951	2936	8.8594	879	6.7624	183	1.5136	5761	31.42
34	त्रिपुरा	159	0.3570	66	0.0974	186	1.1876	245	0.4755	329	1.8592	79	0.1712	1064	4.14
35	उत्तराखंड	391	1.4776	142	0.4644	259	0.9639	229	1.0455	64	0.4452	142	0.6201	1227	5.01
36	उत्तर प्रदेश	18205	45.7274	7177	36.7572	5115	32.9010	2318	24.3304	4477	24.8582	1934	6.5045	39226	171.07
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	485	2.1821	660	4.4215	512	3.4883	459	4.4916	596	5.2205	28	0.7000	2740	20.5

38	केनरा बैंक	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	447	24.7202	447	24.72
39	विज्ञापन और प्रचार	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.2000	0	0.5146	0	0.71
40	बैंक सेवा शुल्क और एजेंसी शुल्क	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.6621	0	0.3500	0	1.01
	कुल	42972	114.5671	26067	91.7668	42136	131.3952	44162	145.1979	29374	131.3321	23085	90.5700	207796	704.82

*डीईपीडब्ल्यूडी छात्रवृत्ति योजना के लिए एससी/एसटी/सामान्य/ओबीसी श्रेणीवार डेटा नहीं रखता है।

विशिष्ट दिव्यांग पहचान (यूडीआईडी) कार्ड जारी स्थिति दिनांक 08/08/2025

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	जारी किए गए यूडीआईडी कार्ड
1	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6755
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	980828
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4389
4	असम	231871
5	बिहार	642293
6	चंडीगढ़	12216
7	छत्तीसगढ़	267799
8	दिल्ली	97536
9	गोवा	12390
10	गुजरात	469038
11	हरियाणा	222465
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	106392
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	219261
14	झारखंड	202384
15	कर्नाटक	887030
16	केरल	396647
17	लद्दाख	3927
18	लक्षद्वीप	1187
19	मध्य प्रदेश	963155
20	महाराष्ट्र	1294207
21	मणिपुर	15376
22	मेघालय	33596
23	मिजोरम	6657
24	नगालैंड	3680
25	ओडिशा	857945
26	पुदुचेरी	23454
27	पंजाब	373978
28	राजस्थान	675422

29	सिक्किम	5569
30	तमिलनाडु	926111
31	तेलंगाना	781428
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	4424
33	त्रिपुरा	41254
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1560767
35	उत्तराखंड	101448
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	151712
	कुल	12584591

11.02 hrs

At this stage, Shrimati Satabdi Roy Banerjee, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve and some other hon.

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 324, श्री कुंदुरु रघुवीर ।

... (व्यवधान)

PROMOTION OF AGRI-RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

***324. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Groundnut Research Centre under the ICAR-PLAN scheme in Nalgonda district to support the shift from paddy to groundnut cultivation;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish a Veterinary Krishi Vigyan

Kendra (KVK) in the district to cater to the livestock-rearing community;

(c) whether the Government plans to establish an Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) unit at the Agriculture Research Station, Kampasagar to promote crop diversification and sustainability among small farmers; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote agri-research infrastructure in backward districts like Nalgonda?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) : देश में मूंगफली पर मौलिक एवं रणनीतिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए जूनागढ़, गुजरात में पहले से ही एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अनुसंधान संस्थान नामतः भाकृअनुप-भारतीय मूंगफली अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIIGR) कार्यरत है। भाकृअनुप-भारतीय मूंगफली अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIIGR) के क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान स्टेशन, अनंतपुर, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा तेलंगाना के नलगोन्डा एवं अन्य जिलों सहित दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों में मूंगफली खेती की अनुसंधान जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा रहा है। मूंगफली पर अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (AICRP) के अंतर्गत तेलंगाना राज्य में प्रोफेसर जयशंकर तेलंगाना राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (P.J.T.S.A.U.), हैदराबाद के क्षेत्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र द्वारा परीक्षण किए जाते हैं ताकि क्षेत्र-वार मूंगफली उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी स्थान-विशिष्ट उच्च उपजशील किस्मों एवं उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों की निरंतर उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ख) : वर्ष 2011 से नलगोन्डा जिले में एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र कार्य कर रहा है ताकि पशुधन एवं पशुपालन सहित कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के साथ किसानों की सहायता की जा

सके।

(ग) : एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली हेतु राष्ट्रीय महत्व के दो संस्थान हैं जिनके नाम हैं : भाकृअनुप-भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली अनुसंधान संस्थान, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं भाकृअनुप-महात्मा गांधी समेकित कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (MGIFRI), मोतिहारी, बिहार। इन संस्थानों ने देश के विभिन्न भागों के लिए अनेक एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) मॉडल विकसित किए हैं। तेलंगाना राज्य में, एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली पर अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (AICRP) के अंतर्गत राजेन्द्रनगर में एक मुख्य केंद्र, रुद्रुर (Rudrur) में एक उप-केंद्र तथा प्रोफेसर जयशंकर तेलंगाना राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (P.J.T.S.A.U.), हैदराबाद के अंतर्गत रंगारेड्डी में एक ऑन-फार्म अनुसंधान केंद्र चलाया जा रहा है। ये केंद्र नलगोन्डा जिला सहित तेलंगाना राज्य की एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं। तीन किसान भागीदारी आईएफएस मॉडल सहित आईएफएस मॉडल के छह: प्रोटोटाइप विकसित किए गए हैं और इनकी सिफारिश तेलंगाना के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए की गई है।

(घ) : कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग (DARE) के अंतर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) सहित राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रणाली (NARS) में कुल 113 अनुसंधान संस्थानों, 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों, भाकृअनुप के 4 मानद विश्वविद्यालयों, 66 राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा 3 केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का एक व्यापक नेटवर्क शामिल है। यह नेटवर्क देश में कृषि अनुसंधान, शिक्षा तथा विस्तार से संबंधित बुनियादी सुविधा को सहयोग प्रदान करता है। तेलंगाना राज्य में, कुल 16 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र तथा 07 भाकृअनुप अनुसंधान संस्थान हैं यथा (i) भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-CRIDA), हैदराबाद; (ii) भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रबंध अकादमी (ICAR-NAARM), हैदराबाद; (iii) भाकृअनुप-भारतीय श्रीअन्न अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIMR), हैदराबाद; (iv) भाकृअनुप-भारतीय तिलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIOR), हैदराबाद; (v) भाकृअनुप-भारतीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIRR), हैदराबाद; (vi) भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय मांस अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-NRIM), हैदराबाद; (vii) भाकृअनुप-कुक्कुट अनुसंधान निदेशालय (ICAR-DPR), हैदराबाद; तथा तीन राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं यथा (i) श्री

कोण्डा लक्ष्मण तेलंगाना राज्य बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद; (ii) पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव तेलंगाना पशु-चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद; (iii) प्रोफेसर जयशंकर तेलंगाना कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद। ये संस्थान, नलगोन्डा जैसे पिछड़े जिलों सहित राज्य की कृषि अनुसंधान, शिक्षा तथा विस्तार क्षमताओं को मजबूती प्रदान करने में योगदान करते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 325,

डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन।

... (व्यवधान)

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

***325. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Funds allocated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes are optimally/fully utilised by the Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised during each of the last five years;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes are reportedly diverted for other purposes; and

(d) if so, the details of such incidences reported/came to notice and the amount involved therein, during the said period, State-wise?

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

(क) से (घ): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्य-योजना (डीएपीएससी) के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

(रुपए करोड़ में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	डीएपीएससी के तहत आवंटित निधि (संशोधित अनुमान)	निधि का उपयोग	उपयोग की प्रतिशतता
2020-21	82,707.51	62,785.16	75.91
2021-22	1,39,863.94	1,23,009.63	87.95
2022-23	1,52,110.47	1,38,642.75	91.15
2023-24	1,46,689.90	1,35,178.59	92.15
2024-25	1,38,372.79	1,23,437.37	89.21

(ग): वर्ष 2017 में नीति आयोग द्वारा जारी डीएपीएससी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्य-योजना (डीएपीएससी) के अंतर्गत निधियों को डायवर्ट करने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(घ): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 326,

श्री मनोज तिवारी।

... (व्यवधान)

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

***326. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the details and progress in total number of houses constructed vis-a-vis targets set, sanctioned under PMAY-G, so far, State and UT-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that the Government has achieved saturation of eligible households identified through the SECC-2011 (Socio Economic and Caste Census) list and the Awaas+ survey, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any targets were set or houses sanctioned under PMAY-G in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, especially in North East Delhi, if so, the details thereof, district-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): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a): 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. Under the scheme, as of 04.08.2025, the Ministry has allocated cumulative target of 4.12

crore houses to the States/Union Territories (UTs) against which the States/UTs have given sanctions to 3.84 crore beneficiaries and 2.81 crore houses are already completed. The State/UT-wise details of the cumulative houses targeted, houses sanctioned and completed, as of 04.08.2025 is given in **Annexure**.

(b): The Ministry has achieved saturation of eligible households identified through the existing SECC-2011 list and the Awaas+ 2018 list in all the States/UTs except for the States of Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Karnataka. Additionally, the UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

The State/UT-wise details of the cumulative houses allocated through the SECC 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 list, houses sanctioned and completed, as of 04.08.2025 is given in **Annexure**.

The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for five years, from FY 2024-25 to 2028-29, with a target to construct 2 crore additional rural houses. In accordance with the approval of the Union Cabinet, 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.

(c): UT of Delhi is not implementing PMAY-G since inception of the scheme.

ANNEXURE

The State/UT-wise details of cumulative targets allocated by Ministry, houses sanctioned and completed under the PMAY-G, as on 04.08.2025

[unit in no]

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cumulative targets allocated by Ministry	Cumulative houses sanctioned by the States/UTs	Cumulative houses completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	Assam	29,87,868	28,83,932	20,76,241
3	Bihar	50,12,752	49,02,291	38,39,417
4	Chhattisgarh	26,42,224	23,79,358	15,05,131
5	Goa	257	254	242
6	Gujarat	9,02,354	8,29,323	6,00,932
7	Haryana	1,06,460	74,920	41,173
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,536	36,998
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	3,34,771	3,13,759
10	Jharkhand	20,12,107	19,39,801	15,72,351
11	Kerala	2,32,916	76,230	34,379
12	Madhya Pradesh	57,74,572	49,39,718	38,71,800
13	Maharashtra	43,70,829	40,99,801	13,96,413
14	Manipur	1,08,550	1,01,549	38,039
15	Meghalaya	1,88,034	1,85,763	1,49,886
16	Mizoram	29,967	29,959	25,323
17	Nagaland	48,830	48,747	36,235
18	Odisha	28,49,889	28,10,942	24,23,791
19	Punjab	1,03,674	76,688	41,641
20	Rajasthan	24,97,121	24,32,293	17,52,093
21	Sikkim	1,399	1,397	1,393

22	Tamil Nadu	9,57,825	7,43,012	6,46,823
23	Tripura	3,76,913	3,76,272	3,71,258
24	Uttar Pradesh	36,85,704	36,56,200	36,38,518
25	Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	West Bengal*	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,526
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	10,935	5,064
29	Lakshadweep	45	53	45
30	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,950
31	Karnataka	9,44,140	5,17,925	1,58,168
32	Telangana	0	0	0
33	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,004
Total		4,12,31,890	3,84,75,354	2,81,93,704

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G since inception of the scheme i.e. 1.04.2016.

* Due to non-receipt of the satisfactory Action Taken Report on irregularities in implementation of the scheme in the state of West Bengal, the Ministry could not allocate targets to state during the last two years.

श्री मनोज तिवारी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अपना प्रश्न पूछने का समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन दिल्ली में नहीं किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली के लिए पीएमएवाईजी के अतिरिक्त प्रधान मंत्री शहरी ग्रामीण आवास योजना जैसा कोई विशेष पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने की योजना है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लाभार्थियों को भी मौका मिल सके? ... (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी के सवाल बहुत विस्तृत रूप से आए हैं और मैं उनसे संतुष्ट भी हूँ, मगर मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत पात्र परिवारों को मकान हेतु

1,20,000 रुपए का अनुदान और 70,000 रुपए ऋण मात्र तीन प्रतिशत ब्याज पर दिया जाता है।
... (व्यवधान)

कृपया मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसे पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने एवं उन्हें लाभ दिलाने हेतु किसी सरकारी पदाधिकारी को यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाती है कि वह ग्राम स्तर पर जाकर नियमित सर्वेक्षण एवं जागरूकता अभियान चलाएँ, ताकि प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण का शत-प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके? ... (व्यवधान)

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, in Delhi, they have never been participating in Awaas Yojana – Gramin. ... (*Interruptions*) However, they have been participating in the Urban Scheme. ... (*Interruptions*) For Delhi, so far, Central assistance of Rs. 692 crore has been approved. ... (*Interruptions*) Ever since the new Government has come, they are free to contact us and participate in our Rural Scheme and we will be happy to provide. ... (*Interruptions*) Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनोज तिवारी : महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा पुनः एक प्रश्न है, जिसके द्वारा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत किन-किन राज्यों अथवा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में अब तक निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूर्ण नहीं हो पाए हैं और ये निर्धारित लक्ष्य कब तक पूरे हो सकेंगे तथा लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में विलंब के क्या कारण रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही ऐसे राज्यों में जो पात्र एवं गरीब लाभार्थी अब भी इससे वंचित हैं, उन्हें शीघ्र लाभान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या विशेष कदम या कार्य-योजना अपनाई जा रही है?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, ever since Modi ji has come to power, the Government of India has systematically allocated houses for the entire rural community who deserve it. ... (*Interruptions*) We have given three crore houses based on the 2011 Socio-Economic Caste Census data and 2018

Awaas+ Survey. ... (*Interruptions*)

Based on 2024 Awaas Survey, another two crore houses have been sanctioned by the Cabinet. ... (*Interruptions*) A total of five crore houses have been sanctioned by the Cabinet under Modi Ji's Government. ... (*Interruptions*) Out of five crore houses, 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to respective States/Union Territories, out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.80 crore houses have been completed. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if you look at the figures, over the last 10 years, the Central share released was Rs. 2.71 lakh crore, compared to that of 2013-14. ... (*Interruptions*) During the ten-year tenure of UPA Government, only Rs. 66,000 crore was given. ... (*Interruptions*) So, we are working on giving these houses on a saturation mode by converging every possible Government scheme. ... (*Interruptions*)

The 2024 Awas Survey has two unique features. Number one, it has e-KYC, which means anybody can stand on their land and take a photograph. Based on this photograph, e-KYC authentication and self-registration are possible. ... (*Interruptions*) This has happened for the first time in India that no eligible candidate has been withheld of a deserving house. An individual can self-register. ... (*Interruptions*) We have plenty of houses to be given. So, I request all the States and officials to do self-registration and survey and participate. We are happy to give as many houses as possible. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न 327, श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे ।

... (व्यवधान)

SUPPORT FOR DRIP IRRIGATION

*327. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether any sugarcane clusters in Hatkanangale have received support for drip irrigation systems under the Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

(b) the total acreage covered and subsidy disbursed for micro-irrigation in the last two years; and

(c) whether a 100 percent subsidy model is under consideration for drought-prone talukas, if so, the details thereof?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क): महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र के कोल्हापुर जिले के हातकणंगले तालुक में किसी भी गन्ना उगाने वाले किसान समूह को प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना - प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई-पीडीएमसी) के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान नहीं की गई है । हालाँकि, हातकणंगले तालुका में पीएम-आरकेवीवाई-पीडीएमसी के माध्यम से 661 किसानों को 194.70 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। इसमें सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत 401.2 हेक्टेयर गन्ना क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है ।

(ख): पीएम-आरकेवीवाई-पीडीएमसी योजना के अंतर्गत, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पद्धतियों की स्थापना के लिए लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों और अन्य किसानों को क्रमशः इकाई लागत की क्रमशः 55% और 45% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित कुछ अन्य राज्य, किसानों को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु इस योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध सब्सिडी के अतिरिक्त टॉप-अप सब्सिडी भी प्रदान कर रहे हैं। लाभार्थी को 5 हेक्टेयर तक के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है। लाभार्थी 7 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद उसी भूमि के लिए पुनः सब्सिडी के लिए पात्र होगा। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान, देश में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कवर किया गया क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)
2023-24	11.40	2103.50
2024-25	11.19	2793.37
कुल	22.59	4896.87

(ग): सूखाग्रस्त तालुकों में 100 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी का वर्तमान में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 328 to 340****DIVERSIFICATION OF KHARIF CULTIVATION*****328. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL**

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to encourage farmers to diversify Kharif cultivation by including coarse grains and oilseeds along with paddy;
- (b) if so, the details of schemes or incentives available to promote the cultivation of coarse grains, millets and oilseeds during the Kharif season, especially in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government is conducting awareness or training programmes through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) or agricultural universities to educate farmers about the agronomic and economic benefits of such diversification, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure fair procurement prices, market access and value chain support for coarse grains and oilseed crops and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under the Pradhan Mantri- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVV) in the Original Green

Revolution States viz; Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to divert the area of Kharif paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, etc. CDP was extended for diversifying tobacco crop in the major tobacco growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal from 2015-16. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstration, farm mechanization and value addition items, site specific activities and for awareness, training etc.

Further, Government of India is encouraging farmers through the state governments including Uttar Pradesh to grow crops such as pulses, coarse cereals, millets, nutri cereals (Shree Anna) under the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), oilseeds under the National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oilseeds and horticultural crops under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The Government of India also provides flexibility to the states, for state specific needs/priorities under the Pradhan Mantri – Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The states can promote crop diversification under the PM-RKVY with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has set up 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country including 89 KVKs in Uttar Pradesh to promote adoption of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors (including coarse grains and oilseeds of Kharif seasons) through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries of

state governments and farmers. The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is being implemented across the country including Uttar Pradesh and is aimed at supporting State Government's efforts in creating awareness among large number of farmers about new technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas, including Crop Diversification, Integrated Farming System, Climate-resilient agricultural practices and Natural Farming etc. through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Organizing Farm Schools etc.

The Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds etc to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. To improve the farmers' market access for agricultural produce, including coarse cereals and oilseed crops, the Government has taken many steps, namely (i) promoting the establishment of private markets, farmer-consumer markets, direct wholesale purchases by processors/ exporters/other bulk buyers from farm gate and declaring warehouses as market-yard; (ii) expanding outreach of e-NAM in the mandis and beyond the mandis and (iii) promoting FPOs, specially commodity specific FPOs for oilseed and millets to provide the market linkage to the farmer-members of these FPOs. Apart from this, the Government is also strengthening post-harvest and marketing infrastructure under various schemes namely Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) scheme, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

As per Guidelines of Department of Food and Public Distribution on procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, States are allowed to procure Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley, Ragi and six minor millets from farmers at MSP under the central pool subject to the prior approval of Government of India, in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI). Procurement of oilseeds is made at MSP under the scheme “Pradhan Mantri - Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan” (PM-AASHA) of DA and FW. Under the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), over 600 Value Chain Clusters have been identified across the country. In addition, the mission supports Government/Private industries, FPOs and cooperatives for setting up post-harvest infrastructure including improving the capacity or efficiency of existing infrastructure, for increasing the efficiency of oilseed collection, oil extraction and recovery.

पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत अनुदान

***329. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:**

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों/पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कुल कितना अनुदान संवितरित किया गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने लाभग्राही राज्यों में ऐसे अनुदानों के माध्यम से वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं से सीधे लाभान्वित परिवारों अथवा व्यक्तियों की संख्या के संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
 (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित सभी लाभग्राही राज्यों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा आयोग के ऐसे अनुदानों के उपयोग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
 (ङ) राजस्थान में सरकार द्वारा 15वें वित्त आयोग (XV-एफसी) के अनुदानों से वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों/पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के तहत जारी अनुदान का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, महोदय।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के अनुदानों के उपयोग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों को राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर पर समवर्ती निगरानी के लिए एक पोर्टल उपलब्ध कराया गया है। अप्रैल 2020 में, मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्रामस्वराज वेब पोर्टल (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>) की शुरुआत की, जो पंचायतों के सभी वित्तीय कार्यों - योजना से लेकर भुगतान तक को एकीकृत करता है। इस प्रणाली से प्राप्त प्रगति के आंकड़े (प्रोग्रेस डेटा) को निगरानी के लिए पोर्टल पर दर्शाया जाता है।

राज्य, केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के अनुदानों के उपयोग की व्यवस्थित निगरानी के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज एप्लिकेशन का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इसके योजना मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से, राज्य यह ट्रैक करते हैं कि पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ अपनी विकास योजनाओं में स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को कैसे शामिल करती हैं, जिससे बजटीय प्रावधानों के साथ समन्वय सुनिश्चित होता है। प्रगति रिपोर्टिंग मॉड्यूल, अनुदान-वित्त पोषित गतिविधियों से संबंधित भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जबकि लेखा मॉड्यूल, वित्तीय लेनदेन और व्यय पैटर्न की विस्तृत ट्रैकिंग सुनिश्चित

करता है। ये सभी सुविधाएँ मिलकर राज्यों को अनुदान उपयोग की व्यापक समझ प्रदान करती हैं, जिससे संसाधनों का अधिक प्रभावी और पारदर्शी आवंटन और प्रबंधन संभव होता है।

पारदर्शिता को और बढ़ाने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए ई-ग्राम स्वराज को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ एकीकृत किया है, जिससे विक्रेताओं और सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर डिजिटल भुगतान की सुविधा मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पंचायत खातों और उनके वित्तीय प्रबंधन की ऑनलाइन ऑडिटिंग को सक्षम बनाने के लिए अप्रैल 2020 में ऑडिटऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन लॉन्च किया गया था। यह टूल केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के धन के पारदर्शी उपयोग में सहायता करता है और पंचायत-स्तरीय वित्तीय निगरानी को मज़बूत करता है।

(ड) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान में 15वें वित्त आयोग अनुदान का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों/पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत वितरित/जारी अनुदानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जारी अनुदान (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2109.97
2	बिहार	4109.01
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1185.25
4	गुजरात	1271.50
5	हरियाणा	1012.51
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	229.19
7	कर्नाटक	2133.25
8	केरल	1334.00

9	मध्य प्रदेश	1629.45
10	महाराष्ट्र	3169.72
11	ओड़िशा	1851.00
12	पंजाब	788.90
13	राजस्थान	2803.69
14	सिक्किम	32.34
15	तमिलनाडु	2270.74
16	त्रिपुरा	156.31
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	7994.00
18	उत्तराखण्ड	234.91
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	3472.22
कुल		37787.96

विवरण-II

राजस्थान में पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग अनुदान से वित्त पोषित परियोजनाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	106.71	78.86	81.66	77.25	87.61
2	अलवर	169.66	125.38	129.83	122.83	127.16
3	बांसवाड़ा	139.19	102.86	106.51	100.77	96.21
4	बारां	84.81	62.67	64.90	61.40	58.17
5	बाड़मेर	188.58	139.36	144.31	136.53	153.55
6	भरतपुर	118.22	87.36	90.46	85.58	79.47
7	भीलवाड़ा	136.64	100.97	104.56	98.92	101.58
8	बीकानेर	151.16	111.71	115.67	109.43	123.14
9	बूंदी	83.54	61.73	63.92	60.48	66.28
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	97.25	71.86	74.42	70.40	72.16
11	चुरू	108.33	80.05	82.90	78.43	88.58
12	दौसा	103.46	76.46	79.17	74.90	65.54
13	धौलपुर	75.15	55.54	57.51	54.41	43.41

14	डूंगरपुर	110.96	82.00	84.91	80.33	74.28
15	गंगानगर	120.80	89.27	92.44	87.46	83.24
16	हनुमानगढ़	102.61	75.83	78.52	74.29	76.33
17	जयपुर	183.79	135.82	140.64	133.06	153.27
18	जैसलमेर	122.85	90.79	94.01	88.94	104.52
19	जालौर	117.13	86.56	89.64	84.80	86.87
20	झालावाड़	91.10	67.33	69.72	65.96	61.63
21	झुंझुनूं	99.14	73.26	75.86	71.77	67.57
22	जोधपुर	170.08	125.69	130.15	123.13	141.76
23	करौली	101.34	74.89	77.55	73.37	63.65
24	कोटा	66.93	49.46	51.22	48.45	46.32
25	नागौर	172.25	127.29	131.81	124.70	131.51
26	पाली	123.20	91.04	94.28	89.19	94.30
27	प्रतापगढ़	80.91	59.79	61.91	58.57	49.63
28	राजसमंद	74.19	54.83	56.77	53.71	52.52
29	सवाई माधोपुर	87.59	64.73	67.03	63.41	53.26
30	सीकर	117.60	86.90	89.99	85.14	86.64
31	सिरोही	78.17	57.76	59.82	56.59	52.37
32	टोंक	91.10	67.33	69.72	65.96	70.65
33	उदयपुर	187.58	138.62	143.54	135.80	142.53
	कुल	3862.00	2854.00	2955.34	2795.94	2855.71

LAKHPATI DIDI YOJANA

***330. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the total number of women benefited from the “Lakhpati Didi” Yojana since its launch in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh, State and district-wise;

- (b) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the scheme to include aspects such as digital literacy, market linkages and financial inclusion;
- (c) if so, the detailed roadmap for this expansion and the targets set for States like Maharashtra and districts under Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) whether the Government is taking initiatives to ensure easy access to credit, microfinance and skill training for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) women under this scheme; and
- (e) if so, the mechanisms in place to monitor the progress and overall socio-economic impact, especially in rural and aspirational districts?

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

(a): Lakhpati Didi is an initiative and an outcome of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). So far, 1,48,32,258 SHG women have been enabled as Lakhpati Didis. In the State of Himachal Pradesh, 82,176 Lakhpati Didis have been enabled. District-wise data are not maintained at Ministry level. The State/UT- wise details in this regard are at **Statement.**

(b) and (c): The objective of Lakhpati Didi initiative is to empower and enable Self-Help Groups (SHG) Women, earn a minimum income of Rupees one lakh per annum on a sustainable basis, for at least 4 agricultural seasons and/or business cycles. The initiative focusses on the individual SHG women and not

on the SHG Group. However, in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring, the community institution structures i.e. SHGs, Village Organizations (VOs) and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) spearhead the engagements. A structured approach has been adopted to make the SHG members Lakhpati. The initiative also aims on enhancing financial literacy, skill development and convergence across government departments as well as building entrepreneurial capacity among SHG women, for social and financial inclusion.

DAY-NRLM has promoted about 5 lakhs e-bookkeepers and trained to digitize SHG books of records. Multiple rounds of trainings have been provided physically and a Learning Management System established for self-learning on updates made available for the e-Bookkeepers. "Vidyut Sakhi" "Digi-Pay Sakhi" and "Drone Didi" are also promoted from SHG Didi to provide services to the community. These initiatives are supporting for accessing digital services at the village level.

The Ministry has undertaken tie-ups with eCommerce Players for promotion of SHG products. Also, Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have been entered between the Ministry and Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd., Amazon, Fashnear Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Meesho) and Jiomart respectively to allow the Self Help Groups (SHGs) producers including the artisans, weavers and craftsmen to access national markets through the Flipkart Samarth programme, Amazon Saheli initiative, Meesho and Jiomart for marketing of SHGs products. An e-Commerce platform (www.esaras.in) is operational for online marketing of

SHG products. e-SARAS is also live as a Seller Network Participant on ONDC. Curated products of women SHGs are available on the Apps of ONDC network.

DAY-NRLM also facilitates universal access to the affordable cost-effective reliable financial services to the poor and it works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion by promoting financial literacy among the poor and providing catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. The promotion of digital finance is done through deployment of SHG Women as Banking Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi), with the support of banks and Common Service Centers. Presently, more than 1.44 lakh women members of SHGs have been identified, trained, and deployed as BC Sakhi.

For the Lakhpati Didi initiative, All States/ UTs have been provided targets and the State Rural Livelihood Missions have made State specific strategy for its planning, implementation and monitoring. Maharashtra State has been given a target of 17.42 lakh lakhpati Didis, against which, 37.13 lakh Potential Lakhpati Didis have been identified. Constituency-wise data is not maintained.

(d) and (e): The Department has taken steps for easy accessibility of bank credit to women SHG members. All Public Sector Banks and one Private Bank i.e. IDBI Bank Ltd have designed specific products for financing to women SHG members and MoU has also been signed with these banks.

The Ministry has developed the following monitoring mechanisms to track and evaluate the overall implementation of DAY-NRLM activities:

- **Monitoring through MIS data:** DAY-NRLM has a centralized MIS in which data entry is enabled right from the block level. The MIS data is used for monitoring progress at various levels of program implementation.
- **Reviews with the SRLMs:** All states' performance is reviewed on a quarterly basis at the senior level of administration. This gives an opportunity to bring out pending issues or areas that are lagging behind and act upon them.
- **Performance Review Committee:** The performance of the programme is also reviewed with Secretary (Rural Development) of States/UTs on annual basis during the Performance Review Committee Meetings of the Ministry.
- **National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions** and Officers of the Ministry visit States/UTs at regular interval to review implementation of the programme. After the field visits, the findings/shortcomings and recommendations are shared with the States/UTs for appropriate action.

Under DAY-NRLM, the Ministry of Rural Development 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 to eradicate poverty in the country.

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.

RSETI is a Ministry of Rural Development funded training institute

established by the sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. The 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.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of SHG women self-declared as Lakhpati Didis

Sl. No	State/UT	No. of Self-reported Lakhpati Didi
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	411
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17,41,362
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7,680
4	ASSAM	5,58,829
5	BIHAR	14,47,750
6	CHHATTISGARH	4,32,303
7	DNH AND DAMAN DIU	1,872
8	GOA	1,556
9	GUJARAT	6,06,805
10	HARYANA	58,577
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	82,176
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	52,203
13	JHARKHAND	4,81,940

14	KARNATAKA	2,54,698
15	KERALA	4,12,441
16	LADAKH	51,736
17	LAKSHADWEEP	-
18	MADHYA PRADESH	12,84,957
19	MAHARASHTRA	22,69,981
20	MANIPUR	13,302
21	MEGHALAYA	44,324
22	MIZORAM	17,161
23	NAGALAND	11,000
24	ODISHA	7,80,996
25	PUDUCHERRY	7,238
26	PUNJAB	31,191
27	RAJASTHAN	4,27,865
28	SIKKIM	7,847
29	TAMIL NADU	5,63,242
30	TELANGANA	8,00,407
31	TRIPURA	61,478
32	UTTAR PRADESH	11,15,982
33	UTTARAKHAND	43,266
34	WEST BENGAL	11,59,682
	Total	1,48,32,258

COASTAL EROSION IN KERALA

***331. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing coastal erosion in Kerala and its impact on fishing communities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any central assistance or rehabilitation package has been sanctioned for displaced fisherfolk during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): Some stretches of India's shoreline are subject to varying degree of erosion due to natural causes or anthropogenic activities. The coastal erosion does affect the coastal communities residing in the erosion prone areas including fishermen communities. The matter on coastal erosion and resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion does not come under the ambit of the Department of Fisheries, Government of India.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, under its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) envisaged various activities for overall development of fisheries and socio-economic wellbeing of fishers and fish farmers including support for creation of livelihood opportunities such as replacement of boats and nets to traditional fishermen, up-gradation of existing fishing vessels for export competency, acquisition of deep-sea fishing vessels, alternative/additional livelihood activities like seaweed culture and bivalve culture, cage culture, ornamental units, training and skill development, support towards cold-chain and marketing facilities like fish markets, fish kiosk etc.

Besides, in order to ensure safety of fishers, support under PMMSY is provided for communication/tracking devices, sea-safety kits, livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward and active traditional fisher's families during fish ban/lean periods, Group Accident Insurance to fishers etc. 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 on need basis. During last 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25) under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the DoF, GoI has approved fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Kerala amounting to Rs. 1347.55 crore.

The PMMSY also provides support for development of fisheries infrastructure including construction/expansion of fishing harbours and fish landing centres, which *inter-alia* comprise development 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. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India under PMMSY has so far accorded approvals to 12 numbers of fishing harbour/fish landing centres projects in State of Kerala with a total project cost of Rs.507.28 crore. Approval has also been accorded to another proposal of Government of Kerala for development of Arthungal Fishing Harbour at a total cost of Rs 161 crore under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF).

Further, as on date 10,291 Nos of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) have been sanctioned to the fishers beneficiaries in Kerala.

The Government of Kerala has reported about the coastal stretches prone to coastal erosion in various places in Kerala. On the basis of the report, the National Centre for Coastal Research (under Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India) has taken up a detailed study of area prone to coastal erosion for identifying suitable protection method. It is further reported that, keeping in view of the recurring sea attack incidents in the above areas, the Government of Kerala has already taken up various protection works such as reformation of damaged seawall at vulnerable reaches, maintenance works of coastal seawalls, coastal protection works and protection works to houses using geobags.

As reported by the Ministry of Home Affairs, in order to mitigate the risk of erosion, the 15th Finance Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs.1,500 crore from National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 and Rs.1000 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion. The relief for Damaged House/ Huts is provided under NDRF/SDRF on account of disaster as per MHA OM No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II) dated 10th October, 2022 and fisheries sector is also included thereunder.

GRAM URJA SWARAJ PROGRAMME

***332. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the present status of rural electrification using solar and wind energy under the Gram Urja Swaraj programme across States;
- (b) the total number of villages achieved energy self-sufficiency through renewable sources since the launch of Gram Urja Swaraj;
- (c) the incentives offered to panchayats and rural households to adopt solar rooftops and biogas systems;
- (d) whether the Government collaborated with NGOs or cooperatives to implement decentralized renewable energy projects in rural areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of budgetary allocation for the Gram Urja Swaraj initiative during the last three financial years;
- (f) the manner in which the Government plan to make renewable energy affordable and accessible for poor rural households; and
- (g) the details of progress on setting up solar mini-grids and community-based power plants in off-grid villages?

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

- (a) to (g): The question does not pertain to the Ministry of Rural Development.

PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATI ADIVASI NYAYA MAHA ABHIYAN

***333. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) the details and the estimated timeline for completion of the newly sanctioned roads and bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) in tribal dominated areas in the country, State and district-wise including Palghar and Dahod;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these road and bridge projects are constructed to all-weather standards, especially in forest and hilly terrain inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and the total funds sanctioned by the Government in this regard, State and district-wise;
- (c) the estimated number of PVTG habitations and beneficiaries expected to gain direct all weather connectivity as a result of these projects, State and district-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has set up any real-time monitoring or third-party quality assurance mechanisms to track the implementation of PM-JANMAN infrastructure works, State and district-wise; and
- (e) whether the basic infrastructure projects have improved economic activity and access to education and health facilities in Palghar and Dahod, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise?

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

(a): Under the road connectivity component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), a total of 8000 km of road length, including bridges, is targeted to be constructed for providing all-weather connectivity to the unconnected Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups villages across the country. Under PM-JANMAN, a total of 2,269 roads of 6,507 km and 7 bridges have been sanctioned to the States/UTs, out of which 125 roads of 748 km length have already been constructed as on 07.08.2025. The timeline for completion of PM-JANMAN is March 2028. The State-wise details under PM-JANMAN are given below:-

Sr No.	State Name	Sanctioned works		
		Number of Roads	Length Sanctioned (km)	Number of Bridges
1	Andhra Pradesh	206	612.71	0
2	Chhattisgarh	715	2449.10	0
3	Gujarat	2	1.55	0
4	Jharkhand	300	914.14	1
5	Karnataka	40	63.75	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	783	1835	0
7	Maharashtra	27	50.13	0
8	Odisha	66	211.14	4
9	Rajasthan	38	98.68	0
10	Telangana	25	66.97	0
11	Tripura	67	203.10	0
Total:		2,269	6,506.27	7

District-wise details may be accessed at Programme website www.omms.nic.in ->Progress Monitoring ->Dynamic Reports ->Progress Report.

(b): The road connectivity component of PM JANMAN is being implemented as a vertical of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The standards for the construction of roads under PM JANMAN are as per technical specifications and geometric design standards of PMGSY given in the Ministry of Rural Development Specifications for Rural Roads, Rural Roads Manual Indian Road Congress (IRC) SP: 20: 2002, IRC SP: 72: 2015 and also, where required, the Hill Roads Manual IRC SP: 48 and other IRC Codes/ guidelines.

The funds released to the States under PM-JANMAN, as on 7-8-2025, is given at **Statement-I**. Central Funds are released to the States, and the States, in turn release the funds along with the State share to the concerned districts. ***District-wise details of expenditure incurred, including State share, may be accessed at Programme website www.omms.nic.in - >Progress Monitoring ->Dynamic Reports ->Progress Report.***

(c): Under PM JANMAN, the following number of PVTG habitations have been sanctioned to get all-weather road connectivity as of now.

State	No of PVTG habitation sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	238
Chhattisgarh	775
Gujarat	2
Jharkhand	301
Karnataka	41
Madhya Pradesh	808
Maharashtra	27
Odisha	74
Rajasthan	38

State	No of PVTG habitation sanctioned
Telangana	26
Tripura	73
State Total	2403

District-wise details may be accessed at Programme website www.omms.nic.in ->Progress Monitoring ->PMJANMAN STA Scrutinise.

(d): The Government is monitoring the progress of road projects under PMGSY, including under PM JANMAN, through various digital technologies and online platforms. The Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) is used for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the projects. Additionally, the e-MARG (electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY) platform is being implemented for monitoring the routine and periodic maintenance of roads. Further, the use of Geo-tagging through a mobile application enables real-time monitoring and verification of assets created under the scheme. All PMGSY and PM JANMAN roads and bridges are geo-tagged with photographs at different stages of construction. The implementation is also supported by GIS-based planning tools and dashboards for better decision-making and transparency. In addition, there is a provision for regular review of maintenance of PMGSY by the Ministry by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/ Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. Besides above, special review meetings/monthly review meetings are also held by the Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, with Chief

Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States to take stock of the progress of the scheme, including maintenance aspects.

Under the PMGSY, to bring execution of the programme to the desired quality standards, a three-tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalised, which ensures the durability of road assets under PMGSY. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at the field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at the initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed by National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), a technical arm of the Ministry, for inspection of road works on a random sample basis, not only to monitor quality but also to provide guidance by senior professionals to the field functionaries. The observations of NQMs are sent for action to the State Governments, and Action Taken Reports (ATRs) are monitored at the technical arm of the Ministry viz. NRIDA. Based on the periodic monitoring of the quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments

(e): With the aim of reaching out to 22000 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) majority tribal habitations and PVTG families in 200 districts across the country, the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs has initiated an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign for the PM-

JANMAN. The Union Cabinet has approved the mission, which focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key aligned Ministries/Departments, with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 24,104 crores. While the impact evaluation study of road connectivity component of PM JANMAN will be undertaken after completion of works, various independent evaluation studies on PMGSY have concluded that it has improved access to education and health care facilities, facilitated employment generation in both farm and non-farm sectors, helped farmers in getting better farm prices etc. PMGSY roads have provided better education opportunities to the children particularly girl child to continue their education beyond the elementary school level. Health facilities are being accessible to people. Women have been the major beneficiary, with most of the child birth taking place in government hospitals and also their participation in financial decisions has increased and it is reflected in their market accessibility. This scheme also addresses the various Sustainable Development Goals on poverty alleviation.

No proposals have been received and sanctioned for Palghar (Maharashtra) and Dahod (Gujarat) under PMJANMAN. The details of sanctions in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra under PM-JANMAN are given in **Statement II.**

No proposal is pending for sanction at MoRD / NRIDA for the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat under PM-JANMAN.

STATEMENT-I**State-wise details of the central fund released under PM-JANMAN**

Sr No.	State Name	Released (Rs. in crores)	
		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	41.20	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	143.93	180.00
3	Gujarat	0.00	0.71
4	Jharkhand	6.20	18.00
5	Karnataka	0.00	13.58
6	Madhya Pradesh	33.01	75.00
7	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
8	Odisha	8.43	20.00
9	Rajasthan	0.00	8.21
10	Telangana	0.00	0.00
11	Tripura	0.00	24.44
Total:		232.77	339.94

In the CFY 2025-26, Rs. 1260 crore has been allocated among States implementing PM-JANMAN; however, fund proposals are awaited from States.

STATEMENT-II

Details of proposals received and sanctioned in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra under PM-JANMAN

State-Gujarat

Sl. No	District	Block	Package Number	Year	Road Name	Pavement Length (in Kms.)	Total Cost (in lakhs)
1	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	GJ2108-P1	2023 - 2024	L021-Badarkha-Kathodi Vasahat	0.95	78.65

					Road		
2	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	GJ2108-P1	2023 - 2024	L022-Kelava (Parosada)-Kathodi Vasahat road	0.6	45.64
Grand Total:						1.55	124.29

State - Maharashtra

Sl. No	District	Block	Package Number	Year	Road Name	Pavement Length (in Kms.)	Total Cost (in lakhs)
1	Gadchiroli	Aheri	MH1001	2024 - 2025	L027-Umanur to Karancha road	2.12	155.37
2	Gadchiroli	Aheri	MH1003	2024 - 2025	L026-Kalled to Lowa road	2.15	164.28
3	Gadchiroli	Aheri	MH1004	2024 - 2025	L024-SH376 to Pattigaon Road	4.86	460.23
4	Gadchiroli	Aheri	MH1011	2024 - 2025	L022-Naingudam to Tonder Road	5.6	591.71
5	Gadchiroli	Aheri	MH1012	2024 - 2025	L021-VR 120 to YERAMNAR TOLA	1.97	190.12
6	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	MH10MH-1013	2024 - 2025	L031-Irapnar To Kucher Road	2.3	207.18
7	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	MH1005	2024 - 2025	L023-SH 380 to Kukeli Road	0.8	75.82
8	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	MH1006	2024 - 2025	L022-Kotmi to Gaderi Road	2.86	283.72
9	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	MH1008	2024 - 2025	L024-SH 363 to Bater Road	4.11	394.59
10	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	MH1010	2024 - 2025	L025-Burgi to Abanpalli Road	4.62	433.65
11	Nashik	Nandgaon	MH20135	2024 - 2025	L073-MDR-90 to Ramwadi Road	0.9	87.48
12	Nashik	Nandgaon	MH20135	2024 - 2025	L074-VR-34 to Padjhapa Road	0.93	87.32
13	Nashik	Nandgaon	MH20135	2024 - 2025	L075-VR-34 to Dagadwadi Road	1.63	162.92
14	Raigad	Alibag	MH2490	2024 - 2025	L153-Basanewadi Road	2.5	202.87

15	Raigad	Alibag	MH24101	2024 - 2025	L157-Patwadi to Beloshi Paralwadi Road	2.5	273.39
16	Raigad	Khalapur	MH2483	2024 - 2025	L151-Vavoshi (Fanaswadi) To Dandwadi	0.8	75.8
17	Raigad	Khalapur	MH2482	2024 - 2025	L150-Vavoshi to Burmathwadi Road	0.65	86.46
18	Raigad	Khalapur	MH24112	2024 - 2025	L156-VR 19 To Madap Katkarwadi	0.51	86.2
19	Raigad	Khalapur	MH24111	2024 - 2025	L155-NH 04 To Hal Kh Katkarwadi	0.51	52.82
20	Raigad	Khalapur	MH24114	2024 - 2025	L158-SH 104 To Paud Adiwasiwadi (wadiPod)	0.51	93.78
21	Raigad	Mangaon	MH24115	2024 - 2025	L201-PANHALGHAR BK TO ADIWASIWADI	0.75	74.61
22	Raigad	Pen	MH24107	2024 - 2025	L152-ODR-55 TO KARANJALWADI	1.25	148.97
23	Raigad	Pen	MH24109	2024 - 2025	L151-ODR-45 TO MALWADI ROAD	0.655	99.36
24	Raigad	Sudhagad	MH2486	2024 - 2025	L150-MDR 38 to Karchunde Katkarwadi	1	100.07
25	Raigad	Sudhagad	MH24105	2024 - 2025	L156-Rasal to Rasal wadi Road	1.2	130.08
26	Raigad	Sudhagad	MH24106	2024 - 2025	L155-Kalam Thakurwadi Bridge to kauloshi katkarwadi	1.2	122.76
27	Thane	Murbad	MH30105	2024 - 2025	L500-VR 81 to Dehnoli Katkariwadi road	1.25	194.27
Grand Total:						50.135	5035.82

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के किसानों को मुआवजा

***334. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:**

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत देश के सूखा प्रभावित राज्यों में किसानों को जारी किए गए फसल मुआवजे का राज्य/क्षेत्र-वार और फसल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ख) सरकार के पास विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली के संबंध में लंबित मुआवजे के मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन लंबित मामलों को निपटाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की गई है; और

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

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (एनडीएमपी) के अनुसार, हानि का आकलन और जमीनी स्तर पर राहत उपाय करने सहित आपदा प्रबंधन का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों के लिए अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकारें, भारत सरकार की अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से 12 अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में प्रभावित लोगों को वित्तीय राहत प्रदान करती हैं। तथापि, 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा की स्थिति में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया, जिसमें एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है, के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में होती है, न कि क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में।

वर्ष 2021-2026 के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) के राज्य-वार आवंटन का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, विभिन्न राज्यों को सूखे के लिए एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

सरकार ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और प्रतिकूल मौसम के कारण फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए खरीफ 2016 से उपज आधारित प्रधानमंत्री

फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) प्रारंभ की है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित फसलों और क्षेत्र के लिए बुआई पूर्व से फसलोपरांत तक फसल हानि के लिए व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान करती है। यह योजना सूखे और हीटवेव सहित अपरिहार्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों/और चरम जलवायु आपदाओं के कारण होने वाली व्यापक उपज हानि से सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दावों का निर्धारण आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के अंतर्गत, फसल उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाले प्रतिकूल मौसम मापदंडों, जैसे कम या अधिक वर्षा, उच्च या निम्न तापमान, आर्द्रता आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है। अतः दावे अधिसूचित मौसम केंद्रों/वर्षा मापी केंद्रों से प्राप्त मौसम/जलवायु आंकड़ों पर निर्भर होते हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं की जाती। योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, दावों का निर्धारण किया जाता है और बीमित किसानों को भुगतान किया जाता है। वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान नामांकित किसान आवेदनों और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) तक रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों, भुगतान किए गए दावों और लंबित दावों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है। यह भी सूचित किया जाता है कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन नहीं करता है।

(ख) से (घ): सूखा के लिए एनडीआरएफ से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नागर हवेली की सरकारों से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और ना ही कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के समक्ष लंबित है।

पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत अधिकांश दावों का निपटान बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, दावों के भुगतान के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं,

जो मुख्य रूप से निम्न कारणों से थीं (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी शेयर प्रदान करने में विलंब (ख) बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/विलंब से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण भुगतान न करना/विलंबित भुगतान या दावों का कम भुगतान (ग) उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद आदि। इन मुद्दों के कारण लंबित दावों का निपटान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनके समाधान के बाद किया जाता है। सरकार ने इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ करने, पारदर्शिता लाने और दावों का समय पर निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं:

- सरकार ने सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना के प्रसार और किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑनलाइन नामांकन सहित सेवाओं की डिलीवरी, बेहतर निगरानी के लिए व्यक्तिगत बीमित किसानों के विवरण अपलोड/प्राप्त करने और किसान के व्यक्तिगत बैंक खाते में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से दावा राशि का अंतरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एकल डेटा स्रोत के रूप में राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) का विकास किया है।
- दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान हेतु 'डिजिटल क्लेम मॉड्यूल' नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल प्रारंभ किया गया है। इसमें सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से निपटान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) को सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।
- प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से से अलग कर दिया गया है, ताकि किसानों को केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से से संबंधित आनुपातिक क्लेम प्राप्त हो सकें।

- खरीफ 2025 सीजन से योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने प्रीमियम हिस्से को अग्रिम रूप से जमा करने के लिए एस्क्रो खाता खोलना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने और किसानों के दावों का समय पर निपटान करने की दिशा में, सीसीई-एग्री ऐप के माध्यम से उपज डेटा/फसल कटाई प्रयोग (सीसीई) डेटा को कैप्चर करना और इसे एनसीआईपी पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को सीसीई के संचालन को देखने की अनुमति देना, एनसीआईपी के साथ राज्य भूमि रिकॉर्ड को एकीकृत करना आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं।
- बीमा कंपनी द्वारा दावों के भुगतान में देरी पर 12% जुर्माने का प्रावधान राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) पर स्वतः गणना किया जाता है।

विवरण- I

वर्ष 2021-2026 के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) का राज्यवार आवंटन

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	कुल 2021-26
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1192.80	1252.80	1315.20	1380.80	1449.60	6591.20
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	222.40	233.60	245.60	256.80	270.40	1228.80
3	असम	686.40	720.80	756.80	795.20	834.40	3793.60
4	बिहार	1510.40	1586.40	1664.80	1748.00	1836.00	8345.60
5	छत्तीसगढ़	460.80	484.00	508.00	533.60	560.00	2546.40
6	गोवा	12.00	12.80	12.80	13.60	15.20	66.40
7	गुजरात	1412.00	1482.40	1556.80	1635.20	1716.00	7802.40
8	हरियाणा	524.00	550.40	577.60	606.40	636.80	2895.20

9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	363.20	380.80	400.80	420.00	441.60	2006.40
10	झारखंड	605.60	635.20	667.20	701.60	736.00	3345.60
11	कर्नाटक	843.20	885.60	929.60	976.00	1024.80	4659.20
12	केरल	335.20	352.00	369.60	388.00	408.00	1852.80
13	मध्य प्रदेश	1941.60	2038.40	2140.80	2248.00	2360.00	10728.80
14	महाराष्ट्र	3436.80	3608.80	3788.80	3978.40	4176.80	18989.60
15	मणिपुर	37.60	39.20	41.60	44.00	45.00	208.00
16	मेघालय	58.40	60.80	64.80	67.20	71.20	322.40
17	मिजोरम	41.60	43.20	46.40	48.00	50.40	229.60
18	नागालैंड	36.80	38.40	40.80	42.40	44.80	203.20
19	ओडिशा	1711.20	1796.80	1886.40	1980.80	2080.00	9455.20
20	पंजाब	528.00	554.40	582.40	611.20	642.40	2918.40
21	राजस्थान	1580.00	1659.20	1742.40	1828.80	1920.00	8730.40
22	सिक्किम	44.80	47.20	49.60	52.00	54.40	248.00
23	तमिलनाडु	1088.00	1142.40	1200.00	1260.00	1322.40	6012.80
24	तेलंगाना	479.20	503.20	528.00	555.20	582.40	2648.00
25	त्रिपुरा	60.80	63.20	67.20	70.40	74.40	336.00
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	2062.40	2165.60	2273.60	2388.00	2507.20	11396.80
27	उत्तराखंड	832.80	874.40	918.40	964.00	1012.00	4601.60
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	1078.40	1132.80	1189.60	1248.00	1311.20	5960.00
	कुल	23186.40	24344.80	25565.60	26841.60	28184.00	128122.40

विवरण- II

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सूखे के लिए एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	आपदा	भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता (एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत)
वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान			
1.	राजस्थान	सूखा (खरीफ)	113.69
वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान			

1.	राजस्थान	सूखा (खरीफ)	1003.95
2.	नागालैंड	सूखा (खरीफ/रबी)	39.284
वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान			
1.	झारखंड	सूखा (खरीफ)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।
वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान			
1.	कर्नाटक	सूखा (खरीफ)	3498.82
2.	महाराष्ट्र	सूखा (खरीफ)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	सूखा (खरीफ)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।
		सूखा (रबी)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।
वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान			
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	सूखा (खरीफ)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।
		सूखा (रबी)	एनडीआरएफ से कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई क्योंकि एसडीआरएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध थी।

विवरण- III

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान नामांकित किसान आवेदनों और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस: वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक (खरीफ 24 तक) राज्यवार नामांकित किसान आवेदन और लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन										
राज्य अभिरक्षा	योगित किसान आवेदन (संख्या में)					लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन (संख्या में)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
अडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	339	503	171	187	150	-	-	7	86	39
आंध्र प्रदेश		-	1,23,87,364	1,31,29,912	85,43,555		-	6,29,229	-	-

असम	16,54,293	9,78,243	4,89,981	7,93,506	7,61,951	3,06,903	2,93,265	26,240	99,561	20,817
छत्तीसगढ़	51,58,362	58,38,755	77,30,456	81,25,985	67,56,016	18,02,988	27,29,951	15,31,966	15,00,347	2,50,598
गोवा	84	64	403	234	216	-	-	5	2	64
हरियाणा	16,50,558	14,52,842	14,51,535	1,02,67,729	94,27,621	4,63,902	6,45,202	7,52,993	25,15,329	17,24,053
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,40,700	2,33,721	2,67,618	2,78,055	1,09,605	1,65,498	1,16,583	1,39,516	1,07,964	31,257
जम्मू और कश्मीर		90,834	91,582	2,45,757	1,47,346		34,140	17,903	73,579	72,354
झारखंड					25,48,512					31,825
कर्नाटक	18,06,952	19,34,442	27,18,915	30,77,232	30,48,823	8,01,362	11,80,532	18,40,873	23,60,145	10,25,637
केरल	76,317	98,509	1,46,546	1,74,102	92,743	60,353	89,732	1,30,053	28,695	-
मध्य प्रदेश	84,39,890	92,64,214	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,826	97,17,150	50,44,071	42,83,249	36,88,740	39,43,417	32,64,868
महाराष्ट्र	1,23,97,895	99,02,581	1,07,33,625	2,41,73,494	1,64,14,758	16,89,499	66,64,795	76,44,275	1,32,27,119	73,92,889
मणिपुर	-	2,807	4,066	5,073	4,619	-	1,989	3,395	4,170	-
मेघालय	130	-	337	38,569	47,749	121	-	68	14,398	18,952
ओडिशा	97,52,448	81,72,952	80,20,747	1,41,60,653	1,37,81,469	17,13,945	29,70,441	17,83,312	11,49,287	7,30,087
पुदुचेरी	11,268	34,293	38,274	42,344	8,781	329	12,168	7,263	5,846	5,857
राजस्थान	1,07,59,587	3,44,53,784	3,90,71,541	3,90,16,977	2,15,31,458	25,06,058	1,18,89,993	1,16,18,304	83,11,462	27,20,571
सिक्किम	85	2,346	5,025	3,104	489	6	-	-	23	-
तमिलनाडु	58,87,626	59,11,015	61,37,961	54,56,594	3,15,826	39,99,367	22,72,586	19,37,875	17,00,553	1,48,721
तेलंगाना	-					-				
त्रिपुरा	2,57,220	3,35,504	3,56,201	3,65,378	8,231	37,120	43,836	20,515	10,905	3,554
उत्तर प्रदेश	41,90,556	40,68,701	42,83,991	60,68,754	50,72,290	6,36,141	10,36,784	12,51,998	11,84,713	14,41,310
उत्तराखंड	1,70,812	1,82,762	2,82,068	2,27,291	1,28,244	1,04,762	1,16,176	1,99,847	1,71,124	92,045
पश्चिम बंगाल				-					-	
कुल योग	6,24,55,122	8,29,58,872	11,19,50,452	14,34,46,756	9,84,67,602	1,93,32,425	3,43,81,422	3,32,24,377	3,64,08,725	1,89,75,498

विवरण-IV

दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) तक रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों, भुगतान किए गए दावों और लंबित दावों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस: वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक (खरीफ 24 तक) राज्यवार रिपोर्ट किए गए, भुगतान किए गए और लंबित दावे

(रुपये करोड़ में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
आंध्र प्रदेश			-	-	-	-	678.81	546.73	132.08
असम	188.07	188.04	0.03	275.52	256.40	19.12	20.96	19.98	0.98

छत्तीसगढ़	888.09	888.02	0.08	1,432.32	1,432.20	0.12	534.38	534.27	0.11
गोवा	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-
हरियाणा	1,169.58	1,162.72	6.86	1,652.79	1,649.59	3.20	2,542.51	2,518.66	23.85
हिमाचल प्रदेश	84.87	84.63	0.24	77.24	77.11	0.13	69.21	69.06	0.15
जम्मू और कश्मीर				52.72	52.72	-	6.46	6.33	0.13
झारखंड									
कर्नाटक	1,072.19	1,070.48	1.72	1,545.11	1,543.37	1.73	2,388.74	2,386.06	2.67
केरल	127.53	127.17	0.36	102.91	102.72	0.18	183.15	183.01	0.14
मध्य प्रदेश	7,764.32	7,750.78	13.54	2,810.85	2,803.80	7.05	1,057.86	1,049.47	8.40
महाराष्ट्र	1,347.52	1,307.85	39.67	4,781.56	4,778.50	3.06	5,446.46	5,390.90	55.56
मणिपुर	-	-	-	1.45	1.45	-	1.64	1.62	0.02
मेघालय	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.00
ओडिशा	572.19	572.18	0.02	1,043.51	1,043.48	0.03	587.11	581.04	6.07
पुदुचेरी	0.54	0.54	-	2.95	2.95	-	3.80	3.55	0.25
राजस्थान	4,065.06	4,054.46	10.60	5,011.46	4,996.79	14.68	4,386.54	4,360.35	26.20
सिक्किम	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
तमिलनाडु	2,653.48	2,653.39	0.09	817.13	817.13	-	918.93	917.01	1.92
तेलंगाना	-	-	-						
त्रिपुरा	2.57	2.57	-	2.64	2.64	-	2.09	2.03	0.06
उत्तर प्रदेश	502.82	502.57	0.25	930.75	930.75	-	1,007.66	977.14	30.52
उत्तराखंड	134.96	134.96	-	122.30	122.30	-	208.25	207.94	0.31
कुल	20,573.90	20,500.45	73.45	20,663.21	20,613.90	49.31	20,044.57	19,755.17	289.41

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24			2024-25 (खरीफ 24 तक)			समेकित		
	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03
आंध्र प्रदेश	2,235.12	-	2,235.12	224.87	-	224.87	3,138.80	-	2,592.07
असम	62.06	58.21	3.85	10.51	8.89	1.62	557.12	531.51	25.61
छत्तीसगढ़	588.52	588.25	0.26	114.91	111.45	3.46	3,558.22	3,554.19	4.04
गोवा	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
हरियाणा	273.31	265.23	8.08	282.90	262.63	20.27	5,921.08	5,858.83	62.25
हिमाचल प्रदेश	131.99	131.70	0.29	6.41	0.00	6.40	369.71	362.51	7.20
जम्मू और कश्मीर	36.36	34.62	1.74	23.67	23.25	0.43	119.21	116.92	2.29
झारखंड				20.64	-	20.64	20.64	-	20.64
कर्नाटक	3,362.14	3,349.62	12.52	1,168.74	1,163.81	4.93	9,536.91	9,513.35	23.56
केरल	47.68	47.68	-	-	-	-	461.26	460.58	0.69
मध्य प्रदेश	954.04	776.16	177.87	1,101.13	-	1,101.13	13,688.21	12,380.21	1,308.00
महाराष्ट्र	9,599.23	9,522.62	76.61	3,737.25	3,588.69	148.56	24,912.02	24,588.57	323.46
मणिपुर	2.01	2.00	0.01	-	-	-	5.10	5.08	0.03
मेघालय	14.65	14.04	0.60	9.57	9.49	0.08	24.30	23.61	0.68
ओडिशा	235.49	232.56	2.93	117.98	112.05	5.93	2,556.29	2,541.31	14.98
पुदुचेरी	1.63	0.92	0.71	2.04	0.52	1.51	10.96	8.49	2.48
राजस्थान	3,257.06	3,062.62	194.45	701.80	0.00	701.80	17,421.93	16,474.21	947.72
सिक्किम	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.01

तमिलनाडु	763.83	759.68	4.14	71.78	60.37	11.41	5,225.14	5,207.59	17.56
तेलंगाना							-	-	-
त्रिपुरा	2.10	1.88	0.23	0.46	0.46	0.01	9.87	9.57	0.29
उत्तर प्रदेश	480.20	467.70	12.50	287.43	279.42	8.00	3,208.86	3,157.58	51.27
उत्तराखंड	347.15	347.07	0.07	153.47	153.47	0.01	966.13	965.74	0.39
कुल	22,394.58	19,662.59	2,731.99	8,035.60	5,774.51	2,261.09	91711.854	86306.61247	5405.241

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE FOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

*335. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the number of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for Horticulture crops established under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in the country, State/UT and cropwise;
- (b) the key objectives, activities and outcomes of these Centres in terms of technology transfer, farmers trained and productivity enhancement;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the establishment and operation of these CoEs during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (d) whether any CoEs have been set up/proposed to be setup/any proposals from the State of Andhra Pradesh are pending and if so, the details thereof including focus crops, current status and fund utilisation?

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

- (a): Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (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 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
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttarakhand	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4
24.	West Bengal	1
	Total	58

(b): 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 through providing trainings, thereby enhancing productivity, quality, and sustainability in the horticulture sector through adoption of protected cultivation, micro-irrigation, and other modern practices. By showcasing modern innovations and providing hands-on training, CoEs play a vital role in bridging the gap between research and field-level adoption.

The outcome of these CoEs includes training of over 4.9 lakh farmers and 2,200 field officers/extension workers across States, facilitation of adoption of modern horticulture technologies at farm level, contribution towards increase in productivity and quality of targeted crops.

(c): Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), funds for the establishment for various project based activities including Centres of Excellence (CoEs) are allocated to various States as per their approved Annual Action Plan (AAPs) received from the States through State Level Executive Committee (SLEC), availability of resources and requirement of States. Similarly, funds are released in instalments as per Government of India norms, subject to availability of budget, compliance with physical and financial progress, and submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and physical progress reports by the States. The State-wise details of funds allocated and released during last five years are at **Statement**.

(d): Under MIDH, there are two Centre of Excellence for Flowers and Vegetables and Vegetable and Spices has been established with Israel as technical partner at Kuppam, Chittoor and Gundlapalli, Palnadu District respectively. Further, there is no proposal for establishment of a Centre of Excellence from Andhra Pradesh pending with this Department.

STATEMENT**State-wise details of funds Allocation and Releases under MIDH (NHM and HMNEH) during last five years****(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Implementing Agency	Allocation (GOI)	Releases (Gol)	Allocation (GOI)	Releases (Gol)	Allocation (GOI)	Releases (Gol)	Allocation (GOI)	Releases (Gol)	Allocation (GOI)	Releases (Gol)
1	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	95.00	108.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	63.90	24.00	65.00	51.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.00	8.00	17.60	4.40	18.24	9.00	37.30	37.30	30.00	30.00
3	Assam	60.00	45.00	54.00	27.00	54.00	27.00	67.00	30.74	93.92	69.46
4	Bihar	25.00	15.87	20.00	9.60	20.00	15.00	15.00	14.06	40.00	40.00
5	Chhattisgarh	110.00	85.00	88.00	63.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	46.56	100.00	100.00
6	Goa	3.00	0.00	2.40	0.60	2.40	0.60	2.30	0.58	4.00	3.25
7	Gujarat	110.00	30.00	88.00	87.18	82.00	20.50	95.00	95.00	70.00	35.00
8	Haryana	120.00	89.32	96.00	46.00	80.00	32.40	76.80	38.40	55.00	27.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	20.00	44.00	11.00	35.00	17.50	16.00	7.95	30.00	12.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	72.18	35.00	67.75	25.00	34.25	67.00	50.25	90.99	90.99

11	Jharkhand	30.00	10.00	21.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	10.00	1.86	30.00	12.88
12	Karnataka	130.00	113.66	117.00	54.00	108.00	78.83	91.93	74.95	117.00	117.00
13	Kerala	40.00	10.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	21.00	30.38	13.19	40.00	22.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	65.00	27.00	52.00	0.00	45.00	22.00	30.00	17.35	60.00	59.96
15	Maharashtra	130.00	63.50	91.00	18.63	84.00	63.00	81.64	61.23	80.00	80.00
16	Manipur	26.00	25.30	25.60	10.94	26.00	13.00	15.80	7.90	30.00	22.50
17	Meghalaya	25.00	7.25	18.70	8.60	20.00	7.84	24.50	18.38	25.00	15.62
18	Mizoram	40.00	40.00	32.00	6.75	32.00	15.99	39.50	29.63	53.16	18.75
19	Nagaland	26.00	26.00	29.40	11.70	30.00	15.00	36.00	31.74	48.85	48.85
20	Orissa	67.00	11.00	46.90	11.00	41.00	20.50	55.13	33.68	45.00	15.30
21	Punjab	47.00	22.50	32.90	8.22	31.10	15.55	29.86	22.40	40.00	25.00
22	Rajasthan	60.00	30.00	42.00	10.00	39.00	19.50	28.44	18.72	60.00	55.63
23	Sikkim	25.00	19.85	22.50	10.93	22.50	16.87	32.65	29.06	46.06	42.05
24	Tamil Nadu	115.00	114.73	103.50	75.00	102.50	102.40	120.00	120.00	80.00	80.00
25	Telangana	28.00	16.15	19.60	0.00	19.00	4.74	9.44	4.36	29.00	29.00
26	Tripura	26.00	10.00	20.20	9.00	21.00	14.77	19.43	18.94	30.00	18.75
27	Uttar Pradesh	80.00	64.16	64.00	32.00	60.00	44.64	68.50	68.50	80.00	70.00
28	Uttarakhand	55.00	45.00	44.00	22.00	35.00	34.25	35.50	35.50	30.00	18.75

29	West Bengal	34.00	10.00	23.80	0.00	23.00	17.25	12.00	11.00	40.00	15.40
30	A and N Islands	3.00	0.30	2.10	0.53	2.10	0.53	3.00	0.75	3.00	0.75
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00						
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00
36	Puducherry	3.00	1.40	2.10	0.00	1.50	0.70	2.00	1.00	1.25	0.94
37	Ladakh	20.00	15.00	16.00	25.82	19.00	26.25	19.00	9.50	25.00	17.13
	Total	1802.00	1143.17	1408.85	709.65	1309.24	820.86	1296.80	974.46	1574.13	1246.59

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD***336. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

- (a) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for the various schemes under Animal Welfare Board of India during the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount of fund sanctioned and received by Animal Welfare Organisations and Gaushalas along with the status of fund utilisation under these schemes during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons of non-disbursement of funds to any State/UT;
- (d) whether audits were conducted by the Government to assess the utilisation of funds; and
- (e) if so, the key audit findings along with the action taken by the Government against non-compliant organisations?

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

(a) and (b) The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), during the last five financial years, has implemented the following schemes namely (1) Regular and Rescue Cattle Grant, (2) Shelter Houses for the care of animals, (3) Ambulance Services for animals in distress, (4) Birth Control and Immunization of stray dogs, and (5) Relief to animals during natural calamities.

Animal Husbandry and Control of Stray Animals Management is under mandate of the State Government. The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has limited funds at its disposal, which are disbursed based on the demands received from Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs). Details of funds allocated, disbursed, and utilised under these schemes by AWOs and Gaushalas, along with the status of fund utilisation, are placed at **Statement**.

(c) Funds are released based on demand under the schemes of the Animal Welfare Board of India to animal welfare organizations and gaushalas whose proposals are found eligible in accordance with the criteria laid down in the scheme guidelines. The release of funds is also after receipt of inspection report from the concerned State Animal Husbandry Department, recommending financial support. Funds were not disbursed in cases of non-compliance with prescribed norms, ineligibility of proposals, absence of a favourable inspection report, or non-submission of required documents, including utilization certificates for earlier grants.

(d) and (e) The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has made it mandatory for all organisations to submit Utilization Certificates (UCs), certified by Chartered Accountants with a valid Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN), along with audited accounts. These documents are verified before releasing the next instalment of funds.

AWBI officials also conducted sample inspections of beneficiary organizations to verify fund utilization. In addition, The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India conducted audits of AWBI annually including the funds released to the

AWOs and their utilization status. The Audit Report, along with the Annual Report, was laid before the Parliament. No adverse comments have been made by the CAG in these audits.

STATEMENT

Details of Fund allocated, disbursed and utilized during last five years

(In Rs.)

Financial Year	2020-21			2021-22		
Schemes	Fund allocated	Fund disbursed	Fund utilized	Fund allocated	Fund disbursed	Fund utilized
Regular Grant	1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,99,00,000	1,99,00,000	1,97,84,600
Animal Birth Control	4,03,981	2,12,265	2,12,265	-	-	-
Ambulance	50,00,000	49,41,800	44,91,800	50,00,000	48,56,650	35,67,150
Natural Calamity	-	2,00,000	-	-	-	-
Shelter Grant	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,39,31,250	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,02,18,577

(In Rs.)

Financial Year	2022-23			2023-24		2024-25			
Schemes	Fund allocated	Fund disbursed	Fund utilized	Fund allocated	Fund disbursed	Fund utilized	Fund allocated	Fund disbursed	Fund utilized
Regular Grant	4,45,00,000	4,45,00,000	4,35,94,000	4,50,00,000	4,08,20,675	3,49,58,075	61,02,355	39,98,350	39,23,350
Animal Birth Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulance	50,00,000	48,65,594	40,05,000	-	-	-	36,00,000	-	-
Natural Calamity	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Shelter Grant	75,00,000	70,03,535	70,03,535	73,24,826	42,22,048	42,22,048	84,01,271	30,24,826	11,25,000

**State-wise details of fund released to the Animal Welfare Organizations
(AWOs) from 2020-21 to 2024-2025**

(Grant in Rs.)

SL No	State	Shelter House Grant		Ambulance Grant		Natural Calamity Grant		Regular Grant and Rescue Cattle Grant	
		Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	478800
2	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	CHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	188000
7	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	651800
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	GUJARAT	1	1125000	0	0	0	0	14	2809450
10	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	HARYANA	11	10411095	10	4492150	1	500000	154	26947050
13	JAMMU and KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12000
15	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MAHARASHTRA	1	1068750	0	0	0	0	18	2212625

18	MADHYA PRADESH	11	10722926	3	1302394	0	0	91	10130750
19	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	2	150000	0	0
24	PUNJAB	2	2230711	0	0	0	0	1	150000
25	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	RAJASTHAN	12	10974196	11	4879000	1	50000	395	39831075
27	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75700
29	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1245000
32	UTTAR PRADESH	7	7717731	8	3540500	0	0	325	37154475
33	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	450000	0	0	6	332300
		45	44250409	32	14664044	4	700000	1022	122219025

दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति

***337. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:**

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) शुरू किए जाने के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कुल कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अवधि के दौरान डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के लिए आवंटित निधियों का पूर्ण उपयोग किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान वास्तविक नियोजन दर की तुलना में अधिदेशित न्यूनतम रोजगार/नियोजन दर राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कितनी रही है?

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

(क) जी हाँ, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) ने अपने उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर लिए हैं। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत आरंभ से लेकर जून 2025 तक कुल 17,50,784 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और कुल 11,48,247 उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार मिला है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित युवाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, इसलिए इसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। तथापि, पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जून 2025 तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(₹ लाख में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटित निधि
2022-23	9405.05
2023-24	38370.58
2024-25	50000.00
2025-26	75000.00

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत निधि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सीधे जारी की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उपयोग/जारी की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत अधिदेशित, न्यूनतम नियोजन दर कुल प्रशिक्षित कुल अभ्यर्थियों का 70% है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान नियोजन दर का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का न्यूनतम नियोजन दर सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

सं	राज्य	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 से जून 2025 तक		
		प्रशि- क्षित	नियो- जित	% नियो- जित	प्रशि- क्षित	नियो- जित	% नियो- जित	प्रशि- क्षित	नियो- जित	% नियो- जित	प्रशि- क्षित	नियो- जित	% नियो- जित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	18616	17070	91.70	19829	18045	91.00	10328	9033	87.46	391	0	0.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	608	295	48.52	678	315	46.46	684	265	38.74	0	29	0.00
3	असम	12532	6817	54.40	10615	8571	80.74	5231	4127	78.90	883	44	4.98
4	बिहार	11516	9005	78.20	6733	7226	107.32	1709	1885	110.30	0	48	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	9742	8484	87.09	3045	3958	129.98	1170	1759	150.34	166	55	33.13
6	गुजरात	2912	1450	49.79	3960	2729	68.91	3544	2584	72.91	733	216	29.47
7	हरियाणा	5554	2685	48.34	8478	4882	57.58	4492	3700	82.37	441	198	44.90
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3967	2175	54.83	4324	3187	73.70	3084	2273	73.70	773	399	51.62
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5459	2754	50.45	1177	1245	105.78	1767	636	35.99	294	102	34.69
10	झारखंड	10228	7343	71.79	11340	8157	71.93	6607	4911	74.33	1427	228	15.98
11	कर्नाटक	3757	2813	74.87	3795	2656	69.99	1797	1914	106.51	130	277	213.08
12	केरल	8623	5224	60.58	5212	4078	78.24	3052	2572	84.27	340	215	63.24
13	मध्य प्रदेश	15653	11287	72.11	12107	10538	87.04	5097	4756	93.31	1421	408	28.71
14	महाराष्ट्र	7830	4020	51.34	6381	4614	72.31	7761	4347	56.01	921	61	6.62
15	मणिपुर	1921	1266	65.90	782	854	109.21	263	356	135.36	741	49	6.61
16	मेघालय	2165	1353	62.49	1630	1352	82.94	1642	761	46.35	292	173	59.25
17	मिजोरम	344	349	101.45	725	499	68.83	723	474	65.56	199	70	35.18
18	नागालैंड	2371	1409	59.43	1714	1592	92.88	804	570	70.90	138	113	81.88
19	ओडिशा	16778	13248	78.96	3997	5330	133.35	947	1095	115.63	385	2	0.52
20	पंजाब	8121	7020	86.44	11803	8805	74.60	1979	3560	179.89	2830	224	7.92
21	राजस्थान	6092	6209	101.92	7233	4218	58.32	5376	4532	84.30	540	258	47.78
22	सिक्किम	859	384	44.70	1123	720	64.11	255	393	154.12	0	0	0.00
23	तमिलनाडु	15225	10648	69.94	13411	10206	76.10	5274	4803	91.07	750	94	12.53
24	तेलंगाना	7094	4564	64.34	92	230	250.00	2560	1271	49.65	708	144	20.34
25	त्रिपुरा	2244	1189	52.99	2126	1336	62.84	913	694	76.01	60	28	46.67
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	36567	21921	59.95	45215	33458	74.00	18080	16245	89.85	1366	585	42.83
27	उत्तराखंड	8248	4409	53.46	6026	5306	88.05	1894	2821	148.94	222	109	49.10

28	पश्चिम बंगाल	9596	4774	49.75	4979	5979	120.08	3172	1969	62.07	451	125	27.72
29	पुदुचेरी	844	343	40.64	956	919	96.13	436	444	101.83	30	3	10.00
30	अंडमाननिकोबार द्वीपसमूह	133	38	28.57	547	225	41.13	242	196	80.99	34	0	0.00
	कुल	235599	160546	68.14	200033	161230	80.60	100883	84946	84.20	16666	4257	25.54

स्रोत: कौशल भारत पोर्टल

टिप्पणी:

- (i) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत जिलावार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।
(ii) वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया गया, क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष (वर्षों) के दौरान प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को भी नियोजित किया गया था।

विवरण-II

जून 2025 तक डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जारी निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

(₹ लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 से जून 2025 तक
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	4350.86	1973.00	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	53.60	529.00	0.00
4	असम	0.00	2210.23	5000.00	0.00
5	बिहार	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	20.01	1394.00	0.00
7	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	गुजरात	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	हरियाणा	0.00	0.00	1610.00	0.00
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2665.68	2631.74	3254.00	0.00
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	58.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	झारखंड	1682.50	2786.45	4938.60	0.00
13	कर्नाटक	44.81	22.15	0.00	0.00

14	केरल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	मध्य प्रदेश	2096.97	2168.51	6002.00	0.00
16	महाराष्ट्र	0.00	25.73	0.00	0.00
17	मणिपुर	0.00	17.15	0.00	0.00
18	मेघालय	42.56	1247.36	1058.00	0.00
19	मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	496.00	0.00
20	नागालैंड	0.00	12.86	981.00	0.00
21	ओडिशा	175.77	3630.14	0.00	0.00
22	पुदुचेरी	35.76	439.74	349.98	0.00
23	पंजाब	1647.89	929.75	2872.00	1201.98
24	राजस्थान	0.00	0.00	2900.00	0.00
25	सिक्किम	0.00	673.93	312.00	0.00
26	तमिलनाडु	50.86	1876.32	2790.00	0.00
27	तेलंगाना	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	त्रिपुरा	37.38	17.14	0.00	0.00
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	उत्तराखंड	43.86	41.79	0.00	0.00
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	16.44	0.00	0.00
	कुल	8582.86	23171.90	36459.58	1276.98

स्रोत: ग्रामीण कौशल प्रभाग के अभिलेख

टिप्पणी: दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) के अंतर्गत निधियों के जिलावार उपयोग की जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

MILLET CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION

***338. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) the data on the area under millet cultivation, production and productivity along with the details of the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and

agripreneurs provided support in the millet value chain under various Government schemes during the last five years, State and year-wise;

(b) the data on the export of millet-based products during the said period and the extent to which it has changed post-declaration of the International Year of Millets;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to incentivise food processing units, startups and exporters engaged in millet-based products;

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote millet cultivation, processing and consumption in the country; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to provide Minimum Support Price enhancements or assured procurement for minor millets to incentivise farmers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): India is the world's largest producer of millets with a share of 38.4% of world's production (FAO, 2023). The country has achieved the total millet production of 180.15 lakh tonnes during 2024-25 (as per 3rd Advance Estimate) which is higher by 4.43 lakh tonnes from the previous year's production. The data on the area under millet cultivation, production and productivity during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise is provided in **Statement I**.

Out of the 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), 412 FPOs are formed with millets as primary crop and 143 FPOs are formed with millets as secondary crop. The state-wise no. of FPOs with primary and secondary crop

millets is given in **Statement II**.

The Government is implementing “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) in which 5 Knowledge Partners and 24 RKVY Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) provide training and incubate startups for implementation of this programme, which includes one of the R-ABI i.e. ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research in Hyderabad, Telangana to promote millet based startups. Till date, financial assistance of Rs. 146.38 crore have been released to 1943 agri startups **including 151 millet based startups**. The details of these 151 millet based startups is at **Statement III**.

(b): During 2024-25, India has exported 121.37 thousand metric tonnes of millets. The details of crop-wise exports under millets during the last five years is at **Statement IV**.

(c) and (d): To promote millet cultivation and consumption across the country, and to incentivize food processing units, start-ups, and exporters engaged in millet-based products, the Government of India has undertaken a series of targeted interventions across the value chain.

A key initiative in this regard is the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP), launched for the period from FY 2022-2023 to FY 2026-2027 with a financial outlay of ₹800 crore. The scheme aims to promote the use of millets in food products and encourage value addition by providing incentives for the manufacturing of selected millet-based products and supporting their sale in both domestic and export markets.

To facilitate the export of millets and millet-based products, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has undertaken several initiatives, including capacity-building programmes, virtual buyer-seller meets, global marketing campaigns, and the development of a dedicated millet web portal and e-catalogues. It has also established an Export Promotion Forum (EPF) and is actively collaborating with start-ups, research institutions, and international agencies to strengthen the export ecosystem for millets.

In addition, assistance is being extended to start-ups engaged in the development of value-added millet products, particularly in the Ready-to-Cook (RTC) and Ready-to-Eat (RTE) segments. Start-ups in the food sector are being mobilized to drive innovation and commercialisation in this area. To further facilitate trade and traceability, separate Harmonized System (HS) codes have been introduced for millets and their value-added products.

Under the “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme, financial support upto Rs. 5 lakhs are provided at the idea/pre seed stage and upto Rs. 25 lakhs at the seed stage to entrepreneurs/ startups in agriculture and allied sector based on the recommendation given by the Selection and Investment Committee (SIC). Trainings, Technical and financial assistance is provided to startups to launch their products, services, business platforms, etc. in the market and facilitate them to scale up their products and operations to attain business viability.

On the production side, to increase the cultivation and productivity of millets

(Shree Anna), the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a Sub-Mission on Nutri-Cereals under the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in all districts of 28 States and 2 Union Territories viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Millets have also been integrated in major national nutrition and welfare programmes. Under the Poshan Abhiyan of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, millets are being promoted for their nutritional benefits. Furthermore, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution has revised its procurement guidelines to ensure greater inclusion of millets under schemes such as the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), and the Mid-Day Meal scheme, thereby increasing millet consumption among vulnerable populations.

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

During its Presidency, India organised the two-day Global Millets Conference in March 2023 in New Delhi bringing together participants from more than 102 countries. The global conference, dedicated to the IYM 2023, facilitated discourse on important issues related to millets which included its production and

consumption, nutritional benefits, value chain development, market linkages, and research and development.

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

(e): To incentivise farmers, the Government allows the procurement of Minor Millet such as Foxtail Millet (Kangani/Kakun), Proso Millet (Cheena), Kodo Millet (Kodo), little millet (Kutki) and Pseudo Millets such as Buck-wheat (kuttu) and Ameranthus (Chaulai) for 3 years (from 2023) at cost based on the MSP of Ragi, which has increased from Rs. 3846 per quintal in 2023-24 to Rs. 4290 per quintal in 2024-25 and Rs. 4886 per quintal in 2025-26.

STATEMENT I**State-Wise Area, Production and Productivity of Millets**

State	Area (Thousand Hectare)					Production (Thousand Tonnes)					Productivity (Kg./Hect.)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	206.00	152.00	133.00	168.54	165.00	540.61	359.15	375.92	428.59	417.89	2624	2363	2826	2543	2533
Arunachal Pradesh	26.82	27.12	27.46	27.76	#	27.62	28.01	28.45	28.79	#	1030	1033	1036	1037	#
Assam	4.97	4.82	6.00	8.73	7.00	3.26	3.20	4.79	6.76	5.15	656	664	799	775	735
Bihar	10.38	8.48	7.16	7.28	9.01	10.31	8.51	7.18	7.01	8.78	993	1004	1003	962	974
Chhattisgarh	92.20	56.88	47.52	44.62	40.85	26.24	28.18	23.54	25.94	19.34	285	495	495	581	473
Gujarat	520.26	510.48	551.56	584.65	543.19	1091.97	1179.08	1364.09	1408.90	1348.09	2099	2310	2473	2410	2482
Haryana	600.48	506.49	553.09	546.96	592.31	1366.56	1132.15	1213.97	1171.12	1261.72	2276	2235	2195	2141	2130
Himachal Pradesh	3.53	3.38	3.27	3.00	3.04	3.13	2.49	2.33	2.08	2.24	886	737	712	691	739
Jharkhand	20.77	20.73	17.44	32.92	42.86	17.72	18.07	13.62	31.95	48.11	853	872	781	970	1123
Karnataka	1783.00	1638.00	1527.00	1792.00	1692.00	2569.08	2053.60	2032.60	2161.54	2278.59	1441	1254	1331	1206	1347
Madhya Pradesh	517.00	555.00	605.00	615.00	483.00	1024.13	1181.40	1253.55	1302.01	1145.56	1981	2129	2072	2117	2372
Maharashtra	2885.00	2456.90	2034.50	2271.60	2250.47	2513.82	2305.38	1898.58	2163.74	2558.03	871	938	933	953	1137
Nagaland	10.17	8.67	12.52	18.04	#	11.31	8.22	14.00	19.82	#	1112	948	1118	1099	#
Odisha	83.33	101.05	93.05	115.73	71.98	55.16	68.08	76.34	94.83	58.90	662	674	820	819	818
Rajasthan	4914.58	4362.79	5212.45	4801.07	4997.47	5155.67	4279.74	5673.60	4885.68	5395.64	1049	981	1088	1018	1080
Tamil Nadu	580.22	554.61	489.74	495.75	474.71	905.26	765.48	630.22	676.37	766.00	1560	1380	1287	1364	1614
Telangana	102.00	74.00	73.00	114.00	171.56	166.33	122.76	132.40	255.58	305.84	1631	1659	1814	2242	1783
Uttar Pradesh	1093.00	1083.00	1155.00	1348.00	1129.12	2298.20	2225.65	2368.58	2699.53	2158.10	2103	2055	2051	2003	1911
Uttarakhand	138.00	133.00	115.00	109.26	106.00	200.85	200.38	175.77	167.57	154.99	1455	1507	1528	1534	1462
West Bengal	7.05	6.87	5.56	7.21	6.31	6.98	7.74	6.19	6.61	6.05	991	1126	1114	917	959
Others	34.66	24.69	29.16	33.04	78.14	26.34	22.49	25.50	27.20	75.61	760	911	874	823	966
All India	13633.42	12288.96	12698.48	13145.16	12864.02	18020.55	15999.76	17321.22	17571.62	18014.63	1322	1302	1364	1337	1400

Data for the year 2024-25 is as per 3rd Advance Estimate.

Source: DAandFW

#- Included in Others

STATEMENT II

**State-wise FPOs having millets as primary / secondary crops (as per
MIS 05.08.2025)**

State Name	# FPOs with Millets as Primary Crop	# FPOs with Millets as Secondary Crop
Andhra Pradesh	26	7
Arunachal Pradesh	6	
Assam	2	
Bihar	4	1
Chhattisgarh	22	3
Gujarat	20	10
Haryana	23	15
Himachal Pradesh	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
Jharkhand	2	2
Karnataka	82	23
Kerala	1	
Madhya Pradesh	22	6
Maharashtra	31	8
Odisha	11	5

Rajasthan	67	22
Tamil Nadu	32	3
Telangana	9	3
Tripura	1	
Uttar Pradesh	38	25
Uttarakhand	11	9
Total	412	143

Source: SFAC

STATEMENT III

State-wise list of millet based agri-Startup

State	No. of Agri Startups
Andhra Pradesh	9
ASSAM	1
Bihar	4
Chhattisgarh	3
Delhi	1
Goa	1
Gujarat	5
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	16
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	18

New Delhi	1
Odisha	5
Puducherry	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	15
Telangana	43
Uttar Pradesh	6
Uttarakhand	3
Total	151

Source:DA&FW

STATEMENT- IV

EXPORT OF MILLETS FROM INDIA

(Qty in Thousand MT and Value in Rs. Crore)

Crop	2020-21 Qty	2020-21 Value (INR)	2021-22 Qty	2021-22 Value (INR)	2022-23 Qty	2022-23 Value (INR)	2023-24 Qty	2023-24 Value (INR)	2024-25 Qty	2024-25 Value (INR)
Jowar	42.34	130.82	50.47	150.51	47.25	184.50	37.05	153.25	37.93	155.07
Bajra	58.44	131.29	64.47	149.11	81.71	246.68	73.31	229.08	56.00	192.71
Ragi	25.41	56.97	23.26	52.01	21.44	51.99	18.86	64.07	18.56	65.45
Small Millets	1.61	6.92	0.71	3.53	1.10	5.70	3.77	42.13	8.88	89.12
Total	127.80	326.00	138.91	355.17	151.49	488.88	132.99	488.53	121.37	502.35

Source: DGCIS

WORLD'S LARGEST COOPERATIVE FOODGRAIN STORAGE SCHEME***339. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:****DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

(a) the likely impact of the world's largest cooperative foodgrain storage scheme launched by the Government on employment generation in rural areas along with the role of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) whether the Government is making special provisions under the said scheme to enhance the financial stability and operational capacity of PACS, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps being taken to link/integrate PACS, State Cooperative Marketing Federations and other cooperative institutions with an integrated cooperative supply chain under the said scheme;

(d) the manner in which the said scheme is likely to help in achieving national goals like 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Sahkar Se Samriddhi' particularly in areas like Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government is planning for cooperative foodgrain storage scheme in Palghar district in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): In order to address the shortage of storage capacity for food grains in the country, the Government, on 31st May, 2023, has approved the Plan for

the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”, which has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. The Plan is being implemented 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 AIF Scheme the benefit of interest subvention is given to the PACS against the loan taken for construction of godowns and under AMI Scheme subsidy is given for the construction of foodgrain storage. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has also made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- Margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.
- The subsidy has been increased for PACS from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).
- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc., for PACS.

Additionally, NABARD has allocated separate fund for refinancing facility to PACS under this Plan.

Further, some States such as Rajasthan and Gujarat are providing financial support for godown construction under the project through their own State level schemes.

The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure at Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) level, including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. and therefore enhancing the operational capacity and income of PACS and transforming them into multi-service centres. This enhanced role of PACS aims to empower rural economy, reduce post-harvest losses, improve supply chain efficiency, and contribute positively to agriculture-driven growth, where agriculture and allied sector has a significant impact on India's GDP.

The scheme is also expected to boost rural employment, both directly and indirectly by generating employment during the construction phase of godowns and by creating long-term jobs for operations, warehousing, and logistics services.

(c): Institutions like FCI, NAFED, NCCF, State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and State Marketing Federations (SMFs) have been roped in for identification of PACS, constructions of godowns, providing hiring assurance, and extending operational support under the plan. FCI plays a critical role in mapping storage gaps for construction of godowns at PACS level and issuing hiring assurances, especially in non-DCP States. NAFED and NCCF, being

national-level procurement and marketing cooperatives, are responsible for identifying PACS in their procurement zones, issuing hiring assurances, guiding proposal development, and ensuring full operational utilization of constructed godowns. Additionally, SWCs, in coordination with the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Cooperation Departments, are tasked with facilitating timely hiring commitments.

The Plan minimizes long-distance transportation costs and losses by enabling local storage of grains at the PACS level. Additionally, by integrating PACS with food supply management chain including agri-marketing and procurement systems, direct access to storage facilities is ensured for farmers, reducing their dependence on intermediaries. Hence, the Plan aims to ensure better price realization for farmers, reduce transportation costs, and strengthen the rural economy as a whole.

(d): The World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector is directly aligned with the national vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Sahkar se Samridhi' by empowering grassroots-level cooperative institutions with storage, processing, and marketing infrastructure across the country including agriculture-dominated regions like Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh.

(e): The Pilot Project of the Plan is extended to more than 500 PACS across the country including Palghar District in Maharashtra. It aims to empower PACS, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve livelihood and food security in the region. FCI has also identified storage gap in Palghar district for identification of sites for godown construction. Further, District Cooperative Development

Committee (DCDC) in every district have been entrusted with responsibility to examine and assess the availability of existing storage facilities, their capacity utilization, storage gap, capacity of proposed godowns, viability of the applicant PACS, location of the proposed project, connectivity, logistics, etc.

किसानों का कौशल विकास

*340. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर बिहार में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में किसानों के बीच कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में बागवानी, पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन और मधु मक्खी पालन जैसे कृषि से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत किसानों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(ग) बिहार में विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों के लिए कितने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए और कितने किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया;

(घ) इन पहलों से कृषि उत्पादकता और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में कितनी मदद मिली है; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी और नवोन्मेष को शामिल करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय बिहार सहित पूरे देश में कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में किसानों के कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय केंद्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम 'विस्तार सुधारों के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन' का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है जिसे देश भर में कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (आत्मा) के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह स्कीम देश में विकेन्द्रीकृत किसान-हितैषी विस्तार प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देती है, जिसका उद्देश्य विस्तार प्रणाली को पुनर्जीवित करने के राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहयोग देना और किसान प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन, एक्सपोजर विजिट, किसान मेला आदि जैसे विभिन्न हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से किसानों, कृषक महिलाओं और युवाओं को कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न विषयगत क्षेत्रों में नवीनतम कृषि तकनीकें और उत्तम कृषि पद्धतियाँ उपलब्ध कराना है। वर्तमान में, यह स्कीम देश के 28 राज्यों (बिहार के सभी 38 जिलों सहित) के 740 जिलों और 5 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के अंतर्गत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) का संचालन कर रहा है, जो प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन और उसके उपयोग हेतु डेमोंस्ट्रेशन एवं क्षमता निर्माण करने के अधिदेश के साथ एकल खिड़की कृषि ज्ञान, संसाधन और क्षमता विकास केंद्रों के रूप में सिंगल विंडो का कार्य करते हैं। अपनी गतिविधियों के एक भाग के रूप में केवीके किसानों, कृषक महिलाओं और ग्रामीण युवाओं को उनकी क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों (फसल उत्पादन, बागवानी, सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी मैनेजमेंट, पशुधन उत्पादन एवं प्रबंधन, गृह विज्ञान/महिला सशक्तिकरण, एग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियरिंग, पौध संरक्षण, मत्स्य पालन, उत्पादन स्थल पर इनपुट का उत्पादन, कृषि वानिकी आदि) के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय ग्रामीण युवाओं और किसानों को कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अल्पकालिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण (7 दिन की अवधि) प्रदान करके उनके ज्ञान और कौशल का उन्नयन करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वेतन/स्व-रोज़गार को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण (एसटीआरवाई) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस घटक का उद्देश्य कुशल श्रमशक्ति का

एक समूह तैयार करने के लिए महिला किसानों सहित ग्रामीण युवाओं को कृषि-आधारित व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में अल्पकालिक कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करना है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय किसानों, तकनीशियनों, स्नातक इंजीनियरों, उद्यमियों जैसे विभिन्न वर्गों के लाभार्थियों को कृषि उपकरणों के चयन, संचालन, मरम्मत और रखरखाव, ऊर्जा संरक्षण और प्रबंधन पर कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए देश में बुदनी (मध्य प्रदेश), हिसार (हरियाणा), गेराल्डिन (आंध्र प्रदेश) और बिस्वनाथ चरियाली (असम) में स्थित चार कृषि मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण एवं परीक्षण संस्थानों (एफएमटीटीआई) के माध्यम से 'कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन' (एसएमएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। मंत्रालय ने महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को ड्रोन प्रदान करने हेतु 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी' नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीम को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका उद्देश्य चयनित महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और महिला एसएचजी को ड्रोन प्रदान करना है ताकि वे कृषि उद्देश्य (उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग) के लिए किसानों को किराये पर ड्रोन सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकें।

भारत सरकार के कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास मिशन की शुरुआत की है, जिसके अंतर्गत कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में भारतीय कृषि कौशल परिषद (एएससीआई) के अनुमोदित योग्यता पैक्स के अनुसार ग्रामीण युवाओं और किसानों के लिए न्यूनतम 200 घंटे की अवधि के कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है। प्रमुख कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत संचालित किए जाते हैं। यह स्कीम स्थानीय आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप व्यापक कौशल संवर्धन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कृषि एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियों सहित कई क्षेत्रों को कवर करती है।

बिहार राज्य सरकार, कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में किसानों के कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, कृषि प्रबंधन विस्तार एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (बीएएमईटीआई) नामक राज्य कृषि एवं प्रबंधन विस्तार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एसएएमईटीआई) के माध्यम से बिहार कौशल विकास मिशन (बीएसडीएम) का संचालन कर रही है। बीएएमईटीआई द्वारा राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास परिषद

(एनएसडीसी) और बीएसडीएम के दिशानिर्देश का अनुपालन करते हुए कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि महाविद्यालय, अनुसंधान केंद्र, अनुसंधान संस्थान, केवीके और आत्मा में स्थापित कौशल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के माध्यम से बागवानी तथा मधुमक्खी पालन जैसे कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों से जुड़े किसानों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। किसानों को एक्सपोजर विजिट, खेत पर प्रदर्शन और हैंड्स-ऑन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। आत्मा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र के किसानों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ग): पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की संख्या तथा प्रशिक्षित किसानों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र	पिछले दो वर्षों (2023-24 और 2024-25) के दौरान आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की संख्या				प्रशिक्षित किसानों की संख्या			
		केवीके	एएससीआई	बीएमई टीआई	आत्मा (बिहार)	केवीके	एएससीआई	बीएमई टीआई	आत्मा (बिहार)
1	बागवानी	1,279	89	45	266	37,057	2,679	1,347	11939
2	पशुपालन	867	32	शून्य	125	27,454	447	शून्य	7188
3	मधुमक्खी पालन	115	66	72	69	3,241	1,980	2,156	7665
4	मत्स्य पालन	315	16	शून्य	13	7,849	955	शून्य	733
	कुल	2,576	203	117	473	75,601	6,061	3,503	27,525

(घ): इन पहलों ने किसानों को अपनी आय के स्रोतों में विविधता लाने और कृषि-उद्यमिता के अवसर पैदा करने में मदद की है जिससे उनकी आजीविका में वृद्धि हुई है, आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों को बेहतर ढंग से अपनाया गया है और कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ङ): किसानों के कौशल विकास हेतु प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल में ड्रोन तकनीक, संरक्षित खेती, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, मृदा एवं जल परीक्षण, कृषि मशीनरी रखरखाव और फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन तकनीकों जैसी आधुनिक तकनीकों को शामिल किया गया है। ई-लर्निंग और परामर्श सेवाओं के लिए डिजिटल

प्लेटफॉर्म और मोबाइल ऐप का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। लाभार्थियों को बाजार मूल्य वाले उत्पादों में सुधार के लिए जैविक और टिकाऊ कृषि पद्धतियों पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 3681 to 3910**PENSION UNDER NSAP****3681. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the budgetary allocation made for payment of pension under the NSAP has remained stagnant at approximately 9,500 crore per annum since 2015–16, with only a marginal increase to 9,652 crore in the Budget Estimates for 2025–26, resulting in a real-term decline in assistance to an estimated 9,200 crore when adjusted for inflation; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to address the fact that the NSAP's share of the total Union Budget has fallen sharply from 0.58% in 2014–15 to just 0.19% in 2025–26?

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

(a): Ceiling/Cap on number of beneficiaries is in existence under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) since the inception of the Programme in 1995. The ceiling of beneficiaries under NSAP schemes was last revised to 3.09 crore in 2011-12 based on the population figure of census 2001 and Poverty Ratio 2004-05. Also, funds to States/UTs are released on digitized number of beneficiaries or State Cap whichever is lower. Further, rate of assistance under NSAP schemes is continuing unchanged since 2012.

(b): Based on various recommendations and evaluation studies, a proposal for revamping of NSAP, which inter-alia included revision in eligibility criteria, rate of assistance and sharing arrangement with the States was considered during continuation of NSAP for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26). However, Government had approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form. Therefore, annual overall Budget Outlay since 2014-15 under NSAP has, accordingly, been sought as per actual requirements based on total number of beneficiaries and rate of assistance.

COMPLAINTS UNDER PMGSY IN UTTAR PRADESH

3682. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the number of complaints received through public grievance portals or from State Governments regarding corruption, use of poor-quality materials or misreporting of completion status in road projects under the Pradhan Mantri National Employment Guarantee Scheme (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the number of complaints that have been investigated and resolved and the number of complaints remain pending;
- (c) the list of road development and upgradation projects in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Jaunpur district, that have been delayed beyond their original completion deadlines; and

- (d) the details of cost escalation in these projects and the reasons for such delays?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), no specific complaints related to corruption, use of substandard materials, or misreporting of completion status of road projects have been received in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh through the Public Grievance portals viz Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) as informed by the State. The State informed that during the last three years, a total of 3,223 general complaints-primarily about demands for new road construction-were registered on the Public Grievance Portals. All these complaints have been duly examined and disposed of.

In addition, a total of 7,031 complaints have been received through the “Meri Sadak” Mobile App, which serves as a dedicated citizen feedback platform under PMGSY. This platform enables users to report issues such as slow progress of works, abandoned projects, and poor quality of roads or bridges, often supported with geo-tagged photographs. Out of these, complaints 2865 relate to poor quality, 1763 relate to road selection or alignment, 850 are about abandoned works, 630 are about slow pace of construction and 521 are about corruption related issue etc. These complaints were forwarded to State for resolution. Of the total complaints received on the “Meri Sadak” App, final

responses for all the complaints have been provided except 3 complaints which are currently pending for resolution.

(c): Since its inception till date (07.08.2025), a total of 21,125 roads covering 77,425 km of road length and 18 bridges have been sanctioned under various interventions/verticals of the PMGSY in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these, 20,946 roads spanning 75,348 km and 17 bridges have been completed.

In Jaunpur District specifically, 341 roads with a total road length of 1,194 km have been sanctioned, and all the works have been completed in full.

Further, all projects under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II have been completed in the State. The timeline for completion of ongoing Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) and PMGSY-III works has been extended to 31st March 2026.

(d): Under the PMGSY, the Central Government does not bear any cost overrun due to time overrun in completion of the projects.

केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के कर्मियों को शहीद का दर्जा

3683. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उन जवानों और केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के कर्मियों के जवानों और अधिकारियों को शहीद का दर्जा और पैकेज देने की योजना बना रही है जो हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा

करते हुए और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए काम करते हुए शहीद हो जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का उन्हें यह दर्जा और पैकेज कब तक देने की योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) त्रिपुरा में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर बाड़ न लगाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन किसानों की समस्या का समाधान करने की योजना बना रही है जिनकी भूमि बाड़ लगाने के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): गृह मंत्रालय ने कार्रवाई के दौरान वीरगति प्राप्त करने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों को "ऑपरेशनल कैजुअल्टी प्रमाण- पत्र" जारी करने के निर्देश जारी किए हैं। राष्ट्र के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों (एनओके)/उनके परिवारों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): त्रिपुरा में 856 किमी. (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा) में से 827.838 किमी. में बाड़ पहले ही लगाई जा चुकी है।

(ग): त्रिपुरा राज्य में बाड़ लगाने के लिए जिन किसानों की भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई है उनके संबंध में ऐसी कोई समस्या सामने नहीं आई है।

विवरण

राष्ट्र के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों (एनओके)/उनके परिवारों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

राष्ट्र के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों (एनओके) के लिए लागू लाभों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

(i) 25 लाख रुपए से 45 लाख रुपए तक एकमुश्त केन्द्रीय अनुग्रह मुआवजा।

(ii) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (असाधारण पेंशन) नियमावली, 2023 के अंतर्गत असाधारण/उदारीकृत पारिवारिक पेंशन।

(iii) सेवा संबंधी अन्य सभी लाभ, यथा मृत्यु सह-सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्युटी (डीसीआरजी), छुट्टी नकदीकरण, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना (सीजीईजीआईएस), सामान्य भविष्य निधि (जीपीएफ), आदि।

(iv) संबंधित बल की जोखिम/कल्याण/हितकारी निधि से, निधि के मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुग्रह राशि और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता।

(v) ऐसे कार्मिकों के नामों को 'भारत के वीर' नामक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर अपलोड करके 25 लाख रुपए तक का सार्वजनिक अंशदान। यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले वीर सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों को विभिन्न माध्यमों से कम से कम 1 करोड़ रुपये मिले। मारे गए विवाहित कार्मिक के माता-पिता को 'भारत के वीर' कॉर्पस से 10 लाख रुपए की और ड्यूटी के दौरान जख्मी होने के कारण सेवानिवृत्त (बोर्ड आउट) किए गए सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को 10 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता।

(vi) सीएपीएफ वेतन पैकेज स्कीम के अंतर्गत बीमा कवरेज।

(vii) निकटतम संबंधियों को कुछ लाभों यथा हवाई और रेल यात्रा भाड़े में छूट तथा रिटेल पेट्रोल पंपों के आवंटन आदि के लिए पात्र बनाने हेतु 'ऑपरेशनल कैजुअल्टी प्रमाण पत्र' जारी करना।

(viii) एमबीबीएस और बीडीएस पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु उनके बच्चों के लिए कोटा।

(ix) प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना (पीएमएसएस) के अंतर्गत बालिकाओं के लिए 3000/- रुपए प्रति माह की दर से और बालकों के लिए 2500/- रुपए प्रति माह की दर से छात्रवृत्ति।

(x) कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनके अपने नियमों के अनुसार मुआवजे/सहायता का भुगतान।

FUNDING TO FAST TRACK COURTS

3684. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a request from the State of Kerala towards central assistance for funding the establishing of Fast Track Courts for the trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act cases in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken, considering the high pendency of NDPS cases in the State;

(c) whether the Government will provide funds for establishing the Fast Track Courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) A request from the State of Kerala towards central assistance for funding the establishing of Fast Track Courts for the trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act cases in the State has been received in Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance and the matter is under consideration at their end.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has constituted National Fund for Controlled Drug Abuse (NFCDA), under Section 7A of NDPS Act, 1985 vide Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance Notification dated 29.05.1989, which provides for utilising the fund for combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances; controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; identifying, treating and rehabilitating addicts; preventing drug abuse and educating public against drug abuse. If State Government/ Central Government/ any other institutions seek financial assistance as per NFCDA rules and guidelines, the fund is sanctioned to the applicant with the approval of competent authority. Ministry of Home Affairs through Narcotics Control Bureau also implements a scheme "Assistance to States/ UTs for Narcotic Control", however, as per scheme guidelines, there is no provision for assistance for setting up Fast Track Courts for NDPS cases.

यूरोपीय संघ के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौता

3685. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने यूरोपीय संघ के साथ प्रस्तावित मुक्त व्यापार समझौते पर 12वें दौर की वार्ता पूरी कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक किन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सहमति बन पाई है और किन मुद्दों पर अभी भी मतभेद बने हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या अमेरिका के साथ प्रस्तावित द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधि पर वार्ता निर्धारित समय तक पूरी होने की संभावना यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या आसियान के साथ भारत के मौजूदा मुक्त व्यापार समझौते की समीक्षा प्रक्रिया संतोषजनक रही है, यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने दौर की वार्ता हुई है और किन मुद्दों पर आम सहमति बनी है; और

(ङ) क्या अमेरिका द्वारा इस्पात, ऑटो और संबंधित क्षेत्रों पर 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक टैरिफ लगाए जाने से भारतीय निर्यातकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है, यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू) ने जून 2022 में मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफटीए) पर वार्ता फिर से शुरू की। 12वें दौर की वार्ता दिनांक 7 से 11 जुलाई, 2025 तक ब्रुसेल्स में आयोजित हुई। आर्थिक साझेदारी को बढ़ावा देने, बाजार पहुँच बढ़ाने और नियम-आधारित सहयोग को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्तरों पर चर्चाएँ आगे बढ़ रही हैं। इस प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य एक निष्पक्ष, संतुलित और पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी मुक्त व्यापार समझौते को अंतिम रूप देना है।

(ग) भारत-अमेरिका बीटीए वार्ता मार्च 2025 में शुरू की गई थी और वार्ता के पांच दौर आयोजित किए गए हैं, अंतिम वार्ता 14-18 जुलाई 2025 को वाशिंगटन, अमेरिका में आयोजित हुई थी।

(घ) भारत और आसियान, आसियान-भारत वस्तु व्यापार समझौते (एआईटीआईजीए) की समीक्षा पर रचनात्मक रूप से नियोजित हैं जिस पर वर्ष 2009 में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे और अभी तक, एआईटीआईजीए संयुक्त समिति की 9 बैठकें आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

(ड.) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अमेरिका को होने वाले निर्यात पर अमेरिकी टैरिफ का प्रभाव प्रतिस्पर्धी देशों सहित अन्य देशों पर लागू तुलनात्मक टैरिफ के आधार पर निर्भर करेगा और अलग-अलग होगा। वाणिज्य विभाग निर्यात संवर्धन और विविधीकरण उपायों के माध्यम से इस प्रभाव को कम करने में मदद के लिए हितधारकों के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रहा है।

स्वयं सहायता समूह के माध्यम से रोजगार

3686. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की ग्रामीण महिलाओं को स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी), स्टार्टअप प्रशिक्षण, सिलाई-कढ़ाई प्रशिक्षण, डिजिटल शिक्षा और लघु उद्यमों के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार से जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम चला रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में बागपत सहित जिलेवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त कार्यक्रम योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान लाभान्वित महिलाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी हाँ। दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), जून 2011 में शुरू की गई एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसे राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की साझेदारी में उनके राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एसआरएलएम) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीबी को कम करना, ग्रामीण गरीबों की आजीविका में सुधार लाना और ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों को उनके सामाजिक और वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करना है। अब तक, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देशभर में 10.05 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को 90.90 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों में संगठित किया जा चुका है।

स्टार्ट-अप ग्राम उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी), स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसवीईपी के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश के 30,037 उद्यमों सहित 31 राज्यों में कुल 3.74 लाख एसएचजी सदस्य उद्यमों को कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों/सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति-उद्यम संवर्धन (सीआरपी-ईपी) द्वारा सहायता और प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

इस मिशन के अंतर्गत सामुदायिक संस्थानों के सुदृढ़ीकरण, बेहतर वित्तीय साक्षरता और अधिकारों तक पहुंच, उन्नत उद्यमशीलता कौशल और आजीविका विविधीकरण, जागरूकता और जानकारी प्रदान करते हुए कमजोर समूहों के अधिक समावेशन के लिए प्रशिक्षण रणनीति को अपनाया जाता है। यह प्रशिक्षण कौशल निर्माण, सदस्यों, सीआरपी के बीच ज्ञान और जागरूकता लाने और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षण पद्धतियों का उपयोग करके संरचित प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूहों, ग्राम संगठनों, क्लस्टर स्तरीय परिसंघों, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों आदि जैसे सामुदायिक संस्थानों को सशक्त बनाने पर केंद्रित है। विभिन्न लक्षित समूहों के लिए राष्ट्रीय, राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और ग्राम - कई स्तरों पर प्रशिक्षण संचालित किए जाते हैं। मॉड्यूल, एसएचजी सदस्यों, सामुदायिक कैडरों, पंचायती राज संस्थान के सदस्यों और एसआरएलएम कर्मचारियों की जरूरतों

के अनुसार विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे संस्था निर्माण (आईबी), वित्तीय समावेशन (एफआई), आजीविका (कृषि और गैर-कृषि), सामाजिक विकास और समावेशन, उद्यम विकास और मूल्य श्रृंखला आदि के संबंध में तैयार किए जाते हैं। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम ने लगभग 5 लाख ई-बुककीपरों को बढ़ावा दिया है और एसएचजी रिकॉर्ड की पुस्तकों को डिजिटल बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया है।

(ख) बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत गठित स्वयं सहायता समूह और लाभान्वित स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों/महिलाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों/महिलाओं का ब्यौरा:

राज्य	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	एसएचजी का गठन	शामिल सदस्य	एसएचजी का गठन	शामिल सदस्य	एसएचजी का गठन	शामिल सदस्य	एसएचजी का गठन	शामिल सदस्य
उत्तर प्रदेश	128789	1371896	105871	1102718	48811	481598	9973	95239

विवरण

बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत गठित स्वयं सहायता समूह और लाभान्वित स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों/महिलाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	स्वयं सहायता समूह	स्वयं सहायता समूहों के सदस्य
1	आगरा	14057	150968
2	अलीगढ़	16768	178149
3	अंबेडकर नगर	12611	140990
4	अमेठी	10371	120115

5	अमरोहा	5485	57010
6	औरैया	9121	96704
7	अयोध्या	13533	140300
8	आजमगढ़	18519	212006
9	बागपत	5270	53114
10	बहराइच	20534	238006
11	बलिया	13658	152218
12	बलरामपुर	11621	117101
13	बाँदा	9882	109530
14	बाराबंकी	20630	230162
15	बरेली	13935	147068
16	बस्ती	16409	173156
17	बिजनौर	22051	232690
18	शाहजहांपुर	19396	195529
19	बुलंदशहर	13528	152626
20	चंदौली	11996	131295
21	चित्रकूट	6485	69304
22	देवरिया	16529	173211
23	एटा	7763	94680
24	इटावा	9676	100638
25	फर्रुखाबाद	7442	83066
26	फतेहपुर	18182	193076
27	फिरोजाबाद	7863	90743
28	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	1716	17006
29	गाजियाबाद	2871	29559
30	गाजीपुर	11047	137617
31	गोंडा	14670	159560
32	गोरखपुर	21004	294694
33	हमीरपुर	7416	82304
34	हापुड़	3641	41936
35	हरदोई	20734	226888
36	हाथरस	4769	51020

37	जालौन	8951	87993
38	जौनपुर	17483	196303
39	झांसी	7793	79204
40	कन्नौज	9759	108643
41	कानपुर देहात	9229	92159
42	कानपुर नगर	7955	93184
43	कासगंज	5808	62091
44	कौशाम्बी	8093	82090
45	खेरी	25304	306090
46	कुशीनगर	17965	194317
47	ललितपुर	7092	72679
48	लखनऊ	10195	113300
49	महाराजगंज	14470	159276
50	महोबा	4390	44314
51	मैनपुरी	10527	108525
52	मथुरा	7150	72813
53	मऊ	8761	95450
54	मेरठ	8094	89408
55	मिर्जापुर	15589	164349
56	मुरादाबाद	12583	132124
57	मुजफ्फरनगर	5589	58876
58	पीलीभीत	12881	129101
59	प्रतापगढ़	13722	153961
60	प्रयागराज	25607	286238
61	रायबरेली	15925	185072
62	रामपुर	6085	72556
63	सहारनपुर	9887	102604
64	संभल	8903	90756
65	संत कबीर नगर	8359	98213
66	संत रविदास नगर	7174	87407
67	शाहजहांपुर	15142	156936
68	शामली	5080	50319

69	श्रावस्ती	7696	76003
70	सिद्धार्थ नगर	12457	141911
71	सीतापुर	22175	233413
72	सोनभद्र	16106	180632
73	सुल्तानपुर	16310	170026
74	उन्नाव	13883	178804
75	वाराणसी	11860	138018
कुल		893215	9819197

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

3687. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of categories of valid documents that are required for people to prove their citizenship in India;
- (b) the total number of birth certificates issued nationwide during the last 25 years, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government received reports about low coverage of issuing of birth and death certificates vis-à-vis number of births and deaths by State Government, if so, the list of top 10 States with necessary data provided?

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

- (a): The citizenship of India is governed under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. It can be acquired by birth (Section 3), by descent (Section 4), by registration (Section 5), by naturalization (Section 6) or

by incorporation of territory (Section 7) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The eligibility criteria for acquisition and determination of citizenship is as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder.

(b) and (c): The Registration of births and deaths in the country is done under the provisions of a central Act namely Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. Based on the annual report on registered births and deaths received from the CRBD of the respective States /Union Territories, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India brings out an annual national report titled 'Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System (CRS)'. State-wise and nationwide total number of registered births during last 25 years is in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise and nationwide total number of registered births during last 25 years

Registered births 1998-2022

Sl. No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	Number of registered births																									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
	India	1189394	1228774	1294691	1299357	1564563	1529026	1577761	1639462	1812129	1946975	1999379	2129257	2143043	2183692	2195151	2248295	2300152	2313614	2220099	2210441	2326938	2482088	2422244	2420161	2543916	
	States																										
1	Andhra Pradesh	67089	63897	93371	88125	98659	91360	95262	93349	112428	118455	117911	116494	119272	118689	112287	72284	84888	85149	81475	81816	76071	75493	71401	73718	75240	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2069	1932	2039	2451	3301	2741	2292	1997	2943	2694	3309	3082	3711	3251	4161	4226	4324	6205	4796	9553	7724	4683	3949	4364	4871	
3	Assam	20581	22036	27518	32326	36904	42151	47473	50596	52855	54432	55499	58002	73278	60065	61257	68845	72348	100568	73445	70874	76785	76231	75169	66317	70703	
4	Bihar	N.A	N.A	11910	10205	11972	15662	30718	46074	55399	71343	85893	122356	126855	162665	205863	159649	169456	175835	169776	205227	224108	280916	304493	325297	307160	
5	Chhattisgarh	38333	39832	34392	30644	33508	32214	33300	38481	39180	38124	28588	30115	31508	33428	44867	53625	84533	65584	76387	69403	57005	55772	51561	47657	56064	
6	Goa	2271	2250	2319	2608	2618	2475	2486	2463	2297	2239	2257	2149	2116	2199	2233	2166	2141	2172	2161	2047	2043	1973	1831	1539	1732	
7	Gujarat	113170	107168	111520	109825	108822	109711	123619	115460	125429	126126	131597	134586	132740	128044	127633	126604	120514	125483	125209	116684	116851	117375	110324	102136	112652	
8	Haryana	40152	41318	42616	41700	42619	43485	47053	47196	50897	51197	53652	53891	54462	56355	56428	58121	58473	56934	57074	53519	54140	52999	59191	54982	54410	
9	Himachal Pradesh	11506	12065	12515	13360	13115	13306	13747	13466	14032	13315	13557	13732	13471	12926	12761	12123	10681	11541	10159	10123	9703	9476	9077	9292	9098	
10	Jharkhand	10247	12437	13364	13410	14542	17966	21544	25532	28556	34907	40903	40665	44318	47963	48995	62087	64228	69170	69802	69994	66976	71592	64845	55482	70214	
11	Karnataka	104225	99764	100971	101722	97365	100174	98852	100786	104653	104642	108245	107638	107151	110856	112449	106867	108753	105324	110725	109901	102893	104787	98814	89906	103718	
12	Kerala	59150	59694	59372	57906	57284	54971	55893	55512	55632	54515	53573	54434	54696	55982	54438	53635	53445	51601	49629	50359	48817	48011	44689	41976	43974	

13	Madhya Pradesh	74664	82482	75911	71585	73235	78998	98172	102791	126693	141234	163240	161837	160572	168804	171050	165569	161326	151969	146577	146819	148679	160204	165362	157755	178936
14	Maharashtra	165224	173957	182802	182514	186485	186358	168889	169434	171757	177136	196328	197649	193772	192520	195628	200553	196260	194135	180145	180935	173350	174714	171200	171868	191902
15	Manipur	1890	1708	2014	1966	2141	2266	2374	2423	2485	2643	2653	2672	2848	2876	3017	4761	5875	5970	N.A.	7417	6873	3012	2389	1580	5283
16	Meghalaya	3202	2958	4669	3435	3249	4352	3903	7639	6882	6218	6583	7812	8710	9299	10201	7661	7522	8724	N.A.	7511	8699	13025	11246	10284	12770
17	Mizoram	1600	1684	1885	1973	2031	2030	2022	2013	2214	2283	2329	2553	2575	2542	2604	2458	2451	2478	2249	2098	2098	2380	2332	2431	2604
18	Nagaland	2969	3935	3850	4135	4272	4191	4512	4727	4702	4224	4913	4267	4528	4566	4570	4578	5895	7953	7298	6912	4735	7770	4607	6498	8081
19	Odisha	65514	67305	72386	68650	71546	69776	69621	73447	75472	75116	74737	73877	76706	78552	79064	76538	80057	77996	77266	69265	67654	67527	67135	64607	67639
20	Punjab	48196	48578	47806	47054	46026	47652	48008	48562	49483	49506	50670	51624	50766	51105	47817	44840	46368	43617	46378	41746	40320	39112	38120	38600	40057

21	Rajasthan		471674	523805	610837	700121	987145	828107	996765	1149817	1445675	1480684	1532705	1659437	1745057	1728321	1757693	1770085	1751191	1769339	1806205	1689409	1743150	1795488	1869383	1900605	1902140	
22	Sikkim		7507	8052	9196	9527	10148	11057	11354	10886	10825	9957	9650	9512	8424	8588	8591	8589	8057	7878	7132	7124	7035	6639	7189	6212	6177	
23	Tamil Nadu		1089989	1125588	1114828	1101376	1107351	1088659	1091016	1071863	1054929	1073635	1053826	1058142	1065271	1157979	1205092	1185397	1206850	1167506	1062388	948573	915406	941059	934019	913084	936837	
24	Telangana		Included in Andhra Pradesh															596424	569470	612489	624581	617620	652791	841268	669320	611651	703362	
25	Tripura		46763	32441	49223	55270	38097	38520	57747	N.A.	52768	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40511	44615	46449	46498	45741	51930	43334	79200	73575	72053	66589	67155	70591	
26	Uttarakhand		N.A. (was included in Uttar Pradesh)							111271	117265	111755	126708	125645	132094	136196	146295	148078	143242	162869	210445	226175	164167	203822	238061	231669	248220	271320
27	Uttar Pradesh		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2215745	1903188	1610172	1939790	2514834	3416225	3228841	4111043	3906734	3641066	3237346	3895924	3916825	3881295	3488980	3545785	4634084	5131999	4854098	5075466	5443003	
28	West Bengal		1418524	1599464	1601210	1780334	1686598	1693078	1681102	1542634	1540222	1505964	1510306	1337034	1295324	1495880	1530332	1357428	1330000	1337146	1415228	1318441	1473914	1507813	1475410	1597267	1358851	
	Union Territories																											
1	A and N Islands		6359	6937	6365	6346	6503	6242	6318	5594	6103	6018	6074	5887	5785	5613	5448	5371	5672	5193	4897	4705	4653	4497	4617	3856	3949	
2	Chandigarh		18640	19281	19764	19546	19629	20353	22179	22776	23923	24341	24731	24248	24965	25723	26947	28592	29230	29885	31624	32255	32373	31342	23475	22405	27169	
3	D and N Haveli and	D and N Haveli	4845	5336	6192	5316	6029	6775	5524	5999	6290	6405	6572	7325	6316	6865	6678	7015	6788	7858	8979	9532	9420	9731	11916	10403	12491	

	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	4206	3968	4123	4253	4347	4572	4223	3924	4031	4082	4174	4254	4044	4127	4226	4280	4084	4328	3996	4083	4046	4206			
4	Delhi		284146	287524	317376	296287	300659	301165	305974	324336	322750	322044	333908	354482	359463	353759	360473	370000	373693	374012	379161	367046	362803	365868	301645	271786	300350
5	Jammu and Kashmir		184343	185234	132941	115255	120375	123883	128296	132635	136747	139795	144912	146410	145385	146370	N.A.	151585	154676	152550	151935	152660	153590	155486	161607	175063	192827
6	Ladakh		Included in Jammu and Kashmir																						4020	4257	3067
7	Lakshadweep		1235	1187	1358	1183	1096	1065	936	1039	1020	923	818	668	675	734	734	693	658	819	844	823	820	947	1082	1019	876
8	Puducherry		35108	38875	41109	42753	44871	45104	47253	46484	49456	49397	47184	47590	45666	44023	40102	39854	40239	39298	39939	40863	42563	43810	28977	30166	34987

Note:

1. New Formed States : Data for Chhattisgarh was extracted from the reports of Madhya Pradesh for the years 1998-1999, Jharkhand data for the years 1998-2001 was provided by Jharkhand State.
2. For the period 1998 to 2000, total registered births/deaths of States/Union Territories exclude data for Bihar from 1998 to 1999
3. In 2001, total registered births/deaths of States/Union Territories exclude data from Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
4. Total registered births and deaths of States/Union Territories do not include data for Uttarakhand from 2002 to 2003, Tripura for 2005 and 2007-2009 and Jammu and Kashmir for the year 2012.
5. Total registered births and deaths of States/Union Territories for the year 2016 do not include data from Manipur and Meghalaya.

Source: Vital Statistics in India Based on Civil Registration System 2022. (For data 2013-2022)

Vital Statistics in India Based on Civil Registration System 2012. (For Data 2003-2012)

Vital Statistics in India Based on Civil Registration System Special Report 2002-2005 (For data 1998-2002)

कम कीमत वाले इस्पात आयात का घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग पर प्रभाव

3688. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग पर कम कीमत वाले इस्पात आयात के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) सरकार कच्चे माल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार कर रही है और नए लौह अयस्क स्रोतों को प्राप्त करने और इस्पात के पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीतियों पर किस प्रकार जोर दे रही है;

(ग) वर्ष 2014 से विभिन्न देशों से वर्ष-वार कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात का आयात किया गया; और

(घ) विशेषकर चीन से इस्पात आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) से (घ): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है और इस्पात की कीमतें बाजार शक्तियों की मांग-आपूर्ति की गतिशीलता, वैश्विक बाजार की स्थितियों, कच्चे माल की कीमतों के रुझान, लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत आदि द्वारा निर्धारित होती हैं। सरकार ने विशेषकर चीन से इस्पात आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:-

- (i) 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।
- (ii) 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।

- (iii) सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति हेतु 'मेड इन इंडिया' इस्पात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए घरेलू स्तर पर विनिर्मित लौह एवं इस्पात उत्पाद (डीएमआईएंडएसपी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन।
- (iv) कुछ इस्पात उत्पादों जैसे लोहे, मिश्रधातु या गैर-मिश्रधातु (कास्ट आयरन और स्टेनलेस स्टील के अलावा) के सीमलेस ट्यूब 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।
- (v) चीन और वियतनाम के वेल्डेड स्टेनलेस स्टील पाइपों और ट्यूबों के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क (सीवीडी) लागू है।
- (vi) दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2025 से कुछ गैर-मिश्रधातु व मिश्रधातु इस्पात फ्लैट उत्पादों के आयात पर 200 दिनों के मूल्यानुसार 12% (बारह प्रतिशत) की दर से अनंतिम सुरक्षा शुल्क लगाना।

वर्ष 2014-15 से तैयार इस्पात के आयात का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की वर्तमान मांग/खपत को पूरा करने के लिए देश में पर्याप्त लौह अयस्क भंडार है। आईबीएम और डीजीएफटी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2025 में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन लगभग 289 मिलियन टन और निर्यात लगभग 23 मिलियन टन था, जबकि आयात 6.4 मिलियन टन था।

सरकार ने कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उत्पादन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खनन और खनिज नीति सुधार, समाप्त हो चुके पट्टों वाली खदानों का शीघ्र आवंटन और प्रचालन, व्यापार की सुगमता, सभी वैध अधिकारों और अनुमोदनों का निर्बाध हस्तांतरण, खनन प्रचालन और प्रेषण शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन, खनन

पट्टों का हस्तांतरण, कैप्टिव खदानों को उत्पादित खनिजों के 50 प्रतिशत तक बेचने की अनुमति, गवेषण संबंधी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाना आदि शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने नवंबर, 2019 में इस्पात स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण नीति अधिसूचित की है। यह नीति विभिन्न स्रोतों से उत्पन्न लौह स्क्रेप के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए भारत में धातु स्क्रेपिंग केंद्रों की स्थापना को सुविधाजनक बनाने और उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2014-15 से तैयार इस्पात के आयात का ब्यौरा

वित्त वर्ष	तैयार इस्पात का आयात '000 टन में
2014-15	9,320
2015-16	11,712
2016-17	7,224
2017-18	7,438
2018-19	7,835
2019-20	6,768
2020-21	4,752
2021-22	4,669
2022-23	6,022
2023-24	8,320
2024-25	9,551

DATA ON SUICIDES BY FARMERS**3689. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

- (a) the data on suicides committed by famers during last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the data pertaining to Maharashtra during the same period, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the competent authority to investigate the cause of suicide and to decide whether his dependents are eligible for financial assistance; and
- (d) the number of cases pending for compensation, State-wise ?

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

(a) to (d): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). The report till 2022 is available on NCRB website (<https://ncrb.gov.in>). Reasons for suicides are wide ranging.

Agriculture is a State Subject. Ex gratia or relief is provided by State Governments as per State provisions and rules.

नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के लिए निधि

3690. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान देश में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के लिए आवंटित की गई और उपयोग की गई राज्यवार और जिलेवार कुल निधि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या देश में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो अभियान के अंतर्गत की गई प्रमुख गतिविधियों का राज्यवार और जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारें ऐसे अभियान में सक्रिय रूप से पर्याप्त समर्थन और सहयोग प्रदान कर रही हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की सक्रिय सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार नशा मुक्त देश का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हां, तो क्या इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार और जिलेवार 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): नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 2020 को 272 चिन्हित सबसे संवेदनशील जिलों में शुरू किया गया था और अब इसका देश के सभी जिलों में विस्तार कर दिया गया है। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के अंतर्गत, प्रति जिला 10 लाख रुपए जारी करने का प्रावधान है। राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपी) प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, जिलों को धनराशि जारी करने के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि जारी की जाती है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के राज्य कार्य योजना घटक के अंतर्गत एनएमबीए घटक के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को अभी तक कोई धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई है।

(ख): नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का उद्देश्य आम जनता तक पहुंचना और नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है, जिसमें उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों, विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों और स्कूलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना, नशे पर निर्भर आबादी तक पहुंचना और उसकी पहचान करना, अस्पतालों और पुनर्वास केंद्रों में परामर्श और उपचार सुविधाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना और सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम चलाना शामिल है।

एनएमबीए की अब तक की उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. अब तक, जमीनी स्तर पर की गई विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से, 16.5+ करोड़ लोगों को नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जागरूक किया गया है, जिनमें 5.5+ करोड़ युवा और 3.43+ करोड़ महिलाएं शामिल हैं।
- ii. 4.47+ लाख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि अभियान का संदेश देश के बच्चों और युवाओं तक पहुंचे।
- iii. 20,000 से अधिक मास्टर स्वयंसेवकों (एमवी) के एक सशक्त कार्यबल की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।
- iv. एक्स, फेसबुक और इंस्टाग्राम पर अभियान के आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट के माध्यम से जागरूकता फैलाई गई है।
- v. एनएमबीए मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन एनएमबीए गतिविधियों के आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने तथा जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एनएमबीए डैशबोर्ड पर प्रदर्शित करने के लिए विकसित किया गया है।
- vi. एनएमबीए वेबसाइट (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) उपयोगकर्ता/व्यूवर को इस अभियान के बारे में, एक ऑनलाइन चर्चा मंच, एनएमबीए डैशबोर्ड, ई-शपथ के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी और अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करती है।
- vii. नशा मुक्ति के लिए आयोजित राष्ट्रीय ऑनलाइन शपथ में 99,595 शैक्षणिक

- संस्थानों के 1.67+ करोड़ छात्रों ने नशा मुक्त होने की शपथ ली।
- viii. युवाओं और अन्य हितधारकों को जोड़ने के लिए 'नशे से आजादी- राष्ट्रीय युवा और छात्र संवाद (इंटरैक्शन) कार्यक्रम', 'नया भारत, नशामुक्त भारत', 'एनसीसी के साथ एनएमबीए संवाद (इंटरैक्शन)' जैसे कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- ix. एनएमबीए को समर्थन देने और जन जागरूकता गतिविधियां संचालित करने के लिए आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग, ब्रह्मकुमारी, संत निरंकारी मिशन, अखिल विश्व गायत्री परिवार, इस्कॉन और श्री राम चंद्र मिशन जैसे छह आध्यात्मिक/सामाजिक सेवा संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- x. नशामुक्ति हेतु एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, 14446 स्थापित की गई है ताकि इस हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से सहायता चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। इस हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर अब तक 4.3 लाख से अधिक कॉल प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं।
- xi. नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष 26 जून नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।
- xii. एनसीसी कैडेट अधिकारियों के साथ एनएमबीए संवाद (इंटरैक्शन) आयोजित किया गया और इसमें 700 अधिकारी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उपस्थित रहे। देश भर में लगभग 40,000 कैडेट ऑनलाइन उपस्थित रहे।
- xiii. राष्ट्रीय युवा एवं छात्र संवाद (इंटरैक्शन) कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।
- xiv. सीमा सुरक्षा बलों को विशेष मॉड्यूलों के साथ प्रशिक्षण देकर तथा इन क्षेत्रों में नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों की स्थापना करके सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में एनएमबीए का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है।

xv. 12 अगस्त, 2024 को एनएमबीए पर एक सामूहिक प्रतिज्ञा/शपथ आयोजित की गई और 2+ लाख संस्थानों के लगभग 3+ करोड़ लोगों ने राष्ट्रव्यापी शपथ में भाग लिया।

(ग) और (घ): राज्य सरकारें नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रही हैं और सहायता प्रदान कर रही हैं। एनएमबीए का कार्यान्वयन राज्य स्तरीय और जिला स्तरीय नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान समितियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। देश भर के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान को लागू करने के लिए, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग ने राज्य सरकारों से निम्नलिखित उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया है-

- i. सभी जिलों में राज्य स्तरीय एनएमबीए समिति और जिला स्तरीय एनएमबीए समितियों का गठन सुनिश्चित करें।
- ii. यह सुनिश्चित करना कि नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के तहत जिला स्तरीय समितियां नियमित आधार पर अपनी बैठकें आयोजित करें।
- iii. गतिविधियों के संचालन के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 50 मास्टर स्वयंसेवकों की पहचान और नियुक्ति करें।
- iv. राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी) के सहयोग से चिन्हित मास्टर स्वयंसेवकों को प्रशिक्षण दें।
- v. नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत गतिविधियों का संचालन करें और एनएमबीए मोबाइल ऐप पर गतिविधियों को अपलोड करें।

इसके अलावा, इस विभाग द्वारा विद्यार्थियों (6ठी-11वीं कक्षा), शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को नशीले पदार्थों पर निर्भरता, इससे निपटने की कार्यनीतियों और जीवन

कौशल के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए नवचेतना मॉड्यूल, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं।

नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के कार्यान्वयन की राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकों, चिंतन शिविरों और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है। इन बैठकों के दौरान, राज्यों से एनएमबीए के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन हेतु उपर्युक्त उपाय करने के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND

3691. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details and the total number of districts that were selected for Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds approved in this regard, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the fund that has been released as on 15.07.2025, State-wise?

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

- (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was implementing the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme (District component) during the year 2006-07 to 2014-15 in 272 districts of 28 States of the country. The State-wise number of these Districts is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c) During the implementation period of the BRGF Programme, grants amounting to approximately ₹27,638.11 crore were released to the States and Districts covered under the scheme. These funds were aimed at addressing critical gaps in local development and strengthening the capacity of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. State-wise details of funds released under the BRGF Programme are enclosed at **Statement-II**.

The BRGF Programme was delinked from Central Government budgetary support from the financial year 2015–16, following the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. Under these recommendations, the States' share in the net proceeds of Union taxes was significantly increased from 32% to 42%, thereby providing them with enhanced fiscal autonomy to design and finance development schemes, particularly for backward regions.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise list of 272 Districts Covered Under BRGF Programme

Sl.No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	13
4	Bihar	38

5	Chhattisgarh	15
6	Gujarat	6
7	Haryana	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10	Jharkhand	23
11	Karnataka	6
12	Kerala	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	30
14	Maharashtra	12
15	Manipur	3
16	Meghalaya	3
17	Mizoram	2
18	Nagaland	5
19	Odisha	20
20	Punjab	1
21	Rajasthan	13
22	Sikkim	1
23	Tamil Nadu	6
24	Telangana	9
25	Tripura	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	35

27	Uttarakhand	3
28	West Bengal	11
Total		272

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise funds Released under the BRGF Programme during 2006-07 to
2014-15**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	831.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	78.97
3	Assam	736.13
4	Bihar	3828.43
5	Chhattisgarh	1837.85
6	Gujarat	479.73
7	Haryana	200.47
8	Himachal Pradesh	207.76
9	Jammu and Kashmir	225.16

10	Jharkhand	1526.37
11	Karnataka	633.53
12	Kerala	163.27
13	Madhya Pradesh	2995.59
14	Maharashtra	1562.30
15	Manipur	262.22
16	Meghalaya	206.58
17	Mizoram	165.20
18	Nagaland	301.56
19	Odisha	2149.42
20	Punjab	76.70
21	Rajasthan	1761.57
22	Sikkim	87.55
23	Tamil Nadu	632.53
24	Telangana	1607.02
25	Tripura	86.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	3187.07

27	Uttarakhand	148.66
28	West Bengal	1658.33
Total		27638.11

COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS IN TAMIL NADU

3692. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the number of cooperative sugar mills (CSMs) in Tamil Nadu that have applied for assistance under the Central Sector Scheme “Grant-in-aid to NCDC for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills”;
- (b) whether any cooperative sugar mills in Erode, Tiruppur, or Namakkal districts have received loans or in-principle approval under the scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of applications received?

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

(a): Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India has formulated a scheme namely “Grant-in-aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs)”. Under this scheme one time grant of Rs.1000.00 crore provided to NCDC in two installment of ₹ 500.00 crore each in FY 2022-23 and FY 2024-25 for the purpose of borrowing

additional fund from the market for providing loans to the tune of ₹ 10,000 crore to CSMs for setting up of Ethanol plant / Cogeneration plant and for meeting their working capital requirement or all three. Under the scheme, NCDC has released 109 loans of ₹ 10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

As per information provided by NCDC, two Cooperative Sugar Mills from Tamil Nadu—M.R. Krishnamurthy Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Cuddalore District and The Kallakuruchi Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Kallakuruchi District— applied for assistance under the Central Sector Scheme “Grant-in-Aid to NCDC for Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills.” As both societies did not meet the direct funding eligibility norms of NCDC, they were advised to route their proposals through the State Government of Tamil Nadu. However, no proposal has been received by NCDC from the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c): No proposals have been received by NCDC for financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme “Grant -in- Aid to NCDC for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills” from the Cooperative Sugar Mills in Erode, Tiruppur or Namakkal districts of Tamil Nadu.

CHALLENGES IN RURAL AREAS

3693. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of challenges in rural areas, including unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, housing shortage and poor access to basic services and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the funds allocated and utilised under major rural schemes such as MGNREGS, PMAY-G and NRLM during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of households provided employment under MGNREGS and housing under PMAY-G, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) whether any recent evaluation or social audit of these schemes has been conducted to assess effectiveness and delivery gaps and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken to improve transparency, accountability and payment systems under MGNREGS and construction quality under PMAY-G; and
- (f) whether the Government plans to strengthen digital infrastructure and panchayat-level systems for better delivery and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan

Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). These schemes/programmes aim to address the challenges in rural areas of the country, alleviate poverty and to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country by strengthening livelihood opportunities, providing minimum guaranteed employment, promoting self-employment, skilling of youths in various useful trades and entrepreneurship qualities, infrastructure development and provision of social assistance.

State/Union Territory-wise funds allocated and utilized under MGNREGS, PMAY-G and NRLM during the last three years wherever maintained is at **Statement- I.**

(c): State/Union Territory-wise number of households provided employment under MGNREGS and housing under PMAY-G including in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is at **Statement -II.**

(d): Evaluation of schemes/programmes of MoRD is a continuous process and necessary corrective actions are taken based on the assessment of their implementation at ground level. Under MGNREGS, a third-party study in terms of increase in household income, poverty alleviation etc. sponsored by NITI Aayog in 2020 has been made. As per the study, MGNREGS found to be a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment. It provides livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity. It has had a positive impact on the standard of living of households through increase in

household income by improvements in production from agriculture and has led to major increases in wages of rural workers. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women along with socially excluded communities benefit from and are included in MGNREGS plans which could be a significant indicator of poverty alleviation in rural areas.

Similarly, an impact evaluation study of the DAY-NRLM was conducted during 2019–20 by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), with support from the World Bank. This large-scale study aimed to assess the effectiveness, outcomes, and delivery gaps in the implementation of the scheme. The evaluation covered 9 states-Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh-and involved a sample of approximately 27,000 respondents and 5,000 Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Key findings from the evaluation include:

- i. **Income Enhancement:** Women in SHGs located in treatment areas recorded a 19% increase in income over the baseline, demonstrating the scheme's positive impact on livelihoods.
- ii. **Improved Access to Formal Credit:** A 20% decline in reliance on informal loans was observed, indicating greater financial inclusion and access to formal credit channels.
- iii. **Savings Growth:** A 28% increase in household savings was reported, reflecting enhanced financial resilience among SHG members.

- iv. Higher Workforce Participation: A 4% increase in secondary occupation participation was observed among women in treatment areas, suggesting improved economic engagement.

In addition to this, as per the mandate of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Ministry has laid emphasis on the setting up of an institutional structure at the States/UTs level for facilitating social audits of all the Gram Panchayats at least twice a year. With the consistent efforts by Ministry, a total of 27 States and 1 UT have established Independent Social Audit Units. Similarly, PMAY-G guidelines mandate Social Audit to ensure achievement of public accountability in PMAY-G implementation. This is an ongoing process involving public vigilance and verification, and is to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year involving a mandatory review of all aspects.

(e) and (f): MGNERGS is implemented on an end-to-end integrated transaction-based MIS platform called NREGASoft through which all aspects relating to planning, administrative and technical approval of the scheme, issue of job cards, acceptance of demand, issue of muster roll, measurement, approval of payment and finally payment to the beneficiary through a DBT-PFMS platform are monitored. Transparency and accountability are the prime focus of the scheme. Ministry of Rural Development has adopted a robust process for ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme across the States/UTs. Various monitoring and evaluation arrangements made to ensure the workers get timely wage payments under the Scheme include:-

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment, National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS) for capturing of attendance at worksites, Area Officer Monitoring Visit Application for field visit of officials, GIS based plan– Use of Space Technology, Software for Estimate Calculation for using Rural Rates for Employment (SECURE) software for online estimate generation etc.

Similarly, PMAY-G is monitored very closely at all levels. There is a special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The details of the monitoring mechanism adopted under PMAY-G include monitoring progress of construction through the geo-tagged, time and date-stamped photographs for each stage of construction, periodical visit of National-level Monitors and Area Officers, inspection of houses by the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the State level, community-based participatory monitoring system utilizing the services of the Self Help Group (SHG), 100% Aadhaar-Based Payments to beneficiaries through the AwaasSoft- PFMS platform electronically, monitoring progress of different parameters for implementing the scheme through the Performance Index Dashboard etc.

Under PMAY-G, various technology-based solutions to maximize transparency and ensure sanctity in the process right from the identification to completion of the houses include:

- i. Awaas+ 2024 app- having features of assisted survey through pre-registered surveyors, housing technology selection, face authentication, Aadhar based e-KYC, data capture of household, conditions of existing house, time stamped, and geo tagged photo

capture of existing house, proposed site of construction. The app works in online as well as offline mode. “Self-Survey” facility is available for eligible household in Awaas+2024 app Survey for next phase of PMAYG (2024-29).

- ii. Usage of AI/ML model to curb fraudulent activity and provide information of possible malpractices.
- iii. Recommendation System – This 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.
- iv. KYC App – The app is integrated with Aadhaar and uses AI-enabled face authentication technology to conduct verification of PMAY-G beneficiaries.
- v. Liveliness Detection: Eye Blink/ Motion detection feature in Awaas App for identification of the beneficiaries.

These technological interventions help gram panchayats for effective and timely implementation of the schemes.

STATEMENT-I

States/Union Territories-wise funds allocated and utilized, wherever maintained, under MGNREGS, PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM of MoRD

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

(Rs in crore)

Funds released during the last three years under MGNREGS				
Sl.No	States/UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	8008.81	7353.67	7707.21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	578.32	427.35	560.70
3	Assam	2055.28	2221.38	1929.70
4	Bihar	6403.07	6200.03	6715.83
5	Chhattisgarh	3396.94	2895.12	3354.85
6	Goa	5.12	0.88	3.70
7	Gujarat	1692.07	1802.26	1540.54
8	Haryana	373.99	477.87	590.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	1162.83	1000.96	1203.28
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1050.99	921.60	1151.20
11	Jharkhand	2712.91	2922.27	2705.64
12	Karnataka	6232.83	5431.67	5709.90
13	Kerala	3832.43	3532.57	3136.44
14	Madhya Pradesh	5711.77	5891.65	6252.03
15	Maharashtra	2552.01	3041.48	4420.32
16	Manipur	1086.63	0.95	581.99
17	Meghalaya	1118.76	913.86	1155.09
18	Mizoram	540.39	507.96	611.65
19	Nagaland	899.76	641.50	287.85
20	Odisha	4645.73	4906.78	3763.80
21	Punjab	1182.13	1169.84	1331.61
22	Rajasthan	9662.99	8683.98	7581.87
23	Sikkim	92.71	112.19	97.57
24	Tamil Nadu	9743.53	12616.53	7585.49
25	Telangana	2999.11	3520.87	3825.31
26	Tripura	924.60	1043.59	1041.70
27	Uttar Pradesh	10652.24	9844.25	9721.48
28	Uttarakhand	794.72	553.81	626.43
29	West Bengal*	1.33	0.00	0.00

30	Andaman and Nicobar	9.60	0.00	4.44
31	Lakshadweep	1.62	2.21	0.32
32	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	40.56
33	Ladakh	24.95	58.77	85.98
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	68.93	62.64	9.02
	Total	90219.10	88760.50	85333.70

* 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.

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

(Rs in crore)

Central Share released and Expenditure during the last three years under PMAY-G							
		Central Release			Expenditure (including State share)		
S.No	State	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25*	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	69.58	200.605	1.00	127.27	239.84	32.39
2	Assam	9141.75	2934.45	4336.24	10913.25	6356.77	3589.42
3	Bihar	7497.21	29.6575	2279.60	11718.07	1097.77	4338.54

4	Chhattisgarh	344.23	1730.757 6	5321.89	822.15	2201.82	5904.30
5	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0.49	0.58	0.03
6	Gujarat	911.75	559.2525	1302.49	1004.67	1540.76	1368.93
7	Haryana	44.33	3.2325	143.46	62.35	32.42	132.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	37.86	99.464	871.39	33.24	92.40	689.95
9	Jammu And Kashmir	1031.58	1234.685	288.88	709.95	1363.33	636.37
10	Jharkhand	1236.02	28.09	1014.75	2127.40	523.32	677.37
11	Kerala	70.29	2.11	66.02	94.63	22.86	125.18
12	Madhya Pradesh	6374.91	241.64	4277.68	11171.2 9	1258.44	3734.67
13	Maharashtra	1676.07	785.2148	4980.59	3098.13	1809.60	4861.40
14	Manipur	161.14	216.4475	169.64	128.80	157.32	138.14
15	Meghalaya	106.44	1591.262 5	0.00	88.26	1498.34	245.95
16	Mizoram	29.58	157.8975	12.95	55.52	140.30	58.81
17	Nagaland	52.50	334.165	54.91	28.68	322.57	156.13
18	Odisha	1723.28	4310.707 6	825.05	310.83	7643.52	2714.60
19	Punjab	71.68	32.635	239.78	100.86	48.15	184.18
20	Rajasthan	2157.52	67.57	1239.90	3036.53	661.99	1440.76
21	Sikkim	0.97	1.577847	0.00	1.67	2.12	0.60
22	Tamil Nadu	2004.39	28.2325	167.09	2290.47	975.55	310.84
23	Tripura	1264.20	1276.9	204.86	1325.14	1664.58	151.68
24	Uttar Pradesh	4777.03	2620.931	130.45	7317.50	5014.91	785.93
25	Uttarakhand	128.08	388.1925	20.27	172.55	353.88	72.72
26	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	1108.30	80.57	30.71
27	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.42	2.19	3.55

28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	16.12	13.49	16.73	26.40
29	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.06	0.16	0.11
30	Lakshadweep	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
32	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	312.25	113.50	87.65	503.66	90.91
33	Karnataka	214.92	3.61	414.04	0.00	468.67	447.06
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Ladakh	3.09	18.90	0.00	3.00	18.00	0.08
	Total	41130.36	19215.89	28492.52	57952.62	36113.12	32950.34

*including PM_JANMAN

3. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

(Rs.in Crore)

Allocation and release 2022-23 to 2024-25											
S. No	State/UT s	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Expenditure*	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Expenditure*	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Expenditure *	
1	Andhra Pradesh	251.73	188.80	467.53	251.73	62.94	173.00	307.69	230.77	249.92	
2	Bihar	1026.58	1283.23	2166.72	1026.58	1411.55	2028.41	1254.78	1725.33	2509.33	
3	Chhattisgarh	228.01	171.01	295.38	228.01	295.81	386.57	278.70	278.70	467.21	
4	Goa	7.50	7.50	12.72	7.50	7.50	12.93	9.00	12.38	15.76	
5	Gujarat	162.44	121.83	196.76	162.44	162.44	250.25	198.55	198.55	320.94	
6	Haryana	95.57	47.78	67.44	95.57	47.78	56.87	116.81	29.20	68.78	
7	Himachal Pradesh	40.25	40.25	45.70	40.25	55.34	56.58	49.19	67.64	65.65	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	180.17	127.84	141.94	180.00	180.00	171.00	60.79	45.59	112.37	
9	Jharkhand	387.08	387.08	693.38	387.08	387.08	667.49	473.13	473.13	844.52	
10	Karnataka	325.87	244.40	444.79	325.87	325.87	556.73	398.31	270.55	602.77	
11	Kerala	146.22	109.66	148.14	146.22	109.66	222.40	178.72	178.72	268.11	
12	Madhya Pradesh	488.46	488.46	585.76	488.46	244.23	613.58	597.04	447.78	585.87	
13	Maharashtra	644.01	483.01	763.24	644.17	885.73	1294.08	787.36	1082.62	1884.76	
14	Odisha	493.59	616.99	1006.44	493.59	678.69	888.67	603.31	576.12	1199.55	
15	Punjab	46.44	34.83	56.35	46.44	42.54	66.23	56.77	56.77	83.82	
16	Rajasthan	247.45	340.24	500.95	247.45	247.45	543.44	302.45	415.87	535.65	

17	Tamil Nadu	381.57	381.57	834.62	381.57	286.18	509.61	466.39	349.80	755.25
18	Telengana	179.81	44.95	81.71	179.81	0.00	77.14	219.78	83.95	147.64
19	Uttar Pradesh	1477.94	1108.45	1829.21	1477.94	1477.94	2297.81	1806.47	1465.13	2224.21
20	Uttarakhand	77.81	106.99	99.90	77.81	106.99	135.36	95.11	127.11	130.43
21	West Bengal	548.53	548.53	779.72	548.53	657.16	1038.02	670.46	921.88	1442.72
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.00	4.50	4.25	6.00	6.00	5.59	7.00	5.25	4.64
23	Daman and Diu and DandN Haveli	6.00	3.00	2.53	4.50	3.38	2.30	5.50	5.50	3.86
24	Lakshadweep	2.39	1.19	1.15	3.00	1.50	7.18	3.50	1.75	1.40
25	Ladakh	13.19	6.60	3.43	10.00	10.00	1.13	7.50	7.50	6.62
26	Puducherry	17.00	12.75	13.46	17.00	17.00	14.67	20.00	20.00	16.08
27	Arunachal Pradesh	132.26	99.19	91.00	127.76	127.76	130.21	79.56	79.56	118.87
28	Assam	381.36	381.36	456.30	398.43	398.43	468.63	406.88	376.26	485.05
29	Manipur	125.38	31.35	27.30	105.23	52.62	62.70	138.58	69.29	72.57
30	Meghalaya	169.28	169.28	154.25	199.76	274.67	121.35	155.26	213.48	283.66
31	Mizoram	156.72	39.18	54.64	163.96	63.87	72.46	35.93	17.96	60.52
32	Nagaland	177.94	88.97	82.10	164.28	123.21	94.60	106.50	106.50	143.81
33	Sikkim	66.49	16.62	20.32	73.32	18.33	15.92	39.78	9.94	16.96
34	Tripura	241.62	120.81	173.31	305.35	305.35	316.56	250.22	250.22	263.81
	Total	8935.66	7858.21	12302.45	9015.60	9074.99	13359.44	10187.00	10200.79	15993.10

***Note-Expenditure against the total available funds which**

includes (Opening Balance+Central Share+State Share+Other receipts)

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory-wise household provided employment under MGNREGS and Housing under PMAY-G

A. State/Union Territories –wise detail of households availed employment under MGNREGS during the last three financial year.				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Household availed the employment (Figure in lakh)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.83	46.55	46.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.71	2.69	3.01
3	Assam	22.98	22.46	19.13
4	Bihar	50.14	48.18	51.21
5	Chhattisgarh	25.74	24.77	25.61
6	Goa	0.04	0.02	0.03

7	Gujarat	10.29	9.94	9.08
8	Haryana	3.08	3.66	3.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.47	6.74	7.18
10	Jammu And Kashmir	7.06	6.86	7.32
11	Jharkhand	20.65	21.85	20.22
12	Karnataka	29.58	29.95	29.13
13	Kerala	15.51	14.69	13.72
14	Ladakh	0.34	0.32	0.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.16	40.85	38.61
16	Maharashtra	21.20	24.46	30.07
17	Manipur	3.57	4.78	5.25
18	Meghalaya	4.79	4.89	4.70
19	Mizoram	2.16	2.19	2.09
20	Nagaland	4.21	4.07	2.11
21	Odisha	33.35	32.71	23.38
22	Punjab	8.46	8.49	8.34
23	Rajasthan	63.46	63.85	58.86
24	Sikkim	0.60	0.61	0.60
25	Tamil Nadu	65.67	68.76	65.32
26	Telangana	27.35	25.33	26.69
27	Tripura	5.58	5.87	5.91
28	Uttar Pradesh	70.03	68.54	65.27
29	Uttarakhand	5.01	4.72	4.32
30	West Bengal	16.29	0.08	0.00
31	Andaman And Nicobar	0.05	0.04	0.03
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.00	0.01	0.05
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.42	0.52	0.47
	Total	617.76	599.45	578.44

B. Cumulative physical progress under PMAY-G (as on 07.08.2025)				
(Units in Nos.)				
S.No	States/UTs	Target allocated by Ministry	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	ASSAM	29,87,868	28,88,011	20,77,817
3	BIHAR	50,12,752	49,02,754	38,43,375
4	CHHATTISGARH	26,42,224	23,81,067	15,08,943
5	GOA	257	254	242
6	GUJARAT	9,02,354	8,29,340	6,03,372
7	HARYANA	1,06,460	74,937	41,173
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,21,502	97,535	37,364
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,36,498	3,34,771	3,13,878
10	JHARKHAND	20,12,107	19,39,824	15,72,485
11	KERALA	2,32,916	76,238	34,380
12	MADHYA PRADESH	57,74,572	49,40,230	38,81,246
13	MAHARASHTRA	43,70,829	41,03,400	14,02,311
14	MANIPUR	1,08,550	1,01,549	56,711
15	MEGHALAYA	1,88,034	1,85,763	1,50,086
16	MIZORAM	29,967	29,959	25,323
17	NAGALAND	48,830	48,747	36,238
18	ODISHA	28,49,889	28,10,721	24,26,175
19	PUNJAB	1,03,674	76,689	41,740
20	RAJASTHAN	24,97,121	24,32,356	17,53,137
21	SIKKIM	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	TAMIL NADU	9,57,825	7,42,923	6,47,487
23	TRIPURA	3,76,913	3,76,272	3,71,295

24	UTTAR PRADESH	36,85,704	36,56,195	36,38,625
25	UTTARAKHAND	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	WEST BENGAL	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,593
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	11,206	10,777	5,031
29	DAMAN AND DIU	158	158	42
30	LAKSHADWEEP	45	53	45
31	PUDUCHERRY	-	-	-
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,995
33	KARNATAKA	9,44,140	5,20,862	1,58,520
34	TELANGANA	-	-	-
35	LADAKH	3,004	3,004	3,004
	Total	4,12,31,890	3,84,88,466	2,82,45,137

TOTAL AREA COVERAGE UNDER KHARIF CROPS

3694. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has released progress of total area coverage under kharif crops recently and if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;

- (b) the details of the year-on-year percentage increase/decrease in the total area sown under the kharif crop and percentage gain/loss in crop production, crops-wise;
- (c) whether it is true that in some parts of the country farmers have to suffer crop loss due to 40 per cent deficit rainfall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps/measures taken/being taken by the Government to support the farmers of these affected regions and mitigate their potential crop losses; and
- (e) the details of other measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of Kharif crop in the country?

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

(a) and (b): The sowing operations for Kharif 2025-26 are still underway, and the first advance estimates for all major Kharif crops in the 2025-26 agricultural year (July–June) have not yet been released. The details of year-on-year percentage increase/decrease in the total area sown under kharif crops and percentage gain/loss in crop production, crop-wise; for the last three years is provided in the **Statement**.

(c) and (d): The Government takes several steps/measures to support farmers of the region affected by deficit/excess rainfall and mitigate their potential crop losses which include:

The Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which was launched in 2016 in order to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount. The scheme is demand driven and available for all farmers.

Further, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, including drought, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

No memorandum has been submitted by any State Government seeking financial assistance from NDRF for drought during the current year, so far.

(e): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in all the 28 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective to increase foodgrain production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under NFSNM, the incentives are provided to

the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production and distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season etc.

STATEMENT

Year-On Year Percentage Increase/Decrease in Total Area of Major Agricultural Crops in Kharif Season

Source : DAandFW

Crop	Area (Lakh Hectares)				Area Year on Year %age Change		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	410.38	404.03	407.34	434.13	-1.55	0.82	6.58
Maize	77.85	80.53	83.29	84.30	3.44	3.43	1.21
Tur	49.00	40.68	41.31	43.28	-16.98	1.55	4.77
Urad	36.25	30.98	26.81	21.01	-14.54	-13.46	-21.63
Moong	38.43	34.86	31.74	33.91	-9.29	-8.95	6.84
Groundnut	49.13	42.63	40.44	49.95	-13.23	-5.14	23.52
Soybean	121.47	130.84	132.55	129.57	7.71	1.31	-2.25
Sugarcane	51.75	58.85	57.40	53.58	13.72	-2.46	-6.66
Cotton	123.72	129.27	126.88	112.30	4.49	-1.85	-11.49

Note: Data for the year 2024-25 is of 3rd Advance Estimates

**Year-On Year Percentage Increase/Decrease in Total Production of Major
Agricultural Crops in Kharif Season**

Source : DAandFW

Crop	Production (Lakh Tonnes)				Production Year on Year %age Change		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	1110.01	1105.12	1132.59	1218.54	-0.44	2.49	7.59
Maize	226.81	236.74	222.45	248.43	4.38	-6.04	11.68
Tur	42.20	33.12	34.17	35.61	-21.52	3.17	4.21
Urad	18.65	17.68	16.04	13.02	-5.20	-9.28	-18.83
Moong	14.80	17.18	11.54	17.47	16.08	-32.83	51.39
Groundnut	84.34	85.62	86.60	103.68	1.52	1.14	19.72
Soybean	129.87	149.85	130.62	151.80	15.38	-12.83	16.21
Sugarcane	4394.25	4905.33	4531.58	4501.16	11.63	-7.62	-0.67
Cotton	311.18	336.60	325.22	306.92	8.17	-3.38	-5.63

Note: 1) Data for the year 2024-25 is of 3rd Advance Estimates

2) Cotton Production in Bales, 1Bale=170 Kg

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

3695. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that major chunk of agricultural land is getting polluted by industrial waste in the western Uttar Pradesh including Muzaffarnagar district,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to compensate the farmers whose land has become barren/infertile due to industrial waste in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Muzaffarnagar district;

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

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): As per the information received from the Uttar Pradesh Government, no survey of agricultural land polluted by industrial waste has been conducted in Muzaffarnagar district. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) informed that it is obligatory on the part of industries to install effluent treatment plants (ETP) to provide adequate treatment to effluent before discharging. The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC), Government of India has notified "Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries" under Schedule-I of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986. CPCB organizes annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) operating in river Ganga and Yamuna main stem States of Uttarakhand, Haryana, NCT-Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal having potential to discharge into river Ganga, Yamuna and their tributaries by joint teams of officials from technical institutes like IITs, NITs and State Pollution Control Boards/Committee (SPCBs/PCC). It

may be noted that GPs are industries having potential to discharge 100 kg/day BOD load and/or toxic effluents.

During annual inspections 2024, 1465 GPs in Western UP were inspected out of which 347 were found non-complying w.r.t discharge norms or not having valid consent to operate. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board issued show cause notices to 340 non-complying GPs and closure directions to 07 GPs. District wise number of GPs in Western Uttar Pradesh inspected during 2024 and action taken is given as **Statement**.

(c) to (e): There is no provision for compensation of agricultural land that has got barren. However, in order to maintain land fertility and conserve soil, Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 56 Watershed projects covering 2.64 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojna.

STATEMENT

District wise number of GPs in Western Uttar Pradesh inspected during 2024 and action taken

S.No.	District	No of GPs	Non-Complying	Action taken
1	Saharanpur	48	8	SCN-8
2	Muzaffarnagar	66	6	SCN-6
3	Shamli	8	0	0
4	Meerut	55	2	SCN-2
5	Baghpat	9	1	SCN-1
6	Ghaziabad	416	77	SCN-66, Closure-1

7	Gautam Buddha Nagar	137	63	SCN-60, Closure-3
8	Hapur	110	23	SCN-22, Closure-1
9	Bulandshahr	102	22	SCN-22
10	Moradabad	142	54	SCN-54
11	Bijnor	27	3	SCN-3
12	Amroha	21	0	0
13	Sambhal	8	1	SCN-1
14	Rampur	10	0	0
15	Agra	4	1	SCN-1
16	Mahtura	117	20	SCN-20
17	Firozabad	8	2	SCN-2
18	Mainpuri	1	0	0
19	Aligarh	70	37	SCN-35, Closure-2
20	Etah	7	4	SCN-4
21	Hathras	21	12	SCN-12
22	Kasganj	3	0	0
23	Bareilly	38	5	SCN-5
24	Badaun	8	2	SCN-2
25	Pilibhit	7	0	0
26	Shahjahanpur	22	4	SCN-4

SCN stands 'show cause notices'

IMPORT OF COTTON

3696. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the details of import of cotton into the country during the last ten years, along with the rate of purchase, year/country-wise;

- (b) the details of purchase of cotton from local farmers during the last ten years along with the rate of purchase, year/State wise;
- (c) the details of unsold bales in stock of CCI;
- (d) whether the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) purchases cotton from farmers in Maharashtra at a Minimum Support Price (MSP); and
- (e) whether the Government plans to impose a sanction on import of cotton in light of the drop in cotton prices and losses faced by domestic farmers due to same, 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): The details of cotton imports into the country over the last ten years, including year-wise and country-wise data along with value, are provided at **Statement-I.**

(b): State-wise details of cotton purchases from local farmers by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during the last ten years, along with value is at **Statement-II.**

(c): Out of the total procurement of 100.16 lakh bales under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations during the 2024–25 cotton season, 71.54 lakh bales have been sold through e-auction as of 04.08.2025, and unsold stock is 28.62 lakh bales.

(d): As the Central Nodal Agency for implementing Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations for cotton, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) procures cotton when market prices of seed cotton (kapas) fall below the MSP. During the 2024–25 cotton season, CCI procured 144.55 lakh quintals of kapas in Maharashtra under MSP operations, valued at ₹10,714 crore, through 6.27 lakh farmer transactions.

(e): To safeguard the interests of cotton farmers, the Government of India every year declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) on seed cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) acts as the Central Nodal Agency, undertaking MSP operations as and when the market price of seed cotton falls below the MSP. During the 2024–25 cotton season, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) procured a total of 100.16 lakh bales under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. This procurement, representing 34.04 % of the total estimated production of 294.25 lakh bales, was carried out through 508 procurement centers across 11 cotton-growing states. In light of above, there is no proposal to impose any restrictions or sanctions on import of cotton.

STATEMENT-I

**The details of cotton imports into the country over the last ten years,
including year-wise and country-wise data along with value**

								(Qty in bales/Value in Rs. Crores)			
SR. NO.	COUNTRY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

1	USA	2,56,960	508	4,06,087	754	14,18,835	3,539	8,73,987	2,331	16,87,878	4,044
2	PAKISTAN	1,76,943	350	52,798	98	-	-	111	0.4	-	-
3	EGYPT A RP	66,987	133	72,375	135	1,01,917	351	1,52,474	524	2,18,546	672
4	COTE D 'IVOIRE	91,294	181	1,10,450	205	86,344	184	27,385	60	2,29,961	503
5	AUSTRALIA	82,202	163	7,87,460	1,461	5,28,410	1,156	1,76,901	422	87,646	216
6	MALI	2,63,053	521	2,26,067	420	2,14,733	450	40,255	86	49,315	109
7	CHINA P RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	3	26,236	57
8	ISRAEL	13,250	26	14,487	27	34,010	114	14,500	51	4,093	13
9	SUDAN	1,463	3	1,443	3	14,856	26	6,421	13	11,187	21
10	BENIN	57,380	114	1,08,269	201	83,637	207	13,188	35	92,728	206
11	ZAMBIA	25,331	50	388	1	-	-	1,874	5	4,770	11
12	UGANDA	10,984	22	580	1	-	-	2,032	5	22,916	47
13	TANZANIA REP	34,756	69	6,095	11	53,728	107	40,062	94	38,822	93
14	SPAIN	5,295	10	6,317	12	10,427	28	9,572	29	20,939	46
15	TURKMENISTAN	7,563	15	12,686	24	-	-	8,348	22	2,869	7
16	BURKINA FASO	55,656	110	14,880	28	1,54,080	329	10,764	24	48,094	108
17	OTHER COUNTRIES	2,90,376	575	4,59,067	852	3,92,943	1,188	2,00,882	441	9,90,707	2,187
Total		14,39,493	2,849	22,79,449	4,232	30,93,920	7,679	15,79,829	4,147	35,36,706	8,339

SR. N O.	COUNTRY	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	USA	5,77,317	1,474	4,30,718	1,501	7,73,164	4,069	4,57,027	2,174	2,68,728	1,361
2	PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	EGYPT A RP	1,39,533	424	3,42,818	1,161	1,06,337	719	2,18,141	853	2,07,729	1,028
4	COTE D 'IVOIRE	1,01,587	209	7,584	17	84,255	378	1,6326	72	61,751	176
5	AUSTRALIA	52,475	119	1,14,847	300	3,94,518	1746	4,45,672	1,709	3,58,726	1,131
6	MALI	48,834	100	3,221	8	27,660	103	5,725	20	57,180	156
7	CHINA P RP	6	0.01	-	-	9,658	48	115	0.37	-	-
8	ISRAEL	5,872	18	26,425	80	13,972	90	8,760	61	10,115	62
9	SUDAN	5,891	12	632	2	11,214	43	3,834	12	-	-
10	BENIN	3,842	7	2,933	8	7,853	37	146	0.5	1,178	3
11	ZAMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	UGANDA	4,843	10	-	-	238	1	-	-	2,067	13
13	TANZANIA REP	36,430	69	2,894	9	50,844	192	37,855	115	1,07,121	288
14	SPAIN	11,045	23	510	2	384	1	1,161	8	10,099	30
15	TURKMENISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	BURKINA FASO	3,385	7	-	-	10,951	52	6,761	24	17,434	52
17	GREECE	19,906	42	27,705	67	27,316	111	16,888	61	11,214	40
18	BRAZIL	1,30,031	254	52,228	109	1,10,065	506	75,722	227	67,805	152
19	OTHER COUNTRIES	4,09,315	820	90,122	217	48,4845	2,259	1,65,262	694	3,38,529	992
Total		15,50,312	3,588	11,02,637	3,480	2,11,3274	10,354	14,59,396	6,029	15,19,675	5,483

SR. NO.	COUNTRY	2024-25*	
		Quantity	Value
1	USA	5,25,523	1,802
2	PAKISTAN	-	-
3	EGYPT A RP	83,681	412
4	COTE D 'IVOIRE	75,906	199
5	AUSTRALIA	5,13,980	1,450
6	MALI	1,79,879	478
7	CHINA P RP	0.71	0.005
8	ISRAEL	23,049	115
9	SUDAN	235	0.35
10	BENIN	7,807	21
11	ZAMBIA	-	-
12	UGANDA	-	-
13	TANZANIA REP	35,074	100
14	SPAIN	5,821	15
15	TURKMENISTAN	-	-
16	BURKINA FASO	20,044	54
17	GREECE	8,029	28
18	BRAZIL	6,54,819	1,620
19	OTHER COUNTRIES	5,75,801	1,537
Total		27,09,648	7,830
Source: DGCIS, Kolkata		*Position upto 31.05.2025	

STATEMENT II**Details of State-wise MSP Procurement of cotton during the last 10 years**

State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchase s under M SP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of far mers' be nefitted (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchase s under M SP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of far mers' be nefitted (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purcha ses under MSP (Rs. in Cr ores)	Approx. No. of far mers' be nefitted (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchase s under MS P (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of far mers' be nefitted (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchase s under M SP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of far mers' be nefitted (in lakhs)
Punjab	1.28	256.80	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	0.80	157.66	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0.88	174.06	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	6.66	1,340.44	2.36	0.52	102.20	0.10	-	-	-	0.95	209.08	0.22	0.08	21.53	0.01
Maharashtra	17.63	3,587.32	6.15	1.17	246.84	0.28	-	-	-	0.15	31.81	0.03	1.96	515.59	0.40
MP	2.82	5,87.23	1.66	0.29	60.99	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	17.27	0.06	0.51	136.63	0.12
Telangana	36.91	8,020.91	11.33	5.95	1297.28	1.34	-	-	-	2.63	612.64	0.55	7.77	2,191.76	1.63
AP	17.56	3,911.15	5.50	0.40	87.87	0.09	-	-	-	0.06	18.32	0.02	0.05	13.74	0.01
Karnataka	1.39	237.71	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.71	0.001	0.08	12.46	0.01
Orissa	1.03	231.74	0.73	0.12	29.41	0.019	-	-	-	0.02	7.47	0.004	0.25	83.49	0.19

West Bengal	0.003	0.64	0.003	0.003	0.86	0.004	-	-	-	0.004	0.92	0.004	0.001	0.41	0.003
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.71	0.006
CCI Total	86.96	18,505.66	29.50	8.44	1,825.45	1.91	-	-	-	3.90	898.22	0.88	10.70	2,976.32	2.38
MSCCGMFL	5.64	1,072.19	1.22	0.51	102.67	0.11	-	-	-	0.006	1.23	0.002	0.074	19.33	0.015
Grand Total	92.60	19,577.84	30.72	8.95	1,928.12	2.02	-	-	-	3.91	899.45	0.89	10.78	2,995.65	2.40

State	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of farmers' benefited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of farmers' benefited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of farmers' benefited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of farmers' benefited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. No. of farmers' benefited (in lakhs)
Punjab	3.56	954.04	0.67	5.36	1528.78	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	128.40	0.09
Haryana	6.22	1,636.50	0.57	10.57	2,994.21	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	143.27	0.08
Rajasthan	3.76	978.39	0.62	9.11	2,586.10	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	170.17	0.09
Gujarat	11.05	2,972.83	2.14	4.15	1,204.31	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	316.48	0.20

Maharashtra	26.25	6,897.85	5.41	17.51	4,980.91	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44	838.09	0.50
MP	4.43	1,237.54	1.00	4.44	1,237.63	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	437.38	0.31
Telangana	41.80	1,1687.30	9.14	34.01	1,0167.68	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	8642.22	5.42
AP	2.68	647.21	0.57	3.42	1,039.22	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	476.00	0.29
Karnataka	3.50	797.21	0.55	1.26	358.81	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	215.26	0.09
Orissa	1.61	613.06	0.30	2.06	621.86	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	344.25	0.19
West Bengal	0.0003	0.07	0.0018	0.001	0.20	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.77	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.28	78.09	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
CCI Total	105.15	28,500.10	21.50	91.89	26,719.71	19.14				-	-	-	32.84	11,712.30	7.25
MSCCGMFL	19.46	5,054.37	3.45	7.44	2,102	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	124.61	33,554.47	24.95	99.33	28,821.71	20.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.84	11,712.30	7.25

State	2024-25		
	Qty. in lakh Bales	Value of Purchases under MSP (Rs. in Crores)	Approx. no. of transactions from farmers'(in lakhs)
Punjab	0.02	6.14	0.00
Haryana	0.62	219.72	0.12
Rajasthan	0.50	181.87	0.08
Gujarat	14.12	5,148.33	2.48
Maharashtra	29.41	10,714.29	6.27
MP	3.99	1,441.09	0.90
Telangana	40.38	15,556.95	8.92
AP	3.83	1,478.13	0.71
Karnataka	5.22	1,892.38	0.90
Orissa	2.06	796.90	0.38
West Bengal	0.00	0.92	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
CCI Total	100.16	37,436.73	20.77
MSCCGMFL	-	-	-
Grand Total	100.16	37,436.73	20.77

Note: In Cotton Season 2016-17, 2021-22 and 2022-23, cotton prices were ruling above MSP. Hence, no MSP support was required by farmers.

INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE HEAVY INDUSTRIES

3697. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the major initiatives undertaken by the Government in recent years to promote modernisation, automation and competitiveness in the heavy industries sector;

- (b) whether the Government has identified priority sub-sectors (such as heavy electrical, machine tools, industrial machinery, etc.) for targeted policy support and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status of Public Sector Units (PSUs) under the Ministry including any proposals for revival, disinvestment or strategic partnerships;
- (d) the extent of private sector participation and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in heavy industries in the last five years, particularly in relation to Make in India and Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiatives; and
- (e) whether any specific industrial clusters or green industrial corridors are being developed in States such as Karnataka and the support provided for their infrastructure and skill development?

**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) and (b): In order to encourage the technology development, research, innovation and to augment the manufacturing infrastructure in the Capital Goods Sector, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is implementing the Scheme for “Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase II” with a financial outlay of Rs. 1207 crores, budgetary support of Rs.975 crore and industry contribution of Rs.232 crores. Under the Scheme, a total of 33 projects have been approved. These 33 projects include 9 Centres of Excellence (CoEs), 5 Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs), 7 Testing and Certification Centres, 9 Industry Accelerators for Technology development and 3 projects for Creation of Qualification Packs (QPs) for skill level 6 and above.

(c): There are 16 operational Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), 1 non-operational CPSE, 4 CPSEs under closure and 15 CPSEs under liquidation under the administrative control of Ministry of Heavy Industries. The list of CPSEs is at **Statement**.

(d): The contribution of Capital Goods Sector in the GDP has been consistently about 1.9% during the last five years, in which private sector participation is significant. Further, as informed by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), specific data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in respect of heavy industries is not maintained.

(e): Under Phase-I of the “Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector”, a 530 acres world class Machine Tool Park has been approved in Tumakuru, Karnataka in partnership with the Government of Karnataka. An amount of Rs. 125 Crores has been allocated under the scheme for this Machine Tool Park.

STATEMENT

Status of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI)

S. No.	Name of CPSEs
Operational CPSEs	
1	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.
2	Bridge and Roof Cp. (India) Ltd.
3	Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd.
4	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
5	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
6	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
7	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
8	HMT (International) Ltd
9	HMT Machine Tools Limited.
10	HMT Ltd
11	Hindustan Salts Ltd.
12	Instrumentation Limited.
13	NEPA Ltd.
14	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.
15	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.
16	Sambhar Salts Ltd.
Non-operational CPSE	
1	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
CPSEs under Closure	
1	HMT Watches Ltd.
2	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd
3	Scooters India Ltd
4	Hindustan Cables Ltd
CPSEs under liquidation	
1	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.
2	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
3	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
4	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
5	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
6	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.
7	Cycle Corporation India Ltd.

8	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
9	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
10	Triveni Structural Ltd.
11	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
12	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
13	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
14	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.
15	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.

EMPLOYMENT TO SC/ST UNDER MGNREGS

3698. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) the details and number of Household that completed 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last five years, year, State and district-wise including Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) beneficiaries who availed and completed 100 days of employment under the scheme during the said period;
- (c) the percentage share of SC/ST workers in total MGNREGS employment across all States, State and district-wise;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure greater inclusion and participation of SC/ST households in rural employment schemes; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to revise the current 100 days employment cap under MGNREGS to support vulnerable communities in aspirational districts like Jalgaon and if so, the details thereof?

**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.

State/Union Territory(UT)-wise details of households who have completed 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the last five financial years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in **Statement-I**.

The details of households who have completed 100 days employment in Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial is given below:

Household who have completed 100 days employment in Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS					
District	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Anuppur	5,095	4,206	3,206	6,491	11,349
Umaria	1,052	1,260	1,712	2,941	4,921
Shahdol	1,434	1,616	1,602	4,086	9,574
Katni	1,244	1,134	1,324	2,898	5,887

(As per NREGASoft):

Note: Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency covers the entire Anuppur and Umaria districts and parts of Shahdol and Katni districts

Household who have completed 100 days employment in Jalgaon Constituency of Lok Sabha under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS					
Financial Year	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Jalgaon Rural	131	151	60	95	148
Amalner	489	298	366	413	118
Erandol	238	122	68	87	303
Chalisgaon	1,219	489	373	442	386
Pachora	265	326	140	227	172

District - wise data for financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25 can be accessed via report number R5.1.5 of NREGASoft at the following link, which is available in public domain:

<https://nreganarep.nic.in/netnrega/MISreport4.aspx>

(b): Details of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) households who have completed 100 days of employment under the scheme during the last five financial years are given below:

Financial Year	Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) households who have completed 100 days of employment. (Figure in lakh)	
	Scheduled Castes (SCs)	Scheduled Tribes (STs)
2024-25	6.78	10.27
2023-24	8.18	9.55
2022-23	6.76	8.13
2021-22	10.89	14.22
2020-21	14.11	17.21

(As per NREGASoft)

(c): State/Union Territory (UT)-wise percentage of SC/ST workers who have availed employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years is given at **Statement-II**.

District-wise data for financial years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 can be accessed via report number R5.1.5 of NREGASoft at the following link, which is available in public domain:

<https://nreganarep.nic.in/netnrega/MISreport4.aspx>

(d): The Government of India is committed to provide adequate employment opportunities to willing eligible rural households including Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as per their demand. During the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 08.08.2025), 99.79%

of the eligible rural households who demanded employment under the scheme have been offered work. During the same period, out of the total person days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, 17.98% was generated for Scheduled Castes (SC), while 17.42% was generated for Scheduled Tribes (ST).

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'.

The Ministry continues to closely monitor the implementation of the scheme and provides necessary support to States to ensure that all eligible rural households are able to access employment as per their demand under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(e): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, is an Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Ministry mandates the provision of an additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

In addition to this, there is a provision for providing up to an additional 50 days of wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity-affected notified rural areas. Further, as per Section 3(4) of the Act, the State Governments may make provision for providing additional days of employment beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

STATEMENT-I

States/UTs-wise details of households who have completed 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the last five financial years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (Figures are in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Households who have completed 100 days of employment				
		2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.10	6.87	2.60	4.69	8.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04
3	Assam	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.52	0.71
4	Bihar	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.22	0.35
5	Chhattisgarh	3.34	3.43	3.51	5.56	6.12
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.19	0.23	0.17	0.39	0.17
8	Haryana	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	0.77	0.51	0.81	0.89
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.24	0.23

11	Jharkhand	0.82	1.00	0.74	0.89	1.14
12	Karnataka	0.40	0.43	0.32	1.76	2.40
13	Kerala	5.20	5.69	4.50	5.13	4.70
14	Ladakh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.72	0.80	0.95	2.05	3.22
16	Maharashtra	4.13	2.80	1.39	1.74	1.37
17	Manipur	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04
18	Meghalaya	0.72	0.78	0.67	2.01	1.74
19	Mizoram	1.57	1.29	0.99	0.67	1.78
20	Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	2.01	3.39	4.17	4.58	4.17
22	Punjab	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.28
23	Rajasthan	5.11	5.09	4.54	9.92	12.31
24	Sikkim	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
25	Tamil Nadu	1.19	3.97	3.90	2.24	1.79
26	Telangana	0.93	1.35	0.34	3.29	3.42
27	Tripura	0.61	0.69	0.50	1.09	1.16
28	Uttar Pradesh	6.19	5.31	4.95	5.84	7.77
29	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.31	0.48
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.71	6.79
31	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		40.73	44.95	35.94	59.14	71.93

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise Percentage of SC/ST workers who have availed the employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years

	State	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21

Sl. No		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.3 %	10.4 %	24.3 %	10.3%	24.2 %	9.7%	24.4 %	9.5%	24.3 %	9.5%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0%	94.6 %	0.0%	94.2%	0.0%	94.1%	0.0%	94.2%	0.0%	93.9%
3	Assam	5.4%	20.4 %	5.7%	16.7%	4.6%	15.1%	4.5%	16.8%	4.8%	15.7%
4	Bihar	20.2 %	2.1%	20.1 %	2.0%	16.5 %	1.7%	12.6 %	1.4%	12.7 %	1.2%
5	Chhattisgarh	10.2 %	32.2 %	10.1 %	33.6%	9.7%	34.9%	10.3 %	33.8%	10.7 %	32.7%
6	Goa	1.7%	45.8 %	0.5%	46.4%	0.9%	42.7%	3.6%	37.0%	3.3%	45.5%
7	Gujarat	5.1%	45.2 %	5.4%	46.4%	5.2%	44.0%	5.6%	42.3%	5.8%	39.9%
8	Haryana	52.8 %	0.0%	53.7 %	0.0%	55.5 %	0.0%	48.4 %	0.0%	46.0 %	0.0%
9	Himachal Pradesh	26.4 %	6.3%	26.6 %	6.3%	26.4 %	6.9%	26.2 %	6.5%	26.2 %	7.3%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3.7%	12.3 %	4.0%	11.4%	4.2%	12.1%	4.6%	12.9%	4.6%	12.6%
11	Jharkhand	9.5%	23.4 %	9.5%	24.9%	10.5 %	24.8%	10.1 %	24.7%	9.9%	26.0%
12	Karnataka	18.0 %	12.1 %	17.9 %	11.7%	17.9 %	11.5%	17.4 %	10.4%	18.0 %	10.4%
13	Kerala	17.3 %	6.4%	17.9 %	6.3%	18.1 %	6.0%	17.4 %	5.6%	17.2 %	5.4%
14	Ladakh	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	100.0 %
15	Madhya Pradesh	12.9 %	36.5 %	13.0 %	35.1%	13.8 %	33.9%	13.0 %	35.1%	13.3 %	35.5%
16	Maharashtra	6.6%	16.3 %	7.8%	17.1%	8.4%	18.7%	8.6%	20.5%	8.8%	25.3%
17	Manipur	2.8%	39.1 %	2.7%	43.1%	2.5%	54.5%	2.7%	42.3%	2.8%	41.8%
18	Meghalaya	0.7%	89.5 %	0.7%	90.9%	0.5%	93.7%	0.6%	92.6%	0.6%	92.3%

19	Mizoram	0.0%	99.0 %	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%	99.2%	0.0%	99.2%
20	Nagaland	0.0%	99.2 %	0.0%	98.7%	0.0%	98.9%	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%	95.6%
21	Odisha	14.4 %	35.5 %	15.0 %	31.7%	14.6 %	32.7%	14.3 %	32.8%	14.7 %	32.8%
22	Punjab	73.0 %	0.0%	73.1 %	0.0%	72.8 %	0.0%	69.1 %	0.1%	67.4 %	0.1%
23	Rajasthan	20.6 %	24.2 %	20.4 %	23.4%	20.8 %	23.7%	20.4 %	23.1%	20.7 %	22.8%
24	Sikkim	5.1%	40.5 %	5.1%	40.8%	5.1%	41.0%	5.1%	41.9%	5.2%	42.0%
25	Tamil Nadu	27.7 %	1.6%	28.2 %	1.6%	29.0 %	1.6%	29.6 %	1.6%	30.2 %	1.6%
26	Telangana	20.5 %	21.1 %	20.9 %	21.1%	21.0 %	20.7%	21.5 %	20.4%	21.8 %	20.2%
27	Tripura	15.8 %	46.5 %	16.3 %	45.4%	16.6 %	45.1%	16.5 %	44.4%	16.7 %	44.0%
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.7 %	1.0%	30.7 %	1.0%	32.8 %	1.1%	31.7 %	1.2%	31.9 %	1.1%
29	Uttarakhand	16.3 %	4.1%	17.2 %	3.9%	17.3 %	3.4%	17.0 %	3.5%	16.7 %	3.6%
30	West Bengal			11.1 %	4.6%	24.1 %	8.5%	27.6 %	8.2%	29.2 %	8.4%
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	5.5%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.3%	96.8 %	0.0%	96.2%						
33	Lakshadweep			0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0%	98.7%
34	Puducherry	28.7 %	0.3%	29.0 %	0.3%	29.5 %	0.2%	29.8 %	0.2%	31.5 %	0.2%
	Total	18.9 %	17.7 %	19.2 %	18.0%	19.3 %	18.1%	19.5 %	17.5%	20.2 %	17.5%

(As per NREGASoft)

ASSISTANCE DURING LEAN FISHING PERIOD**3699. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

(a) the details of the financial and nutritional assistance provided to the families of fishermen during the lean fishing period under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), year and State-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that fishermen in Bihar receive fair prices for their fish in retail markets;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any Model Fisheries village Project has been initiated under PMMSY in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details of such projects in Bihar and if not, the reasons for the absence of such initiatives in the State?

**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 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) being implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India inter-alia, provides for livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fisher's families for conservation of fish resources during

the fishing ban/lean period in all State/UTS including Bihar. The Governmental financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- per fisher and beneficiaries' contribution of an amount of Rs.1500/- accumulating to Rs.4500/- is provided to each traditional fisher's families @Rs.1500/per month during fishing ban/lean period for three months. The assistance is shared in the ratio of 50:50 for general state, 80:20 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States while 100% for UTs. During last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25) under PMMSY, an average of 5,94,538 traditional fisher's families annually have been provided livelihood and nutritional support at total cost of Rs.1384.98 crore including central share of Rs. 490.84 crore. The State and year-wise details of the livelihood and nutritional support provided to traditional fishers' families during the fishing ban/lean period including Bihar is at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): For creation and strengthening of fish marketing infrastructure in Bihar, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, under PMMSY, has supported 1708 units of fish transportation facilities i.e. refrigerated vehicles, insulated vehicles, two wheelers/three wheelers, 52 Cold storage/Ice plants, 1 state of the art wholesale fish market, 90 fish kiosks and 1 E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products with total outlay of Rs. 91.906 crore. To provide real-time price information to fishers, fish farmers and other stake holders and to help them to negotiate better price and profitability, National Fisheries Development Board(NFDB) has launched 'Fish Market Price Information System' (FMPIS) to capture and disseminate fish market prices of

commercially important marine and inland fishes species from a total of 111 wholesale and retail fish markets in 29 States/UTs including Bihar. Government of Bihar has reported that this FMPIS at present is being implemented in Patna and Darbhanga district to ensure that the fishermen receive fair price for their produce in fish retail market.

(d) and (e) : The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying *inter-alia* provides support to the Coastal State Governments and Union Territories(UTs) for development of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages. The unit cost envisaged for development of each integrated coastal fishing village is shared between the Central and concerned State Government in 60:40 basis and the Government of India meets 100% unit cost in case of Union Territories. Under PMMSY, the proposals with total outlay of Rs.7756.46 lakh for development of total 11 integrated modern coastal villages have been approved which include (i) nine coastal villages at a cost of Rs. 6106.61 lakh in Kerala, (ii) one costal village at a cost of Rs.899.85 lakh in Lakshadweep and (iii) one coastal village at a cost of Rs. 750 lakh in West Bengal. In addition, under the PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, in consultation with the coastal States/UTs has also identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to make them economically vibrant fishermen villages. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad has been made a

nodal agency and the proposals for development of the identified 100 coastal villages at a total cost of Rs. 200 crore has been approved under the PMMSY. As per PMMSY scheme guidelines, both the components i.e. Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages and Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages are implemented in coastal States and Union Territories only, hence, no projects have been sanctioned under these components to inland States including Bihar.

STATEMENT

State and year-wise details of the livelihood and nutritional support provided to traditional fishers' families during the fishing ban/lean period under PMMSY

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the States	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	Gol Share	Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	Gol Share	Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	Gol Share	Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	Gol Share	Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	Gol Share
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	98360	4426.20	1475.40	98360	4426.20	1475.40	123000	5535.00	1845	123000	5535.00	1845.00
2	Assam	20000	900.00	480.00	21000	945.00	504.00	21000	945.00	504.00	21000	945.00	504	21000	945.00	504.00
3	Bihar	0	0	0	50000	2250.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	8000	360.00	120.00	8000	360.00	120.00	10000	450.00	150.00	10000	450.00	150.00	10000	450.00	150.00
5	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	30000	1350.00	450.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	3557	160.07	85.37	3557	160.07	85.37	4032	181.45	96.77	2675	120.38	64.20	3444	154.98	82.66
7	Karnataka	24003	1080.14	360.05	20414	918.63	306.21	24003	1080.14	360.05	24136	1086.12	362.04	23822	1071.99	357.33
8	Kerala	17826	7110.00	2673.98	179316	8069.22	2689.74	183540	8259.30	2753.10	158002	6464.10	2154.70	156042	6563.55	2187.85
9	Madhya Pradesh	10385	467.33	155.78	11237	505.67	168.56	10506	472.77	157.59	14989	674.51	224.84	12528	563.76	187.92
10	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	2000	90.00	30.00	2000	90.00	30.00	0	0	0
11	Mizoram	6283	282.74	150.79	6283	282.74	150.79	0	0	0	6304	283.68	151.30	0	0	0
12	Odisha	12000	540.00	180.00	20000	900.00	299.97	0	0	0	12000	540.00	180.00	1000	540.00	180.00
13	Rajasthan	103	3.09	1.11	2200	99.00	33.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sikkim	0	0	0	200	9.00	4.80	60	2.70	1.44	215	9.68	5.16	220	9.90	5.28
15	Tamil Nadu	21674	9753.62	3251.21	170000	7650.00	2550.00	190365	8566.43	2855.48	179000	8055.00	2685.00	179000	14320.0	2685.00
16	Telangana	2000	90.00	30.00	4000	180.00	60.00	0	0.00	0.00	4000	180.00	60.00	0	0	0
17	Tripura	2239	67.17	53.74	4142	186.39	99.41	4246	191.07	101.90	3908	175.86	93.79	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	45.00	15.00
19	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	200	9.00	4.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	1000	45.00	30.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	JandK	17396	782.82	521.88	16286	732.87	488.58	16286	732.87	488.60	14500	652.50	435.00	17500	787.50	525.00
22	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2500	112.50	75.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Puducherry	28767	1294.52	863.01	28767	1294.52	863.01	24800	1116.00	744.00	25000	1125.00	750.00	27000	1215.00	810.00
Total		52974	22891.48	8926.91	677462	30485.80	11208.64	589198	26513.93	9718.33	600729	26386.83	9695.03	575556	32201.68	9535.04

केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों का आधुनिकीकरण

3700. श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कल्याणकारी योजनाओं, आवास और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सहायता सहित केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केन्द्र और इससे संबद्ध साइबर धोखाधड़ी निवारण केन्द्रों के अंतर्गत स्थापित अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये साइबर अपराध को कम करने में कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं;
- (ग) संपूर्ण देश में अब तक कितने जिलों में मोबाइल फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई हैं और ये प्रयोगशालाएं आपराधिक जांच में किस प्रकार सहायता कर रही हैं; और
- (घ) पारस्परिक रूप से काम करने में सक्षम आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली (आईसीजेएस) के अंतर्गत पुलिस, न्यायपालिका, कारावास फोरेंसिक और अभियोजन प्रणालियों के एकीकरण की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है तथा आपराधिक न्याय प्रक्रियाओं के डिजिटलीकरण के क्षेत्र में अब तक की प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) [असम राइफल्स (एआर), सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ), केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ), केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ), भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस (आईटीबीपी), राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (एनएसजी) और सशस्त्र सीमा बल (एसएसबी)] के लिए 1523 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV (कार्यान्वयन अवधि दिनांक 01.01.2022 से 31.03.2026 तक) की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना को हथियार, संचार, प्रोटेक्टिव गियर, निगरानी और सीमा सुरक्षा प्रणाली, प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं, बख्तरबंद वाहनों और विशेष परिवहन वाहनों के लिए नवीनतम और अत्याधुनिक

उपकरणों को शामिल करके उनकी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाकर प्रत्येक सीएपीएफ की दक्षता और प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से लागू किया गया है।

सीएपीएफ में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं, आवास और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए लागू की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): भारतीय 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 सहित अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच और अभियोजन के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की पहलों को उनकी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत परामर्श और वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से संपूरित करती है।

साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित तरीके से निपटने के लिए तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, केंद्र सरकार ने अनेक उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित उपाय 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. 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।

(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 (आईसीजेएस), 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।

उपलब्ध रिकार्ड्स 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।

विवरण

सीएपीएफ में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं, आवास और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए लागू की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा

भत्ते:	सरकार ने विभिन्न प्रकार के भत्ते प्रदान किए हैं, जैसे कि कश्मीर घाटी में तैनात सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को अतिरिक्त फ्री रेलवे वारंट/एलटीसी, वाई श्रेणी शहर (16%) की दर से अतिरिक्त मकान किराया भत्ता, जम्मू-कश्मीर में तैनात गैर-पात्र सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को भी हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा, वर्दी भत्ता, अधिकारी रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिकों (पीबीओआर) को आवास के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति का प्रावधान, समग्र कार्मिक मेंटनेंस भत्ता, सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को शिक्षा में रियायत आदि।
आवास संतुष्टि स्तर:	वर्ष 2019 से अब तक (दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक) 16,364 नए घरों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिससे घरों की कुल संख्या 1,33,845 हो गई है और आवास संतुष्टि स्तर 48.80% है।
सीएपीएफ ई-आवास पोर्टल:	सीएपीएफ, असम राइफल्स और एनडीआरएफ के कार्मिकों के लिए आवास आवंटन प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता लाने हेतु दिनांक 01.09.2022 को “सीएपीएफ ई-

	आवास” नामक एक वेब पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है, जिसमें कुल 6,59,155 कार्मिकों को पंजीकृत किया गया है और कुल 1,31,519 कार्मिकों को आवास आवंटित किए गए हैं। इस वेब-पोर्टल में अंतर-बल आवास आवंटन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। अब तक कुल 1,154 कार्मिकों को अंतर-बल आवास आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं।

कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ:	अनुग्रह राशि: ड्यूटी के दौरान दुर्घटना के कारण हुई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मृत्यु की स्थिति में, सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों को 25 लाख रुपये की अनुग्रह राशि प्रदान की जाती है। आतंकवादियों द्वारा की गई हिंसा या शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्रवाई के दौरान हुई मृत्यु के लिए, यह मुआवजा 35 लाख रुपये है। सीएपीएफ वेतन पैकेज योजना के अंतर्गत दुर्घटना मृत्यु बीमा कवरेज: यह पॉलिसी ड्यूटी के दौरान अपने प्राण न्यौछावर करने वाले कार्मिकों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना (पीएमएसएस): यह योजना सीएपीएफ और असम राइफल्स के कार्मिकों के बच्चों और विधवाओं के बीच उच्चतर तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए शुरू की गई है, जो प्रति वर्ष 2,000 छात्रवृत्तियाँ (लड़कों के लिए 1,000 और लड़कियों के लिए 1,000) प्रदान करती है। लड़कियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की राशि 3,000 रुपये प्रति माह और लड़कों के लिए 2,500 रुपये प्रति माह है, जो क्रमशः 36,000 रुपये और 30,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष की दर से वितरित की जाती है। अंशदायी कल्याण निधि: सीएपीएफ के मृतक कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधियों को अंशदायी कल्याण निधि से किए जाने वाले भुगतान में एकरूपता लाने के लिए आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण (कोटा):- केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) और असम राइफल्स (एआर) के सेवारत/मृत कार्मिकों के बच्चों के लिए एमबीबीएस में 26 सीटें और बीडीएस में 03 सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं। कल्याण एवं पुनर्वास बोर्ड (डब्ल्यूएआरबी): सेवानिवृत्त सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों और उनके परिवारों, जिनमें मृतक अथवा दिव्यांग कार्मिकों के निकटतम संबंधी भी

	शामिल हैं, के कल्याण और पुनर्वास की देखरेख के लिए स्थापित, डब्ल्यूएआरबी राज्य और जिला कल्याण अधिकारियों के माध्यम से देश भर में कार्य करता है। "सीएपीएफ पुनर्वास" योजना:- निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसी (विनियमन) अधिनियम (पीएसएआरए) की वेबसाइट को डब्ल्यूएआरबी की वेबसाइट के साथ जोड़कर एक "सीएपीएफ पुनर्वास" योजना शुरू की गई है, जिसमें सेवानिवृत्त और इच्छुक सीएपीएफ/असम राइफल्स (एआर) के पूर्व कार्मिकों के आंकड़े निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों में पुनर्नियोजन के लिए पीएसएआरए की वेबसाइट पर निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों को उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। चिकित्सा सुविधाएं: सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों और उनके जीवनसाथी को सीजीएचएस/सीपीएमएफ अस्पतालों से चिकित्सा सुविधाएं अथवा 1000 रुपये प्रतिमाह चिकित्सा भत्ता मिलता है। केंद्रीय पुलिस कल्याण भंडार (केपीकेबी): पूर्व में केंद्रीय पुलिस कैंटीन के रूप में जाना जाने वाला केपीकेबी सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के साथ सीधी बातचीत के माध्यम से रियायती दरों पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण उत्पाद प्रदान करता है। उदारीकृत पेंशन अवार्ड (एलपीए) और असाधारण पारिवारिक/ दिव्यांगता पेंशन (ईएफपी): ऑपरेशन संबंधी जोखिम के कारण मृत अथवा दिव्यांग होने वाले केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) कार्मिकों के परिवारों के लिए विशेष पेंशन योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं, जो उनके आश्रितों के लिए वित्तीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करती हैं।

स्वास्थ्य सेवा सहायता :

केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ), असम राइफल्स (एआर) और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (एनएसजी) कार्मिकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा का लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए, गृह मंत्रालय तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा एनएचए आईटी प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से कैशलेस स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु एक संयुक्त पहल की गई है। आयुष्मान सीएपीएफ की शुरुआत 23 जनवरी, 2021 को असम में की गई थी और बाद में इसे चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूरे देश में लागू किया गया।

2. वर्तमान में, लाभार्थियों को 2,006 सीजीएचएस पैनलबद्ध अस्पतालों और 32,100 एबी-पीएमजेआई पैनलबद्ध उन अस्पतालों में कैशलेस उपचार दिया जा रहा है, जिन्होंने एनएचए के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।
3. केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ), असम राइफल्स (एआर) और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (एनएसजी) कार्मिकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए लगभग 41 लाख आयुष्मान सीएपीएफ आईडी तैयार की गई हैं।

COASTAL STATES FISHERIES MEET 2025

3701. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the total budgetary outlay of the fisheries projects (in crore) inaugurated and laid foundation at the Coastal States Fisheries Meet 2025;
- (b) the number of safety transponders sanctioned for distribution to fishermen under the Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF); and
- (c) whether the Regional Fisheries Council, as announced in the meet, has since been formally constituted 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): The Coastal States Fisheries Meet 2025 was held on 28th April, 2025 at Mumbai under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal

Husbandry and Dairying. On this occasion, Hon'ble Union Minister inaugurated and laid the foundation for key projects for 7 Coastal States and Union Territories with a total outlay of Rs.255 crores under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

(b): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, Gol) under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), is implementing a National Rollout Plan for Vessel Communication and Support System for installation of indigenously developed transponders on one lakh marine fishing vessels covering mechanized and motorized vessels of all 13 Coastal States and Union Territories with an outlay of Rs. 364 crores. As on date, 34,881 transponders have been installed on the fishing vessels of the Coastal States/UTs.

(c): The DoF, Gol vide its Order dated 29th March, 2023 has constituted three Regional Fisheries Management Councils (RFMCs), namely Western, Eastern and Southern RFMC to address the inter-state fishing related disputes. These RFMCs are Co-Chaired by the Joint Secretary (Marine Fisheries), DoF, Gol and the Secretary, in-charge of Department of Fisheries of the concerned Coastal States/UTs on annual rotation basis.

दिव्यांगजनों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान

3702. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) द्वारा स्थापित दिव्यांगजनों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान (एसएआईडी) किस प्रकार दिव्यांगजनों हेतु शिक्षा के अवसरों को बढ़ाएंगे;
- (ख) दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए आवश्यक आवास सुविधाएं और रियायतें सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट उपाय कार्यान्वित किए जाने हेतु प्रस्तावित हैं;
- (ग) 'परियोजना समावेशन' के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कदम क्या हैं; और
- (घ) सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दिव्यांगजनों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क): राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) ने दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के साथ 18 जून, 2025 को एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, इस समझौते के तहत, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तावित गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/विशेष विद्यालयों को दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत "दिव्यांगजनों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान (एसएआईडी)" के रूप में मान्यता दी जाएगी। यह समझौता ज्ञापन एनआईओएस से शैक्षणिक और तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास (डीडीआर) योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यरत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों की शिक्षा तक व्यापक पहुँच प्रदान करता है।

(ख): एनआईओएस मुक्त एवं दूरस्थ शिक्षा (ओडीएल) मोड के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्रदान करता है और इसलिए शिक्षार्थियों को कोई आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान नहीं करता। हालाँकि, एनआईओएस में नामांकित दिव्यांग शिक्षार्थियों को ऑनलाइन प्रवेश शुल्क में रियायत दी जाती है।

(ग): सरकार, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुसार समावेशी शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए परियोजना समावेशन के माध्यम से, शिक्षकों, विशेष रूप से सामान्य शिक्षकों, व्यावसायिकों और अन्य हितधारकों को श्री अरबिंदो सोसाइटी द्वारा 'परियोजना समावेशन' ऐप के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण और संवेदीकरण को सशक्त बना रहा है।

(घ): सरकार, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 16 और 17 में निर्धारित प्रावधानों के माध्यम से दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा को सुगम बनाने के उपायों की रूपरेखा तैयार करती है। ये प्रावधान सीधी संसदीय निवारण क्षेत्र सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में लागू हैं।

SUPPORT TO COTTON FARMERS OF MAHARASHTRA

3703. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) the estimated volume of cotton production in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the details of specific support provided by the Government to farmers in the key districts contributing to cotton production in Maharashtra, such as Jalgaon and Yavatmal;

(c) whether cotton farmers in Maharashtra face issues such as pest attacks, low market prices and rising input costs, if so, the steps taken to address these challenges;

(d) whether the Government has introduced or supported technological solutions like satellite-based monitoring or precision agriculture to enhance cotton productivity and reduce risks particularly in Maharashtra;

(e) the details of any compensation, insurance or relief provided to cotton farmers in Maharashtra under various schemes during the above period for crop failure or price crashes; and

(f) whether there is any plan to strengthen cotton procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through Cotton Corporation of India in Maharashtra and the quantity procured during the last three years, district-wise?

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

(a): The details of cotton production in Maharashtra during the last three years is as under:

(Production in lakh bales, each bale of 170 Kg.)

Crop	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
Cotton	83.16	80.45	92.32

*Data for the year 2024-25 is of 3rd Advance Estimates

Source:

DAandFW

(b) to (d): The Government supports farmers of the cotton producing States, including Maharashtra, to address the issues such as pest attacks, low market prices, rising

input costs etc. and provide technological solutions such as satellite-based monitoring or precision agriculture to enhance cotton productivity and reduce risks through various schemes/programmes.

To enhance cotton productivity and quality, promote innovation and strengthen the entire textile value chain in line with the Vision 2030, a five-year 'Mission for Cotton Productivity' was announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in her budget speech 2025-26. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is the nodal department for implementing the Mission, with the Ministry of Textiles as a partner. This Mission aims to boost cotton production through strategic interventions, including research and extension activities across all cotton-growing states. The Mission also proposes to focus on developing climate-smart, pest-resistant, and high-yielding cotton varieties, including Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton, using advanced breeding and biotechnology tools.

In order to enhance the production and productivity of cotton, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Cotton Development Programme under the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) (erstwhile NFSM) in 15 major cotton growing States, including Maharashtra, since 2014-15.

Further, a Special Project on Cotton titled 'Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones-large scale demonstration of best practices to enhance cotton productivity' of ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur has been implemented in Maharashtra and in seven other major cotton growing States under NFSNM during 2023-24 and 2024-25 to enhance the productivity of cotton.

Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) to provide remunerative prices to cotton farmers, protecting them from distress sales when

market prices fall below the MSP. The MSP is fixed at least 50 percent margin over the cost of production. The rise in inputs cost is accounted in the cost of production calculations.

The Cotton Corporation of India, under the Ministry of Textiles, safeguards the interests of cotton farmers by opening adequate procurement centres, where its officials remain present throughout the cotton season to ensure the implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP). There are no fixed targets or quantity restrictions for cotton procurement under MSP operations. However, the farmers have the liberty to sell their produce either to CCI or private parties.

In order to support cotton farmers in key cotton-producing districts of Maharashtra, such as Jalgaon and Yavatmal, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under its two Branches viz., Aurangabad and Akola, has opened 128 procurement centres across 19 districts, including 11 centres in Jalgaon and 15 centres in Yavatmal. Thus, CCI has procured 144.55 lakh quintals of kapas (cotton), valuing ₹10,714 crores, through 6.27 lakh transactions by cotton farmers across the state. This includes procurement of about 21.39 lakh quintals of kapas (cotton) from Yavatmal district and 4.79 lakh quintals from Jalgaon district.

The Government has been assisting APMCs in developing infrastructure and value chain through various schemes like National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Agriculture Market Infrastructure (AMI), and Agri. Infrastructure Fund (AIF) etc. Under e-NAM, 133 APMC markets of Maharashtra have been integrated with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform till 30.6.2025.

Apart from input subsidies provided by the State Governments, the Central Government implements schemes such as Per Drop More Crop, Sub-Mission on

Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) etc., also support farmers. Government also ensures availability of subsidized fertilizer to the farmers. Under Cotton Seeds Price (Control) Order, 2015, prices of Bt cotton is fixed every year to make availability of seeds at reasonable price to the cotton farmers.

The Government is using space technology for the various activities, which include FASAL project (Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land based observations), Drought Monitoring and providing technological support to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Under FASAL project, area and yield forecasting for major crops including cotton is being carried out.

For the Drought Monitoring, Department has developed a Geoportal in collaboration with SAC (ISRO), Ahmedabad. The portal hosts data of multiple drought indicators related to rainfall, soil moisture, remote sensing-based crop condition, water storages, etc.

Space technology is also being used for various operational applications under PMFBY, such as Smart Sampling for Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), yield estimation and dispute resolution (area and yield).

Further, the Government has developed a Krishi Decision Support System (Krishi-DSS) which is a cloud-based Geo-spatial platform that leverages space technology to empower various stakeholders in the agriculture sector. Krishi-DSS platform hosts a variety of datasets, including weather data, Satellite images, Soil layers, Water related data and field information. Krishi-DSS offers variety of modules/algorithms to support agricultural management and decision-making.

(e): The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) scheme provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. Under this scheme, claims are provided only to the insured farmers who suffer crop loss due to any unforeseen natural climatic disasters and weather perils. Government of Maharashtra is implementing this scheme since 2016 and details of claims paid to cotton farmers under this scheme during last five years are as under:

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Claims Paid (in Cr.)	55.26	441.10	456.84	1941.09	758.95

Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) provides short-term agricultural loans at concessional interest rates through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). Under this scheme, farmers including tenant farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an upfront 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.

(f): To ensure remunerative prices, the Government has been increasing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton over the years. For the ensuing Cotton Season 2025-26 (commencing from 1st October, 2025), Government of India has increased the MSP of cotton by upto 8.27 % i.e. MSP for Medium Staple has been increased to Rs. 7,710/Qntl. and for Long Staple to Rs. 8,110/Qntl, as compared to Rs. 7,121/Qntl and Rs. 7,521/Qntl respectively during cotton season 2024-25.

To strengthen cotton procurement at MSP, following measures have been taken by CCI:

- i. On spot Aadhar authentication (through OTP/biometric device) based farmer's registration made mandatory.
- ii. SMS alerts launched to notify farmers about bill generation and payment status under MSP operations.
- iii. 100% payment directly in Aadhar linked Bank Accounts of cotton farmers through National Automated Clearing House (NACH), to ensure that the benefits of the MSP reaches directly to genuine cotton farmers.
- iv. Launched "Cott-Ally" mobile app in nine regional languages to enhance awareness among cotton farmers about MSP rates, nearest procurement centers, payment tracking, live chat support etc.

The details of district-wise procurement by Cotton Corporation of India in Maharashtra during the last three years is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The district-wise quantity procured under MSP operation in Maharashtra during the last three years:

Sl. No	Branch	District	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25	
			Quantity	Quantity	Quantity		Quantity	
					Kapas (Lakh Qtls)	Lint (Lakh Bales)	Kapas (Lakh Qtls)	Lint (Lakh Bales)
1	Akola	Akola	-	-	3.10	0.62	22.00	4.54

2	Akola	Amravati	-	-	0.5 2	0.11	13.0 0	2.70
3	Akola	Buldhana	-	-	1.0 0	0.21	9.00	1.82
4	Akola	Chandrapur	-	-	1.1 0	0.22	12.0 0	2.42
5	Akola	Nagpur	-	-	0.3 2	0.07	1.50	0.31
6	Akola	Wardha	-	-	0.3 8	0.08	8.40	1.69
7	Akola	Washim	-	-	0.3 9	0.08	1.50	0.30
8	Akola	Yavatmal	-	-	1.0 0	0.21	21.3 9	4.28
9	Akola	Gadchiroli	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.05
10	Aurangabad	Ahemadnagar	-	-	0.0 1	0.00	2.98	0.60
11	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	-	-	0.0 7	0.01	7.29	1.46
12	Aurangabad	Beed	-	-	0.0 5	0.01	6.00	1.39
13	Aurangabad	Dhule	-	-	0.2 5	0.05	3.82	0.76
14	Aurangabad	Hingoli	-	-	0.0 5	0.01	1.83	0.37
15	Aurangabad	Jalgaon	-	-	0.8 3	0.17	4.70	0.96
16	Aurangabad	Jalna	-	-	1.4 8	0.30	8.89	1.78
17	Aurangabad	Nanded	-	-	0.7 4	0.15	2.95	0.59
18	Aurangabad	Nandurbar	-	-	0.0 4	0.01	3.05	0.61
19	Aurangabad	Parbhani	-	-	0.7 2	0.14	14.0 0	2.80

Total	-	-	12.05	2.44	144.55	29.41
Note: During Cotton Season 2021-22 and 2022-23, cotton prices were ruling above MSP. Hence, no MSP support required by farmers.						

Source: Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

राजस्थान में मत्स्यपालन

3704. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

(क) राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत मत्स्यपालन के लिए कुल कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) मत्स्यपालन के लिए जारी निविदाओं का, निविदा राशि और प्राप्तकर्ता सहित, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में माही बांध पर मत्स्यपालन का ठेका उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी व्यक्ति को दिया गया था लेकिन वह ठेका सम्बंधी कार्य पूरा नहीं कर पाया;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा में अब तक लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और कितनी राशि और अनुदान प्रदान किया गया है तथा उक्त मामले में दोषी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों को रोकने और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्थानीय बेरोजगार युवाओं को प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है; और

(च) इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जॉर्ज कुरियन):

(क): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में मत्स्यपालन सहित मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के

सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान 22.22 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ कुल 66.12 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि PMMSY के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से कोई बजट आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार मत्स्य कृषि के लिए जारी निविदा का ब्यौरा, निविदा राशि तथा निविदा प्राप्तकर्ता का नाम **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (च): राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है PMMSY के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के एक व्यक्ति को केज कल्चर यूनिट स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी, लेकिन वह व्यक्ति दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार परियोजना को पूरा करने में विफल रहा। PMMSY के अंतर्गत, अब तक बांसवाड़ा में 6 लाभार्थियों को 68.74 लाख रुपए की राशि प्रदान की जा चुकी है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि नियमों और शर्तों के अनुसार, परियोजना को पूरा करने में विफल रहने वाले चूककर्ता से अनुदान राशि वसूलने के लिए पुलिस के माध्यम से आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत योजना का लाभ उठाने के लिए स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। बांसवाड़ा लोकसभा क्षेत्र में, इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत अधिकांश लाभार्थी स्थानीय लोग हैं।

विवरण

मत्स्य कृषि के लिए जारी निविदा का ब्यौरा, निविदा राशि तथा निविदा प्राप्तकर्ता का नाम

क्रम सं.	जलाशय का नाम	विवरण राशि	ठेकेदार का नाम
1.	बांध माही बजाज सागर , बसवाड़ा	शून्य राजस्व मॉडल	श्रीमती आशा परमार पुत्री श्री गजराज सिंह, निवासी इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश
2.	बांध कागदी पिकअप वियर	65,381/-	श्री अमर सिंह पुत्र श्री बाबूलाल बाथम, निवासी उपला भोईवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा
3.	बांध सुरवानिया	12,89,120/-	श्री दीपेश जोशी पुत्र श्री दिनेश जोशी, निवासी लोधा, बांसवाड़ा
4.	बांध लोढ़ा	4,22,000/-	श्री अमर सिंह पुत्र श्री बाबूलाल बाथम, निवासी उपला भोईवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा

5.	माही नदी	52,101/-	श्री प्रदीप सिंह सिसोदिया पुत्र श्री शिवसिंह निवासी हेड पोस्ट मेतवाला, तहसील - गढ़ी जिला बांसवाड़ा
6.	बांध मेमखोर	1,15,120/-	श्री अमानुल्लाह खान पुत्र श्री अमीर मोहम्मद, ग्राम पोस्ट - देलवाड़ा लोकिया, तहसील घाटोल, जिला बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान
7.	बांध फाटा	1,19,419/-	श्रीमती अनीता बाथम पत्नी श्री अमर सिंह बाथम, निवासी उपला भोईवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा
8.	बांध आसन	1,66,457/-	श्री अमर सिंह पुत्र श्री बाबूलाल बाथम, निवासी उपला भोईवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा
9.	बांध लसाडा	1,42,615/-	श्रीमती यशवंत कुंवर पत्नी श्री प्रदीप सिंह, निवासी मेतवाला, बांसवाड़ा
10.	बांध पतेल्ला	1,41,897/-	श्री अमर सिंह पुत्र श्री बाबूलाल बाथम, निवासी उपला भोईवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा
11.	बांध कोहाला	1,58,925/-	श्री गणपत लाल पुत्र श्री भगवान लाल, निवासी कल्याण कॉलोनी, बांसवाड़ा
12.	बांध पलवरिया	1,58,925/-	श्रीमती रानू डोडियार पत्नी श्री मनोज डोडियार, निवासी चोबीशा का पाड़ला, गामड़ी, दशहरा, बांसवाड़ा
13.	बांध भगोरा	4,48,000/-	प्रशासक, श्री हरि राम पारगी, वागड़ फिशरीज मैनुफेक्चर कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड भगोरा तालाब तहसील - गढ़ी, जिला बांसवाड़ा
14.	बांध फुट्टन	20,000/-	प्रशासक, श्री दिनेश चंद्र भगोरा, फुट्टन तालाब बहुउद्देशीय फिशरीज कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड, जिला बांसवाड़ा
15.	बांध कुपडा	48,350/-	श्री विक्रम सिंह मईडा पुत्र श्री नारायण लाल, निवासी पंचलावासा, बांसवाड़ा
16.	बांध सोनारिया	26,624/-	श्री भोलेश मईडा पुत्र श्री प्रभुलाल मईडा, निवासी खेरदा, कुशलगढ़, बांसवाड़ा
17.	बांध कुंडिया बांध	16,370/-	प्रशासक श्री नाउरू (आदिवासी मत्स्यखेत फिशरीज कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड कुंडिया बांध, बांसवाड़ा)
18.	बांध राम का मुन्ना	10,850/-	श्री खातुराम कटारा पुत्र श्री नाथूलाल, निवासी राम का मुन्ना, बांसवाड़ा
19.	बांध गंगरदतलाई	10,100/-	श्री मुरारीलाल मचार पुत्र श्री लखजी, निवासी गांगड़तलाई बांसवाड़ा

20.	बांध खोटेला	9,170/-	प्रशासक श्री प्रेमचंद निनामा (खटेला फिशरीज मैनुफेक्चर फिशरीज कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड नाथेली, बांसवाड़ा)
21.	बांध जिथुला	6,500/-	प्रशासक श्री भांकर कलासू (मत्स्यखेत कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड जिथुला, बांसवाड़ा)
22.	बांध पाचाल	4,800/-	प्रशासक श्री खतराम मत्स्यखेत कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड डूंगरा फला, पाचल बांसवाड़ा)
23.	बांध भोजला	6,400/-	प्रशासक श्री भगवती लाल (मत्स्यखेत कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड द्वितीया भोजला, बांसवाड़ा)
24.	बांध नया तालाब	8,581/-	प्रशासक श्री भरत डिंडोर (मत्स्यखेत कोपरेटिव कमेटी लिमिटेड सागवाडिया प्रथम आबादी तालाब, बांसवाड़ा)

बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र

1	बांध कडाना बैक वाटर	शून्य राजस्व मॉडल	जाकिर हुसैन पुत्र श्री सिकन्दर खान ग्राम पोस्ट साकोदरा , डूंगरपुर (राज.)
2	बांध लोदेश्वर	8,08,91/-	तौसीफ हुसैन पुत्र श्री नियामत हुसैन, पतेला, डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)
3	बांध एडवर्डसमंद	18,830/-	एडवर्डसमंद फिशिंग कोपरेटिव सोसाइटी
4	बांध लोवरघोड़ी	51,925/-	लोवरघोड़ी फिशिंग कोपरेटिव सोसाइटी
5	बांध तोमातिया	3,00,900/-	प्रकाश चन्द्र पुत्र श्री हकरा मनात, इंद्रखेत, डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)
6	बांध पदारा	81,000/-	लाल खान पुत्र श्री अब्दुल खान झल्लारा, सलूमबर (राजस्थान)

7	बांध अखेपुर	1,00,500/-	सैजात हुसैन पुत्र श्री नियामत हुसैन, पतेला, डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)
8	बांध बाबा की बार	1,36,527 / -	आसिफ खान पुत्र श्री घांसी खान, छीपो का मोहल्ला, बगरु जयपुर (राज.)

ADVISORY BOARDS ON DISABILITY

3705. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released, and utilised under various Central schemes for persons with disabilities during the last five years, scheme, year and /UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number constituted State Advisory Boards, set up Special Courts, and appointed Special Public Prosecutors under the RPwD Act, 2016, and the number of meetings held by the Central Advisory Board along with their operational status, State and UT-wise;

(c) the current status of vacancies in the offices of Central and State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities and whether all States have appointed independent Commissioners as mandated under Section 79 of the Act, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details and total number of persons with benchmark disabilities employed and promoted in Government establishments in posts reserved for

them since enactment of the Act; and

(e) whether the Ministry has submitted a country report to the UNCRPD in recent years; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing only Central Sector Schemes and the details of funds allocated, released, and utilised under various Central schemes for persons with disabilities during the last five years is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(b) The details of States/UTs who constituted State Advisory Boards, set up Special Courts and appointed Special Public Prosecutors under the RPwD Act, 2016 are at **Statement-II**. Seven meetings of the Central Advisory Board have been held so far; the last (7th) meeting was held on 15.12.2024 in New Delhi.

(c) The post of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) is currently held on additional charge basis by the Secretary, DEPwD. The process of regular appointment to the post of CCPD is currently underway. The post of Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (reserved) is filled on regular basis and the process of regular appointment to the post of Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (unreserved) is currently underway. The status of vacancies in the office of the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is at **Statement-III**. As regards vacancies position in the offices of the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities (SCPDs) and appointment of

independent SCPD, the issues pertains to the State Governments, as Section 79 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 prescribes the appointment of State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (SCPD) and other staff in the office of SCPD is to be made by respective state government.

(d) As per Section 34 of the RPwD Act 2016, there is provision of atleast 4% reservation in government employment against total number of vacancies in cadre strength in each group of posts for specified categories of benchmark disabilities. Further, as per the proviso to the section, the reservation in promotion shall be in accordance with such instructions as are issued by the appropriate Government from time to time. Occurrence and filling of vacancies, alongwith backlog reserve vacancies, is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) to all Ministries/ Department of the Central Government to constitute an In-House Committee for identifications of backlog reserved vacancies, to study the root cause of such vacancies, to initiate measures to remove the factors causing such vacancies and to fill them up through special recruitment drives. As on 01.01.2024, there are 27,693 employees under persons with disabilities category.

(e) India is a party to the United National Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) since October 2007. In pursuance of Article 35 of the UNCRPD, India submitted the First Country Report on the Status of Disability in India before the UN Committee on CRPD in 2015. The UN Committee considered the first Country Report of India in September, 2019.

STATEMENT-I

Budget Estimates(BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) under the schemes for the last five years (Rs. In crores)																
		2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	Schemes	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
1	Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids /Appliances	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
2	Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme	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
3	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
4	Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016	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

Details of State Advisory Boards, Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors				
S. No.	State	State Advisory Boards	Special Courts	Special Public Prosecutors

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes

24.	Telangana	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Under Process	Under Process
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Die	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes
33.	Jammu Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.	Ladakh	Under Process	Yes	Yes
35.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes

STATEMENT-III

List of State-wise details of State Commissioner for PwDs		
S. No.	State	State Commissioner for PwDs (Independent/ Additional charge)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Additional Charge
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Additional Charge
3.	Assam	Additional Charge
4.	Bihar	Additional Charge
5.	Chhattisgarh	Additional Charge
6.	Goa	Independent
7.	Gujarat	Independent
8.	Haryana	Independent
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Additional Charge
10.	Jharkhand	Additional Charge
11.	Karnataka	Independent
12.	Kerala	Independent
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Additional Charge
14.	Maharashtra	Independent
15.	Manipur	Independent
16.	Meghalaya	Independent
17.	Mizoram	Independent
18.	Nagaland	Additional Charge

19.	Odisha	Independent
20.	Punjab	Independent
21.	Rajasthan	Vacant
22.	Sikkim	Additional Charge
23.	Tamil Nadu	Independent
24.	Telangana	Additional Charge
25.	Tripura	Additional Charge
26.	Uttarakhand	Additional Charge
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Independent
28.	West Bengal	Additional Charge
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Independent
30.	Chandigarh	Independent
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Die	Additional Charge
32.	Delhi	Additional Charge
33.	Jammu Kashmir	Independent
34.	Ladakh	Additional Charge
35.	Lakshadweep	Additional Charge
36.	Puducherry	Additional Charge

डेयरी के लिए किसानों को सहायता

3706. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा किसानों को डेयरी चलाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए कितनी सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है;

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त किसानों की वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिए गए ऋण पर किसानों से कोई ब्याज वसूल किया जा रहा है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का अधिक दुग्ध उत्पादन वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और किसानों से कितनी ब्याज दर वसूली जा रही है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) से (ग) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD), भारत सरकार दूध उत्पादन और दूध प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को 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/सुदृढ़ीकरण 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 (LHDCP):** इसका उद्देश्य पशु रोगों के लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण, पशुचिकित्सा सेवाओं की क्षमता का निर्माण, रोग निगरानी और पशुचिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ 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।

ये योजनाएँ बोवाइन पशुओं की दुग्ध उत्पादकता में सुधार करने, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने, डेयरी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता, चारे की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सहायक हो रही हैं। ये पहलें दुग्ध उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने और डेयरी फार्मिंग से दुग्ध उत्पादकों की आय बढ़ाने में भी सहायक हैं।

हालांकि, इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किसानों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष निधियां उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती हैं; उपर्युक्त के अनुसार डेयरी फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अवसंरचना और सेवा-आधारित पहलों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) डीएचडी निम्नलिखित की स्थापना के लिए डेयरी और पशुधन क्षेत्र में व्यक्तिगत उद्यमियों, निजी कंपनियों, एमएसएमई, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPO) और धारा 8 कंपनियों द्वारा निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री के आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान प्रोत्साहन पैकेज के तहत पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

- i. डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना,
- ii. मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना,
- iii. पशु आहार संयंत्र,
- iv. नस्ल सुधार तकनीकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म
- v. पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन (कृषि अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन)
- vi. पशु चिकित्सा टीका और औषधि निर्माण सुविधाओं की स्थापना

योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रमुख लाभ-

- i. पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तुतीकरण के आधार पर अनुसूचित बैंक से अनुमानित/वास्तविक परियोजना लागत के 90% तक ऋण।
 - ii. सभी पात्र संस्थाओं को प्राप्त ऋण पर 3% का ब्याज सबवेंशन, ऋण पर ब्याज दर अलग-अलग बैंकों के लिए अलग-अलग होती है।
 - iii. अधिकतम भुगतान अवधि: मूल राशि पर 2 वर्ष की ऋणस्थगन अवधि सहित 8 वर्ष।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, एनपीडीडी घटक ख के अंतर्गत, दुग्ध संघों/बहु-राज्य डेयरी सहकारी समितियों/राज्य डेयरी परिसंघों/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों और राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशनों द्वारा बनाए गए एसएचजी क्लस्टर परिसंघों को दूध खरीद अवसंरचना, दूध प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विनिर्माण सुविधाओं (दूध और दूध उत्पाद तथा गौपशु चारा) को सुदृढ़ करने, विपणन अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता, आईसीटी अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता हेतु 1.5% प्रति वर्ष की सब्सिडी दर पर ऋण प्रदान किया गया है। यह योजना 9 राज्यों नामतः बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।
- (च) उपरोक्त (घ) और (ङ) के आलोक में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

RGM AND AHIDF IN KARNATAKA

3707. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of new veterinary dispensaries, mobile veterinary units, or first aid centres have been established by the Government during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to conserve and promote indigenous cattle breeds like Hallikar, Amrit Mahal and Malnad Gidda;

(d) whether any investments have been made under AHIDF to support dairy processing, chilling infrastructure and fodder development in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any findings of irregularities, misuse of funds or delays in project delays have been observed with respect to various schemes of the Government, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories, to conserve and promote indigenous bovine breeds including Hallikar, Amritmahal and Malnad Gidda, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. All indigenous bovine breeds are covered under the scheme including Hallikar, Amritmahal and Malnad Gidda of Karnataka. Following steps are being taken under the scheme:

(i) Implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme using semen of high merit bulls including bulls of indigenous breeds.

(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 including sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds.

(iii) Implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection for production of high genetic merit bulls including bulls of indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar, Kankrej, Hariana, Rathi, Gaolao breeds of cattle and Murrah, Mehsana, Jaffarabadi, Pandharpuri, Nili Ravi, Banni breeds of buffalo. High genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds produced under the programme are being made available to semen stations for semen production.

(iv) Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, 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 indigenous IVF media.

(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) Funds have been released to the States for establishment of 16 Gokul Grams for development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes in scientific and holistic manner. Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres have been established as repository of germplasm of indigenous breeds. Both the activities have been discontinued under revised realigned Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

(vii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing National Milk Recording programme and Surabhi Chayan Shrankhla for identification, location of donors and propagation of elitist of elite animals of indigenous breeds. So far under Surabhi Chayan Shrankhla, 1773 animals of Malnad Gidda, 692 animals of Hallikar and 664 animals of Amritmahal breed of cattle have been identified and recorded in Bharat Pashudhan data base.

Karnataka has been participating under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and an amount of Rs 107.37 crore have been released since inception of the scheme. Following specific efforts have been made under Rashtriya Gokul Mission in Karnataka for development and conservation of Hallikar, Amritmahal, Malnad Gidda breed of cattle:

(i) Funds have been released to the State for establishment of Gokul Gram at Lingadahalli, Chikkamagaluru district for scientific and holistic development of Amritmahal breed of cattle. State Government has also established 11 Amritmahal cattle breeding subcentres and 1623 animals of Amritmahal breed of cattle are maintained in these subcentres.

(ii) Funds have been released to the State for implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme. Under the programme semen of elite bulls of all indigenous breeds (Hallikar, Amrithmahal, Malnad Gidda, Khillar, Krishna Valley, Deoni, Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar etc.) have been used for genetic upgradation of indigenous breeds.

(iii) Funds have been released for training and equipping community resource persons-Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) for extending AI coverage including AI coverage among indigenous breeds.

(iv) As per information from State Government, State is implementing Amrita Siri scheme to encourage breeding of indigenous breeds. Under the scheme female calves/ heifers of indigenous breeds including Amritmahal, Hallikar and Malnad Gidda are made available to interested farmers.

The details of status of implementation of the scheme state wise including Karnataka is given at **Statement-I**

(b) The details of new mobile veterinary units established during the last 2 years and status of veterinary dispensaries including, mobile veterinary units, or first aid centres available state wise is given at **Statement-II** and **III** respectively.

(d) The details of investments made under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) to support dairy processing, chilling infrastructure and fodder development in Karnataka is given at **Statement-IV**.

(e) No.

STATEMENT-I

The details of status of implementation of the RGM scheme state wise including Karnataka

SN	Name of State	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)			PT Project	PS Project	Sex sorted semen doses produced	No. of IVF Lab	BMF
		Animal Covered	AI done	Farmers Benefitted					
1	Andhra Pradesh	7271593	13534121	3385494	-	1	-	2	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3896	4553	1808	-	-	-	-	1
3	Assam	1728956	2259202	1469462	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	3939394	5426332	2699120	-	-	-	2	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1899186	2555961	1136298	-	-	-	1	1
6	Goa	25869	43346	8741	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	5851560	9414998	3472009	3	5	1929919	3	16
8	Haryana	616051	888738	447974	1	1	-	1	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	1826836	2984525	1333501	-	1	-	1	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2378443	4258437	1610132	-	-	-	-	7
11	Ladakh	7409	9374	6049	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	2687916	3606125	1820869	-	-	-	-	-
13	Karnataka	8316189	16365745	5213640	-	-	-	-	9
14	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	7897299	9691938	4677115	-	-	876820	1	4
16	Maharashtra	5657630	7673491	3660588	2	-	5040475	3	33
17	Manipur	27786	32608	16248	-	-	-	-	-
18	Meghalaya	51326	85953	16630	-	-	-	-	-
19	Mizoram	8712	12650	3989	-	-	-	-	-
20	Nagaland	41209	53282	16966	-	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	4918641	6635012	3074382	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	1195739	1896192	636970	1	2	-	2	-
23	Rajasthan	5952426	7869493	4138417	2	1	-	-	7
24	Sikkim	43868	54931	33777	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	5043636	8532152	2338501	-	1	658157	2	4
26	Telangana	3244563	4237569	1665755	-	-	-	1	12
27	Tripura	248420	333665	209181	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	14015463	22167599	7892528	-	1	2066148	1	8
29	Uttarakhand	1511187	2447353	1064152	-	-	2000249	1	5
30	West Bengal	5218518	8166218	3437398	-	-	-	1	1
Total		91629721	141241563	55487694	9	14	12571768	23	132

*BMF- Breed Multiplication Farms; PS-Pedigree selection; PT-Progeny testing

STATEMENT-II**Details of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) established during the last 2 years and Status of MVUs**

S. No.	States/UT	No of MVUs Sanctioned	No of MVUs Operational			
			2022 - 23	2023 - 24	2024 -25	2025 -26
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	340	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	0	0	0
3	Assam	159	0	159	0	0
4	Bihar	307	0	0	307	
5	Chhattisgarh	163	0	163	0	0
6	Delhi	3	0	0	0	3
7	Goa	2	2	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	127	0	127	0	0
9	Haryana	70	0	70	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	44	0	44	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	6	50	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	236	0	0	236	0
13	Karnataka	275	275	0	0	0
14	Kerala	29	29	0	0	0
15	Ladakh	9	0	0	9	9
16	Madhya Pradesh	406	0	406	0	0
17	Maharashtra	80	0	80	0	0
18	Manipur	33	0	0	33	0
19	Meghalaya	17	0	0	17	0
20	Mizoram	26	26	0	0	0
21	Nagaland	16	16	0	0	9
22	Puducherry	4	0	0	4	0
23	Rajasthan	536	0	536	0	0
24	Sikkim	6	6	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	245	0	0	245	0
26	Tripura	13	13	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	520	520	0	0	9
28	Uttarakhand	60	60	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	218	218	0	0	0
	Total	4340	1580	1585	851	3

STATEMENT-III**The details of Veterinary Institutions State wise**

Number of Veterinary Institution (As on 31.03.2024)					
<u>S.No</u>	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/Poly clinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	337	1577	1558	3472
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	183	311	510
3	Assam	21	431	767	1219
4	Bihar	1096	39	1595	2730
5	Chhattisgarh	364	847	55	1266
6	Goa	5	25	47	77
7	Gujarat	34	891	1139	2064
8	Haryana	1050	1815	91	2956
9	Himachal Pradesh	466	1762	1228	3456
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19	1256	225	1500
11	Jharkhand	35	424	433	892
12	Karnataka	697	2176	1381	4254
13	Kerala	279	870	15	1164
14	Madhya Pradesh	1063	1583	65	2711
15	Maharashtra	39	1976	2841	4856
16	Manipur	59	151	23	233
17	Meghalaya	4	126	121	251
18	Mizoram	11	67	69	147
19	Nagaland	13	55	100	168
20	Odisha	62	479	3553	4094
21	Punjab	1389	1489	22	2900
22	Rajasthan	3066	7167	102	10335
23	Sikkim	23	74	49	146
24	Tamil Nadu	182	2766	921	3869
25	Telangana	107	909	1101	2117
26	Tripura	16	65	462	543
27	Uttarakhand	331	10	779	1120
28	Uttar Pradesh	2208	267	2575	5050
29	West Bengal	113	616	2609	3338

30	A and N Islands	10	13	49	72
31	Chandigarh	5	9	-	14
32	Ladakh	4	9	127	140
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	2	12	15
34	Delhi	48	29	-	77
35	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	9
36	Puducherry	-	17	107	124
	All India	13173	30184	24532	67889

‘-‘ Not available/not received, *Previous year data used

Source: State/UTs Animal Husbandry Department

STATEMENT-IV

The details of investments made under AHIDF

S No	District	Approved Projects	Project Cost (Rs in Cr.)	Loan Amount (Rs in crore)	Interest Subvention Released (Rs in Crore)
I	Dairy Processing				
1	Vijayapura	1	28.84	20.70	0.75
2	Dakshina Kannada	1	67.89	22.50	0.49
3	Mysuru	1	81.63	60.00	4.65
II	Animal Feed Category				
1	Chikkaballapura	1	93.21	69.00	4.80
2	Chitradurga	1	9.29	8.00	0.68
3	Dakshina Kannada	1	0.92	0.80	0.03
4	Dharwad	1	1.04	0.65	0.03
5	Hassan	1	54.55	30.55	0.16
6	Mandya	1	40.14	11.00	0.69
7	Ramanagara	1	1.26	0.94	0.05
8	Shivamogga	1	0.82	0.20	0.01
9	Tumakuru	2	150.00	115.00	8.63

SMALL LIVESTOCK INSTITUTE IN TAMIL NADU

3708. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up a "Small Livestock Institute" in Lok Sabha Constituencies Theni and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu a Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry under the National Livestock Mission to focuses on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, and cattle etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) Union Government has no proposal to set up a "Small Livestock Institute" in Lok Sabha Constituencies Theni and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu under Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry under the National Livestock Mission (NLM).

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR MARGINALISED COUMMUNITIES

3709. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the details of budgetary allocation and utilisation under all scholarship schemes for marginalised communities administered by the Ministry during the last five years, year, State and scheme-wise;

(b) whether any scholarships were withheld or delayed during such period, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor, scheme-wise;

(d) whether there is any shortfall of funds, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure timely release and utilisation of funds under these scholarship schemes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details of budgetary allocation and utilisation under all scholarship schemes for marginalised communities administered by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) during the last five years, year, State and scheme-wise are given in **Statement**.

(b): No .

(c): Does not arise, in view of (b).

(d): The funds under these scholarship schemes are released to the beneficiaries based on the proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territories as per the guidelines of the schemes.

(e): The scholarships are being disbursed through the Aadhaar Based Payment Bridge through DBT through the State Governments and UTs. This Department has also been using centralized online National Scholarship Portal (NSP) for NSP on-boarded States and UTs for submission of application and tracking and disbursement of scholarships. Periodic meetings are held at National Level, Regional Level and State Level to monitor the implementation of the schemes. Visits are undertaken by senior officers and interactions are held with State authorities for this purpose.

STATEMENT

Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC) students and others.

(Rs. in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andhra Pradesh	725.00	49.44	725.00	58.92	500.00	0.00	500.00	56.14	500.00	0.03
Assam		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.70
Bihar		0.00		75.34		14.27		15.76		3.35
Chandigarh		0.00		0.36		0.46		0.38		0.31
Chhattisgarh		0.00		0.00		0.00		8.88		5.04
Daman and Diu		0.01		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Delhi		2.91		6.99		0.11		0.16		0.19
Goa		0.04		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Gujarat		10.44		54.38		16.43		57.59		42.82
Haryana		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Himachal Pradesh		4.08		3.74		0.00		7.70		2.85
Jammu and Kashmir		2.60		0.23		0.00		0.54		0.82
Jharkhand		6.59		4.20		0.00		0.00		14.30

Karnataka		62.30		76.58		42.02		49.21		58.31
Kerala		13.68		10.92		8.91		2.56		18.21
Madhya Pradesh		77.84		47.37		0.00		0.00		81.00
Maharashtra		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.11
Meghalaya		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Manipur		0.00		0.38		0.00		0.26		0.30
Odisha		35.12		28.76		6.46		7.08		18.20
Puducherry		0.27		0.82		0.00		0.15		0.14
Punjab		27.43		35.51		19.50		21.65		8.78
Rajasthan		38.27		36.73		0.00		28.23		8.66
Sikkim		0.05		0.02		0.00		0.00		0.00
Tamil Nadu		50.18		60.64		22.12		70.56		109.45
Telangana		0.00		2.21		0.00		0.00		0.00
Tripura		0.00		0.30		1.30		0.67		1.93
Uttar Pradesh		120.96		37.32		60.11		79.66		62.80
Uttarakhand		1.43		4.69		0.00		3.12		3.12
West Bengal		65.40		23.77		16.24		36.36		19.48
Total	725.00	569.03	725.00	570.18	500.00	207.93	500.00	446.66	500.00	460.90

2. Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students.

(Rs. in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andhra Pradesh	2987.33	450.01	3415.62	298.55	5660.00	372.59	6359.14	200.50	6359.98	605.71
Assam		18.00		0.00		9.20		13.90		8.74
Bihar		47.83		0.00		37.54		21.29		23.97
Chandigarh		0.00		1.54		2.42		0.59		2.70
Chhattisgarh		38.54		29.00		45.01		36.14		39.96
Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00		0.20		0.00		0.00
Delhi		0.00		0.00		13.67		9.97		22.19
Goa		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.04		0.08
Gujarat		170.32		102.58		220.26		384.23		399.93

Haryana		0.00		0.00		131.58		120.58		94.89
Himachal Pradesh		11.35		0.00		17.60		22.41		35.64
Jammu and Kash mir		0.00		0.03		5.43		4.68		4.09
Jharkhand		13.42		4.12		18.18		31.39		45.04
Karnataka		252.79		65.42		342.00		421.08		422.90
Kerala		86.85		45.78		56.82		119.17		160.70
Madhya Pradesh		319.40		8.28		335.05		366.80		486.74
Maharashtra		558.00		63.01		359.42		1652.98		929.92
Manipur		6.89		0.00		7.34		1.94		6.76
Meghalaya		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.10
Odisha		130.67		78.22		338.33		127.44		181.51
Puducherry		2.21		0.00		3.61		2.85		3.20
Punjab		191.58		209.76		62.81		284.87		410.42
Rajasthan		284.01		95.67		241.38		147.13		180.59
Sikkim		0.81		0.00		0.76		0.52		0.44
Tamil Nadu		120.23		278.88		726.25		713.70		1032.09
Telangana		245.03		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Tripura		30.37		0.00		38.92		40.93		51.61
Uttar Pradesh		892.36		537.28		926.00		674.83		366.02
Uttarakhand		9.76		0.00		12.59		12.94		19.69
West Bengal		128.17		112.26		63.36		62.48		26.63
Total	2987.33	4008.60	3415.62	1930.38	5660.00	4388.32	6359.14	5475.42	6359.98	5562.24

3. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students.

(Rs. in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andhra Pradesh	175.00	9.67	250.00	2.00	785.00	12.37	281	25.00		0.00
Bihar		0.00		40.00		10.95		0.00		0.00
Chhattisgarh		5.77		1.05		0.00		0.00		0.00
Goa		0.35		0.10		0.74		0.05		0.08
Gujarat		8.00		8.00		91.65		23.94		27.99

Haryana		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	210.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh		1.42		0.30		4.80		4.03		0.00
Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.80		0.00		0.00		0.00
Jharkhand		6.50		20.00		4.80		7.35		12.61
Karnataka		13.85		25.00		0.00		37.15		27.71
Kerala		7.57		18.00		3.37		19.18		17.83
Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Maharashtra		0.00		15.08		29.64		0.00		5.56
Odisha		8.25		7.89		7.55		4.80		4.84
Punjab		5.46		1.15		9.38		9.69		0.48
Rajasthan		15.55		29.73		33.52		0.00		0.00
Tamil Nadu		16.33		26.95		44.20		40.47		23.63
Telangana		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		6.17
Uttar Pradesh		40.81		8.48		57.42		20.40		22.10
Uttarakhand		2.29		0.50		1.47		0.00		0.72
West Bengal		20.69		5.44		27.09		0.00		6.49
Assam		0.00		0.82		17.59		0.00		0.00
Manipur		0.72		1.25		1.52		1.27		0.36
Sikkim		0.08		0.08		0.03		0.01		0.03
Tripura		2.15		2.15		2.72		1.63		0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.26		0.11		0.11		0.00	0.00	
Chandigarh		0.08		0.15		0.31		0.00	0.00	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu		0.08		0.55		0.14		0.00	0.39	
Delhi		0.00		2.24		0.00		0.00	0.00	
Puducherry		0.03		0.51		0.04		0.50	1.50	
Total	175.00	165.91	250.00	218.29	785.00	361.38	281.00	195.46	210.00	158.49

4. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students.

(Rs. in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andhra Pradesh		53.91		5.64		63.24		133.78	921.00	0.00

Bihar		113.98		103.63		0.00		0.00		94.25
Chhattisgarh		28.00		2.93		0.00		0.00		0.00
Goa		1.65		0.17		1.72		0.27		1.30
Gujarat		66.32		60.18		110.48		127.48		52.82
Haryana		0.00		0.00		18.43		10.43		0.00
Himachal Pradesh		0.00		1.79		10.57		11.01		1.12
Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		5.30		0.00		0.00		3.28
Jharkhand		10.00		52.15		0.00		77.31		33.56
Karnataka		67.09		50.00		45.07		153.92		73.72
Kerala		36.68		60.00		36.00		0.00		25.54
Madhya Pradesh		79.72		110.88		125.19		0.00		104.87
Maharashtra		123.42		237.00		69.21		0.00		0.00
Odisha		12.00		61.45		33.41		25.06		21.47
Punjab		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		7.55
Rajasthan	1100.00	19.00	1300.00	102.26	1705.00	27.58	1087.00	0.00		70.49
Tamil Nadu		79.17		160.79		82.97		135.00		119.37
Telangana		39.09		35.47		0.00		23.18		0.00
Uttar Pradesh		219.17		199.08		210.00		210.00		160.37
Uttarakhand		11.06		5.15		14.99		22.81		4.01
West Bengal		74.85		10.50		97.83		0.00		17.26
Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.27		0.34		0.00		0.00		0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu		0.00		0.60		0.95		0.66		0.59
Chandigarh		1.37		0.31		0.81		0.00		0.00
Delhi		1.00		1.65		2.70		0.99		1.48
Puducherry		0.30		0.12		1.07		1.70		0.00
Assam		83.52		11.87		0.00		0.00		64.11
Manipur		16.06		1.03		10.45		15.72		26.10
Sikkim		1.85		4.46		9.30		0.00		3.76
Tripura		19.76		35.40		33.64		38.73		4.98
Total	1100.00	1159.25	1300.00	1320.14	1705.00	1005.61	1087.00	988.05	921.00	892.00

5. Top Class School Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(Rs. in crore)

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andaman and Nicobar	83.39	0.00	100.00	0.01	60.00	0.01
Andhra Pradesh		0.00		0.39		1.44
Assam		0.03		0.05		1.19
Bihar		0.03		0.44		0.32
Chhattisgarh		0.01		0.00		0.11
Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00		0.00
Delhi		0.04		0.03		0.00
Gujarat		0.48		0.99		3.70
Haryana		0.00		0.09		0.00
Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00
Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.00		0.00
Jharkhand		0.02		0.03		0.05
Karnataka		0.08		0.75		5.43
Kerala		0.00		0.06		0.22
Madhya Pradesh		0.12		0.86		0.51
Maharashtra		0.03		0.52		1.70
Manipur		0.02		0.07		0.36
Odisha		0.00		0.10		0.90
Puducherry		0.00		0.02		0.14
Punjab		0.04		0.00		0.00
Rajasthan		0.08		0.04		0.00
Sikkim		0.01		0.01		0.01
Tamil Nadu		0.54		1.88		8.51
Telangana		0.02		0.08		0.13
Tripura		0.00		0.00		0.02
Uttar Pradesh		0.29		0.27		0.00
Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00		0.00
West Bengal		0.00		0.00		0.01
Total	83.39	1.85	100.00	6.70	60.00	24.76

6. Top Class College Education for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(Rs. in crore)

	2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Andaman and Nicobar	90.00	0.01	159.63	0.0168
Andhra Pradesh		10.71		17.2044
Arunachal Pradesh		0.05		0.0152
Assam		0.72		0.7727
Bihar		21.72		30.6969
Chhattisgarh		1.12		1.7293
Delhi		4.15		6.4674
Goa		0.03		0.028
Gujarat		2.14		4.6191
Haryana		2.90		4.2797
Himachal Pradesh		0.30		0.273
Jammu and Kashmir		0.25		0.1179
Jharkhand		3.38		7.295
Karnataka		3.39		5.1969
Kerala		9.70		18.1458
Madhya Pradesh		6.37		9.1704
Maharashtra		10.00		19.3727
Manipur		0.14		0.132
Odisha		2.31		3.8288
Puducherry		0.14		0.1519
Punjab		0.75		1.1123
Rajasthan		6.93		11.3948
Sikkim		0.02		0.0711
Tamil Nadu		5.71		10.34
Telangana		8.16		12.3053
Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu		0.01		0
Tripura		0.10		0.1555
Uttar Pradesh		21.21		31.6189
Uttarakhand		0.50		0.8894
West Bengal		1.14		3.631
Chandigarh		0.00		0.0323
Mizoram		0.00		0.0381
Total	90.00	124.06	159.63	201.1026

7. National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBC) students

(Rs. in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the State	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	45.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	53.00	0.00	90.00	0.03	55.00	0.11
ANDHRA PRADESH		1.94		2.23		1.59		1.93		1.84
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0.00		0.06		0.10		0.12		0.12
ASSAM		2.93		2.86		2.63		2.97		4.42
BIHAR		2.40		3.64		3.48		5.81		7.68
CHANDIGARH		0.23		0.03		0.03		0.11		0.13
CHHATISGARH		0.65		1.21		0.61		0.90		1.01
DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.02		0.06
DELHI		1.04		2.01		2.54		5.66		7.19
GOA		0.41		0.48		0.25		0.31		0.28
GUJARAT		2.20		1.89		1.22		1.15		1.36
HARYANA		1.27		2.22		2.43		5.15		6.31
HIMACHAL PRADESH		0.17		0.29		0.23		0.47		0.63
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		0.49		0.81		0.67		1.13		1.59
JHARKHAND		0.99		1.61		1.54		1.63		2.38
KARNATAKA		1.53		1.84		1.21		1.90		2.95
KERALA		1.38		3.60		4.02		7.93		12.48
LADAKH		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
LAKSHADWEEP		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
MADHYA PRADESH		2.25		2.17		1.67		2.61		3.78

MAHARASHTRA		2.99		2.71		1.78		2.21		2.03
MANIPUR		0.30		0.87		1.06		1.84		2.27
MEGHALAYA		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.09
MIZORAM		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
NAGALAND		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
ODISHA		1.68		2.77		2.21		3.12		3.94
PUDUCHERRY		0.32		0.28		0.31		0.53		0.83
PUNJAB		0.76		0.97		0.74		1.30		1.69
RAJASTHAN		2.63		3.54		2.99		4.83		6.64
SIKKIM		0.33		0.29		0.22		0.23		0.08
TAMIL NADU		1.89		2.80		2.12		3.84		5.83
TELANGANA		1.55		1.88		1.07		2.34		3.31
TRIPURA		0.26		0.22		0.21		0.24		0.17
UTTARAKHAND		0.29		0.43		0.44		0.83		1.33
UTTAR PRADESH		7.28		10.31		10.56		20.52		36.57
WEST BENGAL		3.08		4.19		3.50		7.75		10.10
Total	45.00	43.23	60.00	58.20	53.00	51.41	90.00	89.42	55.00	129.21

8. Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers for SCs (SHREYAS)

The SHREYAS scheme comprises four central sector sub- schemes.

(Rs. In crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized	Budget Allocated	Budget Utilized
Top Class Scholarship for SC students (TCS)**	50.00	52.87	70	84.72	108	85.67	100	83.84	103	103.26
Free Coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM -cares children Scheme (FCS)**	30.00	11.96	30.00	14.98	27.00	18.41	14.82	7.76	18.00	17.68

National Fellowship for SC students (NFSC)**	125.00	133.10	125.00	127.85	159.00	134.07	188.00	199.82	212.00	209.50
National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC students**	30.00	32.92	35.00	49.07	50.00	86.59	85.00	88.56	95.00	74.17

** These are Central sector schemes, therefore, state-wise data are not maintained for these schemes.

घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की सुरक्षा हेतु उपाय

3710. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

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

(क) हाल ही में जारी किए गए इस्पात और इस्पात उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश के माध्यम से घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के लिए निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त उत्पाद के मध्यवर्ती घटक भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) के अनुरूप न होने की स्थिति में तैयार इस्पात उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या प्रावधान कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं;

(ग) हाल ही में जारी स्पष्टीकरण आदेश के माध्यम से सस्ते इस्पात की डंपिंग से घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग और उससे जुड़े रोजगारों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 2035 तक देश में इस्पात की अनुमानित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उक्त नीति से इस्पात उद्योग में आवश्यक पूंजी निवेश और क्षमता विस्तार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा मिलने की संभावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारस्वामी):

(क) और (ख): हाल ही में जारी इस्पात और इस्पात उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश का उद्देश्य देश में निम्न-स्तर इस्पात की खपत को समाप्त करना एवं घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के लिए निष्पक्ष

प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करना और विदेशी विनिर्माताओं तथा घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के बीच समानता लाना है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की सुरक्षा, पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने और क्षमता विस्तार के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जो निम्नानुसार 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. केन्द्रीय बजट में अवसंरचना संबंधी विस्तार पर जोर दिया जाना।
- iv. इनपुट सामाग्री जैसे स्क्रैप, फ़ैरो-निकल आदि पर मूल सीमा शुल्क (बीसीडी) का अंशांकन (कैलिब्रेशन) करना।
- v. डीजीटीआर द्वारा जांच के आधार पर पाटनरोधी शुल्क (एडीडी) और प्रतिकारी शुल्क (सीवीडी) लगाना।
- vi. कुछ गैर-मिश्रधातु व मिश्रधातु इस्पात फ्लैट उत्पादों के आयात पर 200 दिनों के मूल्यानुसार 12% (बारह प्रतिशत) की दर से अनंतिम सुरक्षा शुल्क लगाना।
- vii. घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग को आयात पर विस्तृत विवरण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु आयात की निगरानी के लिए इस्पात आयात निगरानी प्रणाली (एसआईएमएस) में सुधार करना।

PM-KISAN IN WEST BENGAL

3711. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of disbursal of funds under the PM-KISAN scheme since inception till date in West Bengal, district-wise;
- (b) the total number of PM-KISAN beneficiaries and applications received under the scheme, particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts;
- (c) whether the Government has received any complaints of fraud and fake beneficiaries in the implementation of PM-KISAN scheme in West Bengal; and
- (d) if so, the details of action that has been taken so far and effective measures taken to prevent fraudulent registrations in welfare schemes?

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

(a) and (b): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of 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 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. in 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 West Bengal. 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.

The PM-KISAN Scheme is being implemented in the State of West Bengal since FY 2021-22. District-wise and instalment-wise details of benefits released under PM-KISAN in West Bengal, including in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, since FY 2021-22 is at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): To ensure that the benefits are only transferred to the eligible farmers, 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, PM Kisan database is verified with respect to the PDS database of ration cards, inactivated Aadhaar due to death etc. as updated in UIDAI portal and deduplication with PFMS and Income Tax data.

Moreover, land seeding, Aadhaar-based payment and e-KYC have been made mandatory under the scheme. The benefits of the farmers, who do not complete these mandatory criteria, are temporarily stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the

scheme along with their accrued benefits of previous instalments. This process does not cause any financial loss to eligible farmers under the Scheme.

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. Accordingly, recovery has been done from the ineligible beneficiaries including those of West Bengal.

STATEMENT

District-wise and instalment-wise details of benefits released under PM-KISAN in West Bengal, as on 04.08.2025

#	District	8th Instalment (Apr'21 - Jul'21)		9th Instalment (Aug'21 - Nov'21)		10th Instalment (Dec'21 - Mar'22)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alipurduar	10,503	3.82	21,197	6.27	27,562	6.77
2	Bankura	1,19,253	25.44	1,74,738	44.10	2,38,688	56.60
3	Birbhum	1,48,351	38.50	2,04,153	50.53	2,58,844	56.54
4	Cooch Behar	1,34,105	41.71	1,81,374	47.07	2,16,968	51.53
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	46,324	11.75	98,526	29.38	1,30,779	31.91
6	Darjeeling	4,102	1.40	6,899	1.77	12,227	3.46
7	Hooghly	31,968	9.63	1,22,167	37.94	1,83,488	47.25
8	Howrah	26,591	7.90	59,925	18.00	75,151	18.20
9	Jalpaiguri	19,938	5.54	30,292	7.75	37,845	9.06
10	Jhargram	39,802	10.06	63,599	16.54	79,494	18.56
11	Kalimpong	2,903	0.70	4,588	1.17	7,184	2.00
12	Malda	1,41,926	44.54	2,06,126	47.83	2,70,060	58.72
13	Murshidabad	1,49,751	50.07	2,67,051	76.26	3,30,592	76.90
14	Nadia	1,32,372	40.30	2,28,019	59.72	2,93,471	68.67
15	North 24 Parganas	2,11,353	52.90	2,93,350	73.18	3,55,571	82.24
16	Paschim Bardhaman	12,591	3.58	20,292	5.57	27,772	6.79
17	Paschim Medinipur	1,80,479	46.33	3,94,742	113.32	5,23,617	119.67

18	Purba Bardhaman	1,48,755	44.46	2,12,096	54.72	2,67,584	62.10
19	Purba Medinipur	3,32,748	93.85	5,55,279	150.56	6,69,898	145.06
20	Purulia	31,595	8.49	58,146	15.87	1,06,672	26.77
21	South 24 Parganas	38,094	10.73	2,65,862	90.37	3,65,301	91.85
22	Uttar Dinajpur	66,253	21.84	1,16,373	32.08	1,50,511	34.13
Grand Total:		20,29,757	573.53	35,84,794	980.01	46,29,279	1,074.79
#	District	11th Instalment (Apr'22 - Jul'22)		12th Instalment (Aug'22 - Nov'22)		13th Instalment (Dec'22 - Mar'23)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alipurduar	30,620	7.77	28,557	6.44	27,612	5.85
2	Bankura	2,50,733	54.96	2,41,725	50.38	2,34,665	48.23
3	Birbhum	2,61,809	56.64	2,57,729	53.92	2,49,563	51.31
4	Cooch Behar	2,19,125	47.71	2,00,390	41.69	1,93,217	39.79
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1,38,680	31.45	1,27,132	25.79	1,20,479	24.41
6	Darjeeling	12,647	2.65	11,207	2.28	10,769	2.23
7	Hooghly	1,98,127	44.19	1,85,240	38.82	1,79,465	37.39
8	Howrah	77,758	16.39	71,239	14.59	68,813	13.99
9	Jalpaiguri	38,290	8.54	34,652	7.18	33,302	6.99
10	Jhargram	73,548	15.65	73,969	15.75	71,010	14.53
11	Kalimpong	7,304	1.58	6,690	1.48	6,373	1.35
12	Malda	2,64,658	60.29	2,62,258	55.29	2,57,332	52.94
13	Murshidabad	3,45,387	76.57	3,09,954	64.22	2,99,439	61.83
14	Nadia	2,87,713	62.69	2,75,878	57.88	2,64,137	53.89
15	North 24 Parganas	3,44,373	74.17	3,21,000	66.99	3,05,044	62.27
16	Paschim Bardhaman	29,344	6.34	26,042	5.41	25,034	5.13
17	Paschim Medinipur	5,13,109	112.61	4,98,636	104.40	4,81,497	98.51
18	Purba Bardhaman	2,75,973	59.52	2,59,704	53.53	2,53,692	51.89
19	Purba Medinipur	6,34,037	138.59	6,32,981	134.11	6,11,632	125.82
20	Purulia	1,13,999	25.23	1,06,639	22.54	1,03,630	21.52
21	South 24 Parganas	4,00,265	89.63	3,59,981	74.70	3,45,400	71.16
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1,60,987	36.95	1,52,551	31.35	1,49,073	30.49
Grand Total:		46,78,486	1,030.14	44,44,154	928.73	42,91,178	881.52

#	District	14th Instalment (Apr'23 - Jul'23)	15th Instalment (Aug'23 - Nov'23)	16th Instalment (Dec'23 - Mar'24)

		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alipurduar	28,818	6.47	28,485	7.22	31,192	8.68
2	Bankura	2,42,113	53.45	2,13,212	47.22	2,31,884	57.93
3	Birbhum	2,61,943	59.50	2,40,472	52.05	2,55,414	60.45
4	Cooch Behar	2,05,222	47.23	1,76,073	40.29	2,02,258	54.70
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1,26,401	27.85	1,14,414	25.48	1,22,561	29.96
6	Darjeeling	10,954	2.40	9,498	2.19	10,659	3.36
7	Hooghly	1,84,314	41.29	1,65,409	39.61	1,86,324	52.15
8	Howrah	69,929	15.07	65,263	14.63	71,384	18.31
9	Jalpaiguri	34,350	7.76	30,685	7.38	32,325	9.14
10	Jhargram	74,090	16.57	67,199	14.71	72,763	18.12
11	Kalimpong	6,407	1.38	5,303	1.23	5,740	1.61
12	Malda	2,66,278	58.59	2,15,011	46.71	2,45,437	62.97
13	Murshidabad	3,12,767	70.09	2,80,901	66.16	3,21,734	89.95
14	Nadia	2,76,130	62.25	2,41,381	54.49	2,73,791	73.03
15	North 24 Parganas	3,22,222	74.01	3,02,294	73.03	3,32,091	86.12
16	Paschim Bardhaman	26,060	5.97	24,176	5.33	26,538	6.64
17	Paschim Medinipur	5,02,165	113.18	4,39,246	100.86	4,81,739	120.81
18	Purba Bardhaman	2,60,394	57.09	2,27,969	50.21	2,48,466	60.25
19	Purba Medinipur	6,41,248	146.68	5,70,944	128.48	6,31,005	160.65
20	Purulia	1,09,833	25.19	1,04,332	24.01	1,14,665	30.23
21	South 24 Parganas	3,57,910	79.41	3,28,279	78.74	3,65,792	98.79
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1,52,635	32.75	1,30,133	29.34	1,41,884	36.41
	Grand Total:	44,72,183	1,004.21	39,80,679	909.34	44,05,646	1,140.25

#	District	17th Instalment (Apr'24 - Jul'24)		18th Instalment (Aug'24 - Nov'24)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alipurduar	31,833	6.82	31,733	6.51
2	Bankura	2,36,405	50.43	2,35,803	48.24
3	Birbhum	2,59,353	54.54	2,57,738	52.60
4	Cooch Behar	2,06,618	44.46	2,08,314	43.47
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1,25,412	26.97	1,25,330	25.93
6	Darjeeling	10,935	2.38	10,965	2.29
7	Hooghly	1,90,578	40.80	1,91,012	39.23
8	Howrah	72,797	15.14	73,189	14.98
9	Jalpaiguri	32,900	6.86	32,668	6.68

10	Jhargram	73,893	15.63	73,926	15.06
11	Kalimpong	5,910	1.27	5,800	1.20
12	Malda	2,53,344	55.77	2,55,337	53.83
13	Murshidabad	3,28,456	70.62	3,29,871	68.50
14	Nadia	2,80,926	61.13	2,81,600	59.21
15	North 24 Parganas	3,37,356	70.67	3,36,631	68.85
16	Paschim Bardhaman	27,046	5.72	26,872	5.52
17	Paschim Medinipur	4,92,025	105.63	4,91,011	101.74
18	Purba Bardhaman	2,54,119	54.67	2,56,177	52.95
19	Purba Medinipur	6,43,922	138.64	6,45,068	133.44
20	Purulia	1,16,511	24.95	1,15,919	23.75
21	South 24 Parganas	3,73,031	80.09	3,72,599	77.25
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1,45,034	31.24	1,45,608	30.33
	Grand Total:	44,98,404	964.42	45,03,171	931.55

#	District	19th Instalment (Dec'24 - Mar'25)		20th Instalment (Apr'25 - Jul'25)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alipurduar	32,476	6.92	31,907	6.53
2	Bankura	2,40,598	51.78	2,36,792	49.59
3	Birbhum	2,61,496	55.24	2,54,407	53.20
4	Cooch Behar	2,12,268	46.63	2,09,612	43.99
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1,27,549	28.10	1,22,611	25.94
6	Darjeeling	11,314	2.66	11,242	2.47
7	Hooghly	1,96,584	42.50	1,96,453	41.96
8	Howrah	75,163	15.78	74,883	15.52
9	Jalpaiguri	33,356	7.35	32,900	6.68
10	Jhargram	75,128	15.87	70,796	14.92
11	Kalimpong	5,828	1.21	5,637	1.21
12	Malda	2,66,947	61.60	2,53,486	54.69
13	Murshidabad	3,40,338	73.13	3,26,464	68.18
14	Nadia	2,87,596	62.87	2,77,778	59.99
15	North 24 Parganas	3,40,766	72.36	3,29,666	68.58
16	Paschim Bardhaman	27,145	5.64	27,057	5.80
17	Paschim Medinipur	5,01,370	109.64	4,78,776	100.46
18	Purba Bardhaman	2,60,970	56.24	2,57,548	54.59
19	Purba Medinipur	6,62,979	144.91	6,56,591	137.32
20	Purulia	1,17,932	25.17	1,15,602	24.11
21	South 24 Parganas	3,82,582	82.99	3,63,742	76.71
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1,49,003	32.75	1,44,587	30.49
	Grand Total:	46,09,388	1,001.36	44,78,537	942.92

GLOBAL PROMOTION OF ASSAM TEA

3712. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Assam tea is renowned worldwide, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to increase Assam tea's international market share and promote its unique qualities globally; and
- (c) the manner by which the concerns about weak marketing strategies and challenges in meeting international quality standards impact the global promotion of Assam tea?

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): Assam tea is internationally acclaimed for its distinct flavor, bright liquor, and strong briskness, making it one of the most sought-after black teas globally. The "Assam Orthodox" tea has been granted Geographical Indication (GI) status, further reinforcing its identity as a premium tea with unique origin-linked attributes.

(b) and (c): Tea Board regularly promotes Indian tea, including Assam Tea, in both domestic and international markets. Generic promotion of Indian Tea, including Assam Tea, is carried out by Tea Board through participation in various domestic and international promotional events, fairs, and exhibitions, branding, tea tasting and tea sampling activities and through various Indian Missions

abroad. In addition, Tea Board regularly publishes the Plant Protection Code (PPC) and also conducts regular visits and inspections of manufacturing units and warehouses for quality compliance.

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र

3713. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) क्या देश के सभी 780 जिलों में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) कार्यशील हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या देश के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक केवीके स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) : वर्तमान में, देश में कुल 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (KVK) हैं। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) : वर्तमान में, प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की राज्य-वार सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या
1.	पंजाब	22
2.	उत्तराखंड	13
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13
4.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20
5.	लद्दाख (यूटी)	04
6.	राजस्थान	47
7.	दिल्ली	1
8.	हरियाणा	18

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	89
10.	झारखंड	24
11.	बिहार	44
12.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	23
14.	ओडिशा	33
15.	सिक्किम	4
16.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17
17.	असम	26
18.	मणिपुर	9
19.	मेघालय	7
20.	मिज़ोरम	8
21.	नागालैंड	11
22.	त्रिपुरा	8
23.	गोवा	2
24.	गुजरात	30
25.	महाराष्ट्र	50
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	54
27.	छत्तीसगढ़	28
28.	आंध्र प्रदेश	24
29.	पुदुचेरी	3
30.	तमिलनाडु	32
31.	तेलंगाना	16
32.	कर्नाटक	33
33.	केरल	14
34.	लक्षद्वीप	1
कुल कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र		731

SKILL UPGRADATION OF WOMEN

3714. SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has formulated any scheme for skill upgradation of women in rural and tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the number of women have been trained since the inception of the DDU-GKY?

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

(a) and (b): Under the umbrella scheme of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the following two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) in the field of skill development for rural poor youth for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country. A brief on the Schemes is given as under:

i. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skill development program 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, thus providing them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY guideline provides social inclusion of SC/ST (50%), Women (33%), and PwDs (5%).

ii. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs): RSETI is a Bank lead - Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) funded training institutions established by the Sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the 'rural poor' candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-50 years having an

aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment can undergo training at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs / wage employment.

(c): Under DDU-GKY, a total of 17.51 lakh candidates have been trained, out of which 9.05 lakh women (51.7%) have been trained, since inception till June 2025.

BIO-RESOURCE CENTRES

3715. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data regarding the total number of bio-resource centres (BRCs) established in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the government maintains data regarding the total number of BRC entrepreneurs in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

- (e) the details of the total number of BRCs assisted by the government, year/State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (f) the details regarding the amount of financial assistance sanctioned and released by the Government to BRCs, State-wise; and
- (g) the number of training sessions organized by the Government to encourage formation of BRCs, year/State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs) are need based cluster level enterprise to provide natural farming bio inputs to farmers. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) has provision for 10,000 BRCs to be set up in State and UTs. Till 07.08.2025, States have reported operationalising 2039 BRCs. District wise details about BRCs are not maintained centrally.

(b) to (f): State wise BRCs established are as follows.

S. No.	State/ UT	Number of BRC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1713
2.	Assam	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	285

5.	Puducherry	4
6.	Tripura	7
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3
8.	Uttarakhand	14
Total		2039

Data of BRC entrepreneurs is maintained at state level and not centrally. Assistance for BRCs is given from funds released by centre and state for NMNF.

(g): As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh 280 BRCs have been trained till date. As reported by State Government of Uttar Pradesh 11 BRCs have been trained.

ADVANCING COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

3716. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for advancing the cooperative movement and fostering international partnerships;

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

(c) the efforts taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the cooperative banking sector?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Cooperation since its establishment in 2021 has taken a series of important initiatives for advancing the cooperative movement at the grassroot level. Details of these initiatives are provided at **Statement**.

So far as fostering international partnership is concerned, Ministry of Cooperation has signed an MoU on 18.07.2025 with Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development of the Republic of Zambia for promotion of cooperatives which, inter-alia, aims at providing required facilities and means for trade alliances between cooperatives of both nations. Further, the Ministry is working to strengthen the cooperative export ecosystem through Indian Missions abroad by requesting them to provide information to National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) regarding the availability of market and introduce NCEL to the importers in their specific country. Moreover, NCEL has also entered into MoU as mentioned below :-

- 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.

(c): To strengthen cooperative banks all over the country and to enhance credit accessibility for rural entrepreneurs and farmers, after continuous efforts of the Ministry of Cooperation, following initiatives have been taken by the RBI:

- i. Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) will now be able to open new branches to expand their business.
- ii. Cooperative Banks will also be able to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks.

- iii. Additional time limit has been given to achieve the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets given to UCBs.
- iv. RBI has permitted UCBs to provide door-step banking services to their customers.
- v. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs
- vi. RBI has more than doubled the individual housing loan limit for Rural and Urban Co-operative Banks.
- vii. Rural Co-operative Banks will now be able to lend to commercial real estate - residential housing sector, thereby diversifying their business.
- viii. Co-operative Banks have been included as Member Lending Institutions [MLIs] of CGTMSE.
- ix. License fee for onboarding Co-operative Banks to the modern 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions.
- x. Notification of scheduling norms for urban co-operative banks has been published.
- xi. RBI has doubled monetary ceiling for Gold Loan under Bullet Repayment Scheme from 2 Lakh to 4 Lakh for those UCBs who meet the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets.
- xii. RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) named as National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation Limited (NUCFDC) for the UCB

sector, which will provide necessary IT infrastructure and operation support to UCBs.

- xiii. Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore
- xiv. Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given in-principal approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).
- xv. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore.

STATEMENT

Progress on major initiatives taken by Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samriddhi” and to strengthen and deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. List of initiatives taken and progress made so far are as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. **Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional and transparent entities:** Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs,

which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.

2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization: In order to strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 73,492 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 59,920 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats: The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, NDDB, NFDB and State/UT Governments. As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 22,606 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 30.06.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats: In order

to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned.

5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative

sector: Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various GOI schemes, including AIF, AMI, SMAM, PMFME, etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, NAFED, and NCCF have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 147 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 103 PACS.

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage

Plan in Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various

converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World's Largest Grain Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.
- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).
- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc., for PACS.

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector:

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, FCI has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses, the following progress have been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services: An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Cooperation, MeitY, NABARD and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card and IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc. through PACS. So far, 47,918 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS: Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NCDC is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India towards formation and

promotion of FPOs under Cooperative Societies Act. Target for formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DAandFW to NCDC and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will be helpful in providing farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹179 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 393 PACS from 27 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

12. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream. As of now, 2 PACS from the state of Jharkhand have applied for LPG distributorship under CC Category.

14. PACS as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at rural level:

PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanaushadhiKendras (PMBJKs), which will provide additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,118 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,108 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) and 762 PACS have got store codes from PMBI which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK):

PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer and related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 36,592 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. PACS to carry out OandM of rural piped water supply schemes

(PWS): PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations and Maintenance (OandM) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 539 PACS have been identified/ selected by 8 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at Panchayat/ Village level.

17. Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

18. Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at Cooperative Societies level: The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.

19. Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services: Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 9,723 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 8,59,487 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): In order to provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, Department of Fisheries, Government of India allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs.280.65 crore. Business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹81 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

22. White Revolution 2.0: The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024 Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 15,096 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

23. Atmanirbharta Abhiyan: Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal i.e. e-samyukti and e-samridhi respectively for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur and maize to procure 100% of their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 41,40,566 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 11,02,573 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business: UCBs can now open new branches up to 10% (maximum 5 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers: Door step banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these banks can now avail various banking facilities at home such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

- 26. Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks:** UCBs that meet the 'Financially Sound and Well Managed' (FSWM) criteria and have maintained the minimum deposits required for classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and get 'Scheduled' status.
- 27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs:** In order to meet the long pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.
- 28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target from 75% to 60%:** RBI had reduced the priority sector lending (PSL) target for UCBs to 75%, due to which UCBs were facing a lot of constraints. Now the target for UCBs has been reduced from 75% to 60%, which gives a lot of relief to these banks.
- 29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to 25%:** Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loan and advances.
- 30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of target of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment:** Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.
- 31. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore:** The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban

Cooperative Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.

32. Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan: RBI has doubled monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.

33. Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks: RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which aims to provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.

34. RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28: RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years time for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.

35. Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks: Co-operative banks, through board-approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.

36. Higher Housing Loan Limits: Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.

37. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS: License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions are now to get the facility free of cost for the first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmer members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home with through biometrics.

38. Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are also be able to get collateral free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7% Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS).

39. Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the term of Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution (maximum 10 consecutive years).

40. Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore: RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) from

₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.

41. Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given in-principal approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).

42. Ministry has constituted a Task Force under NAFCUB on 'Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies'. The task force has submitted two reports.

43. On the request of Ministry, NABARD has submitted a report on Reforms, Restructuring and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).

44. The Ministry has completed a detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

45. The Ministry has completed a strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB's role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive outreach,

the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

46. Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative Societies and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.

47. MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%: With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

48. Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act: In order to remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.

49. Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies: Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

50. Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs: Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural

Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

51. Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs: Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

52. Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April, 2016 onwards.

53. Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

54. Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and

Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

55. Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol:

Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

56. Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their

molasses-based ethanol plants into multi feed ethanol plants: Ministry of Cooperation has taken initiative in consultation with National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFC SFL) for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity round the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for production of ethanol; therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi-feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material. While NCDC has agreed to provide loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual

interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

57. Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5% which will enable cooperative sugar mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

58. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills: Indian Potash Limited on the suggestions of Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the "Bhoomi Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udhdyog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udhdyog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers of the area where above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

59. New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through

PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 22,995 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL

60. New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic farming: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 7,031 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under brand name of "Bharat Organics". So far 25 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

61. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting

exports: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to 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. So far, 9,425 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.09 LMT of Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,397 Crore. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

62. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK): Hon'ble Home and

Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) have formally entered into a

Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.

63. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Banana: Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional value, and medicinal properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up Tissue Culture Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain 'true to the type' mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

64. Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds: Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken initiative 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. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

65. Establishment of Cooperative University: The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU) by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 1st April and 26th March, 2025 respectively. Thereafter, assent was also obtained from the Hon’ble President on the bill on 3rd April 2025. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university were issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University has been established after converting an existing institute, that is, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Finance officer has already been done. Governing Board of the University and Executive Council have also been constituted and Statutes of the University have been notified.

Moreover, the land for construction of additional infrastructure has also been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

Seven Committees have been constituted to expedite the operationalization of the university. These committees are headed by AS/JS level Officer of the Ministry and one of the committees is headed by VC of TSU.

66. The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.

67. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity through LINAC.

68. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). Conducted by AFC India Ltd., the study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and role in cooperative sector development nationwide.

69. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.

70. Special Module on Cooperatives in India: Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the NCERT, the NCCT has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT Schools.

71. Cooperatives in Schools: NCERT has included chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of Ministry of Cooperation which help the class students to be aware of cooperative movement in brief.

72. Strengthening of Finance: A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of Training and Development Fund (TDF) which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening of new head will ease the pressure on TDF Fund and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.

73. Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.

74. Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund: Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/

Building Fund for the purpose of renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipments etc.)

75. A new 3 storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at VAMNICOM with capacity of 50 twin sharing rooms participants and 3 no. of VIP suites. The hostel also has Kitchen, Dining Hall, Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium and an office space. This building has been constructed out of the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

76. New Course: VAMNICOM has initiated to launch a new programme PGDM-Cooperation for the Academic year 2025 affiliated to AICTE New Delhi with an intake capacity of 30 students. The GD (Group Discussion) and PI (Personal Interview) of the programme is scheduled to be held on 20th July 2025 at VAMNICOM, Pune.

77. Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS: Pilot Project was undertaken for training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states namely; Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.

78. Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal: NCCT in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/ Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of CSC portal. A total of 648 programmes conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

79. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies: During the month of July, 2025, the NCCT has started conducting the training programmes for newly established MPCS on the directions of Ministry. As on 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per NCD Portal) all of which may be covered for the training purpose.

80. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS: A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and Crop Insurance Division of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW), GoI, New Delhi on 20.01.2025. The objective of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity building and knowledge management framework under PMFBY/ RWBCIS Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoAandFW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present.

81. Launch of Academic Journal – RICM, Chandigarh has launched a biannual peer-reviewed journal titled “Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science” has been launched to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences

82. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme: RICM, Chandigarh has taken initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

G. Use of Information Technology for ‘Ease of Doing Business’

83. Computerization of the Central Registrar’s Office: Central Registrar’s office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time bound manner.

84. Scheme for computerization of office of RCSs in States/ Union Territories: Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of “Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions” of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under

this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 30th June 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 19.73 crore has been released as the Government of India share to States/UTs.

85. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 7.18 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

86. Increase in loan disbursement: Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years.

87. Introduction of Floating Interest Rate: NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing floating interest rate. This step resulted in reduction of term loan interest rate by about 2%. Floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of lower interest rate to the end borrowers.

88. Adoption of Differential Rate: NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate keeping in view the financial status of the borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.

89. Registration under CGTMSE, CGSFPO and CGFT-AHD: This step enables cooperatives to get collateral free loans from NCDC.

90. MoU between NDDB and NCDC: NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both the institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.

91. Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC: NCDC has started appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.

92. Expansion of geographical reach: NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new Sub-offices in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

93. Appointment of Young Professionals: NCDC has appointed young professionals having expertise in various fields. This includes 12 CA/CMA/Inter,

31 MBA and other young professionals. This move is aimed towards increasing the efficiency of the Corporation.

94. Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first Cooperative led Mobility platform): Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) alongwith by seven other leading organisations Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named as "Bharat Taxi". After completion of requisite formalities "Bharat Taxi" will be launched in December 2025.

95. Grant-in-aid to NCDC: It was announced in the Budget 2025-26 speech by Hon'ble Finance Minister that Government of India will provide assistance to NCDC for its lending operations for the cooperative sector. Accordingly, the Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held on 09.06.2025 recommended a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long term and

working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries and textiles. The proposal is expected to be approved by the Cabinet shortly.

96. New Proposed Scheme for Cooperative Sector: A new scheme on the lines of CSISAC is being formulated for development of cooperatives through NCDC. With an outlay of ₹24,000 crore, the scheme will benefit 29,050 cooperative societies and more than one crore members.

97. Cooperative Intern: 385 cooperative interns are being recruited covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 225 trainees have been selected.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

98. New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data repository: A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

99. Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives State-wise and sector-wise. This ranking framework enables

State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog through NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

100. Facility for States / UTs to fetch data through API from NCD portal: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) has successfully completed the development of a standard API for pushing entire data of cooperative societies of the State from NCD portal to the States / UTs. A detailed Standard API Specification Document, database schema and State-specific access key for secure API access have been shared with all State/UT Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) offices on 27.05.2025. These documents aim to facilitate the integration of the State/UT RCS applications with the NCD portal, ensuring that data updates on the NCD portal occur automatically and in real-time via API-based integration. As per the integration plan, it is also essential for States/UTs to develop a reverse/pull API at their end to fetch the relevant data

from the NCD portal into their local systems / RCS portals. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

101. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samriddhi." A National level committee was constituted on 02.09.2022 under Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu with experts of the cooperative sector, representatives from National/ State/ District/ Primary level cooperative societies, Secretaries (Cooperation) and RCSs from States/ UTs and officers from Central Ministries/ Departments to formulate the New Cooperation Policy to provide a framework to unlock the true potential of the Cooperative sector. The Committee conducted four regional workshops throughout the country to elicit suggestions from stakeholders. The received suggestions were incorporated into the draft policy appropriately. Subsequently, the National Cooperation Policy was launched on 24.7.2025.

102. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC 2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with all the stakeholders of cooperative sector emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted IYC-National Cooperative Committee, IYC-National Execution

Committee, and IYC-State Apex Committees. Further, actions for IYC were also included in Terms of References of the State Cooperative Development Committees and District Cooperative Development Committees.

During IYC-2025 extensive awareness and outreach campaigns have been carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets, cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of State Cooperation Ministers on 30th June, 2025 and national event on 06th July, 2025 on the occasion of 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat. A dedicated plantation drive under “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign during IYC is being undertaken with active participation of all the stakeholders, along with various capacity-building activities, exhibitions, and cooperative promotion drives, reflecting its commitment to making IYC 2025 a landmark year for the cooperative movement.

103. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry: Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published Press Releases, articles in leading newspapers, while simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister and the Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry’s YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are

regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry's combined following across platforms—including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and WhatsApp—stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.4 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks 4th among all Ministries on YouTube and 7th in website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact. Special campaigns and posts on landmark initiatives consistently garner high engagement, especially during major events and national observances.

104. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications:

To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

105. Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002 to strengthen governance, enhance

transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral process and incorporate provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

106. Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals, from members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi–State Co-operative Society’s functioning or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

107. Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair election in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 135 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to June, 2025.

108. Inclusion of Cooperatives as ‘buyers’ on GeM portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as ‘buyer’ on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 67 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 574 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

109. Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group in a transparent manner. Disbursements have already

started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 4548.09 crores have been disbursed to 22.56 lakh applicants.

L. Other initiatives

110. Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick commerce platform of Swiggy instamart: Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- I. Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage on awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
- II. Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
- III. Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.

- IV. Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.
- V. The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and capacity building for cooperatives through mutually agreed upon projects.

111. Ministry of Cooperation is committed for redressal of grievances in an effective and time bound manner. During 2023-2024 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed more than 31,000 grievances received through CPGRAMS portal with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

112. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

113. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister inaugurated a workshop on this issue on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of "Gold

out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)". Under this initiative, it is envisaged to set up three multi-state cooperative societies for the following activities:

- i. For the production of animal feed, disease control, and artificial insemination.
- ii. For the management of cow and buffalo dung.
- iii. For the management of hides, bones, and horns of dead cattle and buffaloes.

114. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited

(SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by name Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

छत्तीसगढ़ में इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी प्रमोशन योजना और एफएएमई योजना का कार्यान्वयन

3717. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी प्रमोशन योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और केंद्र सरकार राज्य को किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;

(ख) हाइब्रिड और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के उपयोग में तीव्र वृद्धि करने और उनके विनिर्माण हेतु क्या योजना है;

(ग) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के निवासियों से सरकार को कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और आवेदनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और कुल कितनी राजसहायता जारी की गई है;

(घ) इन राजसहायता सम्बंधी आवेदनों के संबंध में वर्तमान प्रतिपूर्ति स्थिति क्या है और इन लंबित पड़े आवेदनों के निपटान की समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को वाहन सम्बंधी राजसहायता के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है और बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और बकाया राशि के भुगतान में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क), (ख) और (ङ): 13 मार्च 2024 को अधिसूचित इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी प्रमोशन स्कीम (ईएमपीएस) 2024 को 778 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ ई-दुपहिया और ई-तिपहिया के तीव्र अंगीकरण और उनके विनिर्माण पारितंत्र के विकास के लिए 1 अप्रैल, 2024 से 30 सितंबर 2024 तक छह महीने की अवधि के लिए लागू किया गया था।

11,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ (हाइब्रिड) और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के तीव्र अंगीकरण और विनिर्माण स्कीम चरण II (फेम-II) 1 अप्रैल 2019 से 31 मार्च 2024 तक लागू की गई। फेम-II स्कीम के तहत ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया और ई-चौपहिया के लिए मांग प्रोत्साहन के साथ-

साथ ई-बसों और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान भी प्रदान किया गया।

इन दोनों स्कीम के तहत, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन खरीदने वालों को इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की खरीद मूल्य में अग्रिम कटौती के रूप में सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है, जिसकी प्रतिपूर्ति भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) द्वारा मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) को बाद में की जाती है। फेम-II स्कीम और ईएमपीएस 2024 के तहत, सब्सिडी के राज्यवार आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन खरीदारों के लिए फेम-II और ईएमपीएस 2024 के तहत सब्सिडी का दावा करने हेतु आवेदन करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इन दोनों स्कीम के तहत, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन खरीदारों को इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन के क्रय मूल्य में अग्रिम कटौती के रूप में सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। इसलिए, छत्तीसगढ़ सहित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन खरीदारों द्वारा फेम -II या ईएमपीएस 2024 के तहत सब्सिडी के लिए किसी भी लंबित आवेदन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फेम-II योजना और ईएमपीएस 2024 के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में बेचे गए इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का विवरण नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:

क्र. सं.	अवधि	बेचे गए ईवी की संख्या	लाभार्थियों को दी गई सब्सिडी की कुल राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	फेम-II (01.04.2022 – 31.03.2024)	33,552	121.26
2	ईएमपीएस -2024 (01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024)	13,091	16.74

DISTRICT DISABILITY REHABILITATION CENTRES

3718. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the total Number of districts identified for establishment of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details and total number of functional DDRCs in the Country State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details and total number of non-functional DDRCs and the reasons for non-functional State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the total funds allocated and disbursed to DDRCs during the past five years, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

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 effective Scheme for District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) envisages the establishment of one DDRC in each district with the support of the State Governments, including all districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Under the Scheme, Grants-in-Aid (GIA) are provided to DDRCs upon receipt of a proposal from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are not allocated to DDRCs on a State-wise or district-wise basis. However, details of the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) released to DDRCs during the past five years are furnished in the **Statement**, state and district-wise.

STATEMENT

The details of the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) released to DDRCs during the past five years

(in Rupees)

S. No.	States	DDRCs /Districts	GIA released during the last 5 years
1	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Anakapalli	14,60,150
2	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC East Godavari	16,72,000
3	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Kakinada	1,32,45,070
4	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Konaseema	13,22,000
5	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Kurnool	13,22,000
6	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Nandyala	23,02,000
7	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Palnadu	13,22,000
8	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC Vizianagram	43,750
9	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC West Godavari (Eluru)	1,05,79,144
10	Andhra Pradesh	DDRC YSR	45,47,869
11	Assam	DDRC Cachar	57,38,429
12	Assam	DDRC Dhubri	43,750
13	Assam	DDRC Golaghat	1,30,76,704
14	Assam	DDRC Nagaon	26,39,005
15	Assam	DDRC Tezpur	5,70,700

16	Assam	DDRC Udalguri	14,60,150
17	Gujarat	DDRC Ahmedabad	64,35,859
18	Gujarat	DDRC Vadodara	26,67,307
19	Himachal Pradesh	DDRC Bilaspur	13,88,059
20	Himachal Pradesh	DDRC Kullu	68,54,376
21	Jharkhand	DDRC Hazaribagh	26,09,250
22	Ladakh	DDRC Kargil	43,750
23	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Ashok Nagar	3,06,750
24	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Balaghat	1,09,74,546
25	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Barwani	1,65,750
26	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Bhind	9,57,500
27	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Burhanpur	4,43,250
28	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Chhatarpur	11,11,250
29	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Damoh	62,528
30	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Datia	2,70,750
31	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Guna	34,58,667
32	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Gwalior	10,45,944
33	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Jabalpur	11,17,086

34	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Jhabua	57,72,470
35	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Katni	3,93,750
36	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Mandla	5,67,750
37	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Mandsaur	38,79,327
38	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Morena	3,65,250
39	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad)	4,78,500
40	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Panna	4,72,500
41	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Sheopur	3,65,250
42	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Shivpuri	28,11,011
43	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Sidhi	3,06,750
44	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Singrauli	7,16,250
45	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Tikamgarh	11,00,750
46	Madhya Pradesh	DDRC Umaria	3,93,750
47	Maharashtra	DDRC Ahmednagar	12,29,000
48	Maharashtra	DDRC Amravati	1,44,41,665
49	Maharashtra	DDRC Aurangabad	13,92,867
50	Maharashtra	DDRC Latur	88,12,293
51	Maharashtra	DDRC Nagpur	34,14,959

52	Maharashtra	DDRC Parbhani	11,47,250
53	Manipur	DDRC Bishnupur	1,38,41,450
54	Manipur	DDRC Tengnoupal	8,22,000
55	Manipur	DDRC Ukhrul	1,34,11,942
56	Nagaland	DDRC Tuensang	9,22,500
57	Odisha	DDRC Bhadrak	78,72,812
58	Odisha	DDRC Deogarh	33,95,627
59	Odisha	DDRC Dhenkanal	1,24,02,214
60	Odisha	DDRC Jagatsinghpur	51,64,688
61	Odisha	DDRC Kendrapara	13,22,000
62	Odisha	DDRC Nayagarh	13,22,000
63	Odisha	DDRC Puri	13,22,000
64	Odisha	DDRC Subarnapur	13,22,000
65	Punjab	DDRC Bhatinda	62,65,627
66	Punjab	DDRC Sangrur	36,47,098
67	Rajasthan	DDRC Ajmer	13,22,000
68	Rajasthan	DDRC Alwar	13,16,000
69	Rajasthan	DDRC Bharatpur	12,91,625
70	Rajasthan	DDRC Chittorgarh	72,38,409
71	Rajasthan	DDRC Jalore	18,49,825
72	Rajasthan	DDRC Kota	13,16,000
73	Rajasthan	DDRC Pali	12,72,500
74	Rajasthan	DDRC Udaipur	80,21,016

75	Telangana	DDRC Ranga Reddy	95,28,109
76	Tripura	DDRC Khowai	12,91,850
77	Tripura	DDRC North Tripura	12,91,850
78	Tripura	DDRC Sepahijala	12,91,850
79	Tripura	DDRC South Tripura	12,91,850
80	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Bareilly	80,64,292
81	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Basti	59,55,481
82	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Budaun	1,05,46,213
83	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Deoria	35,58,000
84	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Gorakhpur	99,02,806
85	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Kanpur Dehat	31,31,669
86	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Kushinagar	72,63,086
87	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Pilibhit	48,60,726
88	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC RaiBareilly	32,27,411
89	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Rampur	99,60,653
90	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Sant Kabir Nagar	18,38,960
91	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Shravasti	79,21,787
92	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Siddharth Nagar	44,52,600
93	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Unnao	30,45,100
94	Uttar Pradesh	DDRC Varanasi	2,53,090
95	Uttarakhand	DDRC Tehri Garhwal	1,89,34,551
96	West Bengal	DDRC Malda	1,41,17,068
	Total		37,77,09,020

पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि

3719. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

(क) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत निधि संवितरण की

क्षेत्रवार और मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों में एएचआईडीएफ का कम उपयोग किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके राज्यवार क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उद्यमियों को समय पर लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एएचआईडीएफ के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं हेतु

आवेदन और अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) सरकार किस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि उद्यमी और महिला उद्यमी ब्याज सहायता और ऋण गारंटी प्रावधानों सहित एएचआईडीएफ के लाभों के बारे में पर्याप्त रूप से जागरूक हों और उन्हें प्राप्त करने में सक्षम हों; और

(ङ) किसानों, विशेषकर डेयरी और मांस उत्पादन क्षेत्र में लगे किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में एएचआईडीएफ का अनुमानित प्रभाव क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत निधि संवितरण की वर्तमान, क्षेत्रवार और राज्यवार स्थिति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) जी, हां, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) का उपयोग कम उत्तर-पूर्वी और पर्वतीय राज्यों में सीमित ऋण उपलब्धता, निजी क्षेत्र की कम भागीदारी, विशेष रूप से उत्तर-पूर्वी

क्षेत्र (एनईआर) और पर्वतीय राज्यों में भौगोलिक और लॉजिस्टिक संबंधी बाधाओं, अवसंरचना संबंधी चुनौतियां, भूमि की कम उपलब्धता के कारण हो रहा है।

हालाँकि, इस योजना में ऋण की उपलब्धता 25,005 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 21,190.68 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही एचआईडीएफ के तहत उपयोग किए जा चुके हैं, जिसे मांग के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में निवेश किया गया है। यह योजना की समग्र सफलता को दर्शाता है।

(ग) एचआईडीएफ के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत परियोजनाओं के लिए आवेदन और अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए विभाग ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- i. व्यापार में आसानी (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस) और त्वरित आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समर्पित एचआईडीएफ पोर्टल (ahidf.udyamimitra.in) के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करना।
- ii. विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (DPR) तैयार करने और बैंक लिंकेज की सुविधा प्रदान करने में आवेदकों को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु परियोजना निगरानी एजेंसियों (PMA) की नियुक्ति।
- iii. बाधाओं को दूर करने और कार्यान्वयन प्रगति की निगरानी हेतु बैंकों, राज्य नोडल एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें।
- iv. संरचित प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों और नोडल अधिकारियों की क्षमता का निर्माण।
- v. विभाग परियोजनाओं पर समय पर विचार और अनुमोदन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (PAC)/परियोजना संस्वीकृति समिति (PSC) की बैठकें आयोजित करता है।
- vi. एचआईडीएफ का सुचारु कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न मुद्दों पर समन्वय स्थापित करने हेतु सभी राज्यों और बैंकों से नोडल अधिकारी नामित किए गए हैं।

(घ) महिला उद्यमियों सहित व्यक्तिगत उद्यमियों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभाग राज्य पशुपालन विभागों, उद्योग संघों, विभिन्न बैंकों आदि के सहयोग से ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों तरह से जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है। संभावित लाभार्थियों को योजना के लाभों, आवेदन प्रक्रिया और पात्रता के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, सम्मेलन, वेबिनार और कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की जा रही हैं। देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आवेदकों की सहायता के लिए AHIDF पोर्टल को कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स के अखिल भारतीय नेटवर्क के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। विभाग देश के ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए CSC के माध्यम से आउटरीच कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित करता है। पशु सखियों को भी योजना में भागीदारी के रूप में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है।

(ङ) अनुमानित प्रभाव के संबंध में, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) की स्थापना के बाद से, 402 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन मिला है, जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 14,413.88 करोड़ रुपये और सावधि ऋण 10,095.23 करोड़ रुपये है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, डेयरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF) के अंतर्गत 6776.80 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत और 4575.25 करोड़ रुपये के सावधि ऋण वाली 37 परियोजनाओं को भी अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसे अब दिनांक 01.02.2024 को मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के तहत एएचआईडीएफ में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

ये एएचआईडीएफ अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और 43,372 कर्मियों के लिए रोजगार सृजित करके प्रभाव पैदा करने की क्षमता रखती हैं, जिससे लगभग 25 लाख किसान लाभान्वित होंगे। इन इकाइयों के माध्यम से डेयरी प्रसंस्करण में 214.73 लाख एलपीडी, मांस प्रसंस्करण में 9.70 लाख एमटीपीए, पशु आहार उत्पादन में 100.22 लाख टीपीए और पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन के तहत 10,351 एमटीए की अतिरिक्त क्षमता सृजन; पशु चिकित्सा टीकों और दवा निर्माण में 3 करोड़ इंजेक्शन योग्य खुराकों, 70 लाख शीशियों, 52.75 लाख तरल दवाओं, 1 करोड़ मलहम, 36 करोड़ दवा की गोलियां, 90 लाख बोलस और 60,000 किलोग्राम पाउडर की निर्माण क्षमता और 25 करोड़ पोल्ट्री पक्षियों, 2300 गोपशुओं, 110 सूअरों

और 191 करोड़ अंडों को कवर करने वाले तकनीकी रूप से सहायता प्राप्त नस्ल सुधार और वृद्धि फार्म की परिकल्पना की गई है।

एचआईडीएफ का उद्देश्य पशुधन उत्पादों की प्रसंस्करण क्षमता और मूल्य संवर्धन को बढ़ाना है जिससे किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा, इस योजना में उन्नत तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप का प्रावधान है जिससे उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होगी। डेयरी, मांस प्रसंस्करण, पशु आहार संयंत्रों और अन्य संबद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण करके, इस योजना से बेहतर मूल्य संवर्धन और बाज़ार पहुँच में वृद्धि के माध्यम से पशुधन उत्पादों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है।

विवरण

पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित निधि संवितरण की वर्तमान, क्षेत्रवार और राज्यवार, स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	पशु आहार संयंत्र		पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन		नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म		डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		पशु चिकित्सा टीके और दवाएं	
		अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन
		सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3	2.60	-	-	2	0.09	10	1.89	3	1.41	-	-
2	असम	3	1.36	-	-	4	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	बिहार	3	8.89	-	-	1	0.78	1	0.33	1	3.14	-	-
4	छत्ती	3	3.21	-	-	6	6.09	-	-	-	-	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	पशु आहार संयंत्र		पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन		नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म		डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		पशु चिकित्सा टीके और दवाएं	
		अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन
		सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में
	सगढ												
5	दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.10	-	-	-	-
6	गुजरात	3	0.83	1	1.10	3	0.69	10	15.24	-	-	1	0.94
7	हरियाणा	6	1.84	-	-	2	0.05	9	7.01	5	4.93	-	-
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.03	1	-	-	-
9	जम्मू कश्मीर	1	0.11	1	0.01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	झारखंड	2	0.63	-	-	2	0.38	4	4.65	-	-	-	-
11	कर्नाटक	10	15.08	-	-	13	6.59	4	5.89	1	0.82	-	-
12	केरल	1	0.31	-	-	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	-	-	-
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4	7.44	-	-	3	0.67	12	22.64	-	-	2	0.93
14	महाराष्ट्र	22	6.50	-	-	15	3.85	32	50.29	1	2.26	1	0.51
15	ओडिशा	6	4.12	-	-	5	0.76	3	0.47	-	-	-	-
16	पुदुचेरी	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	पंजाब	14	2.15	1	1.40	5	1.51	3	6.80	6	5.77	-	-
18	राजस्थान	5	3.65	-	-	4	0.37	8	3.41	-	-	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	पशु आहार संयंत्र		पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन		नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म		डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन		पशु चिकित्सा टीके और दवाएं	
		अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	जारी ब्याज सबवेंशन
		सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में	सं.	करोड़ रुपये में
19	तमिलनाडु	14	10.23	-	-	10	5.63	9	41.47	2	1.87	-	-
20	तेलंगाना	8	3.88	-	-	1	0.39	8	32.11	2	6.98	-	-
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	11	9.44	-	-	5	2.34	16	14.72	1	0.14	-	-
22	उत्तराखंड	1	0.56	-	-	1	-	1	2.11	-	-	-	-
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	14	2.85	-	-	8	2.31	8	6.76	1	0.56	-	-
कुल योग		136	85.83	3	2.51	92	33.76	142	215.98	25	27.87	4	2.37

एचआईडीएफ योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 402 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

PRADHAN MANTRI DAKSHTA AUR KUSHALTA SAMPANN HITGRAHI

3720. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) the details of skill Development and upskilling programmes conducted in Tamil Nadu under the Pradhan Mantri-Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi

(PM-DAKSH) scheme and the outcome in terms of employment or self-employment;

(b) the details of training partners and institutions engaged for the implementation of the scheme in Tamil Nadu along with the nature of courses offered;

(c) whether the Government has identified any challenges in mobilizing marginalized youth for training under the scheme in Tamil Nadu particularly in rural or backward districts, and steps taken to overcome them;

(d) whether any initiatives have been taken to ensure post-training employment linkages or financial support for entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the PM-DAKSH scheme in Tamil Nadu to cover emerging skill areas such as digital literacy, e-commerce, green jobs, and healthcare in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): DoSJ&E launched the Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, in the financial year 2020-21 for providing skill training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, Safai Karamcharis, including Waste Pickers on Pan India basis including the state of

Tamil Nadu. A total of 5,320 beneficiaries have been provided skill training under PM-DAKSH Scheme in Tamil Nadu, out of which, 2,663 beneficiaries have secured employment.

(b): The details of training partners and institutions engaged for the implementation of the scheme in Tamil Nadu along with the nature of courses offered is attached at **Statement**.

(c): In order to mobilize candidates for training under PM-DAKSH Scheme, the following measures were taken:

(i) Advertisements, in vernacular languages, were issued in News Papers at Pan India level, for spreading awareness about the PM-DAKSH Scheme among the target groups.

(ii) Information about the Scheme was circulated through social-media.

(iii) The Training Institutes implementing Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTPs) under PM-DAKSH Scheme, also issued advertisement in the local newspapers and mobilized the interested candidates through door to door campaign.

Thus, no major challenges, in mobilizing marginalized youth for training under PM-DAKSH Yojana, were identified.

(d): According to PM-DAKSH Scheme guidelines, under Short Term Training programme, training institutes have to ensure that at least 70% of candidates receive employment either through wage employment or self-employment after completing their training. If this benchmark is not met, the third installment of the

training cost (30%) is withheld. The three Corporations, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), extends loan facilities and assistance to the eligible youth of target group in setting up their projects by way of project preparation, training and financial assistance for employability and entrepreneurship after pursuing the vocational education and training courses.

(e): All National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned courses approved by National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) in all the fields are covered under the skilling programme.

STATEMENT

Details of training partners and institutions engaged under PM DAKSH Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu from 2020-21 to 2023-24

FY 2020-21

S.No.	Training Institution	State	Course
1	Apparel Training And Design Centre (ATDC) 1st Phase	Tamil Nadu	Sewing Machine Operator
2	CII Logistics-1st phase	Tamil Nadu	Warehouse Picker
			Warehouse Packer
3	Logistics Sector Skill Council 1st Phase	Tamil Nadu	Warehouse Packer
4	Textile Sector Skill Council (carried-forward)	Tamil Nadu	Ring Frame Tener
			Auto Coner Tenter

5	Textile Sector Skill Council-1st phase	Tamil Nadu	Knitting Machine Operator Circular Knitting
6	NFDC (Carried-forward)	Tamil Nadu	Editor
			Graphic Designer
7	Apollo Medskills Ltd.(1st Phase)		Geriatric Aide
8	CII-IL	Tamil Nadu	Warehouse Associate
9	DBF	Tamil Nadu	Home Health Aide
10	MSME-Agra	Tamil Nadu	Foundry Assistant/ Casting Assistant
			Gas Tungsten Arc Welding
			Handloom Weaver (Carpets)
			Machine Operator Assistant- Injection Molding

FY 2021-22

S.No	Training Institution	State	Course
1	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	QC Executive
2	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
3	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	QC Executive
4	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
5	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Specialized Sewing Machine Operator
6	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Courier Associate
7	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Documentation Assistant
8	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Inventory Clerk
9	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Documentation Assistant
10	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Inventory Clerk
11	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Warehouse Associate
12	CIPET	Tamil Nadu	Machine Operator - Plastics Processing

13	CIPET	Tamil Nadu	Machine Operator - Plastics Processing
14	CIPET	Tamil Nadu	Machine Operator Assistant - Injection Moulding
15	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
16	PPDC - Agra	Tamil Nadu	Auto CAD Designer
17	PPDC - Agra	Tamil Nadu	Goods and Service Tax
18	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Specialized Sewing Machine Operator
19	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Documentation Assistant
		Tamil Nadu	Inventory Clerk
20	CIPET	Tamil Nadu	Machine Operator - Injection Molding
21	DBF	Tamil Nadu	Home Health Aide
22	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	EDP
			Self Employed Tailor

FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Training Institution	State/UT	Course
1	Green Jobs	Tamil Nadu	Safai Karamcharis
2	Green Jobs	Tamil Nadu	Safai Karamcharis
3	Green Jobs	Tamil Nadu	Safai Karamcharis
4	Apollo Medskills	Tamil Nadu	General Duty Assistant Version 2
5	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor Version 2
6	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor Version 2

7	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Production Supervisor Sewing Version 2
8	CII Logistics	Tamil Nadu	Consignment Booking Assistant
9	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
10	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor - Upskilling
11	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
12	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Welding Assistant - Upskilling
13	ATDC	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor (V-2)
			Sewing Machine Operator (V-2)
14	NIESBUD	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor (V-2)

FY 2023-24

Sl. NO.	Training Institution	State/UT	Course
1	Aaruthal Foundation	Tamil Nadu	Finisher and Packer
2	Aaruthal Foundation	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
3	Aaruthal Foundation	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
4	Sun Education and Charitable Trust	Tamil Nadu	Telecom Customer Care Executive – Call Centre TEL/Q0100
5	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Sewing Machine Operator
6	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
7	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Fashion Designer

8	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor
9	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Sewing Machine Operator
10	APPAREL TRAINING and DESIGN CENTRE	Tamil Nadu	Production Supervisor Sewing
11	Ma Foi Strategic Consultants Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
12	Ma Foi Strategic Consultants Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	Merchandiser - Fashion, Made-Ups and Home Furnishings
13	Ma Foi Strategic Consultants Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
14	Ma Foi Strategic Consultants Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	Merchandiser - Fashion, Made-Ups and Home Furnishings
15	Aaruthal Foundation	Tamil Nadu	Finisher and Packer (V.3)
			General Duty Assistant - Advance (V.2)
			Sampling Tailor (V.2)
			Self Employed Tailor (V-3)
16	Apparel Training and Design Centre (ADC)	Tamil Nadu	Production Supervisor Sewing (V.2)
			Sewing Machine Operator (V.3)
17	IED Lucknow	Tamil Nadu	Self Employed Tailor (V-3)
18	Ma Foi Strategic Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Field Technician and Other Home Appliances (V.3)
			Merchandiser - Fashion, Made Ups and Home Furnishings (V.2)
19	PSR Skill Development Pvt Ltd	Tamil Nadu	Sewing Machine Operator (V.3)
20	Sun Education Charitable Trust	Tamil Nadu	Assistant Designer - Fashion, Home and Made-Ups (V.2)
			Plumber - General (V.4)

MODERNIZATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY**3721. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

- (a) the details and the list of schemes/initiatives undertaken by the Government during the last five years to increase the modernization of India's textile industry;
- (b) the total number of textile manufacturing units that have benefited from above specified schemes/initiatives during the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated/released and utilised for the above specified schemes/initiatives over the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities to raise awareness regarding the importance of modernization of textiles industry in India 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): The Ministry, with a view to increase the modernization of textile machinery, has implemented Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), which was valid up to 31.03.2022. The scheme is currently covering committed liability cases only.

(b) and (c): The number of textile manufacturing units benefitted under ATUFS and the quantum of funds released thereto during last five years, state-wise, is as given in **Statement**.

(d): Ministry is promoting awareness regarding the textile machinery upgradation through various international and domestic events which includes Bharat Tex, Exhibitions, road shows and delegation level participation in international events.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of units benefitted and subsidy released to these units under ATUFS in last five years

State Name	Amount is Rupees in Crores											
	2020 - 21		2021 - 22		2022 - 23		2023 - 24		2024 - 25		Total	
	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released	No Of Cases	Subsidy Released
Andhra Pradesh	6	3.52	2	4.27		0	7	4.05	12	6.63	27	18.47
Assam		0		0		0		0		0	0	0
Bihar	1	2.36		0	2	4.21		0	1	0.06	4	6.63
Chattisgarh	1	0.1	1	0.5		0		0	1	0.62	3	1.22
Dadra and Nagar	12	2.78	28	14.66	33	11.35	30	5.66	9	9.26	112	43.71
Daman and Diu	6	1.96	4	0.77	6	2.12	3	1.23	4	0.55	23	6.63
Delhi	1	0.25		0	1	0.21		0		0	2	0.46
Gujarat	967	183.63	914	185.77	1,992	337.38	1,050	250.88	441	146.58	5,364	1,104.24
Haryana	37	8.9	72	18.35	59	20.66	65	14.71	84	25.77	317	88.39
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.03	5	1.24	4	4.28	4	1.35	3	0.72	17	7.62
Jharkhand	3	9.5		0	2	0.5	1	3.35		0	6	13.35
Karnataka	17	3.38	15	6.38	9	1.25	9	6.49	7	7.74	57	25.24
Kerala	1	0.05	2	0.52		0	2	0.47	1	0.01	6	1.05
Madhya Pradesh	14	2.38	22	16.6	19	4.84	15	19.79	7	5.89	77	49.5
Maharashtra	311	61.01	443	88.4	219	46.37	157	42.92	91	35.79	1,221	274.49
Punjab	63	14.28	166	27.51	125	18.8	49	12.67	61	13.37	464	86.63

Rajasthan	59	12.84	69	23.47	59	8.88	26	12.77	47	17.93	260	75.89
Tamil Nadu	159	48.49	190	69.02	196	49.19	147	51.2	73	43.59	765	261.49
Telangana	2	30.1	3	2.72	1	0.44	6	21.18	1	0.32	13	54.76
Uttar Pradesh	20	4.01	27	11.09	24	9.75	37	13.58	51	15.47	159	53.9
Uttaranchal	4	3.28	1	0.14	2	1.08		0	3	2.8	10	7.3
West Bengal	15	3.04	17	3.11	14	3.05	28	11.15	15	13.84	89	34.19
Total	1,700	395.89	1,981	474.53	2,767	524.36	1,636	473.47	912	346.94	8,996	2,215.19

पात्र परिवारों की पहचान

3722. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या हैं और अब तक निर्मित कुल आवासों की राज्य-वार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना सूची और आवास एवं आवास प्लस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार चिह्नित पात्र परिवारों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत आवासों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके निर्माण की राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रगति क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले पक्के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना था। भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु योजना के कार्यान्वयन का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 आंकड़ों और अंतिम रूप से तैयार आवास+ 2018 सर्वेक्षण सूची के तहत आवास अभाव मानकों के आधार पर की जाती है। भारत सरकार ने आवास+ (2018) सूची (अद्यतन किए जाने के बाद) से पूर्णतः लाभ प्रदान करने और एसईसीसी 2011 पीडब्ल्यूएल में पात्र परिवारों को शेष 2 करोड़ की कुल सीमा के भीतर सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को जारी रखने की भी अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

दिनांक 07.08.2025 तक संचयी आवासों, मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्यों तथा स्वीकृत एवं निर्मित आवासों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 07.08.2025 तक मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित संचयी लक्ष्यों, पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

[इकाई संख्या में]

क्र सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित संचयी लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत संचयी आवास	निर्मित आवासों की संचयी संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	असम	29,87,868	28,88,011	20,77,817
3	बिहार	50,12,752	49,02,754	38,43,375

4	छत्तीसगढ़	26,42,224	23,82,101	15,10,844
5	गोवा	257	254	242
6	गुजरात	9,02,354	8,29,340	6,03,372
7	हरियाणा	1,06,460	74,937	41,173
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,21,502	97,535	37,364
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,36,498	3,34,771	3,13,878
10	झारखंड	20,12,107	19,39,824	15,72,485
11	केरल	2,32,916	76,238	34,380
12	मध्य प्रदेश	57,74,572	49,40,230	38,81,246
13	महाराष्ट्र	43,70,829	41,03,400	14,02,311
14	मणिपुर	1,08,550	1,01,549	56,711
15	मेघालय	1,88,034	1,85,763	1,50,086
16	मिजोरम	29,967	29,959	25,323
17	नागालैंड	48,830	48,747	36,238
18	ओडिशा	28,49,889	28,10,721	24,26,175
19	पंजाब	1,03,674	76,689	41,740
20	राजस्थान	24,97,121	24,32,356	17,53,137
21	सिक्किम	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	तमिलनाडु	9,57,825	7,42,923	6,47,487
23	त्रिपुरा	3,76,913	3,76,272	3,71,295
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	36,85,704	36,56,195	36,38,625
25	उत्तराखंड	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,593
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	11,364	10,935	5,073
29	लक्षद्वीप	45	53	45
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,47,114	246,930	88,995
32	कर्नाटक	9,44,140	5,20,862	1,58,520
33	तेलंगाना	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	3,004	3,004	3,004
	कुल	4,12,31,890	3,84,89,500	2,82,47,038

नोट: पीएमएवाई-जी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ और पुदुचेरी में कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है। तेलंगाना राज्य ने योजना की शुरुआत अर्थात् दिनांक 01.04.2016 से पीएमएवाई-जी को लागू नहीं किया है।

COOPERATIVES FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION

3723 SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE

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

- (a) the details on the policy framework and expected economic benefits for cooperative societies initiative by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to prioritize cooperatives for ethanol production;
- (b) whether this initiative is expected to strengthen rural economies and empower farmers by providing them with an additional revenue stream, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the anticipated impact of this initiative on India's ethanol blending program, energy security, and reduction in fossil fuel dependency; and
- (d) the measures undertaken to support cooperatives in enhancing their ethanol production capacity, including financial assistance, infrastructure development, and technological support?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) to (d): Sugar industry is one of the largest agri-based processing industries in India. There are 5 crore sugarcane farmers (Ganna Kisan) and their dependents associated with this industry. Sugar, by its value addition character, has made itself a very powerful tool of economic and social development in the rural areas of the country. The industry being located in rural areas, is closely associated with the economic welfare of the farmers and related rural population.

There are 229 functional Cooperative Sugar Mills across the country (Source: NCD portal). They collectively contribute around 30% of the total sugar produced in India. However, CSMs faced various financial issues, which, inter alia, included servicing the existing term loans and working capital loans. Therefore, in order to increase their viability, it is necessary that they generate additional revenue from the production of ethanol, which will increase their profitability.

The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, inter-alia advanced the target of 20% blending of Ethanol in petrol (EBP-20) from 2030 to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26. To achieve this target, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would need 1120 crore litres of ethanol.

In order to enable CSMs to participate in the EBP-20 by way of supplying ethanol to OMCs, the Ministry of Cooperation launched the scheme, namely “*Grant-in-aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs)*”. Under this scheme one time grant of Rs.1000.00 crore was provided to NCDC in two installment of Rs.500.00 crore each in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 for the purpose of borrowing additional fund

from the market for providing loans to the tune of Rs.10,000 crore to CSMs for setting up of Ethanol plant/Cogeneration plant and for meeting their working capital requirement or all three.

While the above scheme aims to provide financial support for setting up new ethanol plants by CSMs, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for the production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall etc. On account of the limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate at their full capacity.

In order to overcome these challenges and ensure year-round operation of distilleries, the Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken an initiative for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants into multi-feedstock ethanol plants. The conversion of molasses-based ethanol plants to multi-feedstock ethanol plants will reduce the sector's dependence on seasonal sugarcane-based feedstocks and allow greater flexibility in using alternate raw materials such as grains, damaged food grains, and agricultural residues.

In order to enable the conversion of CSMs having ethanol distilleries into multi-feed ethanol distilleries, the Government is providing the following financial assistance:

- (i) NCDC will provide financial assistance in the ratio of 90:10, wherein the society has to raise only 10% of the project cost and 90% of the project cost will be provided by NCDC, subject to the technical viability of the project.

- (ii) Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) is implementing a scheme with a financial outlay of ₹300 crore to provide interest subvention to CSMs for converting their existing sugarcane-based ethanol units into multi-feedstock-based ethanol units (using grains such as maize and rice).
- (iii) Cooperative sugar mills availing the benefit of interest subvention under above scheme of DFPD will be given Priority-1 by OMCs to facilitate their transition from single-feed ethanol plants to multi-feed ethanol plants.

The above initiative will not only contribute to a cleaner fuel mix and reduction in carbon emissions but also support import substitution of petroleum products, thereby improving the country's energy self-reliance. Furthermore, it strengthens rural economies by enhancing the economic viability of cooperative sugar mills and providing additional income opportunities for farmers.

FUNDS FOR PM-AJAY IN UTTAR PRADESH

3724. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilised under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), State and district-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details and the total number of hostels sanctioned, pending and completed under this scheme since 2022, district-wise;

(c) the district-wise number of SC youth who have received training or entrepreneurship assistance under PM-AJAY since 2022 and the measurable outcomes in terms of employment or self-employment generated; and

(d) whether the Ministry has conducted any beneficial scheme for the State, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyudaya Yojana (PM-AJAY), Central Assistance is released by this Department to the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and not at the district level. State-wise details of funds released and utilized under the three components of the scheme, including Uttar Pradesh, since 2021-22 are given at **Statement**.

(b): Since 2022-23, a total of 6 hostels have been sanctioned under the Hostel Component of PM-AJAY. The completion timelines for these hostels are not yet due. District-wise details of hostels sanctioned in the State of Uttar Pradesh since 2022-23 are provided below:

S. No	Year of Sanction	Girls/Boys	District	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2023-24	Girls	K.N.I, Sultanpur	100
2.	2023-24	Girls	Sofipur, Firozabad	100
3.	2023-24	Boys	Paddumpur Khas, Jaunpur	60
4.	2023-24	Boys	Lalau, Firozabad	50
5.	2023-24	Boys	Khonda Hajari, Hathras	50
6.	2023-24	Boys	Chhitrai, Firozabad	50

(c) and (d): Since 2022-23, under the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) component of PM-AJAY, an amount of Rs.65.38 crore has been released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for undertaking 110 projects, comprising 56 Income Generation and 54 Skill Development initiatives, benefiting a total of 2,36,030 individuals including 1,18,165 individuals under Income Generation and 1,17,865 individuals under Skill Development. Over the last two years, the Perspective Plan of State Government of Uttar Pradesh for Rs.373.81 crore has been approved and Rs.65.38 crore has been released for various activities including skilling and livelihood generation for the SC poor, etc. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is mandated to ensure the welfare, social justice, and economic empowerment of disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, senior citizens, individuals affected by substance abuse etc and cover beneficiaries of various States and Union Territories, including Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of funds released and utilized under the three components of the scheme, including Uttar Pradesh, since 2021-22

A. State wise funds released and utilized – Adarsh Gram

Component (PMAGY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised

1	Andhra Pradesh	1368	1368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chhattisgarh	2198.8	767.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721.5
3	Himachal Pradesh	1555.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	417.78	417.78	657.78	401.18	0	0
5	Karnataka	8243.5	8240.3	0	0	0	0	1710.65	228.38	0	0
6	Kerala	0	0	0	0	4.99	0	7.35	0	0	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	5102.4	574.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Maharashtra	0	0	2735.6	2689.88	216	214.6	0	0	0	0
9	Manipur		0	0	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0
10	Odisha	8172.34	8172.34	0	0	4382.53	4382.53	3437.48	1597.3	1953.96	0
11	Punjab	0	0	2401.11	191.41	0	0	4000	0	0	0
12	Rajasthan	3690.54	745.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Tamil Nadu	14638.3	14638.3	0	0	18606.7	18606.7	22325.7	15042.4	0	0
14	Tripura	0	0	25.6	25.6	0	0	159.51	147	107.3	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	55350.8	27200	0	0	0	0	0	1288.31	0	0
16	Uttarakhand	1387.89	1147.33	0	2370.23	0	0	311.49	0	0	0
	Total	101708	62852.98	5162	5277.12	23631	23621.61	32610	18704.57	2061	721.5

B. State wise funds released and utilized – Grants-in-Aid Component (SCA-SCSP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	States/ UTs	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund Released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	5999.8	5999.83	0	0.00	879.01	879.00	1850.2	925.12	0	0.00
2	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	1324	329.65	1390.4	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0.00	5653.5	5506.12	0	0.00	872.37	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	22.71	22.71	24	24.04	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1789.1	1207.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	319.51	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
9	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	551.18	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	1520	1350.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	202.29	0	0	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	575	575.00	0	0.00	95.83	95.59	200.91	76.31	0	0
12	Jharkhand	6880	3006.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	10013	9755.61	2377.5	2355.78	0	0.00	601.41	601.41	0	0
14	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	381.32	169.08	220.52	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1500.1	0	0	0
16	Maharashtra	1170.1	1112.92	125.47	0.00	0	0.00	2724.5	2359.42	1264.17	0.00
17	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	143.84	0	0	0
18	Odisha	1012.4	1012.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	1097.7	311.02	0	0
19	Puducherry	3.895	3.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0.00	1724.9	1399.39	0	0.00	587	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4347.4	3990.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	510.47	510.47	16.45	16.45	22.58	22.58	16.94	16.94	16.94	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	15328	15328.27	0	0.00	9182.9	9182.94	9674.3	9673.50	1659.26	1161.48

24	Telangana	2520	2517.23	0	0.00	649.46	649.46	492.32	379.51	379.22	0.00
25	Tripura	4374.9	4333.98	84.88	84.88	473.85	428.39	0	0	342.58	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6538.9	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	164.66	161.31	172.68	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	19500	19500.00	0	0.00	3321.2	3321.16	5830	5829.97	2111.33	969.04
	Total	75863.8	70205.11	9982.71	9362.62	16517.5	15261.87	34702	20197.24	5773.5	2130.52

C. State wise funds released and utilized – Hostels (BJRCY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Fund released	Fund utilised (as per UC submitted)	Fund released	Fund utilised (as per UC submitted)	Fund released	Fund utilised (as per UC submitted)	Fund released	Fund utilised (UC not due)	Fund released (till date)	Fund utilised (UC not due)
1	Andhra Pradesh	126	126	0	0	0	0	2157.5	-	0	-
2	Assam	0	0	5	5	266.095	266.095	1141.1	-	0	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	-	90	-
4	Jammu and Kashmir	40.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
5	Karnataka	1147.5	1147.5	0	0	450	450	112.5	-	0	-
6	Kerala	135	135	135.07	135.07	0	0	0	-	0	-
7	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	375	375	375	-	0	-

8	Manipur	0	0	700	700	0	0	389.375	-	0	-
9	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	393.75	-	0	-
10	Nagaland	2182.5	2182.5	180	180	2100	0	0	-	0	-
11	Odisha	0	0	149	149	451.6	0	150	-	0	-
12	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	-	0	-
13	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	350	350	175	-	0	-
14	Tamil Nadu	10	10	0	0	291.25	291.25	187.5	-	0	-
15	Telangana	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	-	0	-
16	Tripura	612.5	612.5	0	0	0	0	350	-	0	-
17	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	307.5	0	37.5	-	0	-
18	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	-	0	-
	TOTAL	4254.13	4213.50	1169.07	1169.07	6416.45	2057.345	5637.22	-	90	-

गाँवों/समुदायों के जातिसूचक नामों पर रोक

3725. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में कई स्थानों के नाम परिवर्तित किए जा रहे हैं जबकि कई बस्तियों, इलाकों और गाँवों में अभी भी 'तिलियाना', 'अहिरयाना', 'पसियाना', 'धुबियाना', 'गुनियाना', 'गड़रियाना', 'भुर्जियाना' आदि जातिसूचक नाम हैं, जो संबंधित समुदायों की सामाजिक पहचान को सार्वजनिक रूप से उजागर करते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इन जातिसूचक नामों के कारण संबंधित समुदायों द्वारा झेले जा रहे सामाजिक भेदभाव और मानसिक कष्ट के प्रति संवेदनशील है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसे जातिसूचक स्थानों के नामों को बदलने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण/प्रारूप/दिशानिर्देश तैयार करने या कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) और (ख): अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के अपराधों को रोकने के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था।

हालांकि, गांवों, कस्बों आदि के नाम बदलने के लिए, जिनमें किसी समुदाय की सामाजिक पहचान प्रकट करने वाले स्थान भी शामिल हो सकते हैं, संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को गृह मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित है, जो संबंधित एजेंसियों के परामर्श से ऐसे प्रस्ताव की जांच करता है। इसके बाद, यदि उपयुक्त पाया जाता है, तो गृह मंत्रालय संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को आवश्यक राजपत्र अधिसूचना जारी करने हेतु अपनी अनापत्ति सूचित करता है।

(ग): गृह मंत्रालय ने शहरों, कस्बों आदि के नाम बदलने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। यदि किसी राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन से इन दिशानिर्देशों को पूरा करने वाला कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है, तो वह नाम के ऐसे परिवर्तन पर अपनी "अनापत्ति" प्रदान करता है।

सीताफल की गुणवत्ता एवं उपज में सुधार हेतु अनुसंधान परियोजना

3726. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने उदयपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला में सीताफल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार एवं उपज में

वृद्धि हेतु राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत किसी अनुसंधान परियोजना को अनुमोदित/प्रस्तावित किया है;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्तावित/स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) उक्त अनुसंधान परियोजना के अनुमोदन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ङ.) उक्त अनुसंधान परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ.) : भाकृअनुप-भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIHR), बेंगलुरु ने एक अनुसंधान परियोजना शीर्षक “सीताफल की खेती के माध्यम से राजस्थान में जनजातीय किसानों का सशक्तिकरण” तैयार की है ताकि राजस्थान में सीताफल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाया जा सके और उपज में बढ़ोतरी की जा सके। इस परियोजना में रुपये 225.0 लाख की कुल वित्तीय भागीदारी है। इस परियोजना प्रस्ताव में निम्नलिखित चार उद्देश्य हैं :

- i. राजस्थान के जनजातीय लाभान्वितों के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए सीताफल cv. अर्का सहन की उन्नत किस्मों का प्रदर्शन करना।
- ii. सीताफल की व्यावसायिक किस्म बालानगर/अर्का सहन के पुराने/पतनशील फलोद्यानों का पुनरुद्धार करना।
- iii. सीताफल के प्रसंस्करण पर क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाना।
- iv. राजस्थान के जनजातीय लाभान्वितों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक आजीविका पर आईआईएचआर हस्तक्षेपों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

इस परियोजना को वित्तीय सहायता के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (RKVY) में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF MIDH IN TAMIL NADU**3727. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:****SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in the country, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of financial assistance provided under the Mission for setting up post-harvest management infrastructure such as cold storage and cold room facilities in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries who have availed assistance under the component, including Tamil Nadu district-wise data and category of beneficiaries;
- (d) whether the Government has identified any gaps in post-harvest infrastructure in horticulture-rich districts of Tamil Nadu and the steps taken to address them;
- (e) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for new cold chain or post-harvest projects under MIDH and the status of such proposals; and
- (f) the details of credit linkage and the role of banks in facilitating loans for such infrastructure development in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented from 2014-15 with the aim for holistic development of horticulture in the country, covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic and medicinal plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. MIDH scheme is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

(b): During the last 5 years, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 224.51 crores has been provided for setting up various post-harvest management infrastructures including cold storage and cold room facilities in Tamil Nadu.

(c): District wise details of the number of beneficiaries who have availed assistance under the post-harvest management component in Tamil Nadu is placed at **Statement**.

(d): As informed by the State Government, it has been identified that the storage and processing infrastructures facilities are inadequate in Tamil Nadu resulting in huge post-harvest losses and in order to minimize these losses, under MIDH scheme assistance is provided for promotion of establishment of Post harvest management infrastructures such as pack houses, low-cost onion storage structures, Minimal processing units, Cold storages etc.

(e): MIDH scheme is being implemented through States wherein Annual Action Plans (AAPs) are submitted by the States covering the details of the activities to be implemented. The AAP for the current year i.e. 2025-26 for the State of Tamil Nadu has been approved by the Ministry vide letter dated 04/04/2025.

(f): Under MIDH, for project-based activities like Pre-cooling unit, Integrated Pack House, Cold storage unit etc. assistance is provided in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy. Apart from this, under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme banks are also providing 3 percent interest subvention for the loans obtained for the development of infrastructures-based activities.

STATEMENT

District wise details of the number of beneficiaries who have availed assistance under the post-harvest management component in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Name of the district	No. of beneficiaries					
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Ariyalur	50	10	102	31	6	199
2	Coimbatore	59	45	68	91	47	310
3	Cuddalore	67	25	34	56	9	191
4	Dharmapuri	114	55	105	131	130	535
5	Dindigul	180	170	184	434	146	1114
6	Erode	120	75	63	121	64	443
7	Kanyakumari	5	5	5	5	5	25
8	Kallakurichi	75	110	305	290	90	870
9	Kodaikanal	5	0	15	10	2	32
10	Krishnagiri	361	75	179	340	172	1127
11	Madurai	150	70	76	133	121	550
12	Perambalur	420	336	363	721	130	1970
13	Pudukottai	30	32	50	72	90	274
14	Ramnad	50	5	54	0	10	119
15	Ranipet	20	7	15	16	15	73
16	Salem	110	60	70	123	65	428

17	Sivagangai	90	55	95	72	38	350
18	Tenkasi	135	23	35	124	27	344
19	Thanjavur	70	0	39	40	35	184
20	Theni	70	56	131	142	20	419
21	The Nilgiris	32	7	40	44	32	155
22	Tirupathur	20	5	15	8	20	68
23	Tiruppur	130	115	236	377	301	1159
24	Trichy	410	510	762	695	396	2773
25	Tirunelveli	30	5	15	4	0	54
26	Vellore	40	5	11	6	5	67
27	Villupuram	77	15	85	99	0	276
28	Chengalpattu				0	0	0
29	Kancheepuram				0		0
30	Karur				0	6	6
31	Mayiladuthurai				0	1	1
32	Namakkal			58	146	42	246
33	Nagapattinam				0	1	1
34	Thiruvallur			9	1	0	10
35	Thoothukudi					6	6
36	Thiruvarur						0
37	Thiruvannamalai						0
38	Virudhunagar					13	13
39	Chennai						0
	Total	2920	1876	3219	4332	2045	14392

Note: All category of farmers i.e. General, SC, ST have been benefitted under the scheme.

UDID CARDS IN WEST BENGAL

3728. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the total number of persons with disabilities in West Bengal as per Census 2011, disaggregated by category of disability;
- (b) the total number of Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards issued in West Bengal so far, and the reasons for the negligible issuance of UDID cards in the State;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of the UDID project in West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed by the Ministry to increase the issuance of UDID cards in West Bengal including awareness campaigns, infrastructural support, or policy measures?

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) As per 2011 Census, there are a total of 20,17,406 persons with disabilities (PwDs) in the state of West Bengal. The disability-wise distribution of PwDs in West Bengal is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) and (c) As of 6th August 2025, a total of 1,50,901 UDID cards have been issued in the State of West Bengal through the UDID Portal (Url: www.swavlambancard.gov.in).

The State Government of West Bengal got on-boarded to the centralized system in September 2024, whereas the Central Government launched the UDID Project in May 2016.

(d) The steps taken by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities to facilitate issuance of UDID cards in West Bengal include the following:

- i) Release of funds to the tune of Rs. 23 lakh to the State Government of West Bengal for procurement of IT infrastructure during 2018-19 under the UDID sub-scheme.
- ii) Senior officers of the Department hold regular meetings with concerned authorities of the State Government of West Bengal.
- iii) Training has been provided to the medical professionals on the use of the UDID portal and the latest provisions of the revised disability assessment guidelines. The most recent training on the revised guidelines was conducted in Kolkata in March 2025.

STATEMENT

Category-wise number of Persons with Disabilities in the State of West Bengal as per Census-2011

Total number of persons with disabilities	In seeing	In Hearing	In Speech	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
2017406	424473	315192	147336	322945	136523	71515	402921	196501

NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME**3729. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) the details of the success rate of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis vaccinations in different regions in the country under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) in 2025;
- (b) whether there has been any improvement in the livestock productivity metrics for the vaccinated animals under the programme's ongoing vaccination campaigns, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to expand the programme's coverage to include pastoral sheep and goats in 2025 and their impact on FMD incidents;
- (d) the impact of the introduction of annual vaccinations on the incidence of Brucellosis in female bovine calves in 2025; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the effectiveness of the programme through different geographical regions?

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 the success rate of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis vaccinations under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in India in 2025 are as under:

- i. The number of outbreaks of FMD has reduced from 132 in 2019 to 6 during 2025, till June. Similarly, the outbreaks of brucellosis decreased from 20 in 2019 to 0 in 2025 till June.
 - ii. Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) has resulted in improvement in the average post vaccination antibody titer indicating increase in immunity. As per the seromonitoring data post-vaccination average protective titers against FMD virus serotypes O, A and Asia1 is 78.1, 71.7 and 77.6, respectively. Brucella infection rate has been reduced by 40-50% with considerable decrease in abortion cases upto 30-35%
- (b) Overall livestock productivity depends on nutrition, management, vaccination and other veterinary care factors. No specific study on livestock productivity metrics with respect to vaccination of animals under NADCP is known to have been conducted. However, vaccination helps in increasing livestock productivity by reducing disease burden. Various initiatives of the Government has resulted in a significant increase in milk production i.e. 63.5%, over the past decade rising from 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 239.30 million tonnes in 2023-24.
- Further, 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.

- (c) Department has initiated supply of FMD vaccine for effective vaccination coverage of sheep and goat by including pastoral sheep and goat population in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh in 2024. This aims to check the possible spread of FMD in migratory route in sheep and goats.
- (d) The vaccination against Brucellosis is administered once in a lifetime in bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age. During 2025, more than 56.27 Lakhs female calves have been vaccinated in the country with seroconversion rates of 75.63% in cattle and 67.17% in buffaloes calves align with global benchmarks.
- (e) The different steps taken for effectiveness of the programme through different geographical regions are outlined as under:
 - i. Department has streamlined the vaccination programs against FMD with regular quality testing, sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring and sampling plans.
 - ii. Financial support is provided to States and Union Territories for procurement of vaccination accessories, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure and for awareness generation amongst stakeholders.
 - iii. Financial support is provided to Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR)- National Institute of Foot and Mouth Disease (NIFMD)-Bhubaneswar, ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institutes (IVRI)-Bareilly, ICAR-IVRI-Bengaluru, ICAR- National Institute of

Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI)-
Bengaluru and Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal
Health-Baghpur entrusted to them for FMD vaccine related activities

- iv. State-wise sampling plan has been prepared for sero-monitoring and serosurveillance of diseases by ICAR-NIVEDI, Bengaluru.
- v. Procurement and supply of the FMD and Brucella vaccine for respective State and Union Territory is done centrally.
- vi. The supply of quality FMD vaccines have been streamlined
- vii. Data related to registration of livestock and vaccination is uploaded on Bharat Pashudhan portal.
- viii. The interval between the consecutive vaccination rounds under FMD and the FMD vaccination campaign duration has been reduced considerably as per prescribed guidelines, in most of the States/UTs so that the desired immunity can be achieved

'वोकल फॉर लोकल' अभियान

3730. श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा के हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में "वोकल फॉर लोकल" अभियान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अभियान के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने स्थानीय बुनकरों, कारीगरों, हस्तशिल्पियों और एमएसएमई इकाइयों को लाभ हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थानीय उत्पादों के प्रचार, विपणन और ब्रांडिंग के लिए प्रदर्शनियों, मेलों या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में "वोकल फॉर लोकल" को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए भविष्य में कोई योजनाएँ लागू किए जाने की संभावना है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): वस्त्र मंत्रालय लक्षित सोशल मीडिया अभियानों और जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों के प्रति जन जागरूकता और उनके गौरव को बढ़ावा देता है, जो अपने सोशल मीडिया हैंडल्स के माध्यम से और चौपालों का आयोजन करके हरियाणा के हिसार सहित पूरे देश में इस क्षेत्र के महत्व और विशिष्टता को हाइलइट करते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, हरियाणा राज्य में 731 लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए कुल 27 चौपालें और एक हाइरिंग ऑफ स्टॉल कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

(ग) और (घ): वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार हरियाणा राज्य सहित पूरे देश में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम;
2. कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना;
3. राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम;
4. व्यापक हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास योजना;

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत, अन्य पहलों के अलावा सरकार उन्नत करघे, सहायक उपकरण और टूलकिट, डिजाइन नवाचार, क्लस्टर विकास पहल के तहत हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प के उत्पाद विकास, तथा मार्केटिंग पहलों के तहत प्रदर्शनियों/कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के माध्यम से ब्रांडिंग के साथ स्थानीय हस्तनिर्मित उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मार्केटिंग प्लेटफार्मों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है।

ये योजनाएं स्थानीय स्तर पर हस्तनिर्मित उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता, डिजाइन, अवसंरचना और बाजार पहुंच को बढ़ाने के लिए क्लस्टर विकास को स्पष्ट रूप से बढ़ावा देती हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य सोनीपत और हिसार लोकसभा क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे भारत में बुनकरों और कारीगरों को अपने उत्पाद सीधे उपभोक्ताओं को बेचने के लिए सशक्त बनाना है।

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT LAKSHADWEEP

3731. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several school buildings across Lakshadweep have been demolished but construction work has not commenced, severely affecting the learning environment of students, if so, the details, thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to initiate immediate construction of these school buildings, especially in islands like Kavaratti, Agatti and Androth;
- (c) if so, the details, thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide interim arrangements to prevent overcrowding and lack of basic facilities in schools, if so, the details, thereof, if not, the reasons, therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the Government intends to complete the construction of all demolished school buildings?

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 some of the buildings of Mahatma Gandhi Senior Secondary School,

Andrott and buildings of Government Senior Secondary School Complex, Kavaratti have been demolished for reconstruction/renovation.

To ensure continuity in education, all affected students have been accommodated in other Government buildings. The construction work of school buildings at Andrott has started with the completion target of April, 2026. The construction work of the school complex buildings at Kavaratti has been awarded to the Contractor with the completion target of October, 2026.

ORGANIC FISHERIES CLUSTER

3732. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the progress of the organic fisheries cluster launched in Sikkim;
- (b) whether similar clusters are being planned by the Government to launch in other States of the country; and
- (c) the status of the PM-KISAN scheme extension to include fishers in it and its impacts till date?

**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 has notified Organic Fisheries Clusters in Soreng District of Sikkim for development of organic fisheries and aquaculture under PMMSY with focus on development of

ecologically healthy fish farming systems. Series of consultative meetings and stakeholder consultations involving experts, officials, and farmers were conducted to align the objectives of organic fisheries cluster. A detailed gap analysis study was carried out to identify bottlenecks and areas requiring intervention for effective promotion of organic aquaculture practices. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Organic Fisheries Cluster has been prepared and infrastructure-based interventions have been initiated in the district. Construction of fish tanks through convergence with MGNREGA has already been initiated. To ensure the systematic development and sustainability of the Organic Fisheries Cluster, a comprehensive three-year Strategic Action Plan has been prepared. The plan includes, interventions in the areas of capacity building, input support, certification, infrastructure creation, and market linkage to establish a replicable and self-sustaining organic aquaculture model in the State.

The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampadha Yojana (PMMSY) **inter-alia** provides adoption of a cluster-based approach to enhance the competitiveness of the fisheries sector, facilitate economies of scale, generate higher incomes, accelerate the growth, expansion of fisheries and aquaculture in an organized manner in cluster based approach. To continue the efforts for sustainable development of fisheries, Department of Fisheries, Government of India notified 34 fisheries production and processing clusters in different States/UTs to boost fish production and improve livelihoods. These clusters focus on specific areas like [ornamental fisheries](#), seaweed cultivation, pearl farming, Saline Water

Aquaculture, Reservoir Fisheries, Wetland Fisheries, Cold water Fisheries, Dry Fish Cluster, Integrated fish farming, and tuna fishing.

(c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare informed that no proposal is under consideration for extension of PM-KISAN scheme to fishers. Further, it is also informed that fishers and fish farmers having cultivable land are eligible as per the guidelines and can get benefits of PM-KISAN scheme.

REMOVAL OF CRPF SECURITY FROM AIRPORTS

3733. SHRI LAXMIKANT PAPPU NISHAD:

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

(a) whether after April 2019 to till date, from which Government establishment and airports Central Industrial Security Force were removed, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the manner in which surplus Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) personnel are present after removing from Government establishment and airports;

(c) whether the Government is planning to merge CISF with Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Assam rifles; and

(d) whether Border security should be increased, and whether the Government has plans to deploy CISF in border areas, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): After April 2019 to till date, Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) has not been removed from any Government establishment and airports.

(c) and (d): At present, there is no such plan.

IMPROVEMENT IN FISHERIES SECTOR

3734. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives towards holistic development of fisheries sector in all States/UTs in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the fisheries sector in Karnataka;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for enhancing fish production, strengthening of value chain, employment generation, ensuring safety and security of fisheries and ensuring sustainability of the resources in Karnataka; and

(d) the financial assistance provided to Government of Karnataka towards holistic development of fisheries sector along with funds allocated, disbursed and utilized, year-wise during the last five years?

**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 Dairying, Government of India has taken up several transformational initiatives for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country including in Karnataka. Some of the key reforms are highlighted below.

(i) Recognizing the immense potential of the Fisheries Sector and for focused and holistic development of the sector with fishers and fish farmers' welfare at the core, the Government of India created a separate Department of Fisheries in February, 2019 and this was followed up by creation of a new Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in June, 2019.

(ii) Highest ever investments in fisheries sector: The Government of India has stepped up investments in fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country. From 2015, the central government has approved schemes with total investments of Rs 38,572 crore and these include; (1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented for a period of 5 years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 and this scheme mobilized an investment of Rs 5000 crore, (2) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has been implemented with effect from the year 2018-19 with a total funds size of Rs 7522.48 crore. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has been implementing with effect from the FY 2020-21 with an estimated investment of Rs.20,050 crore, (3) Central Sector Sub-scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PMMKSSY) under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs. 6000 crore.

(iii) Additionally, the Government of India with effect from the financial year 2018-19 has extended the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to fishers and fish farmers to help them to meet their working capital requirements.

(b) to (d): The fisheries development schemes and programmes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India primarily aimed to address the critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernisation and strengthening of fisheries value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management framework, skill development and capacity building, creation of employment opportunities, enhancement of income of fishers, fish farmers, welfare of fishers and to provide social security cover to fishers.

During last five years, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has approved fisheries developmental projects of Government of Karnataka amounting to Rs.1058.98 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) covering various fisheries activities for improving the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the State. The major activities approved *inter-alia* include production enhancing activities like establishment of hatcheries, expansion of area for freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture, Biofloc Ponds, Deep Sea Fishing Vessels, Up-gradation of existing Fishing Vessels for export competency, stocking of fingerlings in Reservoirs, Cage Culture in Reservoirs, Seaweed Cultivation, Bivalve Cultivation, Ornamental Fish rearing and breeding, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems,

installation of Artificial Reefs in the coast towards sustainability, extension support systems-Matsya Seva Kendras and *Sagar Mitras*.

The post-harvest infrastructure approved under PMMSY also including modernization of existing Fishing Harbours, maintenance dredging at the existing fishing harbours/fish landing centres, construction of Ice Plants/Cold Storages, Fish Retail Markets, Fish Kiosks, fish transportation facilities like Refrigerated Vehicles, Insulated Vehicles, Live fish vending centres, Motorcycle with ice boxes, Cycle with ice boxes, Three-wheelers with ice boxes, value added enterprise, Mobile eco-friendly fish kiosk. In addition, communication devices including transponders, providing boats and nets to traditional fishermen, safety-kits to fishers, livelihood and nutritional support to fishers during fishing ban/lean period, insurance coverage have also been approved to Karnataka. Further, as on date a total 14,933 KCC cards have been issued to fishers and fish farmers in Karnataka for fisheries for meeting the short-term credit requirement of fishers and fish farmers.

The details of central financial assistance provided by DoF, GoI under PMMSY to Government of Karnataka along with funds allocated, disbursed and utilized, year-wise during the last five years towards holistic development of fisheries sector are as below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Financial Year	Total Project Cost	Central funds approved/ allocated	Central funds released	Central funds utilized
2020-21	16423.94	5033.40	6235.30	6235.30
2021-22	23095.59	7136.14	9884.43	9884.43

2022-23	38459.64	13054.31	6608.00	4449.59
2023-24	23204.89	9775.83	2981.36	2981.36
2024-25	4714.09	1614.25	3793.06	3793.06
Total	105898.15	36613.93	29502.15	27343.74

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

3735. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any special programs or schemes to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details of funds released and utilized under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in Gujarat during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether any training and capacity-building programs for elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries have been conducted in the State, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve digital governance and transparency in the functioning of Gram Panchayats in Gujarat?

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) Panchayat is a State subject and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements and complements the efforts of State Governments, including fund

support under the schemes for strengthening and efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on a continuous basis.

The MoPR is implementing the following schemes at present:

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the primary objective of strengthening the PRI by the way of capacity building and training of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and the functionaries of the PRI, and providing infrastructural support like Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computers and peripherals;

(ii) Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP), a central component of the RGSA scheme, to encourage a competitive spirit among PRI, under which awards, including financial incentives, are given to the best-performing Panchayats in recognition of their good work in improving service delivery and public welfare; and

(iii) Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats (MMP-ePanchayat), a central component of the RGSA scheme, under which various e-governance projects are funded to promote the digitalization of Panchayats, bringing efficiency, accountability and transparency to the functioning of PRI and contributing to their overall transformation.

These schemes are implemented for all Rural Local Bodies (RLB) or PRI in all the States/UTs in the country including Gujarat.

Besides, the PRI receive Central Finance Commission (CFC) Grants for various developmental works that helps in strengthening them in various ways.

(b) The State-wise status of funds released and utilised under the RGSA scheme that includes Gujarat is given at **Statement-I**.

(c) Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme, various training programmes for the Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are conducted by respective State Governments, including the State Government of Gujarat, as well as the Central Government. These programmes are implemented through institutions such as the State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDandPR), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDandPR), institutes of national importance like the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), and other organizations like District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs).

The objective of these trainings is to strengthen governance capabilities and leadership skills in areas such as planning, implementation, resource mobilization, and management. In addition, thematic workshops focusing on sectors like health, education, gender equality, environmental protection, social security, and good governance have been conducted for PRI members and functionaries. These initiatives aim to enhance their capacity to contribute meaningfully toward the achievement of sustainable development goals.

The State-wise cumulative number of participants trained under RGSA scheme from 2022-23 and till date, including those from Gujarat, is given at **Statement-II**.

(d) Under the Digital India initiative, the MoPR is implementing the **MMP-ePanchayat** scheme for promoting transparency, efficiency, and accountability

at the grassroots level governance by developing and popularising various digital platforms and applications. The eGramSwaraj application has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays. The eGramSwaraj application has been integrated with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to bring transparency to Panchayat procurement. Further, applications like Meri Panchayat have endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making public accessible to information on planning, activities, and progress of works in Panchayat. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats. An application 'AuditOnline' has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. All these digital steps/initiatives are bringing in transparency in Gram Panchayats across the country including in Gram Panchayats in Gujarat.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Status of Funds Released and Utilized under the RGSA Scheme during the last three years

Sl. No	State Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Release	Funds Utilized	Funds Release	Funds Utilized	Funds Release	Funds Utilized
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3	ASSAM	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60

4	BIHAR	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05
5	CHHATTISGARH	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13
6	GOA	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7	GUJARAT	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8	HARYANA	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11	JHARKHAND	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56
12	KARNATAKA	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52
13	KERALA	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14	MADHYA PRADESH	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92
15	MAHARASHTRA	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81
16	MANIPUR	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17	MEGHALAYA	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60
18	MIZORAM	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69
19	NAGALAND	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28
20	ODISHA	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21	PUNJAB	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22	RAJASTHAN	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23	SIKKIM	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35
24	TAMIL NADU	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79
25	TELANGANA	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05
26	TRIPURA	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29
27	UTTAR PRADESH	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28	UTTARAKHAND	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	WEST BENGAL	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68
	Union Territories						
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HEVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00
32	LADAKH	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58

Note: Funds released are only Central share and fund utilised includes the State share, unspent balance of the previous year/s and interest accrued under SNA etc.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Cumulative Number of Participants Trained under the RGSA scheme since 2022-23 till date

Sl. No	States	Number of Participants Trained
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9960
2	Andhra Pradesh	1183748
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22,318
4	Assam	729416
5	Bihar	1056431
6	Chhattisgarh	375741
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2842
8	Daman and Diu	
9	Goa	9885
10	Gujarat	93198
11	Haryana	92774
12	Himachal Pradesh	225745
13	Jammu and Kashmir	717800
14	Jharkhand	198522
15	Karnataka	1009333
16	Kerala	465297
17	Ladakh	26
18	Lakshadweep	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	615660
20	Maharashtra	2389542
21	Manipur	6850

22	Meghalaya	164,557
23	Mizoram	22300
24	Nagaland	9992
25	Odisha	557074
26	Puducherry	0
27	Punjab	202117
28	Rajasthan	206998
29	Sikkim	32,050
30	Tamil Nadu	295645
31	Telangana	18950
32	Tripura	130189
33	Uttarakhand	214957
34	Uttar Pradesh	438094
35	West Bengal	720983

ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGET UNDER PMAY-G

3736. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the targets set under Pradhan Matri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) have not been achieved, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the progress of the scheme is very slow in some of the States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government to improve the targets and achievements in this regard?

**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 target 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 an overall target to construct 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by 2029. The Union Cabinet approved the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) for construction of 2 crore additional rural houses during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29. As on 04.08.2025, out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs out of which 3.85 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.82 crore houses have been completed.

The State/UT-wise details of the cumulative houses targeted, houses sanctioned and completed, as of 04.08.2025 is given in the **Statement**.

The main challenges in implementation of scheme include the delay 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.

(c): 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 release.
- vi. Separate review of States with high target.
- vii. Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UT.
- viii. Continuous follow-up with States / UTs on providing land to landless beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of cumulative targets allocated by Ministry, houses sanctioned and completed under the PMAY-G, as on 04.08.2025

[unit in no]

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cumulative targets allocated by Ministry	Cumulative houses sanctioned by the States/UTs	Cumulative houses completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	Assam	29,87,868	28,83,932	20,76,241
3	Bihar	50,12,752	49,02,291	38,39,417
4	Chhattisgarh	26,42,224	23,79,358	15,05,131
5	Goa	257	254	242
6	Gujarat	9,02,354	8,29,323	6,00,932
7	Haryana	1,06,460	74,920	41,173
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,536	36,998
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	3,34,771	3,13,759
10	Jharkhand	20,12,107	19,39,801	15,72,351
11	Kerala	2,32,916	76,230	34,379
12	Madhya Pradesh	57,74,572	49,39,718	38,71,800
13	Maharashtra	43,70,829	40,99,801	13,96,413
14	Manipur	1,08,550	1,01,549	38,039
15	Meghalaya	1,88,034	1,85,763	1,49,886
16	Mizoram	29,967	29,959	25,323
17	Nagaland	48,830	48,747	36,235
18	Odisha	28,49,889	28,10,942	24,23,791
19	Punjab	1,03,674	76,688	41,641
20	Rajasthan	24,97,121	24,32,293	17,52,093
21	Sikkim	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	Tamil Nadu	9,57,825	7,43,012	6,46,823
23	Tripura	3,76,913	3,76,272	3,71,258

24	Uttar Pradesh	36,85,704	36,56,200	36,38,518
25	Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	West Bengal	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,526
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	10,935	5,064
29	Lakshadweep	45	53	45
30	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,950
31	Karnataka	9,44,140	5,17,925	1,58,168
32	Telangana	0	0	0
33	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,004
Total		4,12,31,890	3,84,75,354	2,81,93,704
Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G since inception of the scheme i.e. 1.04.2016.				

ग्लोबल ऑर्गेनिक टेक्सटाइल स्टैंडर्ड जैविक प्रमाणपत्र

3737. श्री चंदूभाई छगनभाई शिहोरा:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या ग्लोबल ऑर्गेनिक टेक्सटाइल स्टैंडर्ड (जीओटीएस) के साथ कपड़ा उत्पादों, सूत/कपास/कपड़े का प्रसंस्करण उन्हें जीओटीएस जैविक प्रमाणपत्र के साथ निर्यात करने में सक्षम बनाता है;
- (ख) क्या नियंत्रण संघ वर्ष 2007 से जीओटीएस प्रमाणपत्र के लिए प्रमाणित हैं और वर्ष 2021 से इंटरलॉक से भी जुड़े हैं;
- (ग) क्या जीओटीएस जैविक प्रमाणन के लिए इंटरस्टेक परीक्षण सेवा वर्ष 2021 से उपलब्ध है;

- (घ) क्या इंटरटेक में किसी समस्या के कारण जीओटीएस ने इंटरटेक को 7 महीने के लिए निलंबित कर दिया था और बदले में, इंटरटेक ने गुजरात और अन्य राज्यों सहित कुछ कंपनियों को निलंबित कर दिया था तथा परिणामस्वरूप हमारे किसानों को कपास (जैविक प्रीमियम) की कीमत में भी नुकसान हो रहा है; और
- (ङ) क्या जैविक सामग्री की आपूर्ति पर प्रतिबंध के कारण सभी कंपनियों के विदेशी भुगतान रोक दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) से (ङ): नेशनल प्रोग्राम फॉर ऑर्गेनिक प्रोडक्शन (एनपीओपी) वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है और निर्यात के लिए एफटीडीआर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित है। एनपीओपी के अंतर्गत, कपास को केवल उत्पादन स्तर तक ही प्रमाणित किया जाता है। इसके बाद, जिनिंग, प्रसंस्करण आदि जैसी उत्पादन के बाद की गतिविधियाँ निजी प्रमाणन के द्वारा की जाती हैं। ग्लोबल ऑर्गेनिक टेक्सटाइल स्टैंडर्ड (जीओटीएस) एक निजी प्रमाणन है जिसके अंतर्गत ऑर्गेनिक टेक्सटाइल का निर्यात किया जाता है।

SHIFTING OF BIJU PATNAIK NATIONAL STEEL INSTITUTE

3738. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to shift Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) from its present campus situated at Kaling Nagar in Jaipur district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the Government plan to make BPNSI as a World class Institute;
- and

(d) the details of funds allocated for construction of permanent campus and the timeline to complete the same?

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

(a) to (c): The Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) was established in the state of Odisha to provide skill training in Steel Sector. In order to strengthen/expand BPNSI, recently it has been decided to open a regional center at SAIL, Bhilai. The Board of Director of the Institute is responsible to oversee the Institutes' mission, course curriculum and financial requirement etc.

(d) No funds have been allocated for this purpose from Ministry of Steel.

AADHAAR-BASED PAYMENTS SYSTEM IN MGNREGS

3739. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the Aadhaar-Based Payments System (ABPS) introduced in payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from 1st January, 2024;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note that many complaints are being received after the introduction of ABPS in MGNREGS wage payments due to a mismatch between the details of the job cards and their Aadhaar card details;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of the workers?

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

(a) to (d): 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.

APBS helps in improving the transparency and accountability of wage distribution under the scheme and ensure faster crediting of wages in the account of beneficiaries. Aadhar Authentication also reduces leakage and corruption and ensures that only legitimate beneficiaries with verified identities receive wages. In case of failure in payment through APBS, an alternative route to make payment is available through account-based payment that is National Automated Clearing House. Currently, against total of 12.12 crore active workers Aadhaar seeding of 99.65% have already been completed. State/UTs are continuously being monitored by the Central Government for achieving 100% Aadhaar Seeding and APBS conversion in NREGASoft. As and when any issue is flagged by the State/UT or any other stakeholders, the same is resolved on priority basis.

Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi

NREGS). The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the States/UTs, including the implementation of APBS, through various mechanisms such as Mid-Term Review, Common Review Mission, Labour Budget meetings, National Level monitoring, virtual conference meetings and field visits. Depending on the need and requirements for effective implementation of the Scheme, review and course correction are taken up.

DELAY IN DISBURSEMENT OF PMGSY FUNDS

3740. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether the Central Government has delayed the disbursement of funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to several States during the last two financial years;
- (b) if so, the details of pending payments, State and district-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;
- (c) the reasons for such delays despite work completion certificates submitted by States;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure timely financial support for ongoing and upcoming PMGSY projects;
- (e) whether a significant number of PMGSY roads remain unconnected to major district roads or National Highways, if so, the details thereof;

- (f) the number of rural habitations still lacking all-weather connectivity to the nearest highway network;
- (g) the roadmap for integrating PMGSY roads with National Highway Development projects; and
- (h) the steps taken to ensure seamless rural-to-urban transport corridors across the country?

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

(a) to (d): The funds to the States are released on the basis of works in hand, their execution capacity and performance and unspent balances of the previous releases available with them. Funds are released to the States only after compliance with Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) guidelines. There is no such case where any State has not been disbursed funds after complying with PMGSY Guidelines. The details of Central Share of funds allocated/released and road length completed State-wise, including in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, during last two years is given as **Statement**.

Due to constraints such as land availability including forest clearance, contracting capacity with the State, compliance with model code of conduct for elections, there have been delays in few projects in some of the States. The implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed in various meetings such as Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings, monthly review/ periodic review with the States. In addition to this, special review

meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary of Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

Based on the requests received from the States, the timeline for ongoing PMGSY II and III works has been extended to March, 2026 to enable completion of these projects.

(e): As per the Programme guidelines, PMGSY covers only the Other District Roads, Village roads /rural roads. Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways does not come under the purview of PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas.

(f): 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-IV, States/UTs are identifying eligible habitations as per the programme guidelines. The Central Government is working closely with the State to facilitate submission of proposals under the programme.

(g) and (h): 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. The program will focus on upgradation of existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links based on priority giving importance to critical facilities like the rural markets and education and health facilities. However, new construction may be allowed only as a part of upgradation project to connect Gramin Agricultural Markets(GrAMs)/warehouses, Government hospitals and Educational Institutions, in case they are not connected already with a metalled road or require strengthening and widening of existing roads.

Under PMGSY III, the utility value of candidate roads was high if the road was connecting to important routes such as National Highways/ State Highways. Several roads, which are joining National Highways/ State Highways, have been upgraded under the programme.

The Government has implemented several measures to enhance the effectiveness and reach of PMGSY roads. These steps include:

- i. Planning through the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) on PM Gati Shakti.
- ii. Prioritizing all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations, especially in remote and hilly areas.

- iii. Adoption of new construction technologies and materials to improve road durability and reduce maintenance costs. Capacity building has been undertaken through workshops and seminars in order to disseminate best practices and new technologies.
- iv. Special focus on Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts to promote inclusive development.
- v. Incentivizing States for maintenance of PMGSY roads during their entire design life.
- vi. Intensive monitoring through IT tools.
- vii. Dedicated three tier quality monitoring mechanism set up to ensure adherence to standards.

STATEMENT

The details of Central Share of funds allocated/released and road length completed State-wise, including in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, during last two years

Sl. No.	State Name	Funds Allocated/Released (Rs. In crore)		Road length completed (in KM)	
		2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar	12.22	0.05	43.42	14.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	140.64	507.32	369.14	387.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	339.9	609	302.97	452.95
4	Assam	391.29	79.24	609.64	276.81
5	Bihar	963.37	1195.44	2,251.50	1,648.25
6	Chhattisgarh	401.77	325.24	200.69	456.82
7	Goa	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	298.41	220.65	618.74	192.49

9	Haryana	74.01	27.38	343.58	93.66
10	Himachal Pradesh	617.56	634.82	317.22	730.05
11	Jammu And Kashmir	1304.17	1028.25	956.46	774.66
12	Jharkhand	752.8	961.77	1,430.64	1,638.15
13	Karnataka	72.25	100.58	457.27	169.59
14	Kerala	54.25	122.27	260.75	263.66
15	Ladakh	37.5	113.81	40.54	38.12
16	Madhya Pradesh	599.42	703.29	909.96	559.15
17	Maharashtra	1110.8	854.93	1,570.13	2,046.45
18	Manipur	161.29	2.81	59.46	67.92
19	Meghalaya	122.59	219.62	399.18	289.34
20	Mizoram	141.37	87.5	149.25	91.11
21	Nagaland	161.29	2.25	131.64	2.00
22	Odisha	1262.55	712.39	2,589.15	880.97
23	Puducherry	0.27	25	24.36	0.00
24	Punjab	265.1	319.87	955.55	378.64
25	Rajasthan	404.79	450.46	1,669.16	1,213.24
26	Sikkim	94.37	70	94.44	55.91
27	Tamil Nadu	411.36	638.66	985.47	986.42
28	Telangana	296.9625	132.57	492.94	152.89
29	Tripura	185.03	172.75	111.70	71.40
30	Uttar Pradesh	2679.63	1968.6	6,798.81	2,807.86
31	Uttarakhand	551.05	815.5	594.31	966.02
32	West Bengal	99.275	225	361.61	405.40
	Total	14007.29	13327.03	26,099.65	18,110.96

SENIOR CITIZEN WELFARE PORTAL

3741. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) the key features, objectives and expected outcomes of the “Ageing with Dignity” (AWD) initiative launched for the welfare of senior citizens in the country;

(b) the manner in which the new Senior Citizen Welfare Portal (SCWP) ensure seamless access to all Government schemes and healthcare benefits social security particularly in the country including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the total number of targeted senior citizens who receive Aids and Assistive Devices under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana in the upcoming year, State and district-wise including Maharashtra, Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government is implementing any programme to preserve traditional knowledge and intergenerational values through Government initiatives for senior citizens; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and their impact in rural and aspirational districts like Jalgaon?

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): Under the overall theme of Ageing with Dignity, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment endeavors to create a society in which senior citizens live a healthy, happy, empowered, dignified and self-reliant life along with strong social and inter-generational bonding. The objective of this theme is to make society more inclusive, empathetic and compassionate towards the needs and issues of the senior citizens in the country.

(b): The Senior Citizen Welfare Portal (SCWP) has been developed as an integrated digital platform to facilitate streamlined access to information, schemes, and services available for senior citizens across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra.

The Portal also provides information on the various schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for senior citizens. The list of old age homes(state-wise/ district-wise), Regional Resource Training Centers, Mobile Medicare Units, Physiotherapy Clinics supported by Ministry and list of pensioner's associations(State-Wise) are available on the portal. The portal serves as a platform for providing job opportunities to the senior citizens through integration with National Career Service Portal, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c): Under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), aids and assistive devices are provided to senior citizens who suffer from age related infirmities to restore normalcy in their bodily functions. These aids and assistive devices are distributed in camp mode as well as through walk-in mode in 148 ALIMCO (Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India) centers (Pradhan Mantri

Divyasha Kendra (PMDK)/ Regional Marketing Centres (RMC)/ ALIMCO Auxiliary Production Centers (AAPC)/ ALIMCO Authorized Sales and Repair Agency(AASRA)). Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India(ALIMCO) is the sole implementing agency under RVY which conducts the assessments of the beneficiaries and distribution of the aids and assistive devices.

The details of beneficiaries state-wise and district-wise including the State of Maharashtra and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency is at **Statement**.

Assessment Camps from 8/5/2015 to 16/5/2025 were organized at various places in Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency. 5,872 senior citizens have been identified for receiving 36,467 physical aids and assistive living devices worth Rs. 4.99 Crores.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken several steps under which participation of all the three generations together has been organized to promote and preserve the inter-generational values. These include Walkathon held on International Day of Older person 2024, International Yoga Day 2025 and pledge taking for respecting and taking care of the senior citizens of the country.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with Ministry of AYUSH and Brahma Kumaris to preserve traditional knowledge and bridge the generation gap and foster dada-dadi/ nana-nani bonding with grandchildren in families.

The objective of organizing such programs is to promote inter-generational values and bonding between the generations throughout the country including Jalgaon district.

STATEMENT

State-Wise/ District-Wise list of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana(RVY) beneficiaries since 2017

State Name	District Name	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Appliances
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	North and Middle Andaman	117	962
	SOUTH ANDAMANS	230	1777
ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	1828	9280
	EAST GODAVARI	799	6371
	ELURU	62	121
	GUNTUR	497	6203
	KRISHNA	112	228
	KURNOOL	1007	5348
	NTR	68	145
	PRAKASAM	170	374
	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU	2780	5968
	SRIKAKULAM	431	4026
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM	1704	4798
	VIZIANAGARAM	273	2586
	CHANGLANG	14	72
	EAST SIANG	384	3593
	PAPUM PARE	604	2767
	TAWANG	209	2147
	WEST KAMENG	942	8300
ASSAM	WEST SIANG	568	5554
	BAKSA	1408	8026
	BARPETA	1878	9429
	CACHAR	2389	10404

	CHIRANG	879	4200
	DARRANG	1454	8533
	DHEMAJI	448	2322
	DHUBRI	39	204
	HAILAKANDI	316	2399
	HOJAI	794	4068
	JORHAT	11	49
	KAMRUP	1289	6706
	KAMRUP METRO	768	3274
	KARIMGANJ	702	3656
	KOKRAJHAR	1235	16275
	LAKHIMPUR	762	4053
	NAGAON	620	3325
	NALBARI	4	11
	SIVASAGAR	188	906
	SONITPUR	1	1
	SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR	11385	43933
	TAMULPUR	347	2103
BIHAR	ARARIA	3333	11969
	AURANGABAD	546	6721
	BANKA	24	131
	BEGUSARAI	749	4569
	BHAGALPUR	4865	27221
	BHOJPUR	2955	13074
	BUXAR	399	1376
	DARBHANGA	1526	7911
	GAYA	251	1308
	GOPALGANJ	2009	8004
	JAMUI	205	1457
	KATIHAR	1496	7346
	KHAGARIA	1239	6608
	MADHEPURA	2318	14352
	MADHUBANI	4609	24148
	MUZAFFARPUR	115	559
	NALANDA	3377	14693
	NAWADA	1151	5703
	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	236	1229
	PATNA	2602	13856
	PURBI CHAMPARAN	15	90

	PURNIA	85	911
	ROHTAS	2742	17015
	SAHARSA	990	4594
	SAMASTIPUR	1946	12866
	SITAMARHI	759	5100
	SUPAUL	461	2515
	VAISHALI	1030	5843
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	660	2915
CHHATTISGARH	BALODABAZAR- BHATAPARA	111	484
	BASTAR	463	2900
	BIJAPUR	31	283
	BILASPUR	623	2918
	DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA	44	469
	DURG	705	3684
	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	38	167
	KABEERDHAM	29	77
	KORBA	494	3961
	MAHASAMUND	670	5575
	NARAYANPUR	76	610
	RAIGARH	357	1814
	RAIPUR	217	1234
	RAJNANDGAON	2032	8941
	SAKTI	28	106
	SARANGARH BILAIGARH	27	144
	SUKMA	242	983
	UTTAR BASTAR KANKER	113	1014
DELHI	CENTRAL	2799	15846
	EAST	1187	9218
	NEW DELHI	1284	6234
	NORTH	336	2461
	NORTH EAST	273	1446
	NORTH WEST	259	1876
	Shahdara	36	185
	SOUTH	311	1936
	SOUTH WEST	192	1070
	WEST	1215	8175
GOA	NORTH GOA	3651	16080
	SOUTH GOA	1405	7057

GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	4206	17926
	BHARUCH	860	9285
	BOTAD	981	3772
	GANDHINAGAR	1161	6805
	KACHCHH	45	88
	KHEDA	367	1654
	NARMADA	252	2096
	RAJKOT	32	98
	VADODARA	3088	7046
	VALSAD	343	1380
HARYANA	AMBALA	101	147
	BHIWANI	350	3569
	FARIDABAD	17583	92214
	FATEHABAD	131	1156
	GURUGRAM	213	1184
	HISAR	51	144
	JHAJJAR	57	298
	JIND	231	1400
	KAITHAL	55	184
	KARNAL	2067	5758
	KURUKSHETRA	83	298
	MAHENDRAGARH	1820	8946
	NUH	651	4307
	PALWAL	1930	12126
	PANIPAT	309	1595
	REWARI	403	2640
	ROHTAK	711	6723
	SIRSA	110	218
	SONIPAT	4037	20995
	YAMUNANAGAR	324	2205
HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	478	2796
	CHAMBA	151	1167
	HAMIRPUR	75	184
	KANGRA	20	59
	MANDI	1613	7870
	SHIMLA	79	305
	SOLAN	7	40
	UNA	116	701

JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	59	185
	DODA	577	2956
	JAMMU	952	4658
	KATHUA	371	1729
	KISHTWAR	244	1230
	KULGAM	18	64
	POONCH	149	596
	PULWAMA	101	536
	RAJOURI	1338	6094
	RAMBAN	333	2191
	REASI	285	1474
	SAMBA	392	1207
	SHOPIAN	93	450
	SRINAGAR	2334	10802
	UDHAMPUR	436	2612
JHARKHAND	BOKARO	1725	13530
	CHATRA	173	480
	DEOGHAR	70	363
	DUMKA	915	4291
	EAST SINGHBUM	98	495
	GIRIDIH	341	961
	GODDA	96	564
	GUMLA	21	66
	HAZARIBAGH	15	78
	KHUNTI	990	5591
	KODERMA	86	774
	PAKUR	702	2945
	PALAMU	17	63
	RAMGARH	19	103
	RANCHI	4407	21848
	West Singhbhum	260	2294
KARNATAKA	BAGALKOTE	124	615
	Ballari	586	1923
	BELAGAVI	1249	2717
	Bengaluru Rural	182	678
	Bengaluru Urban	3265	13094
	BIDAR	1282	6215
	CHAMARAJANAGARA	1130	3244
	Chikkamagaluru	753	2995

	CHITRADURGA	830	2895
	DAKSHINA KANNADA	38	151
	DAVANGERE	2094	7845
	DHARWAD	2143	7914
	GADAG	98	146
	KODAGU	147	405
	KOLAR	465	2781
	MANDYA	159	667
	Mysuru	672	2088
	RAICHUR	125	870
	Shivamogga	419	1837
	UDUPI	767	3374
	UTTARA KANNADA	658	3405
	VIJAYAPURA	136	691
	YADGIR	406	1780
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	1151	2392
	KANNUR	669	4419
	KASARAGOD	911	2274
	KOTTAYAM	468	1476
	KOZHIKODE	1507	4558
	PALAKKAD	64	293
	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	882	2099
	WAYANAD	455	2014
LADAKH	KARGIL	118	659
	LEH LADAKH	205	896
LAKSHADWEEP	LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT	876	2949
MADHYA PRADESH	ALIRAJPUR	126	584
	ASHOKNAGAR	586	4622
	BALAGHAT	3375	15707
	BETUL	160	1473
	BHIND	588	3287
	BHOPAL	161	572
	CHHATARPUR	2365	10583
	CHHINDWARA	628	2894
	DATIA	492	4879
	GUNA	219	2002
	GWALIOR	2075	9441
	INDORE	807	3781

	JABALPUR	409	1687
	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	738	3914
	MANDLA	32	177
	NARSIMHAPUR	285	1115
	NIWARI	12	58
	PANNA	115	1050
	RAJGARH	607	3050
	RATLAM	3021	18464
	SAGAR	2670	24563
	SEHORE	1776	8844
	SHEOPUR	92	482
	SHIVPURI	145	765
	SIDHI	751	5769
	SINGRAULI	171	1335
	TIKAMGARH	1676	12560
	UJJAIN	3056	8424
	VIDISHA	5852	43543
MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	39501	228089
	AMRAVATI	1543	8240
	BHANDARA	760	3904
	Buldhana	238	855
	CHANDRAPUR	198	1082
	DHARASHIV	706	3197
	DHULE	1860	5006
	Gondia	71	364
	HINGOLI	1017	6850
	JALGAON	119	350
	KOLHAPUR	78	314
	MUMBAI	696	3539
	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	2036	10033
	NAGPUR	33648	253162
	NANDED	3428	21234
	NANDURBAR	229	1593
	PARBHANI	1781	6336
	PUNE	18135	187120
	RATNAGIRI	4570	31077
	SANGLI	30	148
	SATARA	6556	42764
	SOLAPUR	215	1128

	THANE	1	1
	WARDHA	790	3816
	YAVATMAL	331	1368
MANIPUR	BISHNUPUR	1177	5409
	CHANDEL	541	6157
	IMPHAL EAST	2732	27159
	IMPHAL WEST	2112	12289
	Kakching	554	1901
	NONEY	310	4510
	SENAPATI	725	3597
	THOUBAL	120	834
MEGHALAYA	EAST KHASI HILLS	4358	31273
	Ri Bhoi	1022	3383
	WEST GARO HILLS	1711	12650
	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	794	5290
	WEST KHASI HILLS	2508	13702
MIZORAM	AIZAWL	1111	3589
	LUNGLEI	203	938
	SERCHHIP	364	2565
NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	1503	6503
	KIPHIRE	961	6682
	LONGLENG	1507	7436
	MOKOKCHUNG	995	5525
	MON	1706	13872
	TUENSANG	316	2760
	WOKHA	277	1295
ODISHA	BALANGIR	2530	11821
	BALESHWAR	420	2209
	CUTTACK	2211	7034
	DHENKANAL	512	3147
	GAJAPATI	222	1074
	KALAHANDI	54	153
	KANDHAMAL	426	4876
	KENDRAPARA	912	3524
	KENDUJHAR	77	357
	KHORDHA	1609	7877
	KORAPUT	50	414
	MALKANGIRI	36	189
	MAYURBHANJ	252	1228
	NUAPADA	152	1162

	PURI	315	1352
	SUNDARGARH	1352	7549
PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL	1287	3354
	Pondicherry	1387	3521
PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	301	632
	BARNALA	81	345
	BATHINDA	5567	30963
	FARIDKOT	518	2390
	FATEHGARH SAHIB	96	537
	FAZILKA	153	774
	FEROZEPUR	224	1577
	GURDASPUR	418	1610
	HOSHIARPUR	365	1866
	JALANDHAR	237	2322
	KAPURTHALA	9	19
	LUDHIANA	391	2736
	MALERKOTLA	177	414
	MANSA	753	4546
	MOGA	312	1380
	PATHANKOT	47	86
	PATIALA	127	546
	RUPNAGAR	195	680
	S.A.S NAGAR	1158	4973
	SANGRUR	575	2209
	Sri Muktsar Sahib	57	301
	TARN TARAN	127	542
RAJASTHAN	ALWAR	277	1131
	BARAN	80	408
	BHARATPUR	586	5914
	BHILWARA	168	1426
	BIKANER	1602	10695
	BUNDI	1775	7708
	DAUSA	1389	6061
	JAIPUR	7299	44271
	JAISALMER	71	673
	JHALAWAR	4204	12296
	JODHPUR	812	6788
	KHAIRTHAL-TIJARA	86	431
	KOTA	4024	20584
	PALI	733	5921

	SIROHI	25	43
	TONK	3337	14449
	UDAIPUR	613	3674
SIKKIM	GANGTOK	1297	10292
	GYALSHING	841	7280
	NAMCHI	1018	8036
TAMIL NADU	CHENGALPATTU	2	4
	CHENNAI	1288	4929
	KANCHEEPURAM	159	981
	KANNIYAKUMARI	335	492
	MADURAI	434	1045
	NAGAPATTINAM	277	1772
	SALEM	175	850
	THENI	627	3196
	TIRUNELVELI	60	252
	VELLORE	233	1153
	VIRUDHUNAGAR	147	641
TELANGANA	HYDERABAD	1548	5388
	KAMAREDDY	668	4531
	KARIMNAGAR	447	2885
	KHAMMAM	425	3847
	KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	7	31
	MAHABUBNAGAR	442	2219
	NIZAMABAD	828	4668
	Rajanna Sircilla	541	1294
	Ranga Reddy	1207	3673
	WARANGAL	1369	11618
	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	98	235
THE DADRA AND NAGAR	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1645	8878
	DAMAN	24	147
	DIU	237	2012
TRIPURA	DHALAI	2146	11326
	GOMATI	1233	5133
	KHOWAI	1183	11650
	NORTH TRIPURA	29	149
	SEPAHIJALA	116	521
	SOUTH TRIPURA	1221	4788
	UNAKOTI	799	7381

	WEST TRIPURA	3650	17652
UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	188	1028
	AMETHI	502	2826
	AURAIYA	226	1089
	AYODHYA	99	500
	AZAMGARH	1074	7238
	BAGHPAT	1120	7497
	BAHRAICH	668	7813
	BALLIA	8282	49120
	BALRAMPUR	122	276
	BAREILLY	3202	18576
	BASTI	1422	10213
	Bhadohi	510	3762
	BIJNOR	742	3844
	BUDAUN	427	2666
	CHANDAULI	123	226
	CHITRAKOOT	1797	10482
	DEORIA	3794	19426
	ETAH	416	3711
	ETAWAH	348	1225
	FARRUKHABAD	766	6570
	FATEHPUR	6198	32071
	FIROZABAD	944	4195
	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1196	7910
	GHAZIABAD	597	3333
	GHAZIPUR	2985	15438
	GONDA	1049	8189
	GORAKHPUR	5012	18881
	HAMIRPUR	2941	19231
	HARDOI	246	1342
	JALAUN	3498	15445
	JHANSI	1098	5806
	KANNAUJ	435	4315
	KANPUR DEHAT	1474	7604
	KANPUR NAGAR	15672	89053
	KASGANJ	63	333
	KHERI	1879	8498
	KUSHINAGAR	1645	8968

	LALITPUR	357	5370
	LUCKNOW	2227	12453
	MAHOBA	202	822
	MAINPURI	105	487
	MATHURA	152	780
	MAU	53	308
	MEERUT	669	3633
	MIRZAPUR	5448	20225
	MORADABAD	45	241
	MUZAFFARNAGAR	345	1751
	PILIBHIT	1633	6959
	PRAYAGRAJ	42042	220463
	RAMPUR	137	777
	SAMBHAL	89	510
	SANT KABIR NAGAR	1	4
	SHAHJAHANPUR	161	890
	SHAMLI	255	1419
	SHRAWASTI	6338	37385
	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	767	3916
	SITAPUR	433	2777
	SONBHADRA	275	2112
	SULTANPUR	2808	16030
	UNNAO	532	2529
	VARANASI	3933	22140
UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	1100	6771
	BAGESHWAR	1356	9909
	CHAMOLI	199	629
	CHAMPAWAT	228	1326
	DEHRADUN	1071	5240
	HARIDWAR	521	2660
	NAINITAL	518	2484
	PITHORAGARH	109	908
	RUDRA PRAYAG	331	3095
	TEHRI GARHWAL	924	5481
	UDAM SINGH NAGAR	292	1248
WEST BENGAL	Darjeeling	101	882
	Hooghly	1214	6182
	KOLKATA	626	2772
	MURSHIDABAD	73	108
	NADIA	1838	7037

	North 24 Parganas	1075	3707
Total		601405	3393842

हथकरघा क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना

3742. श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में हथकरघा क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे उपायों में देश में हथकरघा उत्पादों के विपणन में मदद मिली है; और
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आयोजित विपणन कार्यक्रमों/प्रदर्शनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे विपणन कार्यक्रमों/प्रदर्शनियों के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): वस्त्र मंत्रालय विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) कार्यालय के माध्यम से हथकरघा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करता है:

- (i) राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम;
- (ii) कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना;

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

ग्राहकों को अपने उत्पादों की सीधी बिक्री हेतु हथकरघा एजेंसियों/बुनकरों को मार्केटिंग प्लेटफार्म प्रदान करने के लिए, देश भर में विभिन्न शिल्प मेलों और दिल्ली हाट कार्यक्रम आदि में

भागीदारी सहित प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, हथकरघा उत्पादों की ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंग के लिए हथकरघा क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टल (<https://www.indiahandmade.com/>) पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है।

हथकरघा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केटिंग कार्यक्रमों/मेलों में हथकरघा निर्यातकों/बुनकरों की भागीदारी हेतु हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के माध्यम से इंडिया इंटरनैशनल ट्रेड फेयर, बायर सेलर मीट, रिवर्स बायर सेलर मीट, बिग टिकट इवेंट, भारत टेक्स आदि कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ग): पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान आयोजित मार्केटिंग कार्यक्रमों/प्रदर्शनियों का प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता सहित ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत प्रदर्शनियों/कार्यक्रमों (घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय) की संख्या	जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में)
2022-23	230	3,202.62
2023-24	174	4,229.93
2024-25	184	3,571.31
2025-26 (जुलाई, 2025 तक)	101	1,711.32

DIGITIZATION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA

3743. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) the details of the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) digitized so far in the country, State-wise and district-wise in the State of Maharashtra including Raigad Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) the infrastructure and software solutions provided to PACS in Maharashtra as part of the digitization drive;
- (c) whether the Government is conducting training of cooperative members in rural areas for efficient digital operations, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has faced any challenges during digitization in tribal areas like Raigad and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address them; and
- (e) the role of digitized cooperatives in enhancing access to credit and services for small farmers and SHGs.

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

(a): The Government has launched the Central Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS, in 2022. Government of India initially approved 63,000 PACS under Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased up to 2925.39 Crore covering 73,492 PACS which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). The state-wise details are at **Statement- I**.

Further, In Maharashtra, the total sanctioned PACS under this project are 12000. The district-wise details are at **Statement-II**. including Raigad District which has 122 PACS. All 122 PACS have been provided hardware and have been onboarded on ERP Software.

(b): Under Computerization of PACS Project, hardware comprising Desktop PC with web camera, UPS, VPN, Biometric device, printer have been made available for all the sanctioned 12,000 PACS. The software solution under this project is ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software.

In Maharashtra, the ERP software is available in English and Marathi languages which provides separate modules for various activities of the PACS.

(c): Yes, Sir. The Government is conducting training of cooperative members in rural areas for efficient digital operations. The details of training and hand-holding provided to the PACS members under this Project are at **Statement-III**.

In Maharashtra, a host of training programs have been organized for various stakeholders under the project, the details of which are as under:-

- A Basic Orientation Training Programme for Master Trainers was conducted from 18-20 August 2023, with 224 master trainers identified from StCB, DCCBs, and SI.
- A training programme for 148 Core Master Trainers (CMTs) was conducted in May and June 2024.
- Additionally, a Training of Master Trainers programme was conducted in all districts for 48 Master Trainers from both DCCBs and SI during July and August 2024.

(d): No, Sir. All necessary facilities for the computerization of PACS in Raigad district have been provided through the District Central Cooperative Bank(DCCB) without any challenge. All 122 sanctioned PACS have now been onboarded to ePACS with the help of DCCB.

(e): The digitization of PACS plays a critical role in enhancing access to credit and allied services for small and marginal farmers, as well as Self Help Groups (SHGs), in the following ways:

- **Improved transparency and accountability** in credit disbursement and repayment, reducing leakages and delays.
- **Faster processing** of loan applications and service requests through integrated software platforms.
- **Real-time data availability**, enabling better credit planning and inclusion of underserved sections.
- **Direct benefit transfer (DBT)** integration, ensuring timely credit of subsidies and schemes to beneficiaries.
- **Support for financial inclusion**, enabling PACS to offer basic banking services and act as business correspondents of banks.
- It is envisaged that PACS when transitioned to ePACS may be more efficient due to convenience in accounting, MIS and operations, which will enable them to service their members, be these Self Help Group (SHGs) and Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) or individuals, in a better way. This support may enable PACS to take up additional activities; viz CSC, Fertiliser Units, Soil Health Testing, etc., which helps them in dispensing better services. Digitized cooperatives play a vital role in enhancing access to credit and services for small farmers and Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

STATEMENT-I

PACS Computerization Project Status (30th June 2025)

S. No	States	Approved PACS	ERP Onboarded
1	Maharashtra	12,000	11,954
2	Rajasthan	7,468	5,900
3	Gujarat	5,754	5,627
4	Uttar Pradesh	5,686	3,048
5	Karnataka	5,682	3,765
6	Madhya Pradesh	5,188	4,428
7	Tamil Nadu	4,532	4,531
8	Bihar	4,495	4,460
9	West Bengal	4,167	3,145
10	Punjab	3,482	3,408
11	Odisha*	2,711	-
12	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	2,021
13	Chhattisgarh	2,028	2,028
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	965
15	Jharkhand	2,797	1,414
16	Haryana	710	609
17	Uttarakhand	670	670
18	Assam	583	579
19	JandK	537	536
20	Tripura	268	207
21	Manipur	232	175
22	Nagaland	231	64
23	Meghalaya	112	99
24	Sikkim	107	103
25	Goa	58	45
26	ANI	46	46
27	Puducherry	45	43
28	Mizoram	49	25
29	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11
30	Ladakh	10	10
31	DNHandDD	4	4
	Total	73,492	59,920

* Odisha has recently joined the Project

STATEMENT- II**PACS Computerization Project Status-Maharashtra (As on 30th June 2025)**

S.No.	District Name	Approved PACS	ERP Onboarded
1	Ahmednagar	946	946
2	Dhule	175	175
3	Jalgaon	352	352
4	Jalna	200	191
5	Kolhapur	1751	1725
6	Nandurbar	111	111
7	Palghar	93	93
8	Pune	1192	1192
9	Raigad	122	122
10	Ratnagiri	287	282
11	Sangli	650	639
12	Satara	933	942
13	Sindhudurg	214	214
14	Thane	144	144
16	Akola	412	411
17	Amravati	214	219
18	Aurangabad	305	305
19	Buldhana	201	200
20	Hingoli	156	155
21	Nagpur	162	162
22	Nashik	614	615
23	Parbhani	149	149
24	Washim	424	424
25	Yavatmal	210	210
27	Beed	200	200
28	Bhandara	135	135

29	Chandrapur	179	179
30	Gadchiroli	101	101
31	Gondia	121	121
32	Latur	482	475
33	Nanded	64	64
34	Osmanabad	156	156
35	Solapur	545	545
Grand Total		12,000	11,954

STATEMENT-III

PACS Training and Handholding Details				
S. No	State	Sum of Total Sanction PACS	Training to PACS	Handholding to PACS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	46	46	46
2	Andhra Pradesh	2037	592	1469
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11	11
4	Assam	583	539	572
5	Bihar	4495	1698	1336
6	Chhattisgarh	2028	2028	2025
7	Daman and Diu	4	0	4
8	Goa	58	41	14
9	Gujarat	5754	5618	1440
10	Haryana	710	600	585
11	Himachal Pradesh	1789	831	617
12	Jammu and Kashmir	537	533	465
13	Jharkhand	2797	1368	168
14	Karnataka	5682	3702	24
15	Ladakh	10	7	0

16	Madhya Pradesh	5188	3900	4488
17	Maharashtra	12000	6858	8520
18	Manipur	232	169	0
19	Meghalaya	112	99	46
20	Mizoram	49	25	23
21	Nagaland	231	30	9
22	Odisha	2711	0	0
23	Pondicherry	45	43	33
24	Punjab	3482	948	861
25	Rajasthan	7468	5583	1847
26	Sikkim	107	104	29
27	Tamil Nadu	4532	4531	3001
28	Tripura	268	207	159
29	Uttar Pradesh	5686	1098	0
30	Uttarakhand	670	0	0
31	West Bengal	4167	3113	44
Grand Total		73492	44322	27836

* Odisha has recently joined the Project

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED UNDER PMAY-G

3744. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme and the total number of houses constructed so far under PMAY-G, State/UT-wise particularly in the Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether it is true that the Ministry has achieved saturation of eligible households identified through the 2011 Census list and the Awaas survey and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the progress made in terms of housing approvals and completion of construction under the scheme, State/UT-wise particularly for Pali Lok Sabha Constituency?

**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): 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 for the construction of pucca houses with basic amenities. The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for the continuation of PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 for the construction of 2 crore additional rural houses. As on 7.8.2025, a total target of 4.12 crore has been allocated by the Ministry, out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned by States/UTs and 2.82 crore houses are completed.

The details of total targets allocated, houses sanctioned and houses completed under PMAY-G, State-wise and for Pali Lok Sabha Constituency are given in **Statement**.

The Ministry has achieved saturation of eligible households identified through the existing SECC-2011 list and the Awaas+ 2018 list in all the States/UTs except for the States of Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Karnataka. The UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

In accordance with the approval of the Union Cabinet for the continuation of PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29, a new survey is also being conducted for the 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.

STATEMENT

Details of Total targets allocated, houses sanctioned and houses completed under PMAY-G, State-wise and for Pali Lok Sabha Constituency:

Sno.	State Name	Target allocated by the Ministry	Houses Sanctioned by State/UT	Houses Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	Assam	29,87,868	28,88,011	20,77,817
3	Bihar	50,12,752	49,02,754	38,43,375
4	Chhattisgarh	26,42,224	23,82,101	15,10,844
5	Goa	257	254	242
6	Gujarat	9,02,354	8,29,340	6,03,372
7	Haryana	1,06,460	74,937	41,173
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,535	37,364
9	Jammu And Kashmir	3,36,498	3,34,771	3,13,878
10	Jharkhand	20,12,107	19,39,824	15,72,485
11	Kerala	2,32,916	76,238	34,380
12	Madhya Pradesh	57,74,572	49,40,230	38,81,246
13	Maharashtra	43,70,829	41,03,400	14,02,311
14	Manipur	1,08,550	1,01,549	56,711
15	Meghalaya	1,88,034	1,85,763	1,50,086
16	Mizoram	29,967	29,959	25,323
17	Nagaland	48,830	48,747	36,238

18	Odisha	28,49,889	28,10,721	24,26,175
19	Punjab	1,03,674	76,689	41,740
20	Rajasthan	24,97,121	24,32,356	17,53,137
21	Sikkim	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	Tamil Nadu	9,57,825	7,42,923	6,47,487
23	Tripura	3,76,913	3,76,272	3,71,295
24	Uttar Pradesh	36,85,704	36,56,195	36,38,625
25	Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	West Bengal	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,593
27	Andaman And Nicobar	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	11,364	10,935	5,073
29	Lakshadweep	45	45	45
30	Puducherry	0	0	0
31	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,995
32	Karnataka	9,44,140	5,20,862	1,58,520
33	Telangana	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,004
	Total	4,12,31,890	3,84,89,492	2,82,47,038

*The State of Telangana and the Union Territory of Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

District	Pali Lok Sabha Constituency	Target	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed
Pali	Sojat	6,007	6,007	4,579
	Pali	2,412	2,412	1,759
	Marwar Junction	7,615	7,615	5,906
	Bali	8,452	8,448	6,626
	Sumerpur	3,000	3,000	2,409
Jodhpur	Osian	6,526	6,519	3,953
	Bhopalgarh	2,050	2,050	1,165
	Bilada	3,688	3,688	2,570

BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNDPS

3745. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries currently covered under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), specifically for persons with disabilities and further categorized by type of disability, State and UT-wise;
- (b) the eligibility criteria for availing benefits under the said scheme and the rationale for limiting pension coverage to only those with 80% or more disability;
- (c) the amount of pension (in absolute figures) currently provided to the persons with disabilities under IGNDPS;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the Central Government's contribution to the disability pension component under the scheme; and
- (e) 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): Under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), overall State/UT-wise cap of number of beneficiaries is 8.33 lakh, State/UT-wise details of which is given in **Statement**. The beneficiaries belonging to severe/multiple disabilities from BPL category are covered for availing assistance under the scheme. Under the State/UT cap, there is no categorization or ceiling prescribed based on type of disability. However, as per scheme guidelines, it is the responsibility of the State/UT concerned to proactively identify the most

deserving beneficiary among the disabled persons, as per the prescribed eligibility criteria.

(b): IGNDPS introduced in 2009 under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) does not have universal coverage. Out of the disabled persons, in terms of scheme guidelines, the most vulnerable category of persons with severe or multiple disability belonging to BPL category in the age of 18 years and above are eligible for assistance under IGNDPS. As per guidelines, in view of the limitation of fund available, if there are more deserving beneficiaries, the State/UT has the option to give them pension from its own resources.

(c): The central assistance under the IGNDPS is ₹300/- per month per beneficiary from 18 to 79 years of age and ₹ 500/- per month per beneficiary from 80 years onwards. The States/UTs are encouraged to provide top-up amount of at least an equivalent amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government so that the beneficiaries could get a decent level of assistance. At present, the States/UTs are adding top-up amount ranging from ₹200/- to ₹ 5700/- per month per beneficiary under disability pension scheme.

(d) and (e): While considering the continuation of NSAP schemes for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), the revision in beneficiary coverage and rate of assistance under the schemes was considered by the Government. However, considering the available financial space, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise cap of beneficiaries under IGNDPS

Sl. No	States/UTs	IGNDPS
1	Andhra Pradesh	24412
2	Bihar	127100
3	Chhattisgarh	32085
4	Goa	466
5	Gujarat	20327
6	Haryana	16583
7	Himachal Pradesh	853
8	Jharkhand	26349
9	Karnataka	44825
10	Kerala	19285
11	Madhya Pradesh	101470
12	Maharashtra	9322
13	Odisha	90283
14	Punjab	5982
15	Rajasthan	30513
16	Tamil Nadu	64096
17	Telangana	20578
18	Uttar Pradesh	85773
19	Uttarakhand	2880
20	West Bengal	59941
NE States		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	112
22	Assam	34579
23	Manipur	1005
24	Meghalaya	1558
25	Mizoram	722
26	Nagaland	1011
27	Sikkim	457
28	Tripura	2131
Union Territories		
29	AandN Islands	2
30	Chandigarh	100
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	310

32	NCT Delhi	4635
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2465
34	Ladakh	219
35	Lakshadweep	51
36	Puducherry	1271
	TOTAL	833751

OBJECTIVES OF SHRESHTA SCHEME

3746. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the details and objectives of Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA); and

(b) the manner in which the scheme aims to enhance educational and socio-economic conditions for the targeted group, specifically the Scheduled Castes?

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

(a) and (b) : Under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) Mode-II, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for running projects related to education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes. The Scheme broadly covers 3 types of projects namely (i) Residential Schools (ii) Non Residential Schools and (iii) Hostels, both for Primary and Secondary Students. The scheme was revised w.e.f 2021-22 as Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted

Areas (SHRESHTA) by adding a new component under Mode-I, under which every year a specified number of meritorious SC students in the country are selected for quality residential education in top-class residential High Schools through a nation-wide entrance test conducted by the National Testing Agency(NTA).

The objectives of “The Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)” is to enhance the reach of development intervention of the Government and to fill the gap in service deficient Scheduled Castes (SCs) dominant areas, in the sector of education through the efforts of grant-in-aid to the institutions (run by NGOs) and residential high schools offering high quality education. The Scheme aims to provide environment for education and socio economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes (SCs). Further, the Scheme provides easier access to the bright SC students to study in the best schools in the country, thereby securing their future opportunities.

GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3747. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the drone mapping coverage under the Survey of Villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas (SVAMITVA) scheme has contributed to a precise distribution of property cards, and if so, the data thereof;

(b) whether the SVAMITVA scheme has contributed to increased improvements in rural governance and enhanced the implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), and if so, the data thereof;

(c) whether the preparation and distribution of these property cards have led to the empowerment of rural women with legal property ownership and if so, the data thereof;

(d) whether the scheme significantly reduced property disputes and if so, the data thereof particularly State-wise including Gujarat; and

(e) the details on the manner in which the scheme has led to better access to institutional credit while empowering rural citizens?

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, drone mapping coverage SVAMITVA scheme has contributed to a precise distribution of property cards. As on 6th August 2025, drone survey has been completed in 3.26 lakh villages out of the targeted 3.44 lakh villages; 2.63 Crore property cards have been prepared in 1.73 lakh villages.

(b) Thus, SVAMITVA scheme has contributed significantly to increased improvements in rural governance and enhanced the implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). All high-resolution drone images generated of rural abadi areas under SVAMITVA Scheme are being integrated with Gram Manchitra application of the Ministry. These digital images provide decision support system to Gram Panchayats to facilitate Gram Panchayats

Development Plan (GPDP). However, no such data is maintained by the Ministry.

(c) As per the information available with this office, Madhya Pradesh has made it mandatory to include name of women owners in the property cards under SVAMITVA Scheme as per their SVAMITVA Survey Guidelines issued by their Revenue Department vide letter No. 2-5/2021/सात/शा.-7 dt 05.04.2021 however, no data is available with the Ministry with regards to number of women property owners. Such type of initiative taken by any other States has not come in the notice of the Ministry.

d) The scheme has been designed to ensure generation of precise property cards, thus reducing property disputes by providing clear ownership records. This is aimed at bringing transparency, enabling ease of transactions, and strengthening property rights in Abadi areas. However, no data is available with the Ministry with regards to reduction in property disputes.

(e) The SVAMITVA scheme has contributed to better access to institutional credit for property card owners. As per information shared by Department of Financial services, 9931 loans worth Rs. 1307 crore have been disbursed.

पीएम-आशा

3748. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन योजना और मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष का एकीकृत कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करने और उपभोक्ताओं को उत्पाद किफायती मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने में सहायक है;

(ख) सरकार किसानों को उनके पंजीकरण से पूर्व भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर सुनिश्चित खरीद हेतु किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान करती है; और

(ग) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड के ई-समृद्धि और ई-समुक्ति पोर्टल किस प्रकार किसानों के पंजीकरण और उपज की खरीद की प्रक्रिया को आसान और पारदर्शी बनाते हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने और उपभोक्ताओं को किफायती मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से एकीकृत प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के घटक मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) और मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) के साथ-साथ मूल्य घाटा भुगतान योजना (पीडीपीएस) और बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) हैं।

पीएसएस का संचालन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अनुरोध पर तब किया जाता है जब अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा के बाजार मूल्य चरम कटाई अवधि के दौरान अधिसूचित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से कम हो जाते हैं। इस घटक का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य, एमएसपी पर खरीद सुनिश्चित करने के माध्यम से किसानों को मजबूरी में बिक्री करने से बचाना है। पीएसएस के तहत, निर्धारित उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) मानकों के अनुरूप, पात्र वस्तुओं की खरीद, नामित केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों (सीएनए) अर्थात् भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ

लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) द्वारा की जाती है जो राज्य स्तरीय एजेंसी के माध्यम से संचालित की जाती है। यह खरीद सीधे पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से की जाती है, जिनके पास वैध भूमि रिकॉर्ड होते हैं, जिससे मध्यस्थों की भूमिका समाप्त हो जाती है और एमएसपी का लाभ सीधे किसानों को देना सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, एकीकृत पीएम-आशा के पीएसएफ घटक का प्रबंधन करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य उपभोक्ताओं को कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव से बचाना और किफायती कीमतों पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। पीएसएफ बफर के तहत खरीदी गई वस्तुओं को कम आपूर्ति और उत्पादन वाले सीजन के दौरान संतुलित तरीके से जारी किया जाता है। सरकार, पीएसएफ के तहत तुअर, उड़द, चना, मूंग, मसूर और प्याज जैसी प्रमुख दालों का बफर स्टॉक रखती है।

पीएम-आशा के तहत, पीएसएस और पीएसएफ का एकीकृत कार्यान्वयन एक संतुलित दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है जो एमएसपी पर सुनिश्चित खरीद के माध्यम से किसानों का सहायता प्रदान करता है और मूल्य स्थिरीकरण उपायों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता हितों को संबोधित करता है, जिससे किसान कल्याण और खाद्य मूल्य स्थिरता दोनों में योगदान प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख): पीएम-आशा के अंतर्गत, सरकार किसानों को सीएनए, राज्य सरकारों और उनकी नामित एजेंसियों के माध्यम से खरीद कार्य शुरू होने से पहले सहायता प्रदान करती है। किसानों की भागीदारी और सुचारु पंजीकरण को सुगम बनाने के लिए, सीएनए, राज्य सरकारों और प्राथमिक खरीद एजेंसियों द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से खरीद सत्र से पूर्व व्यापक जागरूकता सृजन और प्रचार गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं।

(ग): मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के अंतर्गत पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और परिचालन में आसानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, नेफेड और एनसीसीएफ ने क्रमशः ई-समृद्धि और ई-समुक्ति समर्पित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किए हैं। ये पोर्टल, किसान पंजीकरण से लेकर अंतिम भुगतान तक पूरी

खरीद प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करते हैं, जिससे मानवीय हस्तक्षेप कम होता है। किसान, आधार संख्या, भूमि रिकॉर्ड, बैंक खाता सूचना, फसल विवरण आदि जैसे मूलभूत विवरण प्रदान करके इन पोर्टलों पर अपना पंजीकरण कर सकते हैं। पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसान, यदि योजना के तहत अपना स्टॉक पेश करने के इच्छुक हैं, तो वे अपने निकटतम खरीद केंद्र का चयन कर सकते हैं, इसके बाद, किसी विशेष तिथि पर केंद्र पर भौतिक रूप से जाने के लिए पोर्टल द्वारा समय-निर्धारण किया जाता है। यह प्रणाली किसानों के बैंक खातों में एमएसपी भुगतान का समय पर और सीधा अंतरण सुनिश्चित करती है, जिससे देरी और मध्यस्थों की समस्या समाप्त हो जाती है।

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SCHEME

3749. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether Border Area Development programme scheme has been stopped;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind stopping this most efficient scheme for the border areas like Bodoland Territorial Region;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to ensure the overall development of Border Areas like in North Eastern Region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Central Government, after comprehensive review of Border Area Development Programme, has approved the Vibrant Villages Programme-II (VVP-II), as a Central Sector Scheme, with a total outlay of ₹6839 crores till the Financial Year 2028-29 for comprehensive development of identified villages located in blocks abutting international land borders (ILBs), other than the

Northern Border already covered under VVP-I, in the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat,

JandK, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Government has already approved Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for comprehensive development of the identified villages in blocks abutting the northern border in 5 States and UT including the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim in the north eastern region.

ACCELERATING EV ADOPTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

3750. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the manner in which new PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) scheme contributes to India's transition to electric vehicles (EVs);

(b) the manner in which the Government will incentivize the demand for electric vehicles in India;

(c) whether any upfront incentives and subsidies are provided to boost the adoption of e-2wheelers, e-3 wheelers, e-buses, e-trucks and other emerging EV categories including the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to facilitate the development of charging infrastructure and support the establishment of a robust EV manufacturing ecosystem in India;

(e) whether any specific funding provisions will be made for electric buses, charging stations and testing facilities under the scheme; and

(f) under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative, the manner in which the Government promotes domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles and related components including 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) to (c) and (e): The PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme was notified on 29th September, 2024, with a total budgetary outlay of Rs.10,900 crore. The tenure of the scheme has been extended on 07.08.2025 till 31.03.2028. PM E-DRIVE is contributing to India's transition to electric vehicles (EVs) in the country. The scheme aims to supports more than 28 lakh EVs by providing demand incentive for e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-trucks and e-ambulances. The demand incentive is provided to buyers of EVs in the form of an upfront reduction in the purchase price of EVs, which is later reimbursed to the original equipment manufacturers (OEMs, i.e., EV manufacturers) by the Government of India.

Under the PM E-DRIVE, an allocation of Rs.4,391 crore has been made for supporting deployment of 14,028 e-buses, Rs. 2,000 crore for setting up of adequate electric vehicles public charging infrastructure and Rs.780 crore for upgradation of testing agencies identified under the scheme.

For e-buses, the grant is provided to the State/ city transport undertakings (STUs) for operating e-buses on operational expenditure (OPEX) model or Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model.

(d): The Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for installation and operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure 2024” which outline the standards and protocols to create connected and interoperable EV charging infrastructure network including Battery Swapping /Charging Stations.

Setting up of EV charging stations (EVCS) is an unlicensed activity and private entities are free to setup EVCS across India. PM E-DRIVE scheme has an allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore for setting up of public EVCS/ charging infrastructure on pan India basis.

The Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) mandate for localisation of EV components under PM E-DRIVE along with other schemes of MHI such as PLI-Auto, PLI-ACC and Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI), support the establishment of robust EV manufacturing ecosystem in India.

(f): The following schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) to promote domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles and related components thereby aligning with the “Aatmanirbhar Bharat” initiative of Govt. of India:

i. **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme** : The Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) compliance under this scheme promotes domestic manufacturing of EV components in the country.

- ii. **Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto):** Government on 15th September, 2021 approved PLI-Auto Scheme, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs.25,938 crore. The scheme provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of AAT products (including EVs and EV components) with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.
- iii. **Production Linked Incentive 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.
- iv. **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI):** This scheme notified on 15th March, 2024 aims to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India. This requires applicants to invest a minimum of Rs.4,150 crore and to achieve a minimum Domestic Value Addition (DVA) of 25% at the end of the third year and DVA of 50% at the end of the fifth year.

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

3751. SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the total number of people employed under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Auto scheme sanctioned in the year 2022-2023;

(b) the impact of the scheme on the manufacturing of Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) Products and their supply in India; and

(c) the data regarding the cost of each job on the Government exchequer under the aforementioned scheme?

**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) and (b): PLI-Auto scheme provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain. The scheme has boosted the production of AAT Products. As on 31.03.2025, cumulative sales of AAT products under the scheme is ₹19,753 crore and employment created is 44,987 nos.

(c): The jobs are provided by the approved applicants and Government does not bear any expenditure on them.

SAFETY OF MENTALLY CHALLENGED INDIVIDUALS

3752. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is exploring iris camera technology for identification and safety of mentally challenged individuals in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of pilot projects or implementation plans in Warangal; and

(c) the details of the funding and technological support proposed for such initiatives?

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

(a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration in the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT UNDER PM E-DRIVE SCHEME

3753. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the scheme of the Government to measure the long-term emission impact of public transport under PM e-Drive;

(b) the details of the schemes to expand the electric public transport network under PM e-DRIVE in future;

(c) the measures of the Government to improve coordination with the States for successful implementation of e-bus fleets;

(d) whether any roadmap has been prepared for setting up public charging stations on National Highways and metros; and

(e) 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) to (c): Under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, Rs.4,391 crore has been allocated towards deployment of 14,028 e-buses, initially in nine cities with population of more than 40 lakh viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, and Pune. This aims to reduce the emissions by public transport.

Procurement of e-buses on aggregation model through competitive bidding by CESL. Support for e-buses is provided through State/city transport undertakings (STUs) on operational expenditure (OPEX)/ gross cost contract (GCC) model. CESL is coordinating with the States for rollout of the e-buses under PM E-DRIVE scheme.

Meetings with states have been conducted by Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) and CESL. Cities have submitted their request for allotment of e-buses.

(d) and (e): Setting up of electric vehicle charging stations is an unlicensed activity and private entrepreneurs can also participate in the activity. In addition to this, an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has been made under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, for setting up of electric vehicle public charging stations (EV PCS) on pan India basis including national highways and metropolitan cities.

AMENDMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES ACT

3754. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in various States and Union Territories, State-wise;

(b) the details of the total number of cases registered, charge-sheeted, and convicted under the Act in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure timely investigation, charge-sheet filing and conviction in atrocity cases under this Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the average time taken for investigation and trial;

(e) whether the Government has received any representations or recommendations for amending the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 in recent years;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) whether the Government is considering any amendment to strengthen the Act further or address gaps in its enforcement, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 extends to the whole of India. 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, Charge-sheeted and convicted across the country under the Act during the year 2020 to 2022 is at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): To make the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 more effective and to provide greater justice and enhanced redressal to injustice suffered by the atrocity victims, the Act was amended and notified in 2016. The amendment includes new offences, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which inter-alia includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special public Prosecutors to exclusively try offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of

offences and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures. For the purpose of providing speedy trial and expedite justice delivery 145 Special Police Stations and 211 Exclusive Special Courts have also been established in various States/UTs.

Further, section 18 of the Act was amended through the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018. After this amendment, conduct of a

preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR or to seek approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused is not required.

At the Central 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 Acts.

As per rule 6 of the SC/ST (PoA) Rules, 1995, the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other executive Magistrate or any police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police must visit the site of occurrence of atrocity, assess the situation and submit a report to the State Government. Furthermore, they are responsible for identifying victims and their dependents, preparing detailed reports, ordering police protection and providing immediate relief.

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.

(e) and (f): Yes, the Department is in receipt of representation from general public for amending the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Recent representations have been received for carrying out amendments in the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989, after the replacement of IPC, CrPC and IEA with BNS, BNSS, BSA. The Department has informed the applicants that in accordance with Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice Notification no. S.O. 2790 (E) dated 16th July, 2024 there is no requirement for carrying out said amendments in the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989.

(g): No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS) and Cases Convicted (CON) under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (With and Without IPC) under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2020-2022																			
SL	State/UT	Scheduled Castes									Scheduled Tribes								
		2020			2021			2022			2020			2021			2022		
		CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON
1	Andhra Pradesh	1948	1613	37	2010	1913	19	2315	1571	42	320	234	1	361	346	3	396	280	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	28	3	0	13	3	0	14	3	0	10	0	0	16	9	0	9	7	1
4	Bihar	7368	5453	12	5842	4588	48	6509	5135	146	94	75	0	103	66	4	146	102	1
5	Chhattisgarh	316	280	23	330	337	20	323	358	253	502	462	47	506	512	27	516	546	200
6	Goa	2	1	0	4	3	0	8	7	0	2	2	0	5	4	0	1	1	1
7	Gujarat	1326	1203	3	1201	1144	8	1279	1182	12	291	253	1	341	328	0	330	286	6
8	Haryana	1210	632	6	1628	738	44	1633	744	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	247	183	1	243	143	2	209	148	5	3	1	0	7	6	0	4	4	0
10	Jharkhand	666	292	14	546	460	28	674	318	28	347	86	8	250	144	17	283	121	21
11	Karnataka	1394	1205	17	1673	1556	10	1972	1634	15	291	261	1	358	342	0	438	341	3
12	Kerala	846	655	7	948	1111	42	1050	957	50	130	109	7	133	112	9	172	174	11
13	Madhya Pradesh	6899	6718	538	7213	7236	720	7733	7588	902	2401	2362	151	2627	2547	336	2979	2913	417
14	Maharashtra	2569	2132	39	2503	2357	45	2741	2371	89	663	633	12	628	557	12	742	591	25
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	29	29	2
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	2046	2088	5	2327	2032	1	2902	3090	40	624	575	0	676	647	0	773	807	9
20	Punjab	165	97	4	200	96	6	162	69	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	7017	3328	572	7524	3726	583	8752	4031	631	1878	918	114	2121	950	125	2521	1109	183
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1273	968	129	1376	1049	104	1761	1296	138	23	14	0	39	18	0	67	59	0
24	Telangana	1959	1534	13	1770	1550	30	1787	1979	44	573	407	2	512	505	7	545	575	18
25	Tripura	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	12714	10489	1820	13146	11358	1930	15368	12996	3168	3	3	1	4	3	0	5	4	0

27	Uttarakhand	87	64	0	123	87	0	114	99	0	13	11	2	6	4	0	1	1	0
28	West Bengal	109	128	0	108	122	0	104	123	0	90	69	0	92	73	0	90	101	1
	TOTAL STATE(S)	50191	39067	3240	50733	41610	3640	57420	45705	5629	8266	6476	347	8787	7174	548	10055	8052	901
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	3	3	0
30	Chandigarh	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	4	0
32	Delhi	69	59	0	136	100	0	130	99	0	1	3	0	5	3	0	0	1	0
33	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	0	3	2	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	7	6	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	77	60	1	146	109	0	149	110	0	4	7	0	12	8	0	9	10	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	50268	39127	3241	50879	41719	3640	57569	45815	5629	8270	6483	347	8799	7182	548	10064	8062	901

Source: Crime in India published by NCRB

निर्यात संवर्धन संबंधी योजनाएं

3755 श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि आईसी स्कीम, आरओडीटीईपी, आरओएससीटीएल, एमएआई, टीआईईएस आदि जैसी विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं के बावजूद देश के अधिकांश एमएसएमई निर्यातक अभी भी वित्तीय सहायता, गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन, संभारतंत्रीय सहायता और विदेशी बाजारों तक पहुंच जैसी मूलभूत समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन एमएसएमई निर्यातकों की संख्या का आकलन किया है जो घोषित 65 निर्यात सुविधा केन्द्रों, 10,642 टैरिफ लाइन कवरेज और विभिन्न डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों का वास्तव में उपयोग करते हैं और उन एमएसएमई निर्यातकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का योजनाओं की जमीनी स्तर पर निगरानी और उनके निष्पादन में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसी स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन तंत्र की स्थापना करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन (ईपीएम) की घोषणा निर्यात ऋण तक बेहतर पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करके और वैश्विक बाजार में गैर-टैरिफ बाधाओं को दूर करने में एमएसएमई की सहायता करके निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में की गई थी। वर्तमान में (ईपीएम) प्रस्ताव के चरण में है। ईपीएम का उद्देश्य व्यापार वित्त तक समावेशी पहुंच को सशक्त बनाना, गुणवत्ता और अनुपालन क्षमताओं में सुधार करना, बाजार से जुड़ाव को स्थापित करना और अपनी उप-स्कीमों के माध्यम से निर्यात संभारतंत्र की सहायता करना है। प्रस्तावित मिशन में पहले की स्कीमों जैसे कि ब्याज समकरण स्कीम (आईएस) और बाजार पहुंच पहल (एमएआई) से प्राप्त अनुभवों को शामिल किया गया है और एक अधिक एकीकृत एवं अनुकूली ढांचा प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो बदलते व्यापार परिदृश्यों के अनुरूप हो।

(ख): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने देश भर में 65 निर्यात सुविधा केंद्र (ईएफसीज) स्थापित किए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य एमएसएमई को उनके उत्पादों और सेवाओं के निर्यात में अपेक्षित मार्गदर्शन और सहयोग प्रदान करना है। वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान देश में कुल 11,222 एमएसएमई को निर्यात सुविधा केंद्रों द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) ने भारतीय निर्यातकों, विशेष रूप से एमएसएमई को व्यापार-संबंधी जानकारी और मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए एक व्यापक डिजिटल इंटरफेस के रूप में ट्रेड कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म (<https://trade.gov.in>) विकसित किया है। यह मंच एक ऑनलाइन सहायता केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है जो वाणिज्य विभाग, विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों, कॉमोडिटी बोर्डों और अन्य संबंधित संस्थाओं को एकीकृत करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म निर्यातकों को विभिन्न उपकरणों और संसाधनों तक सुगम पहुंच प्रदान करता है, जिनमें व्यापार समझौतों पर जानकारी, देश-विशिष्ट बाजार आवश्यकताएं, प्रमाणन और अनुपालन मानदंड, खरीदार-विक्रेता संपर्क सेवाएं, और वैश्विक ई-कॉमर्स के अवसर शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसएमई डिजिटल प्रोफाइल बनाकर अंतरराष्ट्रीय खरीदारों से जुड़ सकते हैं और एग्जिम पाठशाला के माध्यम से संरचित शिक्षण सामग्री का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। यह मंच एमएसएमई निर्यातकों

को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें वैश्विक व्यापार नेटवर्क में अधिक मजबूती से एकीकृत करता है।

(ग): ईपीएम प्रस्ताव में परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने और भविष्य में सुधार के लिए जानकारी जुटाने हेतु तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है। इस प्रस्ताव में प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, हितधारकों की प्रतिक्रिया और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निगरानी और मूल्यांकन तंत्र को शामिल किया गया है।

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP TO SCs

3756. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes (SCs) are getting foreign scholarship for higher study in the abroad reputed academic institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of students got scholarship for foreign studies during the last ten years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the total number of seats for foreign scholarship to SCs have not increased since long period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government has proposed any awareness programme to concerned sections of Scheduled Castes about the foreign scholarship available for them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and measures taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment administers National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. candidates to obtain higher education viz. Master's degree or Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) by studying abroad in top 500 Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) ranking Universities/Institutions. Total slots allotted under the Scheme is 125 annually. Out of these slots, 115 are reserved for Scheduled Castes, 06 for De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 04 for Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans candidates.

Details of students who got scholarship under NOS Scheme for foreign studies during the last ten years is at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): The total number of seats under the NOS Scheme were increased in the Year 2021-22 from 100 to 125.

(e) and (f): To raise awareness about the NOS Scheme among students, advertisements are published in newspapers, and letters are sent to the Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of Social Welfare Departments of State Governments and Union Territories to ensure widespread publicity of the Scheme.

STATEMENT

Number of students who got scholarship under the NOS Scheme for foreign studies during the last ten years:

S. No.	Year	Number of beneficiaries (Gone abroad)
1	2015-16	20
2	2016-17	46
3	2017-18	64
4	2018-19	45
5	2019-20	41
6	2020-21	71
7	2021-22	98
8	2022-23	98
9	2023-24	114
10	2024-25	79

FUNDS UNDER THE PM-AJAY IN MAHARASHTRA

3757. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that no funds have been released to the State of Maharashtra under the Adarsh Gram component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) scheme during the financial year 2024–25;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, despite the generation of 66 Village Development Plans (VDPs) in Maharashtra out of 3495 VDPs generated nationwide;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State of Maharashtra under the hostel component of PM-AJAY during the financial year 2024–25;

(d) if not, the reasons for non-submission of proposals by the State; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely fund release and active participation of Maharashtra in both components of the PM-AJAY scheme?

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

(a) and (b): As per the PM-AJAY scheme guidelines and the Department of Expenditure's instructions, funds under the Adarsh Gram component are released to States/UTs only if there is no unspent balance in their Single Nodal Agency (SNA) accounts and all Utilization Certificates for previous releases have been submitted. Since the State of Maharashtra had an unspent balance, no funds could be released during the financial year 2024-25 under the Adarsh Gram component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) scheme.

Since 2018-19, Rs. 51.29 crore has been released to the State Government of Maharashtra for generation of VDPs and implementation of gap-filling activities. Of the 515 villages selected, 345 villages development plan (VDPs) have been generated and 267 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram.

(c) and (d): As per the scheme guidelines of PM-AJAY, under Hostel component proposals are required to be submitted by the respective State Government/UT Administration/Central Universities to the Department on the dedicated PM-AJAY portal. During the financial year 2024–25, no proposal has been received from the State of Maharashtra.

(e): To ensure timely release of funds to the States, the Government has introduced a new fund flow mechanism, i.e., SNA SPARSH (just in time release) which addresses the non-release of funds due to funds lying unutilised.

To ensure the active participation of Maharashtra in both components of the PM-AJAY scheme, National Conferences/ Chintan Shivirs and Regional Conferences are organised with the participation of States and Union Territories. Monthly reviews are conducted through meetings and video conferences with States/UTs, complemented by regular state-wise performance tracking. Further, oversight by committees at the Central, State, District, and District levels ensures their active involvement in monitoring and effective implementation of the scheme.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE SENIOR CITIZENS

3758. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) the details of the schemes and facilities provided to the senior citizens by the Government in the Country, Scheme and State-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure beared by the Government on such schemes during the last ten years;

(c) the details of the concession to the senior citizens on railway tickets which was stopped during Corona pandemic and by when it is likely to be started;

(d) the reasons for which there is no provision to exclude senior citizens from GST;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to support senior citizens during the last ten years;

(f) the details of the taxes collected from various sources from every citizen and the reason for which there is no pension scheme for all the citizens above 60 years irrespective of their services and occupations;

(g) the reason for which the Government is not introducing any insurance plans for the senior citizens;

(h) whether there are any housing schemes proposed by the Government for the senior citizens; and

(i) if so, the details of such schemes and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a), (b) and (e): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY) for the welfare of senior citizens. The scheme has seven components. The details of components of the scheme are as follows-

- i. **IPSrC (Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)**- Under IPSrC, grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations for maintenance of senior citizen homes (Sr.CH), continuous care homes (CCH), mobile medicare units (MMU) and physiotherapy clinics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.
- ii. **SAPSrC (State Action Plan for Senior Citizens)**- The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State/ UT Governments in welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. Under SAPSrC, the Ministry releases funds to States/UTs for implementation of their action plans. SAPSrC is being implemented since FY 2019-20.
- iii. **RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana)**- The scheme aims for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens below poverty line and with the family income not exceed to Rs. 15,000/-per month. The scheme is being implemented since 2017.

- iv. **Elderline-** The National Helpline for Sr Citizens (14567) is to generate awareness about the Act, schemes and programmes being executed by different Central and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.
- v. **Training of Geriatric Care Givers-** The main objective is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional care givers in the field of geriatrics. Considering the acute shortage of Geriatric Caregivers and the increasing demand in the market, the Department has decided to trained 1,00,000 trainees in the field of Geriatric Care givers in order to meet the demand.
- vi. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens-** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.
- vii. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)-** The main objective is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start- ups would be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly.

The expenditure details under AVYAY scheme for last ten years is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(c): The Ministry of Railways extends various facilities to the senior citizens including the provision to allot lower berth to Senior Citizens, facility of

wheelchairs at railway stations etc. Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of Rs. 60,466 crore on passenger tickets in 2023-24. This amounts to concession of 45% on an average, to every person, traveling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is Rs. 100, then the price of ticket is Rs. 55 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students. The facilities in detail may be seen at **Statement-II**.

(d): GST provisions, rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a Constitutional body comprising of members from both Centre and the States/UTs. GST is levied on the supply of goods and services and not on individuals or citizens, including senior citizens.

(f): The Department of Financial Services is implementing the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) which was launched on 09.05.2015 with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganized sector. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. For better targeting of guaranteed pension to unorganized sector workers, an income tax payer shall not be eligible to join APY from 01.10.2022. The subscriber under APY is required to make a monthly/quarterly/six monthly contribution of an amount determined by the amount of pension chosen and the age of joining the scheme. The subscriber

shall receive a government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 2000 per month, Rs. 3000 per month, Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until death, depending on the contribution chosen. The spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber after the death of the subscriber. After the death of both subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age 60 of the subscriber. As per the scheme, subscriber will receive pension benefit on attaining the age of 60 years.

The funds released under APY during last 10 years is as under:

(in Cr)										
FY	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25
Funds released	173	36	167.72	155	338.69	273	203	725	481	465.05

(g): The Government has extended the health coverage of flagship scheme Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) to all the senior citizens aged 70 years and above irrespective of income.

(h) and (i): 'Land' and 'Colonization' fall under Entry 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and are thus subjects within the legislative competence of the State Governments. However, in order to provide a uniform framework and facilitate the States/UTs, Model Guidelines for

Development and Regulation of Retirement Homes were formulated and circulated by the Central Government. These Guidelines are intended to serve as a guiding document for States/UTs to incorporate suitable provisions in their respective legislations and regulations for safeguarding the rights and interests of senior citizens and retirees residing in Retirement Homes.

Further, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), enacted by the Parliament, aims to promote transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the real estate sector. The provisions of RERA are fully applicable to Retirement Homes, treating them at par with other real estate projects. This ensures protection of the interests of homebuyers, including senior citizens and other vulnerable residents from any violations or malpractices by developers. Furthermore, RERA mandates strict compliance with applicable norms and local laws by real estate developers during the execution of such projects.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Year-wise expenditure under AVYAY scheme during last 10 years

Year	Expenditure (in Crores)
2015-16	27.58
2016-17	52.99
2017-18	45.97
2018-19	171.58
2019-20	135.2
2020-21	156.81
2021-22	162.85
2022-23	239.87

2023-24	210.48
2024-25	408.14

STATEMENT-II

Details of facilities extended from time to time to Senior citizens by M/o

Railways:

- i. In the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- ii. A combined quota of six to seven lower berths per coach in Sleeper class, four to five lower berths per coach each in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) and three to four lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes (depending on the number of coaches of that class in the train) has been earmarked for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.
- iii. Instructions have been issued for earmarking a minimum of 07 seats for senior citizens in 1st and last 2nd class general compartment for entire period of local train services on suburban sections of all zonal Railways.
- iv. Wheelchairs are provided by Railways and given to attendants of the Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), old aged passengers etc absolutely free of cost to escort them from and to the trains.

- v. Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) are provided at major railway stations to passengers on 'first come first served' basis with due preference to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), Senior Citizens, Sick passengers and Pregnant women. This facility is provided 'free of cost' through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and publicity route as well as on chargeable basis.
- vi. After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorized to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- vii. Separate counters are earmarked at various Passenger Reservation System(PRS) centers for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from ladies, persons with disability, Senior Citizens, Ex. MPs, MLAs, accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including ladies, persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO STATES

3759. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) the details of the relief assistance provided by the Union Government to various States in response to natural calamities such as floods or cyclones during the last three years, State-wise including the State of West Bengal;
- (b) the details of damages due to natural calamities in the State of West Bengal during the last three years;
- (c) whether there are any pending compensation or assistance requests from West Bengal for any recent natural calamities; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for such pendency and the time by which the State is expected to get the remaining funds?

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

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

order to expedite the assessment and release of additional financial assistance to States, Government of India took a significant decision on 19.08.2019 to depute IMCT immediately in the aftermath of any natural calamity of severe nature, and without waiting for the memorandum from the State Government. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation. The details of funds provided to the states, **including West Bengal** under SDRF/NDRF is at **Statement**.

(b): The Ministry does not centrally maintain the data of damages due to any disasters. The information on damages due to natural calamities in the state during the last three years has not been furnished by the Government of West Bengal, despite official request by the Ministry.

(c): No.

(d): Does not arise.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of releases of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the years 2022-23 TO 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Sr No.	State	Centre's Share of SDRF Released			Release from NDRF (For all calamities including flood/cyclones)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.00	987.20	1036.00	--	--	56.90

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.40	220.80	115.60	--	--	--
3.	Assam	648.80	680.80	716.00	250.00	--	29.02
4.	Bihar	1189.60	1248.80	1311.20	--	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	181.60	181.60#	380.80#	--	--	33.24
6.	Goa	9.60	9.60	10.40	--	--	31.50
7.	Gujarat	556.00	1140.00#	600.00#	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	412.80	433.60	455.20	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342.40	360.80	378.40	214.26	787.25	84.56
10.	Jharkhand	--	476.80#	1027.20#	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	664.00	697.60	732.00	939.83	--	3528.45
12.	Kerala	264.00	277.60	291.20	--	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1528.80	1605.60	1686.40	--	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2706.40	2841.60	2984.00	--	--	--
15.	Manipur	35.20	18.80	50.00	--	--	12.15
16.	Meghalaya	27.20	27.20#	59.60	--	--	11.98
17.	Mizoram	39.20	41.60	43.20	--	--	18.36
18.	Nagaland	34.40	36.80	38.40	107.31	--	181.81
19.	Odisha	1348.00	1415.20	1485.60	--	--	45.09
20.	Punjab	416.00	436.80	458.40	--	--	29.60
21.	Rajasthan	1244.80	1307.20	1372.00	13.46	--	--
22.	Sikkim	42.40	44.80	47.20	--	81.89	229.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	856.80	900.00	944.80	--	--	360.09
24.	Telangana	188.80	584.80#	416.80	--	--	42.78
25.	Tripura	56.80	60.80	71.60	--	--	186.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	812.00	1664.80#	1748.40#	--	--	172.95
27.	Uttarakhand	787.20	826.40	434.00	--	--	21.30
28.	West Bengal	849.60	892.00	936.00	--	--	84.77
Total		16392.80	19419.60	19830.40	1524.86	869.14	5160.77

#Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

NATIONAL FISH FARMER DAY

3760. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has celebrated the National Fish Farmer Day-2025 at Bhubaneswar, Odisha recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the programmes organized during the celebration;

(c) whether the Government has launched new fisheries clusters under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and if so, the details thereof, location and State-wise;

(d) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of these fisheries clusters and the time by which the work likely to start; and

(e) the key features of these new fisheries clusters launched in the event?

**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 (e): The National Fish Farmers Day is observed every year on 10th July to commemorate the successful induced breeding of Indian Major Carps (IMC) in 1957 by the renowned scientists namely Dr. Hira Lal Chaudhury and Dr. K.H. Alikunhi. The intent of celebrating this day is to recognize the contributions made by fish farmers, entrepreneurs and fishermen to the development of the nation's fisheries sector and to create an ecosystem to collectively think and discuss the ways to sustainably manage our fisheries resources. The Department of

Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying celebrated the National Fish Farmers' Day, 2025 (NFFD-2025) at Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar on 10th July 2025. During the said NFFD-2025, several key initiatives were launched including the announcement of new 17 fisheries production and processing clusters in addition to the already notified 17 clusters, ICAR Training Calendar on Fisheries, Guidelines on Hatchery Accreditation and Seed Certification of Freshwater Finfishes and Shellfishes. Beneficiaries were felicitated under various schemes such as the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), aquaculture crop insurance, fisheries cooperatives and Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs), and fisheries start-ups. In addition to the above, 70 fisheries projects were virtually inaugurated and foundation were laid supported under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an outlay of Rs.105 crore, marking a strong push towards infrastructure development, entrepreneurship promotion and inclusive growth in the sector. The State-wise details of locations of these clusters are furnished at **Statement**. These clusters are strategically identified for their region-specific potential and are aimed at enhancing fish production, promoting value addition, improving market access and creating livelihood opportunities through fisheries cooperative development and private investment.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is designated to assess the gap analysis of all the aforesaid production and processing fisheries clusters with end-to-end solutions. The budgetary requirements for gap filling projects are undertaken from the ongoing schemes of Government of India like Pradhan

Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY), Kisan Credit Card (KCC) etc. and Schemes and programs implemented by the respective States.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of total 34 Fisheries Clusters notified under PMMSY

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Coldwater Fisheries	Anant Nag	Kulgam and Shopian
2.	Haryana	Saline Water Aquaculture	Sirsa	Rohtak, Hissar and Fatehabad
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Reservoir Fisheries	Bhopal (Halali Dam)	Khandwa (Indira Sagar Dam)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Tilapia Cluster	Raipur	Dhamtri and Kanker
5.	Bihar	Wetland Fisheries	Siwan	Gopalganj and Chapra
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Pangasius Cluster	Sidarth Nagar	Maharajganj and Kabir Nagar, Basti
7.	Odisha	Scampi Cluster	Balasore	Mayurbhanj and Bhadrakh
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Brackish water Aquaculture	West Godavari (Bhimavaram)	Krishna, Elluru and Nellore
9.	Karnataka	Sea Cage Cluster	Uttara Kannada	Badkal and Kumtta
10.	Sikkim	Organic Fisheries cluster	Soreng	-
11.	Jharkhand	Pearl Cluster	Hazaribagh	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	Ornamental Fisheries Cluster	Madurai	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
13.	Lakshadweep Islands	Seaweed Cluster	-	-
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Tuna Cluster	--	--
15.	Telangana	Murrel Cluster	Mancherial	Peddapalli
16.	Kerala	Pearl Spot Cluster	Kollam	Kottayam
17.	Gujarat	Fishing Harbour	Veraval	Mangrol fishing Harbour
18.	Punjab	Saline water Aquaculture	Muktsar Sahib	Fazilka
19.	Uttarakhand	Cold water Fisheries	Pithoragarh	Chamoli Bageswar
20.	West Bengal	Dry Fish Cluster	Purba Mednipur	Sagar Island
21.	Puducherry	Fishing Harbour	Karaikal Fishing Harbour	Thengaithitu Fishing Harbour
22.	Nagaland	Integrated fish farming	Mokokchung	Chumoukedima
23.	Manipur	Pengba fish cluster	Bishnupur	Loktak Lake
24.	Assam	Riverine Fisheries	Goalpara	Kamrup and Darang
25.	Mizoram	Paddy cum fish cluster	Kolasib	Serchhip
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aqua-tourism cluster	Ziro	Tawang, West Kameng and Shi-Yomi
27.	Ladakh	Coldwater fisheries	Kargil	Leh
28.	Goa	Estuarine cage culture	North Goa	South Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Coldwater Fisheries	Kullu District	Mandi
30.	Tripura	Pabda fisheries cluster	Unakoti	North Tripura
31.	Rajasthan	Saline water aquaculture	Churu	Hanumangarh
32.	Maharashtra	Fisheries Cooperatives	Raigad	Ratnagiri
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	Fishing Harbour	Diu (Vanakbara)	--
34.	Meghalaya	Organic fish farming	West Khasi Hills	East Khasi Hills

NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

3761. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether it is true that provisional scholarships have been granted to only 40 out of the 106 candidates selected under the National Overseas Scholarship scheme for the year 2025–26;

(b) the details of the scholarships awarded under this scheme each year and the total amount provided per scholar, including tuition, living expenses, and other allowances;

(c) the reasons for the shortage of funds, despite claims that the current financial year's budget allocation is the highest so far; and

(d) the reasons for candidates, despite being fully qualified and officially selected under the scheme, being denied the scholarship, particularly when they belong to historically disadvantaged and underprivileged communities?

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

(a): Provisional award letters have been issued to all the 106 candidates who have been selected in the first round of Selection Year 2025-26 under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (NOS) for SCs etc.

(b): Total slots as per scheme is 125 annually. Out of these slots, 115 are reserved for Scheduled Castes, 06 for De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 04 for Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans candidates. The details of total amount provided to each scholar including tuition, living expenses, and other allowances is at **Statement**.

(c): There is no shortage of funds under the Scheme. The funds allocated under Budget Estimate (B.E.) for 2025-26 is Rs.130 crore which is highest so far.

(d): Provisional award letters have been issued to all the 106 candidates who have been selected in the first round of Selection Year 2025-26 under the NOS Scheme.

STATEMENT

The details of total amount provided to each scholar including tuition, living expenses, and other allowances

Sl.No.	Type of Assistance	United States of America (USA) and other Countries except U.K.	United Kingdom (UK)
1.	Annual Maintenance Allowance	15400 US Dollar	9900 Great Britain Pound
2.	Annual Contingency Allowance	1500 US Dollar	1100 Great Britain Pound
3.	Tuition Fees	Actual as charged	
4.	Visa Fees	Actual visa fee in Indian Rupees	
5.	Medical Insurance Premium	Actual as charged	
6.	Incidental Journey Allowance and Equipment Allowance	20 US Dollar for each or its equivalent in Indian Rupees	
7.	Air Passage	To and fro air fare in economy class by shortest route.	

E-GOVERNANCE SERVICE IN TAMIL NADU

3762. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the details of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP);
- (b) the total number of Panchayats that have been covered under the project, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

- (c) total financial allocation made for the implementation of the e-Panchayat MMP in Tamil Nadu and total funds allocated and utilised for digitization, infrastructure development and training of Panchayat staff, State-wise;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure the effective implementation of e-Governance services at the Panchayat level, including online delivery of services such as certificates, approvals and other administrative functions; and
- (e) the measures taken to ensure data security and privacy in the e-Panchayat system and how the system is being maintained to ensure long-term sustainability?

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 objective of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) is to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country and enhance the transparency, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery and governance at the grassroots level. The project aims to automate internal workflows and core functions of Panchayats and bring about greater citizen-centricity in their functioning. Under the Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) across all States and Union Territories. One of the flagship applications under this initiative is eGramSwaraj, an online platform for planning, budgeting, accounting, and monitoring of works by Gram Panchayats. Additionally, integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial

Management System (PFMS) has enabled real-time payments to vendors and service providers, thereby enhancing financial transparency and efficiency.

The State-wise adoption status of eGramSwaraj for the XV Finance Commission including Tamil Nadu is provided at **Statement-I**.

(c): Under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), no direct funds are provided to the States. Instead, funds are allocated to the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICS) to provide central-level support for the maintenance of e-Panchayat applications.

The Ministry is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of revamped Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with the main objective for capacitating Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively. Training is also provided in areas related to the e-governance initiatives of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). Apart from training, the scheme also provide support to the States/ UTs to create Panchayat infrastructure like Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Computer and Co-location of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Gram Panchayat Bhawan on limited scale. Details of Central Share released and fund spent by the States/UTs during last three years under revamped RGSA is placed at **Statement-II**.

(d): Under RGSA, one of the key areas is digital enablement of Panchayats to improve service delivery, transparency, and administrative efficiency. The Ministry is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under

RGSA, which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays.

Further, applications developed by the Ministry like MeriPanchayat have endeavored to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. For instance, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application which aims to bring transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

Furthermore, to ensure ease of living and quality of life in rural areas of the country, the Ministry is supporting the States in co-location of Common Services Centres (CSCs) within Gram Panchayat Bhawans and is being implemented in convergence with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). Through CSC co-location, Panchayats are being equipped to offer a wide range of e-governance services to rural citizens at their door steps.

As a result of these efforts, the use of digital technology at the grassroots level has increased, transparency in planning and accounting has improved, and the online service delivery capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) such as

certificates, approvals and other administrative functions has significantly enhanced.

(e): To ensure the security and privacy of data collected through digital initiatives such as eGramSwaraj, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken comprehensive technical and administrative measures, aligned with the security guidelines issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the National Cyber Security Policy of the Government of India. To safeguard the collected data, the following measures have been implemented:

1. Data Dissemination and Masking: All data published through reports and dashboards is appropriately masked to prevent the exposure of personally identifiable information.

2. Security of Data at Rest:

- i. Servers are protected behind firewalls, with strict access controls.
- ii. Access permissions are role-based and assigned based on operational requirements.
- iii. Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) and login credentials are stored in hashed, non-reversible, and non-human-readable formats.
- iv. Password policies are strictly enforced, including mandatory password changes every 3 months and compulsory password reset on first login for new users.

3. Secure Development and Hosting Practices:

- i. Digital payment orders are signed using secure DSC utilities.
- ii. Secure and updated development libraries and tools are used.
- iii. Regular vulnerability assessments, OS patches, and infrastructure

updates are conducted.

iv.The application undergoes periodic security audits in accordance with MeitY guidelines.

v.SSL encryption is enforced for all communications; HTTP traffic is automatically redirected to HTTPS.

These measures ensure that the eGramSwaraj platform operates in a secure environment, protecting user data from unauthorized access, leakage, or misuse. All development and hosting are conducted on secure government infrastructure, compliant with MeitY's IT Security Guidelines and the broader digital governance framework.

STATEMENT-I**Adoption of eGramSwaraj at Gram Panchayat level during FY 2024-25**

S.No	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats and Equivalent	Village Panchayat onboard	Village Panchayats and Equivalent With Online Payment	Total Number of Block Panchayats and Equivalent	Block Panchayat onboard	Block Panchayats With Online Payment	Total Number of Zila Panchayats and Equivalent	Zila Panchayat onboard	Zila Panchayats With Online Payment
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13328	13320	13002	660	660	645	13	13	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2108	2108	426	0	0	0	27	26	11
3	ASSAM	2662	2197	2183	191	191	191	30	29	27
4	BIHAR	8054	8054	8046	534	534	531	38	38	38
5	CHHATTISGARH	11701	11684	11540	146	146	146	33	33	27
6	GOA	191	191	97	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	GUJARAT	14656	14645	14006	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	HARYANA	6226	6226	5980	143	143	134	22	22	22
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3615	3615	3557	81	81	81	12	12	12
10	JHARKHAND	4345	4345	4335	264	264	263	24	24	24
11	KARNATAKA	5954	5954	5942	238	232	127	31	31	29
12	KERALA	941	941	941	152	152	152	14	14	14
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23011	23011	22987	313	313	311	52	52	52
14	MAHARASHTRA	27955	27940	27025	351	351	312	34	34	34
15	MANIPUR	3812	161	125	0	0	0	12	6	4
16	MEGHALAYA	6817	0	0	2241	0	0	3	3	0
17	MIZORAM	842	842	832	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	NAGALAND	1289	977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S.No	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats and Equivalent	Village Panchayat onboard	Village Panchayats and Equivalent With Online Payment	Total Number of Block Panchayats and Equivalent	Block Panchayat onboard	Block Panchayats With Online Payment	Total Number of Zila Panchayats and Equivalent	Zila Panchayat onboard	Zila Panchayats With Online Payment
19	ODISHA	6794	6794	6794	314	314	314	30	30	30
20	PUNJAB	13237	13234	10240	153	151	123	23	22	19
21	RAJASTHAN	11222	11219	10905	361	353	351	33	33	33
22	SIKKIM	199	199	195	0	0	0	6	6	6
23	TAMIL NADU	12525	12525	12520	388	388	388	36	36	36
24	TELANGANA	12991	12768	12648	572	540	514	32	32	32
25	TRIPURA	1194	1194	1175	75	75	75	9	9	9
26	UTTARAKHAND	7795	7795	7757	95	95	95	13	13	13
27	UTTAR PRADESH	57691	57691	57638	826	826	819	75	75	75
28	WEST BENGAL	3339	3339	3339	345	345	345	22	21	21
Total		264494	252969	244235	8691	6402	6165	659	649	616

STATEMENT-II

Details of Central Share released and fund spent by the States/UTs during last three years under revamped RGSA

Rs. in Cr.

Sl. No	State Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3	Assam	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60
4	Bihar	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13
6	Goa	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8	Haryana	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13
10	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11	Jharkhand	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56
12	Karnataka	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52
13	Kerala	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92
15	Maharashtra	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81
16	Manipur	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17	Meghalaya	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60

Sl No	State Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^
18	Mizoram	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28
20	Odisha	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21	Punjab	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22	Rajasthan	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23	Sikkim	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35
24	Tamil Nadu	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79
25	Telangana	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05
26	Tripura	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29
27	Uttar Pradesh	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28	Uttarakha nd	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	West Bengal	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68
	Union Territorie s						
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31	Dadra and Nagar Heveli And Daman And Diu	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00
32	Ladakh	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58
	Sub- Total	672.97	1128.2 5	800.17	1317.2 1	670.40	1385.7 5
	Others IA	10.01	10.01	14.69	14.69	23.77	23.77

Sl. No.	State Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^	Funds Released*	Funds Utilized^
	Total	682.98	1138.26	814.86	1331.90	694.17	1409.52

Note: Wherever the expenditure is higher than the release, it is because of the unspent fund lying with the state from previous years.

*Fund released as Central Share

^ Funds utilized includes Central Share as well as State share.

NIRYAT DISHA INITIATIVE

3763. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the operational effectiveness and market outreach capacity of the “Driving International Holistic Market Access” (NIRYAT DISHA) initiative since its launch;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the key achievements of the initiative and specific instances where it has enabled Indian businesses, especially MSMEs, to expand into international markets and boost exports, with examples from Maharashtra;

- (c) the measures being undertaken to enhance NIRYAT DISHA's capabilities through integration of advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, blockchain and real-time trade intelligence systems;
- (d) the total number of businesses that have benefitted under the initiative, including those from Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency, and the type of market access support provided; and
- (e) the safeguards in place to ensure data privacy, prevent misuse of trade-related information, and maintain the integrity of exporters' business data?

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 NIRYAT DISHA is a sub-scheme under the proposed Export Promotion Mission (EPM) Scheme, which is currently at the proposal stage and has not yet been formally launched. Thus the question of its evaluation regarding the operational effectiveness and market outreach capacity does not arise.

RUBBER IMPORT

3764. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the low price of rubber that affects a large number of rubber farmers in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the consistent decline in the price of rubber in the country;
- (c) the details of the natural rubber imported to India for the last three years;

- (d) whether the Government has any plan to announce MSP for the farmers;
and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The average price of natural Rubber (RSS 4 grade) in Kottayam, Kerala during the year 2024-25 was ₹199.85 per kg as compared to an average price of ₹155.72 per kg during 2023-24, an increase of 28.33 %.

(c) The quantity of natural rubber imported into India for the last three years is provided below:

Import of Natural Rubber	
Year	Quantity (Tonne)
2022 - 2023	528,677
2023 - 2024	492,682
2024 -2025	550,918

(d) and (e) The Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and prices (CACP) after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz., paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur(arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, sunflower seed, soyabean, sesamum,

nigerseed, cotton, and 6 Rabi crops viz., wheat, barley, gram, lentil (masur), rapeseed/mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz., jute and copra.

NATURAL FARMING IN TIRUPATI

3765. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) the funds allocated and released to Andhra Pradesh and specifically to Tirupati district for the promotion of natural farming during the last and current financial year;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the yield in natural farming is comparatively lower than in conventional farming, especially during the transition period;

(c) if so, whether the Government is providing any financial incentives, subsidies, or income support to farmers adopting natural farming practices to compensate for yield loss and ensure income stability;

(d) if so, the details of such support provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not providing direct incentives despite actively promoting natural farming across the country?

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

(a): Rs. 94.371 lakhs have been allocated under National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) to Andhra Pradesh for 2024-25. Against the allocation, Rs. 47.185 lakhs have been released. Allocation for 2025-26 the funds allocated is Rs. 12251.46 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5810.8875 lakhs have been released. District wise fund allocation is not maintained centrally.

(b): 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. 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 3 States. Further, Independent studies commissioned by Government of Andhra Pradesh have shown that there is no yield penalty in natural farming besides reduction in cost of cultivation and resulting in higher net incomes when compared to conventional farming.

(c) to (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 mixing and storage containers or purchase of inputs from Bio-input Resource

Centers etc. Further, the Scheme has been on boarded on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Portal to provide the support to farmers adopting natural farming practices.

ANNUAL DECLINE IN MGNREGS BENEFICIARIES

3766. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the share of beneficiaries from the total workers who availed 100 days of work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the last three years;
- (b) the names of States that have recorded an annual decline in MGNREGA beneficiaries during the above period; and
- (c) the share of funds allocated to State of Tamil Nadu by the Central Government during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available.

The details of households availed employment and household who have completed 100 days employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 is given below:

(Figure in lakh)

Financial Year	Households availed employment	Household who have completed 100 days employment
2022-23	617.76	35.98
2023-24	599.45	44.94
2024-25	578.44	40.68

(As per NREGASoft)

State/Union Territories-wise details of households availed employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years are given at **Statement**.

The Ministry continues to closely monitor the implementation of the scheme and provides necessary support to States to ensure that all eligible rural households are able to access employment as per their demand under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(c): Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment scheme. There is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Details of funds released to the State of Tamil Nadu under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given below:

Financial Years	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central fund released to the State of Tamil Nadu (Rs. in crore)	9743.53	12616.53	7585.49

STATEMENT

State/Union Territories –wise detail of households availed employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial year.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Household availed the employment (Figure in lakh)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.83	46.55	46.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.71	2.69	3.01
3	Assam	22.98	22.46	19.13
4	Bihar	50.14	48.18	51.21
5	Chhattisgarh	25.74	24.77	25.61
6	Goa	0.04	0.02	0.03
7	Gujarat	10.29	9.94	9.08
8	Haryana	3.08	3.66	3.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.47	6.74	7.18
10	Jammu And Kashmir	7.06	6.86	7.32
11	Jharkhand	20.65	21.85	20.22
12	Karnataka	29.58	29.95	29.13
13	Kerala	15.51	14.69	13.72
14	Ladakh	0.34	0.32	0.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.16	40.85	38.61
16	Maharashtra	21.20	24.46	30.07
17	Manipur	3.57	4.78	5.25
18	Meghalaya	4.79	4.89	4.70
19	Mizoram	2.16	2.19	2.09
20	Nagaland	4.21	4.07	2.11
21	Odisha	33.35	32.71	23.38
22	Punjab	8.46	8.49	8.34
23	Rajasthan	63.46	63.85	58.86
24	Sikkim	0.60	0.61	0.60
25	Tamil Nadu	65.67	68.76	65.32
26	Telangana	27.35	25.33	26.69
27	Tripura	5.58	5.87	5.91
28	Uttar Pradesh	70.03	68.54	65.27
29	Uttarakhand	5.01	4.72	4.32
30	West Bengal	16.29	0.08	0.00

31	Andaman And Nicobar	0.05	0.04	0.03
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.00	0.01	0.05
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.42	0.52	0.47
	Total	617.76	599.45	578.44

(As per NREGASoft)

DIVERSION OF FUND UNDER MGNREGS

3767. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the details and number of people in Telangana benefited from the rural employment guarantee scheme;
- (b) whether there is any report that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds have been diverted to other schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Details of workers availed employment in the State of Telangana under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the last three financial year and current year 2025-26 (as on 07.08.2025) are given below:

Financial Year	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23

Workers availed employment in the State of Telangana [In Lakhs]	29.72	42.44	40.62	45.45

(As per NREGASoft)

(b) and (c): No specific instances of diversion of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to other schemes have come to the notice of the Ministry. In this regard it is mentioned that, under the scheme, wage payment is directly credited by the Ministry into the bank accounts of workers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol. In case of Material and Admin component, funds are now released to the States/UTs through SNA-SPARSH. Here it is also mentioned that whenever any specific instance of misuse of fund comes to the notice of Ministry then same is got inquired into through the State or Central Teams and necessary remedial action is taken.

PROGRESS IN TRADE DEAL NEGOTIATIONS

3768. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the progress made in the negotiations of trade agreements with various countries and the expected benefits of these agreements;
- (b) the measures being taken to address the significant trade imbalance with certain countries and the Government's perspective on the impact of these trade imbalances; and

- (c) the Government's assessment of the impact of trade wars and geopolitical tensions on India's trade and commerce sector and the measures being taken to mitigate these risks?

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 Department of Commerce is engaging in negotiations and reviews on trade agreements on an ongoing basis. During the last five years, the Government has signed the following trade agreements:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22 nd February, 2021	1 st April, 2021
2	India-UAE CEPA	18 th February, 2022	1 st May 2022
3	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2 nd April, 2022	29 December 2022.
4	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)	10 March 2024	Will be implemented after completion of ratification process by India and the EFTA countries.

5	India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24 July 2025	Will be implemented after completion of ratification process by both sides.

A list of ongoing negotiations is given at **Statement**.

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are entered into with the concerned trading partner countries primarily with the aim to increase the bilateral trade and economic growth by enlarging the scope of market access and building on the trade complementarities for increasing trade and investment, thereby providing enhanced export potential, generating benefits for industry, farmers, MSMEs and creating job opportunities. FTAs are negotiated with the endeavour to deliver a comprehensive, balanced, broad-based and equitable agreement based on the principle of fairness and reciprocity. It also ensures a level playing field for Indian exporters vis-a-vis their competitors in the trading partner countries.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various proactive measures aimed at enhancing domestic capacities, boosting exports, diversifying supply chains, exploring alternate sources of imports and fostering economic resilience including mitigating adverse impact on trade, if any, due to global factors. Several key initiatives and policy measures undertaken by the Government to boost exports, attract investments and to promote ease of doing business from time to time are as follows-

- i. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing International Cooperation (IC) Scheme, under which financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central/State

Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate visit/participation of MSMEs in the international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad and for organizing international conference/seminar/workshops in India with the aim of technology upgradation, modernization, joint venture etc. A new component of IC Scheme namely Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE) has been launched in June 2022, under which reimbursement is provided to new Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) exporters for costs incurred on Registration-cum- Membership Certification (RCMC) with EPCs, Export Insurance Premium and Testing and Quality Certification for exports.

- ii. Other schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of MSME include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), SFURTI, ZED, Incubator, LEAN, IPR, Procurement and Marketing Scheme (PMS) also assist MSMEs in boosting their export competitiveness.
- iii. The Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour- oriented certain items of textiles sector export has been implemented since March 07, 2019.
- iv. Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since April 01, 2021. The budget allocation for RoDTEP Scheme for the current financial year 2025-26 is Rs. 18,232.50 crores. The benefits of the RoDTEP scheme have been extended to exports from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) units till September 30, 2025.

- v. A Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- vi. Districts as Export Hubs initiative had been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- vii. The government has launched Trade Connect ePlatform on 11 September 2024. Trade Connect ePlatform is an information and intermediation platform on international trade bringing together Indian Missions Abroad and officials from Department of Commerce and other organizations to provide comprehensive services for both new and existing exporters.

The Department of Commerce (DoC) is continuously engaged with all stakeholders, including industry, to advance trade and mitigate the impact of trade wars. DOC aims to promote trade and economic growth through trade promotion, FTAs, trade facilitation and remedial measures related to import and export.

For the growth of India's trade and commerce sector and to protect the interests of the domestic industry, including farmers, MSMEs, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. 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 period as mutually agreed to by the parties under the FTAs.

FTAs include provisions on Technical Barriers to Trade to promote mutual understanding of each sides' standards, technical regulations, and measures to enhance transparency. FTAs are addressing non-technical barriers, thereby facilitating smoother and more effective access to export markets for Indian goods. FTAs include sub-committees for review to align with emerging global requirements.

STATEMENT

List of ongoing negotiations being engaged by the Department of Commerce

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreements Ongoing
1	India – Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Expansion of Ind-Aus ECTA)
2	India-European Union Free Trade Agreement
3	India-Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement
4	India – Peru Free Trade Agreement
5	India-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
6	India and New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
7	India and USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)
8	ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) (Review)
9	India-Korea CEPA (Review)

DEMANDS OF SKM

3769. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the status on the demands stated in letter dated on 9/12/2021 to SKM whereby the Union Government agreed upon the five demands put forth by the SKM;
- (b) the current status on the agreement put forth by the Union Government under the letter dated on 9/12/2021, along with details of the formation of committee proposed under the letter also the recommendations of the committee on legalising MSP;
- (c) whether SKM has been part of the proposed committee, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of action taken reports on the cases withdrawn against the individuals participated in Farmer's protest along with list of cases still pending for withdrawal against those participated in Farmers Protest, State-wise; and
- (e) the status on Government status on withdrawal of cases under its ambit according to the agreement?

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

(a) to (c): Requests, demands and suggestions received from stakeholders received by the Government are considered by the Government for appropriate action. With reference to the demand letter received from Samyukt Kisan Morch

(SKM), Government constituted a Committee on 12.07.2022 comprising of stakeholders.

Government has undertaken various policy reforms, developmental programmes and schemes to make agriculture, sustainable and more profitable profession. These inter-alia include increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all Kharif and Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production.

Every year Government fixes MSP for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

To make MSPs more effective and transparent, a committee has also been constituted on 12th July 2022. The subject matter of the committee includes:

A. Minimum Support Price (MSP)

1. Suggestions to make available MSP to farmers of the country by making the system more effective and transparent.
2. Suggestions on practicality to give more autonomy to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and measures to make it more scientific.
3. To strengthen the Agricultural Marketing System as per the changing requirements of the country to ensure higher value to the farmers through

remunerative prices of their produce by taking advantage of the domestic and export opportunities.

B. Natural Farming

1. Suggestions for programmes and schemes for value chain development, protocol validation and research for future needs and support for area expansion under the Indian Natural Farming System by publicity and through involvement and contribution of farmer organizations.
2. To suggest strategies for making Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and other Research and Development institutions as knowledge centres, and introduction of natural farming system curriculum and skill development courses in the Universities and other educational Institutions.
3. To suggest farmer friendly alternative certification system and marketing system for natural farming processes and products.
4. To suggest methods and means for international coordination to strengthen the value chain development of natural farming.
5. Chain of laboratories for organic certification of products produced through natural farming.

C. Crop Diversification

1. Mapping of existing cropping patterns of agro-ecological zones of producer and consumer states.
2. Strategy for diversification policy to change the cropping pattern according to the changing needs of the country.
3. Arrangement for agricultural diversification and system to ensure remunerative prices for the sale of new crops.

4. Review and suggestion on micro irrigation scheme.

6 meetings of the committee have been held. Additionally, 39 meetings of various sub-committees have also been held.

(d) and (e): State Governments take care of law, order in the respective States, and take decisions for registering / withdrawal of criminal cases and records on such cases are maintained by them only. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

VERTICAL FARMING

3770. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for improving agricultural production and food security by vertical farming, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the commercial viability and scalability of vertical farming technologies in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new Centrally sponsored scheme exclusively for vertical farming; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), for holistic development of the horticulture sector. The protected cultivation component has been recently expanded by including greenhouse based vertical farming under MIDH. The details of cost norms and pattern of assistance under MIDH for aeroponics and hydroponics are given at **Statement- I**.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) is a Central Sector Scheme, aimed at improving agricultural productivity and ensuring food security through the development of infrastructure at the farm gate and post-harvest stages, supports innovative farming practices such as Vertical Farming. The Hydroponic Farming, Vertical farming and Aeroponic farming are eligible projects covered under AIF scheme. The details of component, pattern of assistance and eligible projects under AIF are given at **Statement-II**. The assessment has not been done for commercial viability and scalability of vertical farming technologies in India. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Shimla has developed a programmed air mist-based potato culturing technique based on aeroponics technology. The Aeroponics Technology of potato seed production has been commercialized to various stakeholders by the institute to ensure the quality seed production. ICAR- Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bengaluru and ICAR-Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow are also involved in research on hydroponics technology to firm up comparative productivity, efficiency and viability.

STATEMENT- I

**The details of cost norms and pattern of assistance under MIDH under
protected cultivation**

Protected cultivation		
Poly house/ Hybrid/ Retractable structures		
Poly house/ Hybrid/ Retractable structures	Rs. 1800/Sq.m(up to area 500 Sq. m) Rs. 1600/Sq. m (>500 Sq.m up to 1008 Sqm) Rs. 1500/Sq. m (>1008 Sq. m up to 2500 Sq.m) Above rates will be 15% higher in the case of North Eastern (NE) and Himalayan States, Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands	Assistance @ 50% for a maximum area of 2500 sq m per beneficiary or on pro-rata basis for smaller areas.
Add on Components		
i. Hydroponics and Aeroponics	Rs. 350/- per Sq.mt. Above rates will be 15% higher in the case of NE and Himalayan States, Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.	Assistance @ 50% for a maximum area of 1000 sqm per beneficiary or on pro-rata basis for smaller areas.
ii. Circulation Fans in poly house only	Rs. 5000 per fan. Above rates will be 15% higher in the case of NE and Himalayan States, Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.	Assistance @ 50% for a maximum of 6 fans for a maximum area of 2500 sq.m. per beneficiary or on pro-rata basis for smaller areas.
iii. Sensor based Automation	Rs. 4 lakh/unit Above rates will be 15% higher in the case of NE and Himalayan States, Scheduled	Assistance @ 50% per unit per beneficiary for minimum area of

System for fertigation	areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.	2500 sq.m. per beneficiary under protected cultivation.

STATEMENT- II

The details of component, pattern of assistance and eligible projects under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Sl.No.	Name of Component	Norms
1.	Interest Subvention Cost.	All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of ₹ 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond ₹ 2 crore, then interest subvention will be limited up to ₹ 2 crore.
2.	Credit Guarantee Cost	Credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to ₹ 2 crore. The fee for this coverage will be paid by the Government.
3.	Eligible Projects	Viable Farming Assets: Hydroponic Farming, Vertical Farming, Aeroponic farming and Poly house/ Greenhouse.

TRAINING UNDER NHDP

3771. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP);
- (b) whether any skill development, training and financial assistance is given under NHDP by the Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that only one artisan in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh is benefited from skill development, training, financial assistance under NHDP during the last three years i.e., 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide more and more artisans skill development, training and financial assistance from Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a): The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles implements two schemes namely National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for overall development and promotion of handicrafts sector across the country. Under these schemes, need based financial assistance is provided for end-to-end support to the artisans through marketing events, skill development, cluster development, formation of Producer Companies, direct benefit to artisans, infrastructural and technology support and research and development support which benefit the traditional crafts and artisans throughout the country.

(b): Under NHDP scheme various kind of skill development programmes such as Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Programme (GSHPP), Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Programme (CSUP) and Design and Technology Development Workshop (DTDW) helps to create skill development in handicrafts sector. Financial assistance @ Rs.8,000/- per month is provided to the awardee artisans in indigent circumstances.

(c) and (d): In Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh total 61 artisans were benefitted under skill development, training programmes, financial assistance under NHDP scheme during last three years i.e. 2022-23 to 2024-25.

(e): To provide skill development, training and financial assistance to more and more artisans, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) organises Chaupals, Workshops and Seminars across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh to create awareness about the schemes of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

RGSA IN MADHYA PRADESH

3772. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) has empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh including Constituencies; Katni, Panna and Khajuraho Lok Sabha

- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and if not, the measures taken to ensure the effective functioning of these institutions and the steps taken to address the issue, if any;
- (c) whether any Gram Panchayat in Chhindwara district in Madhya Pradesh has performed well in the areas like innovation, e-governance, infrastructure development or Swaraj Revenue growth under RGSA;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has any proposals to set up development programmes under RGSA in Madhya Pradesh including Chhindwara district?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with effect from the financial year 2022–23. The primary objective is to build the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by providing training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders, enhancing their governance and leadership capabilities to enable Gram Panchayats to function effectively. Apart from training, the scheme also provides support to the States/ UTs to create Panchayat infrastructure like Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Computer and Co-location of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Gram Panchayat Bhawan on limited scale.

Further, under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), a key focus area is the digital enablement of Panchayats to enhance service delivery, transparency, and administrative efficiency. The Ministry is implementing the e-Panchayat

Mission Mode Project (MMP) under RGSA, which has greatly improved transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level.

The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, facilitates digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. Its integration with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) allows real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring smooth fund flow and minimizing delays.

Additionally, Ministry-developed applications like Meri Panchayat aim to increase transparency in Panchayat governance by making information on planning, activities, and progress of works publicly accessible. Further, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application designed to improve transparency and management in the conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

RGSA is being implemented across all States and Union Territories, including in Madhya Pradesh. As per the information available on Training Management Portal (TMP), participants trained Institute-wise/District-wise in the State of Madhya Pradesh are at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. According to the information provided by the State, under the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) Version 1.0 for the financial year 2022–23, the Tamia Gram Panchayat of Tamia Janpad in Chhindwara district secured the first position in the district based on the overall score across all nine themes related to the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Additionally, in the area of infrastructure, which falls under Theme-6 (Self-reliant Infrastructure in Panchayats), Ner Panchayat of Chhindwara district performed

the best. Likewise, Tinkheda Gram Panchayat of SausarJanpad in the same district secured the top position under Theme-8 (Good Governance Panchayat).

PAI is a comprehensive assessment tool that measures Panchayat performance in areas such as e-governance, infrastructure, financial management, and quality of governance. Detailed information is enclosed in **Statement-II**.

(e) No.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Institute-wise/District-wise Participants Trained in the State of Madhya Pradesh since Financial year 2022-23 to 2025-26 (As on 08.08.2025)

S.NO	Institute Name	Total Participants trained in 2022-23 to 2025-26 (till 8th Aug 2025)
1	Extension Training Centre Nowgong (DISTRICT - CHHATARPUR)	46,455
2	Extension Training Centre (District - Bhopal)	55,852
3	Extension Training Centre (District - Gwalior)	53,172
4	Extension Training Centre (District - Indore)	60,372
5	Extension Training Centre (District - Seoni)	61,086
6	Extension Training Centre (District - Ujjain)	72,445
7	Panchayat Training Center(District- Chhatarpur)	10,740
8	Panchayat Training Center(District- Indore)	49,580
9	Panchayat Training Center(District- Shivpuri)	23,768
10	Panchayat Training Center(District- Ujjain)	34,448
11	SGI Pachamarhi(District - Narmadapuram)	45,129
12	State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), Jabalpur	92,263

13	Water and Land Management Institute, Bhopal	6,646
14	Panchayat Training Center(District- Betul)	4,754
	Total	6,16,710

STATEMENT-II

Composite and Thematic PAI Scores of the Gram Panchayat- PAI Version

1.0 FY 22-23 in Chhindwara District, Madhya Pradesh

Gram Panchayat Details	Overall PAI Score	Theme-1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat	Theme -2: Healthy Panchayat	Theme -3: Child Friendly Panchayat	Theme -4: Water Sufficient Panchayat	Theme -5: Clean and Green Panchayat	Theme-6: Self-sufficient Infrastructure in Panchayat	Theme -7: Socially Just and Socially Secure Panchayat	Theme-8: Panchayat with Good Governance	Theme -9: Women Friendly Panchayat
GP - Tamia; Block - Tamia; District - Chhindwara	70.12 (B Performer)	72.66 (B Performer)	88.12 (A Front Runner)	68.38 (B Performer)	71.71 (B Performer)	59.43 (C Aspirant)	60.86 (B Performer)	74.27 (B Performer)	73.05 (B Performer)	66.53 (B Performer)
GP - Ner; Block - Chhindwara District - Chhindwara	66.85 (B Performer)	70.84 (B Performer)	81.36 (A Front Runner)	62.86 (B Performer)	76.4 (A Front Runner)	57.29 (C Aspirant)	63.32 (B Performer)	64.08 (B Performer)	60.96 (B Performer)	67.97 (B Performer)

GP - Tinkhed a Block - Sausar District - Chhind wara	66.39 (B Perfor mer)	67.88 (B Perfor mer)	74.39 (B Perfor mer)	61.07 (B Perfor mer)	73.27 (B Perfor mer)	67.22 (B Perfor mer)	48.5 (C Aspirant)	69.12 (B Perfor mer)	76.17 (A Front Runner)	64.58 (B Perfor mer)

BENEFICIARIES IN HILL STATES UNDER PMAY-G

3773. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any targets for the Hill States under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) for the financial year 2024–25;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has extended the benefits of the scheme to all eligible beneficiaries in the Hill States; 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) to (d): 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 7th August 2025, a cumulative target of 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to States/UTs out of which 3.85 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.82 crore houses have been completed.

In the FY 2024-25, a target of 84.45 lakhs was allocated to States/UTs, out of which, a target of 92,364 houses was allocated to the State of Himachal Pradesh. The State of Uttarakhand have already been allocated targets by the Ministry, saturating both its existing SECC 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 lists by FY 2023-24.

The details of the cumulative target allocated by the Ministry, houses sanctioned by the States and houses completed by the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are as under:-

[Unit in no]

State	Target allocated by the Ministry	Houses Sanctioned by the State	Houses Completed
Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,533	37,418
Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218

मिलावटी दूध का उत्पादन

3774. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में, विशेषकर राजस्थान राज्य में दूध का वास्तविक उत्पादन, खपत और मांग के अनुपात में है;

- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूध उत्पादन और मांग के आंकड़े क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि जब दूध का उत्पादन मांग से कम होता है, तो नकली या मिलावटी दूध और दूध उत्पादों का अवैध व्यापार बढ़ जाता है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नकली या मिलावटी दूध से संबंधित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और सरकार द्वारा ऐसे मामलों को रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ङ) नकली या मिलावटी दूध का उपभोक्ताओं के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है और इससे जुड़ी प्रमुख बीमारियाँ क्या हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार के पास इससे पीड़ित लोगों का आंकड़ा है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान तत्संबंधी 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) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में अनुमानित दुग्ध उत्पादन 239.3 मिलियन टन है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान 34.73 मिलियन टन दुग्ध उत्पादन के साथ राजस्थान, देश में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक राज्य है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धता 1171 ग्राम प्रतिदिन है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धता 471 ग्राम प्रतिदिन है। देश और विशेषकर राजस्थान में, दुग्ध उत्पादन कुल मिलाकर मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त के मद्देनजर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने खाद्य संबंधी कानूनों में एकरूपता लाने तथा भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (FSSAI) की स्थापना करने के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (FSS) अधिनियम, 2006 लागू किया है। एफएसएसआई खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए विज्ञान-आधारित मानक निर्धारित करता है तथा मानव उपभोग के लिए सुरक्षित और पौष्टिक खाद्य की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उनके विनिर्माण, भंडारण, वितरण, बिक्री और आयात को विनियमित करता है। एफएसएसआई द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के खाद्य सुरक्षा आयुक्तों के जरिए एफएसएस

अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन किया जाता है। एफएसएसआई द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, जोखिम आधारित निरीक्षण प्रणाली (RBIS) के तहत दूध और दूध से बने उत्पादों को उच्च जोखिम वाली खाद्य श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक निगरानी योजना (NASP) के अंतर्गत, जोखिम आधारित सैंपलिंग पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। यदि निगरानी के दौरान गैर-अनुपालन का पता चलता है, तो साक्ष्य आधारित प्रवर्तन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बाद में गैर-अनुपालन सैंपल पर प्रवर्तन सैंपलिंग की जाती है। अधिक मांग और त्योहारों के दौरान लक्षित प्रवर्तन और निगरानी अभियान चलाए जाते हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में, त्योहारों के मौसम- दिवाली से पहले सितंबर 2024 में और होली से पहले फरवरी 2025 में विशेष अभियान चलाए गए थे। पिछले 03 वर्षों में दूध और दूध उत्पादों के संबंध में शुरू किए गए प्रवर्तन कार्यकलापों और लगाई गई शास्ति (penalty) का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	विश्लेषित नमूनों की संख्या	शुरू किए गए मामलों की संख्या	दोषसिद्धि और शास्ति	लगाई गई शास्ति राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
2022-23	40874	10623	7381	24.30
2023-24	41080	13288	8649	34.83
2024-25	33405	12057	8815	36.72

(ड) और (च) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएमआर), स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दूध में मिलावट के कारण आम जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

DEPENDENCE ON CHINESE LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

3775. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges that over 75% of lithium-ion batteries used in Indian EVs are currently imported from China and Southeast Asia and if so, the impact of this dependency on domestic supply chains;
- (b) the current status of domestic giga-factory projects sanctioned under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, including the number of operational projects and total output in the year 2024–25;
- (c) whether any timelines have been set for critical mineral self-reliance including lithium, cobalt and nickel sourcing from non-China routes; and
- (d) whether any review has been conducted on missed production targets under the Advanced Chemistry Cell battery programme?

**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): Yes, India is mostly dependent on other Asian countries, *inter-alia*, for lithium-ion batteries and other basic requirements for the production and promotion of EVs in India, exposing the industry to supply chain risks and price fluctuations. Most of the global battery value chain imports originate from China, as the country has significant presence across the value chain.
- (b): Under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme namely “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage”, administered by the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), a total of 40 GWh ACC Capacity has been awarded to 4 beneficiary firms, and the projects are under implementation. One beneficiary firm has confirmed installation of 1 GWh ACC capacity, under pilot run at present.

(c): As per the information received from Ministry of Mines, the Union Cabinet has approved the launch of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29th January, 2025, for a period of seven years from 2024-25 to 2030-31, with a proposed expenditure of Rs.16,300 crore and an expected investment of Rs.18,000 crore by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other stakeholders. The NCMM aims to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.

In the interest of developing bilateral cooperation with countries having rich mineral resources, Ministry of Mines has entered into bilateral agreements with the Governments of a number of countries such as Australia, Argentina, Zambia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Cote D'Ivoire and International organizations such as International Energy Agency (IEA).

Ministry of Mines has also set up Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), a joint Venture company with the objective to identify and acquire overseas mineral assets that hold critical and strategic significance, specifically targeting minerals like Lithium, Cobalt, etc. KABIL has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a State-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina for Exploration and Mining of 05 Lithium Blocks in Argentina and has acquired 15,703 hectares in Catamarca Province, Argentina, for lithium exploration and mining. KABIL is also exploring joint investments in large value projects in Australia in collaboration with other Indian PSUs.

Ministry of Mines is also engaging on various multilateral and bilateral platforms such as Minerals Security Partnership (MSP), the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), and initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) for strengthening the critical minerals value chain.

(d): Yes, monthly review/ workshops and quarterly field visits are conducted by MHI to review the progress in the implementation of the projects of the beneficiary firms and necessary handholding.

खाद्यान्न की कमी

3776. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी होने की आशंका है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठाया है/उठाने का विचार है; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (घ): भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने अपनी प्रमुख नेटवर्क परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि नवाचार (एनआईसीआरए) के अंतर्गत भारत में 33 वैश्विक जलवायु मॉडलों का उपयोग करके मौसमी जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुमान लगाए हैं। इन अध्ययनों से संकेत मिलता है कि अनुकूलन और शमन उपायों को न अपनाने पर, वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि से कृषि उपज में कमी आने की संभावना है।

सरकार ने देश में कृषि पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) देश को जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल बनाने और पारिस्थितिक स्थिरता को बढ़ाने के लिए एक व्यापक

नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करती है। एनएपीसीसी के तहत राष्ट्रीय मिशनों में से एक मिशन, राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) है, जो बदलती जलवायु के लिए कृषि को अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए कार्यनीतियों को कार्यान्वित करता है। प्रतिकूल जलवायु परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए एनएमएसए के तहत कई स्कीमों भी शुरू की गई हैं। प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) स्कीम सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रौद्योगिकियों यानी ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाती है। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता से जुड़े जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली पर केंद्रित है। मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता स्कीम, मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उसकी उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए जैविक खादों और जैव-उर्वरकों के साथ-साथ द्वितीयक एवं सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों सहित रासायनिक उर्वरकों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग के माध्यम से एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने में राज्यों की सहायता करती है। समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन, कृषि वानिकी और राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन भी कृषि में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना, अप्रत्याशित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से होने वाली फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके फसल न होने के एवज में एक व्यापक बीमा कवर प्रदान करती है।

इसके अलावा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने पिछले 10 वर्षों (2014-2024) के दौरान कुल 2900 किस्में जारी की हैं। इनमें से 2661 किस्में एक या अधिक जैविक और/या अजैविक तनावों के प्रति अनुकूल हैं। इन 651 जिलों के लिए जिला कृषि आकस्मिकता योजना (डीएसीपी) भी तैयार की गई हैं ताकि मौसम संबंधी उतार-चढ़ाव से निपटा जा सके और राज्य के कृषि विभागों द्वारा उपयोग के लिए स्थान-विशिष्ट जलवायु अनुकूल फसलों और किस्मों और प्रबंधन पद्धतियों की सिफारिश की जा सके। किसानों द्वारा अपनाने के लिए 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हुए 151 जलवायु संवेदनशील जिलों के 448 सीआरवी में स्थान-विशिष्ट जलवायु अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन किया गया है। आईसीएआर अपनी एनआईसीआरए परियोजना के माध्यम से किसानों के बीच कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव के बारे में जागरूकता

पैदा करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर किसानों को शिक्षित करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं ताकि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकियों को व्यापक रूप से अपनाया जा सके।

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

3777. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of the mandated posts and the total number of members for National Commission for Scheduled Castes(NCSC);

(b) the total number of members in NCSC at present and the period for which the remaining vacancies are vacant; and

(c) whether the vacancies which remained vacant affects the work, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) consists of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three Members.

(b): At present, a Chairman and two Members are working in NCSC. Present Commission has been functioning since March 2024. The posts of Vice-Chairperson and one Member are vacant since March 2024.

(c): The various works of NCSC are being handled by the present composition of the Commission.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुकंपा आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ

3778. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सेल सहित कई सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति केवल कुछ विशेष बीमारियों जैसे कैंसर, किडनी खराब हो जाने आदि के कारण मृत्यु होने पर ही दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह स्वीकार्य तथ्य है कि अन्य गंभीर और अपरिभाषित बीमारियों के कारण मृत्यु होने पर आश्रितों को समान अवसर नहीं मिलता, जिसके कारण उन्हें आर्थिक और मानसिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुकंपा नियुक्ति नीति में संशोधन करने और मृत्यु के कारण की परिभाषा के बजाय सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभाव को प्राथमिकता देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए एक समान दिशानिर्देश जारी करने पर विचार कर रही है। ताकि सभी मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को समान अवसर मिल सके, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा **इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):**

(क) और (ख): स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) सहित इस्पात मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन कुछ केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसई), रोजगार के दौरान या उसके कारण घटित दुर्घटना से मृत्यु होने पर मृतक कर्मचारी के आश्रित परिवार के सदस्यों को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सेल उन कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को अनुकंपा पर नियुक्ति

प्रदान करता है जिन्हें कुछ दुर्बल करने वाली क्रॉनिक बीमारियों से पीड़ित होने के कारण अक्षम घोषित किया गया है।

कुछ सीपीएसई ने मृतक कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए वैकल्पिक कल्याणकारी उपाय शुरू किए हैं। इन उपायों में वित्तीय सहायता योजनाएँ, बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक सहायता और चुनिंदा कर्मचारी लाभों तक निरंतर सुलभता शामिल है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि शोक संतप्त परिवारों को उन मामलों में भी सार्थक सहायता प्राप्त हो जहाँ अनुकंपा नियुक्ति लागू न हो। ये प्रयास प्रभावित परिवारों के सामाजिक और वित्तीय कल्याण की रक्षा के लिए सीपीएसई की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

ATROCITIES AGAINST SCs

3779. SHRI A RAJA:

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

(a) the details of the total number of cases filed regarding atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SC) during the last three years in the country, State and year-wise;

(b) whether any compensation paid to such victims, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of cases undertaken by National, State Legal Service to assist SC victims of these atrocities; and

(d) the details of the total number of awareness camps organized under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act in the country during the last three years, State and year-wise?

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

(a): 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 Crime/Atrocities registered against Scheduled Castes (SCs), State/UT wise, during the year 2020, 2021 and 2022 is at **Statement-I**.

(b): The State wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and number of atrocity victims provided relief in last three years is at **Statement II**.

(c): National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) does not maintain data with respect to legal assistance provided to the victims of atrocities. However, the number of SC beneficiaries provided legal assistance in the year 2022, 2023 and 2024 is at **Statement-III**.

(d): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under which Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Under the Scheme, funds are also released for publicity and awareness activities. As per the information received from States/UTs, the

State/UT wise details of awareness camps during the year 2022, 2023 and 2024 is attached as **Statement IV**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes during 2020-2022				
SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	1950	2014	2315
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	28	15	14
4	Bihar	7368	5842	6509
5	Chhattisgarh	316	330	323
6	Goa	2	4	8
7	Gujarat	1326	1201	1279
8	Haryana	1210	1628	1633
9	Himachal Pradesh	251	244	210
10	Jharkhand	666	546	674
11	Karnataka	1398	1673	1977
12	Kerala	846	948	1050
13	Madhya Pradesh	6899	7214	7733
14	Maharashtra	2569	2503	2743
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	5
18	Nagaland #	0	0	0
19	Odisha	2046	2327	2902
20	Punjab	165	200	162
21	Rajasthan	7017	7524	8752
22	Sikkim	0	2	3
23	Tamil Nadu	1274	1377	1761
24	Telangana	1959	1772	1787
25	Tripura	2	3	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	12714	13146	15368
27	Uttarakhand	87	123	114

28	West Bengal	109	108	104
	TOTAL STATE(S)	50202	50744	57428
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3	0	4
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	0	0
32	Delhi	69	136	130
33	Jammu and Kashmir	7	13	11
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	9	7	9
	TOTAL UT(S)	89	156	154
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	50291	50900	57582

Source: Crime in India, published by NCRB

Clarifications are pending from Nagaland for the year 2022

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise funds released and number of atrocity victims provided relief in F.Y 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

S. No	State/UT	F.Y 2022-23		F.Y 2023-24		F.Y 2024-25	
	State/UT	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crores)	Number of atrocity victims provided relief	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crores)	Number of atrocity victims provided relief	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crores)	Number of atrocity victims provided relief
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.83	11442	14.67	3048	0	4554
2	Assam	0	2	0.54	2	0	4
3	Bihar	44.89	7243	37.63	14795	46.34	15443
4	Chhattisgarh	10.11	1529	13.37	1079	16.88	1338
5	Goa	0	0	0.25	0	0.56	0
6	Gujarat	4.25	1623	29.81	2195	30.12	2659

7	Haryana	29.82	2014	29.43	1601	28.74	1514
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.57	341	2.61	410	2.04	540
9	Jharkhand	0	556	0.81	300	0	274
10	Karnataka	30.98	3090	40	3740	48.66	5167
11	Kerala	2.41	1492	11.32	445	2.36	NA
12	Madhya Pradesh	31.82	6582	63.49	10834	88.12	19359
13	Maharashtra	12.83	2869	37.28	3339	24.52	5661
14	Odisha	21.46	3135	58.03	2647	38.49	2402
15	Punjab	0	119	0	158	0	NA
16	Rajasthan	65.86	15474	42.55	7308	18.62	10269
17	Sikkim	0	0	0.05	0	0.09	0
18	Tamil Nadu	17.88	3870	36.59	5586	32.18	5586
19	Telangana	9.36	2500	8.99	2332	16.19	3635
20	Tripura	0	9	0.11	0	0.2	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	0	23828	1.01	19240	1.18	20074
22	Uttarakhand	91.54	116	97.95	154	89.49	229
23	West Bengal	0.24	319	3.69	347	4.64	430
UNION TERRITORIES							
24	Chandigarh	1.71	0	1.73	0	1.62	0
25	Daman and Diu	0.15	0	0	0	0.08	1

26	NCT of Delhi	0.4	0	0.18	65	0.6	45
27	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	7	0.55	0
28	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0.08	0
29	Puducherry	0.34	19	1.39	35	0.85	32
30	Others	1.25	-	1.82	-	2.09	-
	Total	392.7	88172	535.3	79667	495.29	99216

NA= Not available

(Note: 7 States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, AandN Islands and Lakshadweep do not seek Central Assistance under the scheme)

STATEMENT-III

The number of SC beneficiaries provided legal assistance in the year 2022, 2023 and 2024

Legal Aid Beneficiaries				
S.No.	State Legal Service Authorities	2022	2023	2024
		SC	SC	SC
1	Andhra Pradesh	230	182	226
2	Arunachal Pradesh	485	288	1250
3	Assam	4131	1178	676
4	Bihar	11877	6348	4802
5	Chhattisgarh	4327	5601	10032
6	Goa	6	6	8
7	Gujarat	2655	2570	3895
8	Haryana	397	450	577
9	Himachal Pradesh	475	567	554
10	Jharkhand	41994	325	24097
11	Karnataka	4950	792	835

12	Kerala	3374	1316	25370
13	Madhya Pradesh	15829	0	11178
14	Maharashtra	31267	1341	1880
15	Manipur	1200	657	303
16	Meghalaya	27	26	13
17	Mizoram	9	0	0
18	Nagaland	447	87	387
19	Odisha	1483	1249	1544
20	Punjab	2818	2164	2770
21	Rajasthan	242	177	159
22	Sikkim	31	21	27
23	Tamil Nadu	2108	2,125	2,214
24	Telangana	138	119	282
25	Tripura	9033	65	108
26	Uttar Pradesh	25819	23411	37427
27	Uttarakhand	155	49	266
28	West Bengal	2312	2205	10235
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	8	14
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	1
32	Daman and Diu	48	135	9
33	Delhi	1469	1821	1688
34	Jammu and Kashmir	572	310	1141
35	Ladakh	0	0	38
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	17	29	28
	TOTAL	169930	55624	144034

Source: NALSA

STATEMENT-IV

State and UT wise number of awareness programmes conducted during the year 2022, 2023 and 2024.

S.NO	States/UTs	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	2199	3321	2238

2	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	*
3	Assam	0	0	84
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	71	84
6	Gujarat	2	2	9
7	Goa	0	0	0
8	Haryana	280	412	177
9	Himachal Pradesh	48	65	96
10	Jharkhand	0	69	16
11	Karnataka	782	762	2238
12	Kerala	408	1549	1728
13	Madhya Pradesh	101	551	10
14	Maharashtra	4448	4695	4346
15	Manipur	NIL	*	*
16	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	*
17	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	*
18	Nagaland	NIL	*	NIL
19	Odisha	10	0	3
20	Punjab	1138	1138	*
21	Rajasthan	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	988	3221	3794
24	Telangana	4115	3342	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	118	300	186
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	47	27	31
UNION TERRITORIES				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	*
2	Chandigarh	1	1	1
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0
4	Delhi	4	3	*
5	Jammu And Kashmir	66	98	*

6	Ladakh	0	0	*
7	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Puducherry	0	0	0

NIL- State/UT does not seek Central Assistance under the scheme

*- The material for the annual report for the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 has not been sent by the States/UTs.

PROMOTION OF ODOP PRODUCTS FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

3780. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/survey regarding the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative and its implementation in Andhra Pradesh query during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the total export (quantity and valuation) of ODOP products from each district of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years district-wise, date-wise especially from Eluru, Prakasam and Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (c) the details regarding the infrastructure developments proposed, under development and presently functioning for boosting sale of ODOP products in Andhra Pradesh, district- wise and especially in Eluru, Prakasam and Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituencies; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to train Government Offices, MSME and entrepreneurs (especially youth and

women) to boost the sales of their ODOP based products in Andhra Pradesh, 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): The One District One Product (ODOP) is not a scheme, but an initiative by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) without any financial component therefore no formal study or district-wise survey has been undertaken by the Government regarding its implementation in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years. The State has identified 99 products (23 Primary, 19 Secondary, 13 tertiary and 18 other category products from 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh and undertaken multiple activities for the promotion and empowerment of ODOP stakeholders within the State.

The sector-wise bifurcation of 99 ODOP products from Andhra Pradesh is mentioned below:

Product Category	No. of Products
Agriculture	7
Food Processing	05
Handicraft	29
Handloom	32
Manufacturing	6
Marine	03
Others	02
Textile	15

Total	99

The State has built a strong ODOP ecosystem through several key enablers. All 99 identified products have been brought under the ambit of the Andhra Pradesh MSME and Entrepreneur Development Policy 4.0 (2024–2029) and the Handloom Policy, ensuring policy-level support. Financial assistance and incentives have been made available to stakeholders to facilitate product development and market access. An ODOP Cell has been established, along with designated nodal officers and a comprehensive seller database, all of which are accessible in the public domain. The State has been conducting regular Government e-Marketplace (GeM) drives, buyer-seller meets, and trade fair participations to strengthen market linkages. There is also a strong emphasis on upskilling stakeholders and fostering partnerships with academia, e-commerce platforms, and financial institutions. Additionally, the ODOP portal is live and fully operational, offering essential information along with a grievance redressal mechanism, and includes dedicated pages for each district. To further enhance market reach, ODOP products have also been made available for online sale through Leepakshi and APCO platforms.

The details of unique products identified (district wise) for Andhra Pradesh is available on DPIIT's website under the link –

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/ODOP_Statement_11August2025.pdf

- (b): The specific district-wise data in terms of total export (quantity and valuation) in Andhra Pradesh is not available with DPIIT
- (c): As announced in the Union Budget 2023–24, States were encouraged to establish PM Ekta Malls in their capital cities or prominent tourism centers to promote ODOP products, Geographical Indications (GI), and make in India initiatives. In line with this, the State of Andhra Pradesh is actively working towards the construction of PM Ekta Mall. A budget of ₹172 crore has been allocated for the construction and operation of the Mall under the Department of Expenditure's "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) 2023- 24". A five-acre site has been identified in Visakhapatnam for the project, and the Department of Handloom and Textiles is the designated nodal department responsible for implementation. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State was approved by DPIIT, and **the sanction order to release the fund was issued by the Department of Expenditure on 30th January 2024**. Construction activities have been initiated at the site, with completion expected to be completed by May 2026.

The Ekta Mall design features dedicated retail spaces for 36 States and Union Territories as well as 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh. It also includes recreational and cultural zones, conference rooms, technology-integrated

experiences, essential conveniences, inclusive facilities, and a feedback mechanism to enhance visitor engagement.

- (d): Under the ODOP initiative, several steps have been undertaken to train and support MSMEs, entrepreneurs, artisans, weavers, farmers, and other stakeholders in Andhra Pradesh to enhance the sales and visibility of ODOP-based products. A digital ODOP Gift Catalogue has been launched, featuring over 1000 products from across India, including notable items such as Etikoppaka toys and Dharmavaram silk sarees from Andhra Pradesh. Efforts have also been made to onboard ODOP products onto the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), with 49 products from the State—including handlooms, handicrafts, textiles, seafood, processed foods, and agricultural goods—currently listed.

In terms of capacity building, ODOP collaborated with the National Institute of Design (NID) to conduct a series of Design Sensitization Workshops across various districts of Andhra Pradesh. These workshops focused on enhancing design innovation and awareness among traditional artisans, covering crafts such as Kalamkari Block Printing, Etikoppaka and Kondapalli Toys, and Pen Kalamkari, with sessions held between September 2024 and January 2025. Additionally, Andhra Pradesh's ODOP products have been prominently showcased at major national and international events such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2024, World Food India 2024, and global platforms in collaboration with Indian Missions abroad—including the ODOP Business Roundtable in Kazakhstan and the Incredible India Fest in Maldives. These initiatives

reflect the Government's sustained efforts toward promoting ODOP entrepreneurship and capacity building, with a strong focus on youth, women, and grassroots producers.

निवेश को बढ़ावा देना

3781. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) राज्यों द्वारा निवेश को बढ़ावा देने तथा औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) व्यापार में छाई मंदी को दूर करने के लिए किए गए सुरक्षात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) रोजगार के स्तर को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) राज्यों में वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए 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): सरकार ने देश में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने तथा अधिक औद्योगिक कार्यकलापों को शुरू किए जाने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। भारत सरकार ने उचित नीतिगत कार्यकलापों के द्वारा, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से, देश के समग्र औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक सक्षम ईकोसिस्टम तैयार किया है।

मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया, पीएम गतिशक्ति, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर कार्यक्रम, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम, ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस

(ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देना और अनुपालन बोझ को कम करना, व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी), राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस), भारत औद्योगिक भूमि बैंक, परियोजना निगरानी समूह (पीएमजी), एफडीआई नीति का उदारीकरण, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीमें, भारतीय फुटवियर और लेदर विकास कार्यक्रम (आईएफएलडीपी) स्कीमें कुछ प्रमुख पहलें हैं जो देश में औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई हैं। उपरोक्त सभी पहलें/स्कीमें, केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। भारत-यूरोपीय मुक्त व्यापार संघ (ईएफटीए) संबंधी एक डेस्क स्थापित की गई है जो भारत में निवेश, विस्तार या परिचालन स्थापित करने के इच्छुक ईएफटीए व्यवसायों को संरचित सहायता प्रदान करेगी। यह डेस्क नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, लाइफ साइंसेज, इंजीनियरिंग और डिजिटल रूपांतरण में निवेश को बढ़ावा देगी।

भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के भाग के रूप में विभिन्न औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर परियोजनाओं का विकास कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत में ग्रीनफील्ड औद्योगिक एरिया/क्षेत्रों/नोड्स का विकास करना है जो विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ विनिर्माण और निवेश स्थलों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकें। भारत सरकार ने मुख्य अवसंरचना पैकेजों के विकास हेतु अगस्त 2024 में 28,602 करोड़ रुपये (भूमि लागत सहित) की कुल परियोजना लागत वाली 12 नई औद्योगिक स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है। औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर कार्यक्रम के अनुमोदित संस्थागत और वित्तीय फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार भूमि उपलब्ध कराती है और भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास एवं कार्यान्वयन ट्रस्ट (एनआईसीडीआईटी) के माध्यम से आंतरिक मुख्य अवसंरचना घटकों के विकास के लिए इक्विटी प्रदान करती है।

वस्तुओं और सेवाओं दोनों के मामले में, भारत का कुल निर्यात वर्ष 2024-25 में 824.9 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के ऐतिहासिक उच्च स्तर पर पहुँच गया है, जो पिछले

वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में 6.02% की वृद्धि दर्शा रहा है। सबसे अधिक वृद्धि सेवाओं के निर्यात में हुई है, जिसने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में 13.6% की प्रभावशाली वृद्धि के साथ रिकॉर्ड तोड़ 387.5 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर का निर्यात किया। उल्लेखनीय है कि, गैर-पेट्रोलियम वस्तुओं का निर्यात वर्ष 2024-25 में 374.1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर रहा, जो अब तक का सबसे अधिक वार्षिक गैर-पेट्रोलियम निर्यात है, जिसमें पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में 6.0% की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।

भारत के 'आत्मनिर्भर' बनने के विजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं और निर्यात को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, 1.97 लाख करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से 14 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीमें शुरू की गई हैं। इन स्कीमों में उत्पादन को उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़ावा देने, विनिर्माण उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और भविष्य में रोजगार और तेज़ आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देने की क्षमता है। पीएलआई स्कीमों का उद्देश्य प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में निवेश और अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को आकर्षित करना; विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में दक्षता सुनिश्चित करना और व्यापक पैमाने पर किफायत करना तथा भारतीय कंपनियों और विनिर्माताओं को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाना है।

भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर पीएलआई स्कीमों का महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है। इन स्कीमों ने घरेलू विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित किया है, जिससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि, रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिला है। मार्च 2025 तक 14 क्षेत्रों में 1.76 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वास्तविक निवेश हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 16.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का वृद्धिशील उत्पादन/बिक्री और 12 लाख से अधिक (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष) रोजगार का सृजन हुआ है। पीएलआई स्कीमों ने भारत के निर्यात को पारंपरिक वस्तुओं से बदलकर उच्च मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और दूरसंचार के सामान, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद आदि में बदल दिया है। पीएलआई स्कीमों के तहत निर्यात बढ़कर 6 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो गया है, जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स

विनिर्माण, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और दूरसंचार एवं नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों जैसे क्षेत्रों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

फार्मास्यूटिकल क्षेत्र में कुल 2.66 लाख करोड़ रुपए की बिक्री दर्ज की गई है, जिसमें इस स्कीम के पहले तीन वर्षों में हासिल 1.70 लाख करोड़ रुपए का निर्यात शामिल है। इस स्कीम ने भारत को, वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान थोक ड्रग्स के निवल आयातक (-1930 करोड़) से अब निवल निर्यातक (2280 करोड़) बनाने में योगदान दिया है। इस स्कीम के परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षमता और महत्वपूर्ण औषधियों की मांग के बीच अंतर में बड़ी कमी भी आई 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। इन अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों का पहले आयात किया जाता था और अब भारत में इनका विनिर्माण किया जा रहा है। उद्योग संघ और डीजीसीआईएस के अनुसार, मूल्य के संदर्भ में मोबाइलों का उत्पादन वर्ष 2020-21 के 2,13,773 करोड़ रुपए से लगभग 146% बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 5,25,000 करोड़ रुपए 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।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) अन्तर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों को लागू किया है। सरकार ने एक निवेशक-अनुकूल नीति लागू की है, जिसमें कुछ रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर अधिकांश क्षेत्र स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत 100% एफडीआई के लिए खुले हैं। 90% से अधिक एफडीआई अन्तर्वाह स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत प्राप्त होता है। भारत एफडीआई

सीमा बढ़ाकर, विनियामक बाधाओं को दूर करके, अवसंरचना का विकास करके और कारोबारी माहौल में सुधार करके वैश्विक निवेशकों के लिए अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को खुला रखने की व्यवस्था जारी रखे हुए है। इन प्रयासों को प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने, लॉजिस्टिक्स में सुधार करने और भारत को अधिक आकर्षक निवेश गंतव्य बनाने के लिए ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से निरंतर सुधारों द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से भारत में कारोबारी माहौल को बेहतर बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी), बी-रेडी मूल्यांकन, जन विश्वास और व्यवसायों तथा नागरिकों पर अनुपालन बोझ को कम करना और विनियमन की लागत के मापन सहित व्यवसाय विनियमों को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित करना है। डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा वर्ष 2014 में शुरू की गई बीआरएपी पहल का उद्देश्य मंजूरी और विनियामक प्रक्रियाओं को सुगम बनाना है ताकि उन्हें अधिक पारदर्शी व कुशल बनाया जा सके। इसका लक्ष्य बाधाओं को न्यूनतम करना और व्यापार करने में लगने वाले समय और लागत को कम करना है। राज्यों का मूल्यांकन दस्तावेज़ी साक्ष्यों और उपयोगकर्ता के फीडबैक के आधार पर किया जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सुधारों का जमीनी स्तर पर वास्तविक प्रभाव पड़े। ईज ऑफ लिविंग और ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, केंद्र 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। ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस और ईज ऑफ लिविंग को और बेहतर करने के लिए, डीपीआईआईटी ने जन विश्वास 2.0 पहल के तहत विभिन्न अधिनियमों में विभिन्न आपराधिक प्रावधानों (मुख्य एवं गौण, दोनों प्रकार के अपराधों) का विश्लेषण किया है।

रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) क्षेत्र के विकास में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, जैसे:-

(i) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी): पीएमईजीपी, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नई सूक्ष्म इकाइयां स्थापित करने में उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए एक प्रमुख क्रेडिट-लिंकड सब्सिडी कार्यक्रम है। इसका उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कारीगरों/ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को उनके घर के पास रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

(ii) सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम: यह स्कीम सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड के माध्यम से लागू की जा रही है ताकि ऋण देने वाली सदस्य संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) द्वारा सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) को दिए गए ऋणों पर क्रेडिट गारंटी प्रदान की जा सके।

(iii) रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) स्कीम: ईएलआई स्कीम को एमएसएमई क्षेत्र सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में सहायता देने और रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(iv) आत्मनिर्भर भारत (एसआरआई): भारत सरकार ने उन एमएसएमई इकाइयों में इक्विटी फंडिंग के रूप में 50,000 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए फंड ऑफ फंड्स की घोषणा की है जिनमें वृद्धि करने और बड़ी इकाइयाँ बनने की क्षमता और व्यवहार्यता है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की योग्य और पात्र इकाइयों को विकास के लिए पूंजी प्रदान करना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्य से कई अन्य प्रमुख स्कीमों चला रही है, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना -

राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), और प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) शामिल हैं। ये सभी योजनाएं एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में रोजगार को भी बढ़ावा देती हैं।

EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES

3782. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

- (a) whether there is a spectacular improvement in the export of merchandise and service during the Financial Year 2024-25;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in boosting export of electronics goods, coffee and pharmaceutical during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed any plan for strengthening export and logistic to support continued growth and its impact on the economy; 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) India's total exports - comprising both merchandise and services - reached a historic high of US\$ 824.96 billion in 2024–25, reflecting a 6.02% increase over the previous fiscal year. Services exports were the driving force, achieving a record-breaking US\$ 387.5 billion with an impressive 13.6% increase over the previous fiscal year. Notably, non-petroleum merchandise exports stood at US\$

374.1 billion in 2024-25 registering highest ever non-petroleum annual export, marking a healthy 6.0% growth over previous fiscal year.

(b) India has made notable strides in enhancing exports across key sectors—including electronic goods, coffee, and pharmaceuticals—over the past decade, significantly contributing to the country's overall export growth and strengthening India's export ecosystem.

- **Electronic goods** exports surged from US\$ 6.3 billion in 2014–15 to US\$ 38.6 billion in 2024–25, driven by effective policy measures. Their share of India's merchandise exports rose markedly from 2.02% to 8.82% during the same period. Electronics goods export registered a growth of 32.48% in 2024-25 as compared to previous fiscal year.
- **Drugs and pharmaceuticals** exports witnessed steady growth, increasing from US\$ 15.4 billion in 2014–15 to US\$ 30.5 billion in 2024–25. Their share in merchandise exports climbed from 4.97% to 6.97%, reflecting the sector's resilience and global demand. Drugs and pharma export registered a growth of 9.40% in 2024-25 as compared to previous fiscal year.
- **Coffee** exports more than doubled, rising from US\$ 0.8 billion in 2014–15 to US\$ 1.8 billion in 2024–25. This upswing was supported by greater value addition and expansion into new international markets. Coffee export registered a growth of 40.31% in 2024-25 as compared to previous fiscal year.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is actively strengthening infrastructure across various sectors, recognizing its pivotal role in driving economic development and facilitating global trade. Major initiatives such as the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan focus on enhancing connectivity, streamlining logistics, and upgrading export-related facilities. To improve logistics efficiency, NICDC Logistics Data Services (NLDS) is leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to promote transparency and industry best practices. At the core of NLDS is the Logistics Data Bank System (LDB), which enables real-time, single-window tracking of export-import containers across India - supporting smarter decision-making and easing business operations. According to the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (2023), India ranks 38th out of 139 countries, improving from 44th in 2018 and 54th in 2014—highlighting its rising global competitiveness in logistics. Complementing these efforts, the Department of Commerce is implementing the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) since FY 2017–18. This initiative supports Central and State Government bodies in developing and modernizing infrastructure critical to export growth. In the 2025–26 Budget, the Government announced the Export Promotion Mission with a budget allocation of ₹2,250 crore. A major feature of this mission is the launch of BharatTradeNet - a digital public infrastructure aimed at simplifying trade documentation and financing in line with global standards.

DECLINE IN SILK PRODUCTION

3783. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that Kakaya, Assam's second-largest silk-producing village, is facing a severe decline in silk production post-COVID and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any support has been extended by the Government to affected silk farmers in terms of financial assistance, raw material procurement, or market linkages;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of post-pandemic impact on sericulture livelihoods in Assam; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal plans to revive traditional silk clusters through focused schemes or collaborations with the State Government 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): As per the Directorate of Sericulture, Government of Assam, Kakaya is a major silk weaving village engaged primarily in silk and cotton weaving. No specific post-COVID decline has been reported in the village.

(b): The Government under Silk Samagra-2 scheme extends support for the development of the sericulture industry in the country, including Assam. Based on the proposals received from State Government of Assam (including Bodoland Territorial Council and Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council), an assistance of

₹78.14 crore has been provided which benefitted around 4,000 person including silk farmers.

In addition, the Government under National Handloom Development Programme and Raw Material Supply Scheme provides financial assistance to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, upgradation of looms and accessories, solar lighting, work-sheds construction, product diversification and design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, domestic/overseas marketing, MUDRA loans, and social security for the overall development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom workers across the country, including Assam. Also, the Government of Assam, through its Muga Mission, supports 8,268 Muga silk farmers.

(c): The Government, through Central Silk Board has conducted a nationwide (including Assam) online study during April–May 2020 to assess COVID-19 impact across the silk value chain.

(d): Under the Cluster Development Programme, ₹102.33 crore has been released for 88 small and 2 mega handloom clusters in Assam, covering around 71,784 handloom weavers. Furthermore, the Silk Samagra-2 scheme has been implemented in collaboration with State Governments, including Assam, for the overall development of the Silk sector, which also encompasses traditional silk clusters.

SCHEDULED CASTE ENROLLED UNDER SHRESHTA SCHEME

3784. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste students enrolled under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) scheme since inception and total seats sanctioned thereunder in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocation and actual expenditure incurred under the scheme since inception, fund distribution and per-student cost, State-wise;

(c) the details of performance indicators monitored to evaluate scheme effectiveness in terms of academic outcomes and drop-out rates; and

(d) the steps taken to expand the scheme's reach and timeline for achieving the target of providing quality residential education to 3,000 students annually?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Sector Scheme, namely "Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)", in its present form, is in operation since 2021-22. Under Mode-I of the Scheme per year 3,000 slots and under Mode-II 13,500 slots have been earmarked. The annual cost per student is at **Statement-I**.

Details of funds allocated and released under the Scheme from 2021-22 and the details of number of students enrolled, funds released

(School/Project wise) located in States/Union Territories since 2021-22 are at **Statement-II and III** respectively.

(c) : The pass percentage of the admitted students under the Scheme has been more than 99 percent and the drop-out is a small percentage.

(d) : Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken various measures like writing letters to States/Union Territories to publicize the Scheme amongst schools and motivate SC students to participate in the SHRESHTA Scheme, facilitating SC students in getting their SC certificates without delay for availing benefits of the Scheme, apart from publishing Scheme guidelines, National Eligibility Test for SHRESHTA (NETS), etc. through website of the ministry and print media as well. Moreover, multiple rounds of counselling are being organized in order to fill the seats.

STATEMENT-I

The annual cost per student under Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)

Mode-I	
Class	Amount
9 th	1,00,000
10 th	1,10,000
11 th	1,25,000
12 th	1,35,000

Mode-II			
Standard	Amount		
	Residential	Non-residential	Hostel
Primary	44,000	27,000	30,000
Secondary	55,000	35,000	30,000

Apart from above, there is provision of bridge courses for which 10% of annual fee is provided.

STATEMENT-II

The details of funds allocated and released under the Scheme from 2021-22 to 2025-26:

(Rupees in cr.)

SL. No.	Years	Funds allocated	Funds released
1	2021-22	63.21	38.04
2	2022-23	89.00	51.12
3	2023-24	90.65	81.57
4	2024-25	110.00	109.98
5	2025-26	140.00	29.35 (As on 07.08.2025)

STATEMENT-III

The details of Scheduled Caste Student enrolled and fund allocated and expenditure under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No	State/UTs	Amount released 2021-22	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released 2022-23	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released 2023-24	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released 2024-25	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218.32	1153	261.32	457	667.24	947	1018.01	1154
2.	Bihar	192.75	226	246.1	198	142.29	115	132.29	112
3.	Chhattisgarh	51.5	50	154.5	130	274.75	231	385.35	324
4.	Gujarat	14.71	201	31.62	163	32.18	29	92.56	129
5.	Haryana	8.75	103	75.18	242	361.62	293	888.94	760
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.25	9	42.64	35	67.4	56	86.07	72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	33.09	73	129.6	85	70.71	60	89.89	72
9.	Karnataka	327.59	1751	279.77	887	454.52	1160	603.26	1123
10.	Kerala	2.2	2	232.9	195	339.99	278	331.00	272
11.	Madhya Pradesh	176.07	1062	253.87	520	379.28	547	430.44	470
12.	Maharashtra	504.63	3825	744.29	4094	878.5	2982	913.99	1751
13.	Orissa	336.21	1898	415.36	1264	485.06	1222	355.44	668
14.	Punjab	0	0	20.25	17	48.25	39	55.34	44

15	Puducherry	0	0	8.52	7	9.8	8	5.00	4
16	Rajasthan	350.94	2360	486.9	1974	1286.45	2399	2000.12	2711
17	Tamil Nadu	154.28	440	347.02	643	404.64	341	375.49	312
18	Tripura	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	1046.44	3947	1034.38	3228	1674.65	3662	2427.01	3293
20	Uttarakhand	43.3	224	62.26	84	94.64	184	121.75	160
21	West Bengal	106.55	1100	38.54	237	88.76	318	63.66	172
22	A and N Island	0	0	2.25	2	2.45	2	1.25	1
23	NCT of Delhi	81.62	500	105.82	1026	155.1	752	170.22	542
24	Assam	64.86	707	64.04	588	6.00	5	3.75	3
25	Manipur	14.31	200	0	0	11.00	25	26.46	0
26	Telangana	39.81	300	54.18	255	96.76	161	84.00	132
27	Meghalaya	24.87	300	21.66	148	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	3804.05	20435	5112.97	16479	8032.04	15816	10661.29	14281

अन्वेषकों हेतु क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण

3785. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महिलाओं और बच्चों के विरुद्ध यौन उत्पीड़न के मामलों से निपटने वाले अन्वेषकों और अभियोजकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रावधान के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने अन्वेषकों और अभियोजकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त प्रावधान के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित किये जाने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): “पुलिस” और “लोक व्यवस्था” भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, जांच, अपराध और अपराधियों के अभियोजन और संबंधित फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान सुविधाओं सहित नागरिकों के जीवन और संपत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदारियाँ संबंधित राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पास हैं।

राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण पहल की जाती हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार एक सतत प्रक्रिया के रूप में विभिन्न क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इन प्रयासों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो (BPRandD) तथा एल.एन.जे.एन. राष्ट्रीय अपराधशास्त्र एवं फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान संस्थान (अब राष्ट्रीय फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय का दिल्ली परिसर) द्वारा ‘महिला सुरक्षा’ की व्यापक योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 35,306 जांच अधिकारी, अभियोजक एवं चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

SIGNIFICANT SURGE IN STEEL IMPORTS

3786. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the reasons behind our country transitioning from a net exporter to a net importer of finished steel and the key factors contributing to this reversal;

(b) whether there has been a sudden and significant surge in steel imports in recent months and if so, the details thereof including import trends, country-wise;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to support domestic steel producers,

particularly in light of increased import competition;

(d) whether the recent clarification on the Quality Control Order (QCO) issued by the Ministry of Steel, mandating BIS compliance for intermediate goods, has increased production and import costs for MSME players in the steel sector; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to safeguard MSMEs from potential losses or shutdowns, including any transitional support, exemptions, or relief mechanisms?

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

(a) to (e): Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector in the country. The decisions regarding import and export are taken by the steel companies based on techno-commercial considerations and market dynamics.

The import of steel had increased from 6.022 MT in 2022-23 to 9.55 MT in 2024-25. The steel imports in first quarter of FY 2025-26 are 1.38 MT.

Government has taken following steps to facilitate the reduction of Steel imports and to improve the competitiveness of domestic steel manufacturers including MSMEs to reduce dependency on imports: -

- i. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMlandSP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.

- ii. Launch of 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. Introduction of Steel Quality Control Order thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products in domestic market as well as imports to ensure the availability of quality steel to the industry, users and public at large.
- iv. In the Union Budget 2024-25, following measures were taken to support domestic manufacturers and boost domestic steel manufacturing:-
 - a. Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been reduced from 2.5% to Nil on Ferro-Nickel and Molybdenum ores and concentrates which are raw materials for steel industry.
 - b. BCD exemption on Ferrous Scrap has been continued upto 31.03.2026.
 - c. The exemption on specified raw material for manufacture of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) steel has been continued up to 31.3.2026. Further, the exemption has also been extended to such specified raw materials for manufacture of CRGO Steel falling under tariff item 7226 11.00.
- v. Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) measures pertaining to some steel products like seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy, or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel) (from China PR), electro-galvanized steel (from Korea RP, Japan, Singapore), stainless-steel

seamless tubes and pipes (from China PR), welded stainless steel pipes and tubes (from Vietnam and Thailand) are in place currently.

- vi. Counter-Vailing Duty (CVD) is in place for Welded Stainless Steel Pipes and Tubes from China and Vietnam.
- vii. Government has imposed a provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 12% (twelve percent) ad valorem for 200 days on imports of certain Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

3787. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries currently covered under each component of National Social Assistance Program (NSAP);
- (b) whether the NSAP has achieved its objective of providing social assistance to the poor;
- (c) the impact of the program on reducing poverty among the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities;
- (d) whether any independent evaluation or assessment of NSAP has been conducted and if so, the key findings of such evaluations;
- (e) whether technology has been integrated into the implementation of NSAP;
- (f) if so, the details of measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and online beneficiary management systems; and
- (g) the extent to which such measures have improved transparency and efficiency?

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

(a): National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) comprises of the five schemes viz. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. The Scheme-wise ceiling of no. of beneficiaries under each component of NSAP is given below:

IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
22130687	6783469	833751	358840	831722

(b) to (d): NSAP was launched with an objective of providing a basic level of financial support to the most vulnerable groups of citizens. Pensions ranging from Rs. 200-500 per month are provided under NSAP. As per NSAP guidelines, States/UTs are also encouraged to provide top-ups over and above the central assistance. Presently, States/UTs are adding top-ups ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 5700/- per month per beneficiary under the pension schemes of NSAP. As a result, NSAP pensioners are getting monthly pension on an average of Rs. 1100/- in several States/ UTs. From time to time, various impact assessment and evaluation studies have been carried out to assess the impact of NSAP schemes. As per the findings of these studies, NSAP helps in reducing poverty and bridging the gap between vulnerable groups viz. elderly, women and disabled and the general population. It also helps in improving living standards

and healthcare access for beneficiaries. The programme along with other welfare schemes of the Govt. has impacted the life of the poor and destitute positively.

(e) to (g): A Web-based pension payment portal, National Social Assistance Programme-Pension Payment System (NSAP-PPS) operationalized by the Ministry as an end-to-end digital tool for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode disbursement of pension through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has helped in ensuring speedy and efficient disbursement of pension assistance directly to the beneficiary. More than 90% pension disbursement under NSAP is through DBT mode. Digitization of beneficiary data along with Aadhaar/Mobile seeding has resulted in removing duplication of beneficiaries and leakage of resources. An Aadhaar based Mobile Application has been launched for digitizing the process of annual Life Certification of pension beneficiaries.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आरजीएसए

3788. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत कितना व्यय होना प्रस्तावित है और संघ और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय की प्रस्तावित प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी कितनी है;
- (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस अभियान के तहत अब तक प्रशिक्षित लोगों की जिले-वार संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ग) अभियान के विस्तार के बाद कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक 5911 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें केंद्र का हिस्सा 3700 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य का हिस्सा 2211 करोड़ रुपये शामिल है। राज्य घटकों के लिए वित्तपोषण पैटर्न केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच क्रमशः 60:40 के अनुपात में है, जबकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, पर्वतीय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के लिए यह अनुपात 90:10 है। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, केंद्र का हिस्सा 100% है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन पोर्टल (टीएमपी) पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश में संस्थान-वार/जिला-वार प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की जानकारी **विवरण** में दी गई है। यह योजना स्वाभाविक रूप से मांग आधारित है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत और आरजीएसए की केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (सीईसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं के आधार पर, क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण (सीबीएंडटी) सहित विभिन्न घटकों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि जारी की गई है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों का संस्थान-वार /जिलावार ब्यौरा (07.08.2025 तक)

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागी (2022-23 से 2025-26)*
1	राज्य ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान (एसआईआरडी)	829
2	पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण संस्थान मशोबरा (क्रेगनेनो) शिमला	9063
3	पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण संस्थान बैजनाथ कांगड़ा	8044
4	पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण संस्थान थुनाग मण्डी	7095

5	डीपीआरसी** (जिला पंचायत - चम्बा)	21898
6	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-कुल्लू)	11260
7	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-बिलासपुर)	12832
8	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-हमीरपुर)	18509
9	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत - कांगड़ा)	43834
10	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत - किन्नौर)	4374
11	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत - लाहौल और स्पीति)	2065
12	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-मंडी)	28881
13	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-शिमला)	15761
14	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-सोलन)	10184
15	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत - ऊना)	16522
16	डीपीआरसी (जिला पंचायत-सिरमौर)	17271
17	ब्लॉक पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र (मध्यवर्ती पंचायत-सुजानपुर तीरा)	0
कुल		2,28,422

*आज की तिथि के अनुसार

**डीपीआरसी: जिला पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र

ग्राम पंचायतों का डिजिटलीकरण

3789. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में और उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, कन्नौज, मैनपुरी, औरैया, इटावा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित विभिन्न राज्यों की ग्राम पंचायतें अभी तक कंप्यूटर और एक्टिव इन्टरनेट कनेक्शन जैसी सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित नहीं हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके कारण क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्राम पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण और डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य-वार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आंवला में ग्राम पंचायतों को कंप्यूटर और एक्टिव इंटरनेट कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) से (ङ) पंचायत “स्थानीय सरकार” होने के नाते राज्य का विषय है और भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। अतः पंचायतों में कंप्यूटर और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की है। हालांकि, राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों उत्तर प्रदेश सहित के प्रयासों को सीमित स्तर पर कंप्यूटर और सहायक उपकरण (पेरिफेरल्स) प्रदान करके सहयोग देता है, जिसमें पूर्वोक्त राज्यों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। ग्राम पंचायत भवनों में कंप्यूटरों की राज्य-वार स्थिति **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

मंत्रालय ने आरजीएसए के तहत अपनी सीमित संसाधनों के साथ ग्राम पंचायतों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए संतुष्टि दृष्टिकोण अपनाने का प्रयास किया। तदनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान विशेष प्रयास के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की उन ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए जिनके पास स्वयं का भवन है, को 22,164 कंप्यूटरों की स्वीकृति दी गई। यह पहले से ही योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों उत्तर प्रदेश सहित को स्वीकृत 30,398 कंप्यूटरों के अतिरिक्त है। योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/UT-वार स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है। जिला-वार जानकारी केंद्र स्तर पर संचालित नहीं की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतनेट परियोजना, जिसे डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जा रहा है, चरणबद्ध तरीके से सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए लागू

की जा रही है। यह बुनियादी ढांचा टीएसपी/आईएसपी (टेलीकॉम सेवा प्रदाता/इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता) को पट्टे पर दिया जाता है ताकि वे ग्राम पंचायतों/ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान कर सकें, जिनमें डाकघर, अन्य सरकारी संस्थान, गांव, स्कूल तथा निजी क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

अगस्त 2025 तक, कुल 2,69,239 ग्राम पंचायतों/समकक्ष इकाइयों में से 2,18,347 को भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत उच्च गति इंटरनेट सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सर्विस रेडी बनाया जा चुका है। ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सर्विस रेडी ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, आंवला लोकसभा क्षेत्र की कुल 2,225 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 1,280 ग्राम पंचायतें भारतनेट (यूएमएस) डैशबोर्ड के अनुसार सर्विस रेडी हैं। आगे, विशिष्ट जिलों में सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

जिला पंचायत	कुल ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	सर्विस रेडी ग्राम पंचायतें
एटा	569	405
कासगंज	423	232
कन्नौज	499	80
मैनपुरी	549	346
औरैया	477	196
इटवा	469	389

इसके अलावा, संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को 04.08.2023 को कैबिनेट द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क को उन्नत करने तथा शेष ग्राम पंचायतों में नेटवर्क तैयार करने का कार्य प्रस्तावित है। BSNL को इस परियोजना के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी नामित किया गया है। मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर एक इंटरफ़ेस भी उपलब्ध कराया

है ताकि सर्विस रेडी ग्राम पंचायतें आसानी से फाइबर-टू-होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन कर सकें।

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (ई-पंचायत एमएमपी) को उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों के कार्य को पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह और प्रभावी बनाना है। मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्रामस्वराज नामक एक लेखांकन एप्लिकेशन लॉन्च किया है, जो पंचायतों के योजना निर्माण, लेखांकन और बजट जैसे कार्यों को सरल बनाता है। यह एप्लिकेशन पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (पीएफएमएस) से एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें सेवा प्रदाताओं को रीयल-टाइम में भुगतान कर सकें। अब तक वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 2,46,863 ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएं (जीपीडीपी) तैयार की जा चुकी हैं और ये ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं।

सभी राज्य अपने उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अनुसार ई-पंचायत एमएमपी को लागू करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हालांकि, देश भर में पंचायतों की तैयारियों के स्तर में अंतर होने के कारण, राज्य इन अनुप्रयोगों को लागू करने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

विवरण-I

ग्राम पंचायत भवनों में कंप्यूटर की स्थिति

क्रम संख्या	राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल ग्राम पंचायतें	कंप्यूटर वाली ग्राम पंचायतें	बिना कंप्यूटर वाली ग्राम पंचायतें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13,371	9,991	3,380
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,108	1,372	736
3	असम	2,192	1,324	868
4	बिहार	8,053	2,000	6,053
5	छत्तीसगढ़	11,693	6,309	5,384

6	गोवा	191	191	0
7	गुजरात	14,648	14,181	467
8	हरियाणा	6,227	631	5,596
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,615	3,615	0
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,291	4,291	0
11	झारखंड	4,345	2,248	2,097
12	कर्नाटक	5,948	5,948	0
13	केरल	941	941	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	23,011	22,565	446
15	महाराष्ट्र	27,943	27,943	0
16	मणिपुर	161	161	0
17	मेघालय	6,431	4,754	1,677
18	मिज़ोरम	834	305	529
19	नागालैंड	1,315	724	591
20	ओडिशा	6,794	5,576	1,218
21	पंजाब	13,236	300	12,936
22	राजस्थान	11,193	11,193	0
23	सिक्किम	199	149	50
24	तमिलनाडु	12,525	10,941	1,584
25	तेलंगाना	12,848	5,045	7,803
26	त्रिपुरा	606	588	18
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	57,691	57,691	0
28	उत्तराखंड	7,817	2,863	4,954
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,339	3,339	0

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश				
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	70	70	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	42	0
32	लक्षद्वीप	10	10	0
33	लद्दाख	193	193	0
34	पुडुचेरी	108	108	0
	कुल	2,63,989	2,07,602	56,387

विवरण-II

संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की स्थिति

क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की संख्या
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

17	मेघालय	1677
18	मिजोरम	591
19	नगालैंड	739
20	ओडिशा	350
21	पंजाब	8334
22	राजस्थान	1554
23	सिक्किम	235
24	तमिलनाडु	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 एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	4
32	लक्षद्वीप	0
33	लद्दाख	127
34	पुद्दुचेरी	0
कुल		52562

विवरण-III

ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए सेवा के लिए तैयार बिन्दु (सर्विस रेडी पॉइंट) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या	सेवा के लिए तैयार बिन्दु (सर्विस रेडी पॉइंट) की संख्या*
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	70	81
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13327	12972
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	1145

क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या	सेवा के लिए तैयार बिन्दु (सर्विस रेडी पॉइंट) की संख्या*
4	असम	2665	1634
5	बिहार	8054	8860
6	छत्तीसगढ़	11623	9759
7	गोवा	191	0
8	गुजरात	14674	14563
9	हरियाणा	6225	6204
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	416
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	1115
12	झारखंड	4345	4649
13	कर्नाटक	5948	6251
14	केरल	941	1130
15	लद्दाख	193	193
16	लक्षद्वीप	10	9
17	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	18106
18	महाराष्ट्र	27952	24778
19	मणिपुर	3812	1485
20	मेघालय	6838	697
21	मिजोरम	843	539
22	नगालैंड	1315	236
23	ओडिशा	6794	7099
24	पुद्दुचेरी	108	101
25	पंजाब	13236	12807

क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या	सेवा के लिए तैयार बिन्दु (सर्विस रेडी पॉइंट) की संख्या*
26	राजस्थान	11193	8997
27	सिक्किम	199	54
28	तमिलनाडु	12525	10298
29	तेलंगाना	12860	10926
30	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	42	41
31	त्रिपुरा	1194	772
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	57691	47451
33	उत्तराखंड	7788	2021
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	2958
	कुल	269020	218347

* डेटा भारतनेट यूएनएमएस डैशबोर्ड से प्राप्त किया गया है, और कुछ ग्राम पंचायतों में सेवा के लिए तैयार एकाधिक सर्विस रेडी प्वाइंट्स हो सकते हैं।

ESCALATION OF TARIFFS

3790. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent imposition or escalation of tariffs by the United States on imports from BRICS member countries, particularly in strategic sectors such as electric vehicles, semiconductors, and green technologies, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether such measures are likely to impact India's trade balance, supply chains, or exports in any direct or indirect manner, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is evaluating opportunities for India to increase market access in the U.S. in sectors affected by tariffs on other BRICS countries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to engage diplomatically or through trade forums such as WTO, G20, or IPEF to safeguard India's trade interests while upholding its commitments to BRICS cooperation, 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 US, since January 2025, has imposed additional tariffs at varying rates on imports from all countries. These have been imposed citing inter-alia reasons related to Trade deficits, illegal movement of drugs, border security etc. However, as on date no additional tariff has been imposed by the US based on any partner country's membership of BRICS.

(b) to (d) Government continues to monitor the impact of the additional tariffs imposed by the US on exports from India. Government is engaged with all stakeholders including exporters and industry for taking feedback of their assessment of the impact from the reciprocal tariffs imposed by the USA. Government attaches utmost importance to protecting and promoting welfare of farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, exporters, MSMEs and all sections of industry.

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION MANAGEMENT**3791. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:****SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:**

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

- (a) the objectives and target outcomes of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)-approved Post Graduate Diploma in Management-Agri Business Management (PGDM-ABM) launched by the Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM);
- (b) whether there are any collaborations with the industry, academic, or agricultural stakeholders to ensure placement and entrepreneurial linkages for graduates, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the budgetary allocation made under the programme and the funds utilized so far;
- (d) whether the RICM is undertaking training and capacity building programmes in rural and semi-urban areas, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the government has introduced this programme in Bihar and if so, the details of the colleges where it is available?

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

- (a) : The objectives and target outcomes of the All India Council for Technical Education
(AICTE)-approved Post Graduate Diploma in Management-Agri Business Management

(PGDM-ABM) launched by the Regional Institute of Cooperation Management (RICM) are as follows:

Objectives:

- (i) To develop competent agri-business managers with decision-making and leadership capabilities.
- (ii) To equip students with managerial skills relevant to agriculture, cooperatives, and allied sectors.
- (iii) To promote applied learning through case studies, field exposure, and institutional linkages.
- (iv) To support agri-based organizations with consultancy and policy-oriented solutions.

Target Outcomes:

- (i) To prepare agriculture graduates to become industry ready managerial professional for agriculture industry and allied agriculture industry.
- (ii) Build a cadre of trained managers for cooperatives, agro-enterprises, and rural development agencies.
- (iii) Encourage entrepreneurial initiatives in the agri-business ecosystem.
- (iv) Enhance policy contribution and institutional development through academic-industry collaboration.

This course is currently being offered by Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Gandhinagar and Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Chandigarh. Year-wise intake to the course and placements of the passout students are as follows:

1. RICM, Gandhinagar

Batch	Total Available seats	No. of enrolment	Placement of the students (No.)
2020-22	60	45	45
2021-23	60	39	39
2022-24	60	39	39
2023-25	60	43	43
2024-26	60	26	This course will conclude in 2026
Total	300	192	166

2. RICM, Chandigarh

The PGDM-ABM course is being started with effect from this academic year with intake capacity of 30 students.

(b) : Yes. Collaboration with the industry, academic and agricultural stakeholders ensuring placement and entrepreneurial linkages for graduates are as under:

Industry Collaborations:

PGDM-Agri Business Management programme offered by RICMs under National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) has established active partnerships with prominent industry stakeholders for internships, field training, live projects, and placement support.

Key industry collaborators include:

- Banaskantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. (Banas Dairy), Palanpur, Gujarat
- Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. (Amul Dairy), Anand, Gujarat
- Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC), Palanpur, Gujarat
- Adani Industries Ltd., Shantigram, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- IHSEDU Agrochem Pvt. Ltd.

- Dhanuka Agritech Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd. (GNFC)

These organizations provide practical exposure to students and contribute to their professional development in areas such as dairy, agri-inputs, marketing, and agro-processing.

Academic Collaborations:

RICMs also collaborate with reputed academic and research institutions to promote knowledge-sharing, entrepreneurship development, and academic enrichment. Key academic collaborators include:

- Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM), Pune, Maharashtra
- Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- International Agribusiness Management Institute, Anand, Gujarat
- Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat
- Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, Gujarat

These academic partnerships facilitate expert lectures, joint programmes, case study development, research collaboration, and entrepreneurial mentoring for students.

(c): The PGDM-Agri Business Management (PGDM-ABM) programme is a self-financed course, duly approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). RICM Gandhinagar and RICM Chandigarh is offering PGDM-Agri Business Management (PGDM-ABM) programme. The grant-in-aid salary provided by the Government to RICM Gandhinagar is 168.96 lakhs and RICM Chandigarh is 189.75 lakhs in the FY 2024-25.

(d) : Yes. RICMs (Bangalore, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar, Kalyani and Patna) undertake training and capacity- building programmes in rural and semi-urban areas. The details of Capacity Building Programs conducted by all five RICMs under NCCT is given below.

YEAR	Capacity Building Programs	No. of Participants
2022-23	928	51657
2023-24	1106	62781
2024-25	1113	82645
Total	3147	197083

(e): No.

MAJOR REFORMS FOR DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME

3792. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to initiate any major reforms to improve the situation of farmers to meet its commitment to double the income of farmers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any concrete plan for increasing the farm production, providing alternate occupational paths for rural households by making available better seeds and farm technology, drip irrigation, crop planning, easier and faster transport of farm produce to market, warehouse facilities, reduction in role of middlemen etc.; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) : 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

All Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are aligned to achieve these objectives. Since 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(DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched following Major Schemes for increasing the farm Production, providing alternate occupational paths for rural households by making available better seeds and farm technology, drip irrigation, crop planning, warehouse facilities etc:-

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 (SHandF)

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

UNAVAILABILITY OF SAFETY GEAR TO SANITATION WORKERS

3793. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 49 out of 54 sewer-related deaths in 2022 and 2023, the deceased workers were not provided any safety gear or PPE kits;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such gross neglect of mandatory safety measures; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure strict enforcement of safety protocols by all agencies involved in sewer and septic tank cleaning, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Audit reported that majority of the sanitation workers were engaged by the private individuals through unorganized sector without the availability of appropriate protective gears.

(c): Sanitation is a State Subject under VIIth scheduled of the Constitution of India.

As per “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)” it is mandatory for the employer to provide the safety gear, devices and ensure safety precautions as prescribed in the Rules.

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 :-

- PPE Kits, AB-PMJAY cards to SSWs and Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs). The State-wise details are at **Statement.**
- Occupation safety training to sewer and septic tank workers.

- 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:-

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for cleaning of Sewer or Septic tank.
- Advisory for technical and managerial interventions for ensuring safety during sewer and septic tank cleaning through Emergency Response Sanitation Unit (ERSU).
- Ready Reckoner for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for ensuring safety of sanitation workers.
- Organising Safaimitra Suraksha Shivirs nationwide through ULBs to provide health checkups and linkage to social welfare schemes.

STATEMENT

The State-wise details of PPE Kits, AB-PMJAY cards to SSWs and Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs) provided under National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)” Scheme

S.No.	State	PPE kits Issued	Safety devices Issued to ERSUs	Number of Beneficiaries covered under AB-PMJAY and State Health Scheme

1	Andaman And Nicobar	40	1	48
2	Andhra Pradesh	2124	25	3479
3	Arunachal Pradesh	86	2	56
4	Assam	308	31	299
5	Bihar	2626	22	2621
6	Chandigarh	252	1	232
7	Chhattisgarh	634	21	1213
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	116	0	97
9	Delhi	135	0	1046
10	Goa	93	2	166
11	Gujarat	4295	17	2374
12	Haryana	2193	0	1790
13	Himachal Pradesh	180	0	301
14	Jammu and Kashmir	700	2	566
15	Jharkhand	707	11	679
16	Karnataka	667	19	3856
17	Kerala	1589	14	1322
18	Ladakh	21	2	17
19	Lakshadweep	86	0	81
20	Madhya Pradesh	1908	24	1981
21	Maharashtra	7135	32	3604
22	Manipur	110	1	162
24	Meghalaya	0	0	78
23	Mizoram	140	0	43
25	Nagaland	10	4	80
26	Odisha	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	242	2	207
28	Punjab	4407	11	3258
29	Rajasthan	3299	21	1384

30	Sikkim	95	5	95
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	6975
32	Telangana	1198	15	2306
33	Tripura	110	8	235
34	Uttar Pradesh	10092	55	7356
35	Uttarakhand	119	6	503
36	West Bengal	154	0	7590
	Total	45871	354	56100

INDIA'S BILATERAL TRADE

3794. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the data on India's bilateral trade volumes and export performance with countries post-implementation of FTAs since 2020, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the data on the tariff elimination or reduction have taken place under new-generation FTAs and their impact on the trade balance;
- (c) the details of the mechanisms in place to conduct stakeholder consultations and industry outreach before entering into new FTAs;
- (d) the details of the steps have been taken by the Government to sign and operationalise FTAs with countries like the UAE, Australia, the UK and the EU in recent years and the results thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has introduced a monitoring mechanism to assess sector-wise benefits, safeguard against dumping, and address domestic industry concerns arising from FTAs, 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) India has signed 5 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its trading partners since 2020 as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22 nd February, 2021	1 st April, 2021
2	India-UAE CEPA	18 th February, 2022	1 st May 2022
3	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2 nd April, 2022	29 December 2022.
4	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)	10 March 2024	Will be implemented after ratification by EFTA countries
5	India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24 July 2025	Will be implemented after ratification

The merchandise export, import and trade balance in respect of implemented FTAs of Mauritius, the United Arab Emirates and Australia are as under:

India's Bilateral Trade with FTA Partner countries (Value in US \$ Million)						
Country/Region	Trade Flow	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Australia	Export	4044	8283	6951	7941	8579
	Import	8247	16756	19011	16159	15527
Mauritius	Export	423	715	463	778	676
	Import	43	72	91	73	211
United Arab Emirates	Export	16680	28045	31609	35625	36636
	Import	26623	44833	53232	48026	63423
Source-DGCIS						

For India-Australia ECTA, the exports have increased by 14% and 8% in year 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. For India-UAE FTA, core imports in 2024-2025 included Petroleum: Crude, Petroleum Products, and other related commodities. India's exports of agricultural products and pharmaceuticals have registered growth. Additionally, the FTA has also led to a significant growth in Foreign Direct Investment.

In FTAs, tariff reduction/elimination is implemented as per the tariff modalities agreed between the Parties. Products are classified into specific categories, namely: Tariff Elimination Immediate, where duties are reduced to zero on entry into force; Tariff Elimination Phased, wherein duties are eliminated over an agreed staging period (e.g., 3, 5, 7, 10 years); Tariff Reduction; and Tariff Rate Quotas. The details are given in the **Statement**.

The Department of Commerce is engaging in negotiations and reviews on trade agreements on an ongoing basis. Before entering into new FTA negotiations, a Joint Study Group is set up to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs or an independent study is conducted, including their impact on the domestic industry. The government ensures that wide stakeholder consultations are held at all stages of the negotiations. This includes the pre-negotiation

phase, each round of negotiations, and the post-conclusion phase, during the implementation of the agreements. Through these sector-specific consultations, domestic sensitivities and interests of farmers, MSMEs, etc, are carefully considered during the negotiations. The aim of FTAs is to generate benefits for industry, farmers, MSMEs and create job opportunities. FTAs are negotiated with the endeavour to deliver a comprehensive, balanced, broad-based and equitable agreement based on the principle of fairness and reciprocity. It also ensures a level playing field for Indian exporters vis-à-vis their competitors in the trading partner countries.

In addition to this structured approach, post-implementation, the Department of Commerce is continuously engaged with all stakeholders, including industry, to advance trade through trade promotion, trade facilitation and remedial measures for elevating trade and economic growth.

To protect the interests of the domestic industry, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative, or exclusion lists of items 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 period as mutually agreed to by the parties under the FTAs. The FTAs include provisions on Technical Barriers to Trade to promote mutual understanding of each sides' standards, technical regulations, and measures to enhance transparency. Additionally, FTAs address non-technical barriers, thereby facilitating smoother and more effective access to export markets for Indian goods. FTAs include sub-committees for review to align with emerging global requirements.

STATEMENT

The details of Tariff elimination or reduction as per the tariff modalities agreed between the Parties

Tariff elimination or reduction under India-Australia ECTA

	India		Australia	
Tariff modality	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines
TEI	4760	40.0%	6367	98.3%
TEP (in 5/7/10 years)	3601	30.2%	113	1.7%
TR/TRQ	7	0.1%	-	-
Exclusion	3540	29.7%	-	-
Total lines	11908	100.0%	6480	100%

Tariff elimination or reduction under India-UAE CEPA

	India		UAE	
Tariff modality	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines
TEI	7694	64.61%	6090	80.33%
TEP (in 5/7/10 years)	2401	20.16%	1269	16.74%
TR/TRQ	656	5.51	35	0.46%
Exclusion	1157	9.72	187	2.47%
Total lines	11908	100%	7581	100%

Tariff elimination or reduction under India- Mauritius CECPA

	India		Mauritius	
Tariff modality	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines	No of lines (HS 8-digit level)	% of total lines
TEI	38	5.56%	116	29.44%
TEP (in 5/7/10 years)	338	49.49%	89	22.59%
TR/TRQ	112	16.40%	79	20.05%
Total Reduction	117	17.13%	16	4.06%
Total MOP	10	1.46%	10	11.90%
Exclusion	68	9.96%	84	21.32%
Total lines	683	100.00%	394	100.00%

Description of Tariff Modalities:

TEI: Tariff Elimination Immediate

TEP: Tariff Elimination Phased

TR: Tariff Reduction

TRQ: Tariff Rate Quota

MoP: Margin of Preference

REVIVAL OF AMRITSAR TEXTILE INDUSTRY**3795. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

(a) whether Amritsar, once a prominent centre of the textile industry in North India, has seen its entire textile base vanish over the decades, despite being

known for its woollen mills, shawl weaving and dyeing industry, which once provided livelihoods to lakhs;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to revive the textile ecosystem in Amritsar, especially considering its strategic location on international border, which often faces war-like situations, has been denied continuous investment and infrastructure support due to security sensitivity; and

(c) whether the Government is considering setting up a Textile Mega Cluster, Common Facility Centres (CFCs), or Border Textile Promotion Package, including subsidies, skill development centres, export facilitation, to not only revive the industry and generate massive employment for the youth in border villages 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) to (c): As per the latest information available, the Textile cluster in Amritsar District of Punjab constitutes 225 Powerloom units, 2,880 Powerloom Shuttle looms and 640 Powerloom Shuttleless looms. The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives aimed at promoting the textile sector pan India including in Amritsar cluster. In order to promote ease of doing business in the country to achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through "Make in India" with "Zero effect and Zero defect" in manufacturing, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was launched in January 2016 to provide credit linked Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) to units. The scheme was valid upto 31st March, 2022. Under ATUFS, 71

cases have been settled and Rs.12.94 Cr. Capital investment subsidy has been released so far to units located in Amritsar.

Government is also implementing (Samarth)- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), with the objective to provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts to the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile (excluding spinning and weaving) and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. As on 11.08.2025, a total of 1,105 personnel were trained (passed) in the state of Punjab out of which 820 were placed.

In addition, under the umbrella scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS), three projects of Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) were sanctioned in the state of Punjab providing world class, state-of the-art infrastructure in textile hubs.

Also, the Ministry through Central Wool Development Board is implementing Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) for the development of Wool Sector in the country and has sanctioned a project to conduct Research and Development on “Developing Sustainable Geosynthetics from Coarse and recycled Wool Fabric” at region located in and around Punjab under IWDP.

A number of other schemes including National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development, Skilling and Export Promotion, Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain, Production Linked Incentive (PLI)

Scheme focusing on Man Made Fibre and Apparel, and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness are being implemented to support the textile industry pan India including in Amritsar cluster.

DEENDAYAL DIVYANGJAN REHABILITATION SCHEME

3796. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched a new online portal for submitting and processing proposals under the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme and the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the objectives behind the introduction of the new portal;
- (c) whether all the data related to ongoing and past proposals has been successfully migrated to the new portal; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken to ensure continuity?

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 Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) has developed and deployed a dedicated e-Anudaan Portal for submitting and processing proposals under the Deendayal Divyangjan

Rehabilitation Scheme and the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres scheme.

The new portal is available at <https://grants.depwd.gov.in>.

The objectives behind introducing this new portal include, inter alia, streamlining the processing of Grant-in-Aid proposals.

To ensure continuity, the complete migration of data to the new portal has already been carried out. Additionally, instructions have been issued to all stakeholders to exclusively use the portal for the submission of fresh applications as well as for accessing previously submitted proposals.

अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए छात्रावास सुविधाएं

3797. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को विदेश में अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रदान की जा रही छात्रवृत्ति और छात्रावास सुविधाओं सहित सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान ऐसी सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने छात्रों को ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस) योजना के तहत, अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) आदि के छात्रों को विदेश में उच्च अध्ययन करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस सहायता में आवास शुल्क, रहने का खर्च, ट्यूशन फीस, वीजा शुल्क, चिकित्सा बीमा प्रीमियम, आकस्मिक यात्रा भत्ता, उपकरण भत्ता और सबसे छोटे मार्ग से इकोनॉमी क्लास में आने-जाने का हवाई किराया शामिल है।

गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जिन छात्रों को ये सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं उनकी संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जिन छात्रों को ये सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, उनकी संख्या:

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	लाभार्थियों (विदेश गए) की संख्या
1	2022-23	98
2	2023-24	114
3	2024-25	79
4	2025-26	चयनित 106 उम्मीदवारों को अवार्ड लेटर जारी कर दिए गए हैं तथा इन उम्मीदवारों को अभी अध्ययन के लिए विदेश जाना है।

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER PMGSY

3798. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the State Government of Karnataka has reported full coverage of rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry has independently verified these claims, particularly in backward and border districts like Kolar, where several habitations still lack all-weather road connectivity; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to continue allocation of central funds under PMGSY for such uncovered or underdeveloped rural roads in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof along with the process for fresh proposal consideration?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-I was launched in the year 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations of population size 500+ in plain areas, 250+ in North-Eastern States, Hill States/UTs and other special areas. The PMGSY II was launched in 2013 for consolidation of 50,000 km rural roads in the country. The PMGSY III was launched in 2019 for upgradation of Major Rural Links and Through Routes for improved connectivity to Schools, Hospitals and Gramin Agricultural Markets. The road connectivity component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) is also being implemented as a vertical of PMGSY to provide connectivity to eligible unconnected Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) habitations.

The State of Karnataka has already completed all the projects under PMGSY-I and II. Under PMGSY-III, out of total sanctioned road length of 5,603.48 Km, 5,396.50 Km length has already been completed by the State as on 07.08.2025 and 89.89 Km road length are at various stages of execution. The intervention/vertical wise details are given below:-

(Length in KM)

Vertical	Sanctioned length	Completed length	Balance length*
PMGSY-I	16,359.3	16,357.1	-
PMGSY-II	2,241.17	2,218.16	-
PMGSY-III	5,603.48	5,396.50	89.89
PM-JANMAN	63.76	-	63.76
Total	24,267.71	23,971.76	153.64*

** Balance road length is less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to the reasons that some projects were completed with less than the sanctioned length due to reduction in road length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies etc.*

In Kolar District, total 839 Km road length was sanctioned/upgraded under various interventions of PMGSY which has already been completed by the State. In the State of Karnataka, total 296 habitations were targeted to be connected under PMGSY which have already been provided all-weather road connectivity. District-wise details may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in ->Progress Monitoring ->State profile ->Habitation Coverage Report.

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 habitation survey under PMGSY-IV for preliminary identification of unconnected habitations has been completed in all the States, including in Karnataka.

As per the PMGSY IV guidelines, the proposals for new connectivity to unconnected habitations are to be approved by the District Panchayat, keeping in view inter alia the suggestions received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and considering the programme guidelines. The proposals, as per the approved Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List are placed then before the State-level Standing Committee (SLSC) which recommends the habitations for

consideration for sanction to the Central Government. As on 8-8-2025 no proposals of State level Standing Committee of Karnataka have been received for according sanction under PMGSY IV.

(c): Yes. The allocation/release of funds to the State for implementation of PMGSY inter-alia depends on works in hand, unspent balance from previous releases and previous expenditure trends. The State has been allocated Rs.50 Crore as Central share during 2025-26 under PMGSY.

PMMSY IN TAMIL NADU

3799. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the blue economy with a focus on enhancing fisheries infrastructure in coastal States, including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the current status of development and modernization of fish landing centers, cold storage facilities, processing units, and fishing harbors in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilized for fisheries infrastructure development in Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last five years;
- (d) the initiatives undertaken to promote sustainable fishing practices, marine biodiversity conservation and fisherfolk welfare in Tamil Nadu;

- (e) whether the Government has any plans to enhance marine aquaculture, export potential, and skill development programs for fishermen in Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure effective coordination with the State Government for maximizing the impact of these initiatives?

**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): Recognizing the immense potential of the Fisheries Sector and for focused and holistic development of the sector with fishers and fish farmers' welfare, for strengthening the blue economy with a focus on enhancing fisheries infrastructure, the Government of India has taken several steps like created a separate Department of Fisheries in February, 2019 and this was followed up by creation of a new Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in June, 2019. The Government of India has stepped up investments in fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country. From 2015, the central government has approved schemes with total investments of Rs.38,572 crore and these include; (1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented for a period of 5 years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 and this scheme mobilized an investment of Rs.5000 crore, (2) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has been implemented with effect from the year 2018-19 with a total funds size of Rs.7522.48 crore, (3) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has been implemented with effect from the FY 2020-21 with an estimated investment

of Rs.20,050 crore, (4) Central Sector Sub-scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PMMKSSY) under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs.6000 crore. Additionally, the Government of India with effect from the financial year 2018-19 has extended the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to fishers and fish famers to help them to meet their working capital requirements. These schemes are primarily designed to address critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernisation and strengthening of value chain, traceability, establishing a robust fisheries management framework and fishers' welfare to realize the Blue Economy. Department of Fisheries, Government of India has accorded approvals for various project proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu under PMMSY during FY 2020-25, which includes up-gradation of Fishing Harbour at Pazhayar Chennai fishing harbour and construction of four integrated Fish Landing Centres at Nettukuppam, Thazankuppam, Arangankuppam and Goonankuppam at a total project cost of Rs. 155.57 crore. The other fisheries post harvest infrastructure activities approved for Tamil Nadu under PMMSY during FY 2020-25 includes construction of Ice Plants/Cold storages (41 Nos), fish markets (3 Nos), Construction of Fish Kiosks (55 Nos) and post-harvest transportation units (1540 Nos).

Under the scheme of Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), 64 proposals worth of Rs. 1646.73 crore have been approved during the FY2018-19 to 2025-26 for the State of Tamil Nadu, which includes 21 Fish landing centers at total project cost of Rs.157.50 Crore and 12 Fishing

Harbours at total project cost of Rs.1300.00 crore. Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that under FIDF scheme, Modernization of Nagapattinam Fishing Harbour to the tune of Rs.81.00 crore was undertaken and completed. Further, Expansion and Modernization of Thangapattinam Fishing Harbour in Kanyakumari District has been undertaken at a cost Rs.193.00 crore under two phases, out of which one phase work completed. Government of Tamil Nadu has also informed that under PMMSY scheme, for Cold Storage facilities, work order has been issued to 2 beneficiaries under Cold storage of 10 ton capacity and 1 beneficiary under Cold storage of 50 ton capacity and construction works are taken up.

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India during last five years (FY 2020-21- FY 2024-25) accorded approvals to the fisheries development proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 1159.98 crore under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), which includes Post harvest and cold chain infrastructure projects such as 40 Cold Storages/Ice Plants, 204 Refrigerated/ Insulated vehicles, 12 Live fish vending Centers, 1264 Motor cycle with Ice Box, 60 Three wheeler with Ice Box including e-rickshaws and 5 feed mills/plants and Markets and marketing infrastructure projects of 3 fish retail markets and 55 fish kiosks including kiosks of aquarium/ornamental fish worth Rs.108.13 crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that, Rs. 258.46 crore has been utilized for implementation of the approved projects under PMMSY.

(d) and (e): Advisories are issued to coastal States and Union Territories including to Tamil Nadu from time to time for preventing juvenile fishing and

promoting sustainable fishing practices. The key conservation measures taken up to ensure sustainable marine fisheries includes (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-temporal restrictions, zonation of fishing areas by the coastal States/UTs

To promote sustainable fishing in the state of Tamil Nadu, Government of India has approved the project for installation of 417 Artificial Reef units at a total project cost of Rs.129.27 Crore and the project for establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu at a total project cost of Rs.127.71 Crore. Under marine aquaculture activities and to support fisherfolk welfare in the state of Tamil Nadu, DoF, GoI has approved the projects for establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park, Seaweed culture rafts including inputs, Seaweed culture with Monoline/tubenet method including inputs, Marine Finfish Nurseries, Open Sea cages and Bivalve cultivation (mussels, clams, pearls, etc.). Government of Tamil Nadu informed that under PMMSY, 109 cages distributed for fisher folk; 9745 seaweed rafts and 2630 monoline to 1964 fisherwomen and for the development of Shrimp culture, subsidy has been provided for construction of 53 bio-floc ponds; 100 ha of construction of new ponds, 10 ha of construction of seabass fish pond and 2 nos. of Marine finfish nursery.

In order to enhance India's export potential and higher price realization, the PMMSY scheme implemented by DoF, GoI supports a basket of interventions/activities along the fisheries value chain including quality fish production, expansion, diversification and intensification of brackish water aquaculture, promotion of export-oriented species, infusion of technology, robust disease management and traceability, training and capacity building, creation of modern postharvest infrastructure with seamless cold chain, development of modern fishing harbours and fish landing centres, etc.

Training and capacity-building programs have also been imparted under PMMSY Scheme through National Fisheries Development Board. The projects are approved based on proposals received from the states and include initiatives aimed at enhancing skills of fishers and fish farmers for livelihood generation through various activities under PMMSY. Under the schemes of Government of India, training programs for seaweed cultivation have also been imparted to 750 fisherwomen during 2018-19.

(f): Besides, the implementation of the scheme and its funds utilization are monitored by obtaining physical and financial progress reports from the State Governments and for effective coordination between Government of India and States, regular monitoring, workshops, training and conferences are organized.

SRESHTA FOR SCs

3800. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes (SCs) student beneficiaries (male, female and others) of the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Areas (SRESHTA) during the last five years in the country, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details regarding the list of schools selected under the SRESHTA scheme during the last five years in the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details regarding the total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised during the last five years in the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any campaigns to promote/raise awareness about the SRESHTA scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a) : Under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESTA), which is a Central Sector Scheme, data is maintained school/project wise and not district-wise. The details of beneficiaries (School/Project wise) located in States/Union Territories is at **Statement-I**.

There is no school under SHRESHTA scheme in the Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency.

(b) : The details State-wise are at **Statement-II**.

(c) : The details State-wise are at **Statement-III**

(d) : Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken various measures like writing to States/Union Territories to publicize the Scheme amongst schools and motivate SC students to participate in the SHRESHTA Scheme, facilitating SC students in getting their SC certificates, etc., apart from publishing Scheme guidelines and National Eligibility Test for SHRESHTA (NETS), etc., through website of the Department and print media as well.

STATEMENT-I

Total number of Scheduled Caste (SC) students (male, Female) under Mode-I of Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) (School/Project wise) located in States/Union Territories since 2021-22

S.No	Name of State/UTs	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Male	Female	Total No. of Students	Male	Female	Total No. of Students	Male	Female	Total No. of Students	Male	Female	Total No. of Students
1	Andhra Pradesh	63	40	103	38	80	118	186	134	320	185	164	349
2	Bihar	117	109	226	27	4	31	21	23	44	42	14	56
3	Chhattisgarh	28	22	50	49	34	83	63	67	130	67	88	155
4	Gujarat	0	1	1	11	11	22	2	2	4	13	3	16
5	Haryana	1	2	3	29	19	48	160	97	257	209	197	406
6	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	9	19	7	26	20	10	30	21	12	33
7	Jharkhand	46	27	73	14	7	21	12	9	21	12	4	16
8	Karnataka	26	25	51	0	0	0	29	14	43	16	8	24
9	Kerala	2	0	2	105	88	193	60	49	109	61	51	112
10	Madhya Pradesh	35	27	62	76	53	129	87	48	135	61	41	102
11	Maharashtra	13	12	25	57	15	72	28	22	50	17	18	35
12	Orissa	63	35	98	78	7	85	23	7	30	8	16	24
13	Punjab	0	0	0	10	7	17	12	11	23	7	6	13
14	Rajasthan	35	25	60	115	64	179	394	204	598	396	208	604
15	Tamil Nadu	23	17	40	93	76	169	95	84	179	42	53	95
16	Telangana	0	0	0	25	0	25	28	0	28	0	0	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	146	101	247	131	62	193	337	191	528	460	231	691
18	Uttarakhand	14	10	24	19	10	29	6	8	14	12	10	22
19	West Bengal	0	0	0	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	A and N Island	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Assam	1	6	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	619	466	1085	911	557	1468	1563	980	2543	1629	1124	2753

Total number of Scheduled Castes (SCs) students beneficiaries under mode-II of Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) (School/Project wise) located in States/Union Territories from 2021-22 to 2024-25

S.No	Name of State/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Total No. of Students	Total No. of Students	Total No. of Students	Total No. of Students
1	Andhra Pradesh	1050	255	509	472
2	Gujarat	200	141	0	98
3	Haryana	100	191	0	92
4	Karnataka	1700	853	1115	1054
5	Madhya Pradesh	1000	337	280	175
6	Maharashtra	3800	3997	2862	1624
7	Orissa	1800	1081	1094	578
8	Rajasthan	2300	1738	1616	1448
9	Tamil Nadu	400	445	0	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	3700	2796	2881	1920
11	Uttarakhand	200	37	131	100
12	West Bengal	1100	225	308	168
13	NCT of Delhi	500	1026	752	542
14	Assam	700	574	0	0
15	Manipur	200	0	25	0
16	Telangana	300	230	108	100
17	Meghalaya	300	148	0	0
	Grand Total	19350	14074	11681	8371

***Male/Female wise data not maintain under Mode-II**

STATEMENT-II**Details of Schools Selected under the SHRESHTA Scheme during the last five years 2021-22 -2025-26**

S. No	Name of State/UTs	School Selected during 2021-22	School Selected during 2022-23	School Selected during 2023-24	School Selected during 2024-25	School Selected during 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	5	8	11	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
3	Assam	1	1	0	0	0
4	Bihar	6	2	5	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	6	5	7	8	11
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	6	1	1	1
8	Haryana	1	10	15	11	28
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	4	4	4
10	Jharkhand	6	3	4	3	7
11	Karnataka	8	0	1	2	2
12	Kerala	1	16	11	9	13

13	Madhya Pradesh	5	8	12	11	16
14	Maharashtra	4	5	5	4	3
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	17	3	6	4	5
20	Punjab	0	2	3	4	4
21	Rajasthan	5	27	25	31	44
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	4	21	16	14	18
24	Telangana	0	1	1	0	0
25	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	12	10	17	19	23
27	Uttarakhand	2	6	3	5	5
28	West Bengal	0	2	0	0	0

29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	95	143	144	145	206

STATEMENT-III

Details of fund released during the year 2021-22 to 2025-26, (as per School/Projects located) State-wise under the SRESHTA

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	State/UTs	Fund released 2021-22	Fund released 2022-23	Fund released 2023-24	Fund released 2024-25	Fund released 2025-26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218.32	261.32	667.24	1018.01	435.25
2.	Bihar	192.75	246.1	142.29	132.29	72.46
3.	Chhattisgarh	51.5	154.5	274.75	385.35	120.80
4.	Gujarat	14.71	31.62	32.18	92.56	6.75
5.	Haryana	8.75	75.18	361.62	888.94	200.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.25	42.64	67.4	86.07	17.15
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	33.09	129.6	70.71	89.89	2.37
9.	Karnataka	327.59	279.77	454.52	603.26	51.64
10.	Kerala	2.2	232.9	339.99	331.00	95.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	176.07	253.87	379.28	430.44	149.8
12.	Maharashtra	504.63	744.29	878.5	913.99	206.31
13.	Orissa	336.21	415.36	485.06	355.44	180.10
14.	Punjab	0	20.25	48.25	55.34	14.05
15.	Puducherry	0	8.52	9.8	5.00	4.05
16.	Rajasthan	350.94	486.9	1286.45	2000.12	602.40
17.	Tamil Nadu	154.28	347.02	404.64	375.49	155.85
18.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1046.44	1034.38	1674.65	2427.01	584.63
20.	Uttarakhand	43.3	62.26	94.64	121.75	0

21.	West Bengal	106.55	38.54	88.76	63.66	21.75
	A and N Island	0	2.25	2.45	1.25	0
22.	NCT of Delhi	81.62	105.82	155.1	170.22	0
23.	Assam	64.86	64.04	6.00	3.75	0
24.	Manipur	14.31	0	11.00	26.46	16.20
25.	Telangana	39.81	54.18	96.76	84.00	0
26.	Meghalaya	24.87	21.66	0	0	0
	Grand Total	3804.05	5112.97	8032.04	10661.29	2937.06

CRCFV AND PMMSY IN WEST BENGAL

3801. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

Will the **MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent studies indicating that rising salinity and

temperature in the Sundarbans estuarine region are adversely affecting fish reproduction, if so, the details thereof and the number of coastal villages affected across West Bengal;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to support climate-resilient aquaculture practices in coastal areas of West Bengal;

(c) the total number of Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) selected on the West Bengal coastline under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), along with the funds allocated and released to the State; and

(d) whether the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is working in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to incorporate fish biodiversity concerns into coastal climate adaptation plans, 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) There is no specific report received in the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying regarding rising salinity and temperature in the Sundarbans estuarine region affecting fish reproduction. The fisheries research institutes under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India has been conducting research regularly to understand the interactions between climatic parameters and fisheries to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies. The ICAR has informed that the studies under the National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) indicates the climate change is affecting the fisheries with impacts on fish habitats, including the Sundarbans, physiology of fishes, fish distribution and breeding cycles.

To promote sustainable fisheries amid climate challenges, the Department of Fisheries under PMMSY is promoting climate resilient livelihood activities like

aquaculture. Under the component, Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs). 100 coastal fishermen villages located near India's coastline are identified for development as climate resilient coastal fishermen villages aimed at making these villages economically vibrant and resilient to climate change, thereby improving the lives of the fishermen and their communities. ICAR has assessed coastal aquaculture vulnerability in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal through stakeholder engagement and advocates adoption of strategies that include farming salinity-tolerant fishes for aquaculture and other aquaculture management practices. Additionally, the National Surveillance Programme on Aquatic Animal Diseases (NSPAAD), implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India in collaboration with ICAR institutions across the country, aims to address disease risks in aquaculture systems including the climate-induced diseases.

(c) and (d) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying in consultation with the Government of West Bengal has identified five coastal fishermen villages in West Bengal namely (i) Akshayanagar, (ii) Madanganj, (iii) Dera, (iv) Dakshin Kadua and (v) Tamliporiya - Purba Mukundapur (Maa Nayekali Matsya Khoti) for development as CRCFV. 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. Accordingly, Rs 10 crores is allocated to West Bengal for

the five villages and the detailed project reports (DPR) are to be received from the State for fund release.

Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, is a member of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. This committee is involved in the process of approving the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs), which are integral to the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) adaptation strategies, including those related to water and coastal zones.

डिजिटल कृषि मिशन

3802. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) क्या कृषि क्षेत्र से संबंधित तत्समय आंकड़ों की अनुपलब्धता या अंतर-विभागीय आंकड़ों में विसंगतियां नीति निर्माण और लक्षित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 'डिजिटल कृषि मिशन' जैसे कार्यक्रमों के तहत डेटा एकीकरण और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भूजल स्तर में गिरावट और सिंचाई संकट के वर्तमान परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पारंपरिक सिंचाई आधारित फसलों (जैसे धान और गन्ना) के लिए प्रोत्साहन नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, फसल विविधीकरण और जल-संवेदनशील कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने सितंबर 2024 में डिजिटल कृषि मिशन को मंजूरी दी है। इस मिशन में देश में एक मजबूत डिजिटल कृषि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि के लिए एक डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (डीपीआई) जैसे एग्रीस्टैक, कृषि निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली (केडीएसएस), और एक व्यापक मृदा उर्वरता एवं प्रोफ़ाइल मानचित्र के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इससे किसान-केंद्रित नवीन डिजिटल समाधानों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और सभी किसानों को समय पर फसल संबंधी विश्वसनीय जानकारी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। एग्रीस्टैक डीपीआई में कृषि क्षेत्र से जुड़ी तीन मूलभूत रजिस्ट्रियाँ या डेटाबेस अर्थात्, भू-संदर्भित ग्राम मानचित्र, बोर्डेड फसल की रजिस्ट्री और किसान रजिस्ट्री शामिल हैं, जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार कर रखरखाव किया जाता है।

किसान रजिस्ट्री किसानों के जनसांख्यिकीय विवरण, भूमि जोत और बोर्डेड फसलों के बारे में व्यापक और उपयोगी डेटा प्रदान करती है, जो किसानों को ऋण, बीमा, खरीद आदि जैसे लाभों और सेवाओं तक पहुँचने के लिए अपनी डिजिटल पहचान और प्रमाणीकरण करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह राज्य को ऐसे समाधान तैयार करने में भी सक्षम बनाता है, जो किसानों को डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था जैसे कि विश्वसनीय तरीके से इनपुट और उपज की ऑनलाइन खरीद और बिक्री तक पहुँच को सुगम बनाते हैं। डिजिटल फसल सर्वेक्षण (डीसीएस) प्रणाली प्रत्येक कृषि भूखंड के लिए सटीक, वास्तविक समय की फसल क्षेत्र की जानकारी प्रदान करती है।

कृषि-डीएसएस सरकारी स्कीमों की जानकारी के साथ-साथ उपग्रह, मौसम, मिट्टी, फसल की प्रकृति, जलाशय और भूजल डेटा सहित भू-स्थानिक और गैर-भू-स्थानिक डेटा को एकीकृत और मानकीकृत करता है। कृषि-डीएसएस फसल मानचित्र, मृदा मानचित्र, स्वचालित उपज अनुमान मॉडल, सूखा/बाढ़ निगरानी प्रणालियाँ आदि प्रदान करता है, जो सरकार को साक्ष्य-आधारित निर्णय लेने में सहायता करते हैं और अनुसंधान संस्थानों और कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग को नवीन समाधानों तैयार करने में सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय मृदा एवं भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण (एसएलयूएसआई) द्वारा एक राष्ट्रव्यापी मृदा संसाधन मानचित्रण परियोजना शुरू की गई है, जो टिकाऊ कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तर्कसंगत भूमि उपयोग और फसल नियोजन हेतु मानकीकृत मृदा मानचित्रों के लिए उच्च-रिज़ॉल्यूशन उपग्रह और जमीनी आंकड़ों का उपयोग करके 1:10,000 पैमाने पर गांव स्तर पर मृदा की सूची बना रही है।

(ग) और (घ): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएंडएफडब्ल्यू) वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। पीडीएमसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, अर्थात् ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने पर फोकस करता 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।

पीडीएमसी के तहत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें भी अपने राज्य बजट से किसानों को टॉप-अप सब्सिडी प्रदान करती हैं। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रति लाभार्थी 5 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित है।

CROP LOSSES IN CURRENT MONSOON SEASON

3803. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details of the assessment of crop losses reported from various states due to the flood-like situation in the current monsoon season, State and Crop-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any request from the affected states for special financial assistance to support farmers hit by floods this year;

(c) if so, the status of such requests and funds disbursed so far;

(d) the details of immediate relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken for the affected farmers; and

(e) whether the Government plans to enhance the compensation under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) or National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to deal with the increasing frequency of such natural calamities?

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

(a) to (d): As per the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), the primary responsibility of disaster management including damage assessment and providing relief measures on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

The details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on Disaster Management, MHA's website i.e. ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

The data regarding crop losses/damages due to any disasters including floods and heavy rain, is not maintained centrally.

(e): The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of losses suffered/ claimed. However, the allocation of SDRF/NDRF is based on the award of successive Finance Commission (set up under the Article 280 of the Constitution of India, from time to time for the entire award period).

IMPLEMENTATION OF NAMO DRONE DIDI SCHEME

3804. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) the salient features of "Namo Drone Didi" and the policy of the Government on it;

(b) the number of women self-help-groups who have Drones under the "Namo Drone Didi" scheme, especially in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

- (c) the current numbers thereof, State-wise and district-wise, particularly Shirdi-Ahmednagar Lok Sabha constituency and aspirational districts;
- (d) whether "Namo Drone Didi" is proposed to be integrated with other relevant schemes to maximize its impact on rural livelihoods and agricultural productivity;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether coordination has been made among the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Fertilizers for effective implementation of the said scheme;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the increase in average income likely to occur as a result of the said integration?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The 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. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone package up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided to the selected women SHGs. The drones 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.

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 Namo Drone Didi Scheme for providing rental services to farmers for spraying Nano fertilizers. As per the information provided by the State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, 47 and 89 drones respectively have been distributed by the LFCs in the State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The district-wise details of the Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States are placed at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(d) and (e): The Namo Drone Didi Scheme specifically targets SHGs promoted under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). SHGs can access loans from Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with 3 percent interest subvention. Financial assistance for the purchase of multi-utility

machines is provided under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), which are also used for drone transport.

(f) and (g): The Empowered Committee (EC) of the scheme consist of Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW), Department of Rural Development (DoRD), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWandCD), which have all the powers to decide/modify scheme design during course of scheme implementation. EC is also the formulation body giving overall direction and guidance to scheme, monitor and review its progress and performance. The Implementation and Monitoring Committee with the members from all these line Departments/Ministries is responsible for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme and provide overall advice and guidance to all technical matters related to the implementation of the scheme. The Committee at State level with members drawn from Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Engineering of the State, Rural Development, State Mission Directorate of DAY-NRLM, State Cooperative Department, Lead Banks/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), representatives of 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.

(h): The study conducted by Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Bangalore indicate that the drones provided by the LFCs to the SHGs has expanded their niche to modern agricultural practices through drone technology, enhancing their efficiency and productivity. Overall, the adoption of drones has diversified SHG activities, improved agricultural practices, and increased income opportunities for women in rural communities.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise number of women SHGs in Maharashtra who have been provided drones by the Lead Fertilizer Companies

S. No.	Name of District of Maharashtra State	No. of SHGs provided with the Drones by LFCs
1.	Ahmednagar	3
2.	Akola	2
3.	Amravati	1
4.	Beed	3
5.	Bhandara	1
6.	Buldhana	1
7.	Chandrapur	1
8.	Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	1
9.	Dharashiv	1
10.	Dhule	2
11.	Gadchiroli	1

12.	Hingoli	1
13.	Jalgaon	1
14.	Jalna	2
15.	Kolhapur	2
16.	Latur	1
17.	Nandurbar	1
18.	Nashik	3
19.	Osmanabad	2
20.	Palghar	1
21.	Parbhani	2
22.	Pune	3
23.	Raigad	1
24.	Sangli	3
25.	Satara	3
26.	Sindhudurg	1
27.	Solapur	1
28.	Wardha	1
29.	Washim	1
	Total	47

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of women SHGs in Madhya Pradesh who have been provided drones by the Lead Fertilizer Companies

S. No.	Name of District of Madhya Pradesh State	No. of SHGs provided with the Drones by LFCs
1.	Agar malwa	2
2.	Alirajpur	1
3.	Balaghat	1
4.	Barwani	1

5.	Betul	1
6.	Bhind	2
7.	Bhopal	1
8.	Burhanpur	1
9.	Chattarpur	1
10.	Chhindwara	2
11.	Damoh	1
12.	Datia	2
13.	Dewas	2
14.	Dhar	2
15.	Dindori	1
16.	Guna	1
17.	Gwalior	6
18.	Indore	2
19.	Jabalpur	1
20.	Jhabua	1
21.	Katni	3
22.	Khandwa	4
23.	Mandla	3
24.	Morena	3
25.	Narmadapuram	2
26.	Narsinghpur	1
27.	Panna	1
28.	Raisen	7
29.	Rajgarh	3
30.	Ratlam	4
31.	Rewa	2
32.	Sagar	5
33.	Satna	5
34.	Sehore	3
35.	Seoni	2
36.	Shajapur	1
37.	Sheopur	1

38.	Shivpuri	1
39.	Sidhi	1
40.	Ujjain	3
41.	Vidisha	2
	Total	89

UTILIZATION OF NDRF AND SDRF FUNDS

3805. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the total National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) funds released and utilised by the Centre for flood-affected States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has commissioned any post-relief review to assess timeliness and adequacy of central support and steps taken to address any delays;

and

(c) the details of mechanisms being implemented to improve floodplain zoning and proactive disaster preparedness beyond reactive relief measures?

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

(a): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with

Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). State-wise details of funds released under SDRF and NDRF during the years 2022-23 to 2024-25 are at **Statement**.

(b): In order to expedite the assessment and release of additional financial assistance to States, Government of India took a significant decision on 19.08.2019 to depute IMCT immediately in the aftermath of any natural calamity of severe nature, and without waiting for the memorandum from the State Government.

(c): Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the mainstreaming of Disaster Management in development plans. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched country's first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) prepared by the National Disaster Management Authority in June 2016. The plan was revised in the year 2019 in consultation with all stakeholders. The revised NDMP brings together all sectors, ministries and departments at the Central and State level as well as district level functionaries and defines their respective roles and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction.

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is responsible for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan of its State, after consultation with local

authorities, district Authorities and having regard to the National Plan (NDMP) and guideline laid down by the National Authority.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for the preparation of its District Plan, after consultation with local authorities, and having regard to the National Plan (NDMP) and the State Plan, which is to be approved by the State Authority.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has approved the 'Technical Guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning-July 2025' and the same has been circulated to the states for implementation. Once implemented, this shall remain as a valuable document in enabling the states in framing their own legislation in protecting the rivers from future encroachment. To sensitise the states, two national workshops were held in New Delhi during 2024. More regional workshops are planned in the FY 2025-26 in major cities of the country.

Further, as proactive disaster preparedness, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified location. Flood Forecasts are formulated based on the river data collected through its own network, rainfall data and rainfall forecasts received from IMD and release data received from project authorities. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 350 stations (150 Inflow Forecast Stations + 200 Level Forecast Stations) as per Standard Operating Procedure. The network has been established in consultation with State Government /Project

authorities. CWC issues daily reports detailing extreme and severe flood situations, along with rainfall predictions, to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). These reports include storage positions of key inflow forecasting sites, aiding in assessing potential flood impacts.

As a part of Early warning and risk reduction, CWC provides short-range flood forecasts to Water Resources Departments (WRDs) and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) through dedicated websites, WhatsApp, emails, and Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) alerts. 7-day flood advisories are accessible via their dedicated website. ffs.india-water.gov.in. and social media platforms for taking risk reduction measures.

The 'Flood Watch India' mobile application offers real-time flood monitoring, 7-day forecasts, and bilingual support in English and Hindi. Near real-time water level and rainfall data from CWC's hydrological network are available through their official website. These comprehensive measures by CWC significantly contribute to flood risk reduction and enhance preparedness across various agencies.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of releases of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the years 2022-23 TO 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Sr No.	State	Centre's Share of SDRF Released	Release from NDRF (For all calamities including floods)

		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.00	987.20	1036.00	--	--	56.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.40	220.80	115.60	--	--	--
3.	Assam	648.80	680.80	716.00	250.00	--	29.02
4.	Bihar	1189.60	1248.80	1311.20	--	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	181.60	181.60#	380.80#	--	--	33.24
6.	Goa	9.60	9.60	10.40	--	--	31.50
7.	Gujarat	556.00	1140.00#	600.00#	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	412.80	433.60	455.20	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342.40	360.80	378.40	214.26	787.25	84.56
10.	Jharkhand	--	476.80#	1027.20#	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	664.00	697.60	732.00	939.83	--	3528.45
12.	Kerala	264.00	277.60	291.20	--	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1528.80	1605.60	1686.40	--	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2706.40	2841.60	2984.00	--	--	--
15.	Manipur	35.20	18.80	50.00	--	--	12.15
16.	Meghalaya	27.20	27.20#	59.60	--	--	11.98
17.	Mizoram	39.20	41.60	43.20	--	--	18.36
18.	Nagaland	34.40	36.80	38.40	107.31	--	181.81
19.	Odisha	1348.00	1415.20	1485.60	--	--	45.09
20.	Punjab	416.00	436.80	458.40	--	--	29.60
21.	Rajasthan	1244.80	1307.20	1372.00	13.46	--	--
22.	Sikkim	42.40	44.80	47.20	--	81.89	229.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	856.80	900.00	944.80	--	--	360.09
24.	Telangana	188.80	584.80#	416.80	--	--	42.78
25.	Tripura	56.80	60.80	71.60	--	--	186.40

26.	Uttar Pradesh	812.00	1664.80#	1748.40#	--	--	172.95
27.	Uttarakhand	787.20	826.40	434.00	--	--	21.30
28.	West Bengal	849.60	892.00	936.00	--	--	84.77
Total		16392.80	19419.60	19830.40	1524.86	869.14	5160.77

DECLINE IN DOMESTIC STEEL DEMAND

3806. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the reasons for the decline in domestic steel demand in FY 2024– 25, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted an impact assessment of the continued influx of dumped Chinese steel, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the impact of coal shortages on Steel Production and pricing with data on production losses and cost escalation; and

(d) whether the Government intends to reduce GST on steel to boost infrastructure projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The finished steel consumption in India for 2023-24 and 2024-25 were 136.3 Million Tons (MT) and 152.1 MT respectively, representing an increase of 11.6% in FY 2024-25 over the previous financial year. There has been an increase in steel

consumption across all major sectors consuming steel which include building and construction, infrastructure, automobile, defence, engineering and packaging.

(b) to (d): Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator for the development of steel sector in India. Steel prices have reduced by about 11% since the last two years and production has increased by 5.5% from 144.30 MT in 2023-24 to 152.18 MT in 2024-25. Raw material, including coking coal, is procured by steel companies on techno-economic considerations. Government has taken following measures to facilitate the sector, boost domestic consumption and reduce imports:-

- 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.
- iv. Calibration of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on input materials such as scrap, ferro-nickel, etc.
- v. Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) and Counter-Vailing Duty (CVD) based on investigation by DGTR.

- vi. Imposition of a provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 12% (twelve percent) ad valorem for 200 days on imports of certain Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products.
- vii. Revamping Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for monitoring of imports to provide granular details on imports to the domestic steel industry.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SHARE OF SPOS

3807. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the status of reimbursement of Centre's share (60%) for Special Police Officers (SPOs) under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme to Telangana State which has been pending for four years;
- (b) the total amount pending to be reimbursed to Telangana under this scheme during the last three years 2019-20 to 2023-24;
- (c) whether the Government is considering relaxing the norms for engaging the services of 1,065 SPOs who are non-ex-Army/Policemen in LWE affected areas of Telangana; and
- (d) the time by which these pending reimbursements will be released to the State?

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

- (a) to (c):

- Reimbursement under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme is of recurring nature and the releases are made on the basis of verification of records of the claims made by States by the Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the Ministry of Home Affairs and approval of the SRE Standing Committee as per applicable scheme guidelines.
- As regards to the reimbursement of Centre's Share under the SRE Scheme including the item 'Special Police Officers (SPOs)', the reimbursement has been made to Telangana as per the applicable Scheme guidelines during a particular period.
- Further, no amount is pending for reimbursement under SRE scheme in respect of Telangana for the period between 2019-20 to 2023-24.
- As per SRE Scheme guidelines the SPOs, so engaged in LWE affected areas were to be mandatorily ex-Army/Police men and the claims were processed accordingly. These guidelines have been reviewed in 2024-25 and the mandatory condition of "Ex-Servicemen / Ex-Policemen" for Special Police Officers (SPOs) has been relaxed from financial year 2024-25. The number of SPOs is decided on the basis of current LWE scenario in the State.

(d) Does not arise.

MITIGATE RISKS FOR EXPORTERS

3808. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) the objectives and expected outcomes of the collaboration between the Ministry of Textiles and MODIFI India;
- (b) whether the said collaboration aims to benefit Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the textile and handloom sectors by improving their access to financial resources for international trade, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has introduced measures to mitigate risks for exporters, including protection against currency fluctuations, political instability in export markets and payment defaults 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): There is no such collaboration between Ministry of Textiles and MODIFI India.

(c): For promotion of exports and mitigation of risks for export, Ministry of Textiles is continuously monitoring export performance of textiles and taking various measures to boost production and exports in consultation with Textiles Export Promotion Councils and Industry Associations.

As per Para 2.55 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

(i) Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) are policy instruments for Government to support exports. ECAs support exports by insurance, guarantee and also direct lending. Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) like Export Credit Guarantee Corporation

of India Ltd. (ECGC) provides credit insurance support to exports and export credit lending. Covers issued by ECGC to exporters, protect against losses arising out of payment failures due to insolvency or default of the buyers or due to political risks. Exporters can diversify their markets in addition to protecting existing markets through such covers. ECGC also supports Medium and Long term (MLT) exports including project exports. Exim Bank is the other ECA in the business of lending for MLT exports and fronting the government's line of credit.

(ii) ECGC indemnifies losses of exporters in export trade due to insolvency or default of the buyer. Additionally, losses due to political risk like war, sudden import restriction, promulgation of law or decree after the shipment has been affected are also covered. Some of the anti-dumping measures or non-tariff barriers introduced after a shipment has been made will come under the purview of the political risk. In such cases exporter's interest are protected by ECGC.

Further, the Government also provides financial support to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc at national and international levels to boost export.

राजस्थान में अवैध मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी

3809. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय (डीआरआई) और नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) द्वारा चलाए गए अभियान में राजस्थान के भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर स्थित बाड़मेर जिले में अवैध मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी का पता चला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है और तत्संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) भावी पीढ़ी को नशे की लत से बचाने के लिए मादक पदार्थों और अन्य स्वापक औषधियों के उत्पादन और अवैध तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कड़े कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर अवैध मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई और बाड़मेर जिले में जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों की मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो जोधपुर जोनल यूनिट और राजस्थान पुलिस ने संयुक्त रूप से दिनांक 08.07.2025 को एक अभियान चलाया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बाड़मेर जिले के गांव-ढोलकिया में एक गुप्त मेफेड्रोन (एमडी) निर्माण इकाई का पता चला। इस संयुक्त अभियान में एक पूरी तरह कार्यात्मक अवैध मेफेड्रोन लैब की जानकारी मिली तथा राजस्थान पुलिस द्वारा स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और इस संबंध में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इसके अलावा, राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय (डीआरआई) द्वारा राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में सितंबर, 2024 में मेफेड्रोन के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही एक मादक पदार्थ निर्माण इकाई का भंडाफोड़ किया गया तथा वहां से एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया। डीआरआई द्वारा 06.11.2024 को एनडीपीएस विशेष न्यायालय, बाड़मेर के समक्ष स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के तहत शिकायत दर्ज की गई है।

(ग): सरकार ने भावी पीढ़ी को नशे की लत से बचाने के लिए मादक पदार्थों के उत्पादन और तस्करी तथा अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं :-

- (i) एक चार-स्तरीय नार्को-समन्वय केंद्र (एनकॉर्ड) तंत्र का गठन किया गया है, जो केंद्रीय और राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- (ii) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एंटी-नारकोटिक्स टास्क फोर्स (एएनटीएफ) की स्थापना की गई है, जो स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रवर्तन के लिए एनकॉर्ड सचिवालय के रूप में भी कार्य करती है।
- (iii) मादक पदार्थों की बड़ी जब्ती की जांच की निगरानी करने के लिए महानिदेशक, स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) की अध्यक्षता में एक संयुक्त समन्वय समिति (जेसीसी) का गठन किया गया है।
- (iv) स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम के तहत सीमा सुरक्षा बलों और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को सीमाओं पर और रेल मार्गों पर प्रवर्तन के लिए शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं।
- (v) स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी), नौसेना, तटरक्षक बल, सीमा सुरक्षा बल और राज्य एएनटीएफ, आदि जैसी अन्य एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर समन्वय करता है, ताकि संयुक्त मादक पदार्थ-रोधी अभियान चलाए जा सकें।
- (vi) बंदरगाहों पर मादक पदार्थों का पता लगाने के लिए कंसाइनमेंट की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्कैनिंग की जा रही है।
- (vii) क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए, स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) मादक पदार्थ विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (डीएलईए) के अधिकारियों को निरंतर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।
- (viii) पात्र राज्यों को "राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता" योजना के तहत उनकी मादक पदार्थ-रोधी इकाइयों को मजबूत करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

- (ix) जाँच और सक्रिय पुलिस व्यवस्था में सहायता करने के लिए गिरफ्तार नार्को-अपराधियों पर राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत डेटाबेस (निदान) पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है।
 - (x) मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र (मानस) - कॉल, एसएमएस, चैटबॉट, ईमेल या वेब के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित मामलों की सूचना देने के लिए एक 24x7 टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन (1933) स्थापित की गई है।
 - (xi) मादक पदार्थों की मांग को कम करने के लिए, एनसीबी ने मिशन स्पंदन की शुरुआत की है। आध्यात्मिक जागरूकता और सामूहिक कार्यों के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों की लत से निपटने के लिए 05 संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
 - (xii) 10,000 से अधिक मास्टर स्वयंसेवकों के माध्यम से देश के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया। यह 5.51 करोड़ से अधिक युवाओं और 3.43 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 16.49 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों तक पहुँच चुका है।
 - (xiii) सरकार देश भर में 352 एकीकृत व्यसन पुनर्वास केंद्रों (आईआरसीए), 46 समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटर्वेंशन (सीपीएलआई) केंद्रों, 75 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन केंद्रों (ओडीआईसी), 148 व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) और 138 जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों (डीडीएसी) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।
 - (xiv) नशामुक्ति हेतु एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर 14446 संचालित है, जो मदद चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- (घ): स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) द्वारा मादक पदार्थों की जब्ती का जिला-वार ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता है। सरकार ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर मादक पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी से निपटने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :-

- (i) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव वाले मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए, पड़ोसी देशों के साथ महानिदेशक स्तर की वार्ता आयोजित की गई है।
- (ii) सीमा रक्षक बलों (बीएसएफ, असम राइफल्स और एसएसबी) को स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर मादक पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी के लिए तलाशी, जब्ती और गिरफ्तारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।
- (iii) भारत ने स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) और रासायनिक प्रीकर्सर की अवैध तस्करी तथा उनसे संबंधित अपराधों से निपटने के लिए 27 देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौतों और पड़ोसी देशों जैसेकि म्यांमार, अफगानिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, भूटान और नेपाल सहित 19 देशों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।
- (iv) सीमा पर ड्रोन की गतिविधियों का पता लगाने के लिए ड्रोन रोधी प्रणालियाँ तैनात की गई हैं।
- (v) भारतीय तटरक्षक बल को तटीय और समुद्र के भीतरी क्षेत्रों में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत अधिकार दिया गया है।

तटरक्षक बल मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी का पता लगाने और उसे रोकने के लिए एनसीबी और बंदरगाह प्राधिकरणों को प्रशिक्षण भी देता है।

BENEFICIARIES OF SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3810. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details regarding the scholarship schemes currently available for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the total number of beneficiaries under each of these schemes and the amount of funds sanctioned and disbursed during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enhance awareness, outreach and accessibility of these scholarship schemes among eligible students, especially from marginalised and rural areas?

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

(a) to (b): Department of Social Justice and Empowerment(DoSJE) is implementing the following scholarship schemes for Scheduled Castes (SCs) across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of total number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned and disbursed during the last three years for SCs is at **Statement I.**

- (i) Post Matric scholarship scheme for SC students
- (ii) Pre Matric scholarship scheme for SCs and Others
- (iii) Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS- SC) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) which comprises of 4 sub-Schemes:-

- Top Class Scholarship Scheme for SC students (TCS)

- Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC students (FCS)
- National Overseas Scholarship (NOS)
- National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste students (NFSC)

Further, Department is also implementing the following scholarship schemes for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details for OBCs is at **Statement II**.

(i) Umbrella Scheme of PM Young Achievers' scholarship Award scheme for vibrant India for OBCs and Others (PM-YASASVI) with the following components:-

- Pre Matric scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT students
- Post Matric scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT students
- Top Class Education in Schools for OBC, EBC and DNT students
- Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT students

(ii) National Fellowship for OBCs under the umbrella scheme of scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for OBCs and Others.

(c): To enhance awareness, outreach and accessibility of aforementioned scholarship schemes, Department takes the following steps:

- Scheme snippets are uploaded on social media platforms.
- Advertisements are published in National and regional newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages.

STATEMENT- I

Details of total number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned and disbursed during the last three years for SCs under scholarship schemes for Scheduled Castes

Details of Central share released and No. of beneficiaries under Central Sponsored Post Matric scholarship scheme for SC students during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. The details also includes beneficiaries from all districts of Andhra Pradesh whose state share paid data has been pushed to National Scholarship Portal (NSP) for release of central share.

(Rs in crores)

S.No	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance (CA) Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,38,915	372.59	1,95,269	200.49	3,03,298	605.71
2	Assam	11,140	9.20	8,426	13.90	12,073	8.74
3	Bihar	1,36,340	37.54	68,975	21.29	73,615	23.97
4	Chandigarh	876	2.42	287	0.59	1,253	2.70
5	Chhattisgarh	96,267	45.01	79,237	36.13	87,675	39.96
6	DD and DNH	98	0.20	0	0.0	0	0.00
7	Delhi	7,531	13.67	3,160	9.97	4,692	22.19
8	Goa	1	0.0031	34	0.04	58	0.08
9	Gujarat	1,13,531	220.26	1,79,116	384.23	1,57,584	399.93
10	Haryana	87,913	131.58	70,464	120.58	55,444	94.89

11	Himachal Pradesh	21,502	17.60	23,959	22.40	33,149	35.64
12	Jammu and Kashmir	10,097	5.43	7,370	4.68	6,567	4.09
13	Jharkhand	33,922	18.18	44,610	31.39	57,784	45.04
14	Karnataka	4,58,548	342.00	4,03,965	421.08	4,04,008	422.90
15	Kerala	42,521	56.82	1,55,319	119.17	1,47,531	160.70
16	Madhya Pradesh	4,45,319	335.05	3,46,289	366.80	6,36,303	486.74
17	Maharashtra	1,48,573	359.42	7,49,317	1652.98	3,62,808	929.92
18	Manipur	8,988	7.34	2,125	1.94	7,938	6.76
19	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	0.10
20	Odisha	2,99,369	338.33	1,43,861	127.44	1,91,873	181.51
21	Puducherry	3,904	3.61	2,564	2.85	2,694	3.20
22	Punjab	40,708	62.81	1,99,508	284.87	2,94,284	410.42
23	Rajasthan	3,03,252	241.38	1,51,922	147.13	2,29,002	180.59
24	Sikkim	448	0.76	216	0.52	172	0.44
25	Tamil Nadu	5,43,772	726.25	6,43,761	713.70	9,34,793	1032.09
26	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	Tripura	22,278	38.92	16,858	40.93	19,849	51.61
28	Uttar Pradesh	12,69,634	926.00	9,49,934	674.83	6,44,827	366.02
29	Uttarakhand	27,735	12.59	23,804	12.94	26,216	19.69
30	West Bengal	2,73,953	63.36	2,68,228	62.48	1,08,693	26.63
Total		46,47,135	4388.32	47,38,578	5475.43	48,04,208	5562.24

Details of Central share released and No. of beneficiaries under Central Sponsored Pre Matric scholarship scheme for SCs and Others during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. The details also includes beneficiaries from all districts of Andhra Pradesh whose state share paid data has been pushed to National Scholarship Portal (NSP) for release of central share.

(Rs in crores)

S.No	State/ UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2,21,219	56.14	116	0.03
2	Assam	0	0	14	0	2,233	0.7
3	Bihar	1,32,127	14.26	1,46,660	15.76	31,087	3.35
4	Chandigarh	1,304	0.45	1,097	0.38	874	0.31
5	Chhattisgarh		0	41,271	8.88	21,123	5.04
6	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	14	0.0049	8	0	11	0
7	Delhi	501	0.10	761	0.16	903	0.19
8	Goa	6	0.0012		0	8	0
9	Gujarat	77,116	16.43	2,73,157	57.59	2,01,106	42.82
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0		0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	24,536	7.7	9,052	2.85
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2,584	0.54	3,923	0.82

13	Jharkhand	0	0		0	68,230	14.3
14	Karnataka	2,00,119	42.02	2,35,562	49.21	2,78,285	58.31
15	Kerala	42,003	8.91	11,999	2.56	85,996	18.21
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3,68,813	81
17	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	535	0.11
18	Manipur	0	0	676	0.26	731	0.3
	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	29,047	6.45	31,486	7.08	80,835	18.2
20	Puducherry	0	0	704	0.15	674	0.14
21	Punjab	92,604	19.50	1,03,357	21.65	41,793	8.78
22	Rajasthan	0	0	1,35,092	28.23	41,298	8.66
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1,04,324	22.12	3,35,642	70.56	5,21,123	109.45
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	4,075	1.29	2,105	0.67	6,096	1.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,73,692	60.10	3,82,766	79.66	2,99,751	62.8
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	9,940	3.12	9,916	3.12
29	West Bengal	77,336	16.24	1,68,896	36.36	91,465	19.48
Total		11,34,268	207.93	21,29,540	446.65	21,65,983	460.92

The umbrella scheme of “Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS-SC) is a Central Sector Scheme and therefore, there is no State-wise/district-wise distribution under the Scheme. Details of fund released and no. of beneficiaries are:

Top Class Scholarship for SC students (TCS)

S.No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs.In crore)	Number of beneficiaries
1.	2022-23	85.67	4171
2.	2023-24	83.84	3969
3.	2024-25	103.26	4538

Free Coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM-cares children Scheme (FCS):

S.No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)	Number of beneficiaries
1.	2022-23	18.41	558
2.	2023-24	7.76	223
3.	2024-25	17.68	2136

National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. candidates

S. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)	No of students availed NOS

1	2022-23	86.59	98
2	2023-24	88.56	114
3	2024-25	74.17	79

National Fellowship for SC students (NFSC)

Budget Estimate and Expenditure and Beneficiaries under National Fellowship for SC Students		
Year	Fund Released by Ministry (Rs.In crore)	Number of SC Students who availed Fellowships
		Total
2022-23	134.07	3608
2023-24	199.82	4166
2024-25	209.50	4143

STATEMENT-II

Details for OBCs EBCs and DNTs student under scholarship schemes for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh

Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs EBCs and DNTs Students							
(Amount and beneficiaries in lakh)							
S. No.	States/ UTs	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	1237.00	10.64	2500.00	5.84	0.00	0
2	Bihar	1094.50	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Goa	73.75	\$	4.80	\$	7.68	0.002
5	Gujarat	9164.82	4.66	2394.00	3.71	2798.60	\$
6	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	480.24	0.07	403.20	0.098	0.00	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9	Jharkhand	480.00	2.4	735.00	2.45	1261.38	2.340
10	Karnataka	0.00	0	3714.60	1.54	2771.18	1.550
11	Kerala	336.51	0.14	1917.60	0.79	1782.95	0.850
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13	Maharashtra	2963.89	\$	0.00	0	555.74	\$
14	Odisha	754.61	0.36	479.83	0.2	484.00	0.210
15	Punjab	938.42	2.35	969.25	\$	48.36	0.362
16	Rajasthan	3352.39	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
17	Tamil Nadu	4419.82	3.05	4046.52	2.94	2363.00	8.750
18	Telangana	0.00	0	0.00	0	617.00	0.257

19	Uttar Pradesh	5742.00	0.77	2040.00	0.61	2210.00	0.680
20	Uttarakhand	147.00	\$	0.00	0	72.00	0.012
21	West Bengal	2708.87	0.1	0.00	0	649.11	0.362
22	Assam	1758.50	0.11	0.00	0	0.00	0
23	Manipur	152.00	1.11	126.61	\$	35.84	0.003
24	Sikkim	2.56	0.00039	1.41	\$	3.24	\$
25	Tripura	271.83	0.23	163.00	0.22	0.00	0
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.98	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
27	Chandigarh	30.50	0.0014	0.00	0	0.00	0
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	14.00	\$	0.00	0	38.64	0.003
29	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30	Puducherry	3.71	\$	50.00	0.03	150.00	\$
	Total	36137.88	25.99	19545.82	18.43	15848.72	15.38

*\$ Not reported by States/UTs

Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students							
(Amount and beneficiaries in lakh)							
S. No.	State/UTs	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries

1	Andhra Pradesh	6324.2 5	6.47	13378 .00	6.77	0.00	0
2	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	9425. 00	1.39
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Goa	172.06	0.00718	27.31	0.00894	130.0 0	0.01
5	Gujarat	11048. 25	1.1	12748 .16	4.08	5282. 00	\$
6	Haryana	1842.6 5	0.17	1042. 82	0.8	0.00	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	1057.1 5	0.13	1100. 71	0.18	112.0 0	0.04
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	328.0 0	\$
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0	7731. 00	3.51	3356. 00	4.28
10	Karnataka	4506.6 4	\$	15392 .12	2.93	7372. 00	\$
11	Kerala	3600.0 0	\$	0.00	0	2554. 00	0.58
12	Madhya Pradesh	12519. 48	\$	0.00	0	10487 .00	\$
13	Maharashtra	6921.1 2	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
14	Odisha	3340.8 0	1.94	2506. 08	0.5	2147. 00	0.54
15	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	755.0 0	0.08
16	Rajasthan	2757.9 5	0.76	0.00	0	7049. 00	0.43

17	Tamil Nadu	8297.13	4.53	13500.00	4.76	11937.00	4.59
18	Telangana	0.00	0	2318.13	1.56	0.00	0.0
19	Uttar Pradesh	21000.00	1.32	21000.00	1.83	16037.00	2.28
20	Uttarakhand	1499.28	\$	2281.48	\$	401.00	0.03
21	West Bengal	9782.85	1.38	0.00	0	1726.00	0.57
22	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	94.55	\$	65.70	0.0059	59.00	0.01
24	Chandigarh	81.43	0.0028	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25	Delhi	270.00	0.04	98.77	0.0235	148.00	0.04
26	Puducherry	106.50	\$	170.32	\$	0.00	0.00
27	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	6411.00	0.56
28	Manipur	1044.73	\$	1572.00	0.197	2610.00	0.28
29	Sikkim	930.23	0.02487	0.00	0	376.00	0.02
30	Tripura	3364.23	0.18008	3872.56	\$	498.00	\$
	Total:	100561.28	18.05	98805.16	27.16	89200.00	15.73

*\$ Not reported by States/UTs

Top Class Education in Schools for OBC, EBC and DNT students				
Sl. No.	State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Payment Amount	Payment Amount (in Rs.)	Payment Amount (in Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1225	75000	126500
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	3938961	14365371
3	Assam	250000	459435	11877350
4	Bihar	320693	4434412	3183731
5	Chhattisgarh	96504	0	1131080
6	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
7	Delhi	421923	261713	0
8	Gujarat	4756096	9918420	37044467
9	Haryana	0	850855	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	1120	2110	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	32600	40000	0
12	Jharkhand	162468	278633	474509
13	Karnataka	828257	7451731	54290547
14	Kerala	13835	587831	2149739
15	Madhya Pradesh	1239274	8613509	5100374
16	Puducherry	0	216490	1433330
17	Maharashtra	313502	5230765	16982931
18	Manipur	246344	652176	3595050
19	Odisha	0	1047075	9031362
20	Punjab	370134	0	0
21	Rajasthan	786635	422630	0
22	Sikkim	59525	119050	55500
23	Tamil Nadu	5430545	18781663	85096896

24	Telangana	228000	838087	1306863
25	Tripura	25490	23770	218675
26	Uttar Pradesh	2901758	2708570	18025
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	13837	38350	115406
	Grand Total	18499765	66991236	247597706

Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT students			
Sl. No.	State	2023-24 Payment Amount (in Rs.)	2024-25 Payment Amount (in Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	84000	96000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	450000	0
3	Andhra Pradesh	107119067	146682836
4	Assam	7220196	5707614
5	Bihar	217200434	222532746
6	Chandigarh	0	746332
7	Chhattisgarh	11188638	14734304
8	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	91200	86000
9	Delhi	41460816	38787921
10	Goa	289600	0
11	Gujarat	21398234	33931989
12	Haryana	29030131	31825918
13	Himachal Pradesh	3017830	1612850
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2532956	92500
15	Jharkhand	33764790	57368738
16	Karnataka	33866449	37207181
17	Kerala	97019631	141413390
18	Madhya Pradesh	63677667	67426352

19	Puducherry	1415268	1555521
20	Punjab	7458360	8931988
21	Maharashtra	100038805	154503856
22	Manipur	1410120	1662850
24	Odisha	23130964	28644608
25	Rajasthan	69269938	102237031
26	Sikkim	163820	607557
27	Tamil Nadu	57086601	90702332
28	Telangana	81609095	105074248
29	Tripura	1005376	1086356
30	Uttar Pradesh	212093846	232693877
31	Uttarakhand	5041257	7968110
32	Mizoram	0	381300
33	West Bengal	11437122	31087290
	Grand Total	1240572211	1567389595

National Fellowship for OBCs (NFOBC)							
States/UTs wise no. of scholars and amount disbursement under NFOBC Scheme							
(Rs.in Lakh)							
S. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	2.99	2	10.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	45	159.22	48	193.31	36	184.09
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	9.95	3	11.71	2	11.84

4	Assam	78	262.72	91	296.56	79	441.85
5	Bihar	97	347.56	136	580.58	134	768.27
6	Chandigarh	1	3.4	2	11.32	2	13.32
7	Chhattisgarh	20	61.41	21	89.66	19	101
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	0	0	1	2.23	1	6.21
9	Delhi	69	254.28	119	565.83	128	719.31
10	Goa	9	24.58	7	31.09	6	27.97
11	Gujarat	35	121.95	34	115.14	27	135.68
12	Haryana	78	242.91	105	514.74	111	630.88
13	Himachal Pradesh	8	22.84	13	46.84	11	62.6
14	Jammu and Kashmir	20	67.09	26	113.3	27	159.45
15	Jharkhand	42	153.84	40	163.19	45	237.84
16	Karnataka	36	120.68	42	190.02	47	295.47
17	Kerala	120	402.32	166	792.74	196	1248.38
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	48	166.5	61	260.88	67	377.78
21	Maharashtra	56	177.74	51	221.28	39	203.41
22	Manipur	31	105.68	41	184	43	227.39
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	8.8
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Odisha	70	221.38	71	312.19	72	394
27	Puducherry	10	30.61	11	53.24	14	82.59
28	Punjab	25	73.93	29	129.79	31	168.92
29	Rajasthan	96	298.81	111	482.94	118	663.6
30	Sikkim	6	22.2	8	23.45	2	8.3
31	Tamil Nadu	68	212.42	78	384.41	92	583.32
32	Telangana	39	107.12	52	234.05	58	331.44
33	Tripura	7	20.71	7	24.38	3	16.89
34	Uttarakhand	14	43.95	21	83.19	21	132.83
35	Uttar Pradesh	325	1055.6	454	2051.9	597	3657.41
36	West Bengal	114	349.76	159	774.57	166	1009.94
	Total	1570	5141.16	2009	8941.52	2197	12921.37

District-wise data is not maintained by the Department under the aforesaid schemes of OBCs.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप

3811. श्री आशीष दुबे :

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

- (क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद देशभर में बड़े पैमाने पर नवीनतम अनुसंधान कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर में कार्यरत आईसीएआर-खरपतवार अनुसंधान निदेशालय (आईसीएआर-डीडब्ल्यूआर) और कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (अटारी) की पिछले दस वर्षों की प्रगति रिपोर्ट क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) : जी, हां। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR), विभिन्न राज्यों में फैले अपने 113 संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कृषि अनुसंधान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर फोकस करता है। इनमें विशेष फसलों से लेकर पशु-विज्ञान तथा मत्स्य विज्ञान के पहलू शामिल हैं। कुछ उल्लेखनीय उदाहरण हैं : जैव-प्रबलित एवं जलवायु-अनुकूल किस्मों; उन्नत कृषि उपकरणों; एकीकृत कृषि रीतियों का विकास; प्रसंस्करण के माध्यम से उत्पाद गुणवत्ता एवं मूल्यवर्धन में अभिवृद्धि; पशुधन नस्लों में सुधार; टीकों एवं नैदानिकी किटों का विकास; तथा डेयरी उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना आदि। इसके अलावा, देशभर में 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों का एक नेटवर्क है जो कि उन्नत कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों और रीतियों को प्रदर्शित करता है तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इसके साथ ही यह किसानों का क्षमता विकास करने में मदद करता है। भाकृअनुप अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है।

(ग) : पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान भाकृअनुप-खरपतरवार अनुसंधान निदेशालय (ICAR-DWR) तथा कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (ATARI), जबलपुर की गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण I

भाकृअनुप संस्थानों एवं कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की राज्य-वार सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	भाकृअनुप संस्थान एवं अटारी	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	3
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	24
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	17
4.	असम	2	26
5.	बिहार	4	44
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	28

7.	दिल्ली	7	1
8.	गोवा	1	2
9.	गुजरात	2	30
10.	हरियाणा	6	18
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	13
12.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1	20
13.	झारखंड	3	24
14.	कर्नाटक	6	33
15.	केरल	5	14
16.	लद्दाख	-	4
17.	लक्षद्वीप	-	1
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	6	54
19.	महाराष्ट्र	11	50
20.	मणिपुर	-	9
21.	मेघालय	2	7
22.	मिजोरम	-	8
23.	नागालैंड	1	11
24.	ओडिशा	5	33
25.	पुदुचेरी	-	3
26.	पंजाब	3	22
27.	राजस्थान	7	47
28.	सिक्किम	2	4
29.	तमिल नाडु	2	32
30.	तेलंगाना	8	16
31.	त्रिपुरा	-	8
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	15	89
33.	उत्तराखंड	3	13
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4	23
	कुल	113	731

विवरण-II

भाकृअनुप-खरपतवार अनुसंधान निदेशालय (आईसीएआर-डीडब्ल्यूआर), जबलपुर, मध्यप्रदेश की पिछले 10 वर्षों की प्रगति रिपोर्ट

(i) अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास:

- खेत फसलों (खरीफ, रबी और ग्रीष्मकालीन), तथा बागवानी फसलों के लिए 38 स्थाई खरपतवार प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित और प्रदर्शित की गई हैं।
- देश की संरक्षित कृषि-आधारित 5 प्रमुख फसल प्रणालियों के लिए एकीकृत खरपतवार प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास किया गया।
- मृदा-जल-पादप प्रणाली में 15 नये शाकनाशी अणुओं की जैव प्रभावकारिता और अवशिष्ट प्रभावों के लिए उनका मूल्यांकन किया गया ताकि शाकनाशी उद्योगों को सीआईबी एंड आरसी में पंजीकरण की सुविधा मिल सके।
- एक साथ 34 शाकनाशी अणुओं में अवशेषों के त्वरित आकलन के लिए कार्यप्रणाली विकसित की गई।
- जलीय खरपतवारों का उपयोग करके भारी धातु-प्रदूषित जल के फाइटोरिमिडिएशन के लिए एक मॉडल विकसित और सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शित किया गया।
- जलीय खरपतवारों के प्रबंधन हेतु जैव नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकी, जिसमें वाटर हाइमासिन्थ के लिए नियोचेटिना प्रजाति (मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना में 300 हे.) और साल्विनिया के लिए सितोबैगस साल्विनिया (मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ में 1652 हेक्टेयर) का उपयोग किया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पर्यावरण-अनुकूल खरपतवार प्रबंधन संभव हुआ और मछुआरों की आजीविका में सुधार हुआ तथा जैव-विविधता की पुनर्स्थापना की गई।

- पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों (लगभग 3.60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर) में गेहूं में शाकनाशी प्रतिरोधी फलारिस माइनर के प्रबंधन हेतु विकसित की गई प्रौद्योगिकी के परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष 5985 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आय हुई है।
- सोयाबीन (मध्य प्रदेश) और चावल (छत्तीसगढ़ और केरल) में शाकनाशी प्रतिरोधी खरपतवारों के प्रबंधन हेतु प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित की गई हैं।
- विभिन्न फसलों में ड्रोन के माध्यम से शाकनाशी के अनुप्रयोग हेतु मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) विकसित की गई और क्षमता निर्माण हेतु प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान किया गया।
- गन्ने में परजीवी खरपतवार (स्ट्रिगा) के प्रबंधन हेतु माइक्रोबॉयल कंसोर्टिया विकसित किया गया।
- कम लागत वाले खरपतवार हटाने के उपकरण विकसित और व्यावसायिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराए गए।
- बदलती जलवायु के तहत फसल-खरपतवार परस्पर क्रिया और शाकनाशी प्रभावकारिता के मैकेनिज्म के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गई।

(ii) **प्रमाणन एवं आईपी संरक्षण :**

- भाकृअनुप द्वारा 12 प्रौद्योगिकियों को प्रमाणित किया गया।
- संस्थान को 09 कॉपीराइट प्राप्त हुए और 02 पेटेंट प्रदान किए गए।
- 03 मोबाइल ऐप (वीड मैनेजर, डीडब्ल्यूआर-हर्बकॉल और वीडसीड गुरु) विकसित किए गए।
- 03 प्रौद्योगिकियों का व्यावसायीकरण किया गया।

(iii) **बुनियादी ढांचा और क्षमता निर्माण :**

- अत्याधुनिक सुविधाएं जैसे ऊतक संवर्धन, प्रयोगशाला नियंत्रण एवं कीट संघरोध, खरपतवार जीनबैंक, FACE सुविधा, कृषि ड्रोन, LC-MS-MS, पादप संवर्धन चैम्बर आदि की स्थापना की गई।

(iv) सहयोग :

- राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों, डीबीटी, डीएसटी, आईसीएफआरई, आईआरआरआई, राज्य वन विभाग, एमपीबीटी और शाकनाशी से संबंधित उद्योगों के साथ सहयोग किया गया।

(v) नए एआईसीआरपी केंद्र :

- एमपीयूएटी, उदयपुर; बीसीकेवी, कल्याणी; पीडीकेवी, अकोला और एसकेयूएसटी, जम्मू में खरपतवार प्रबंधन केंद्रों पर नए एआईसीआरपी खोले गए।

(vi) आउटरीच एवं मानव संसाधन विकास :

- 543 क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए जिनसे 117,409 से अधिक प्रशिक्षु लाभान्वित हुए।
- एमजीएमजी, एफएफपी, और अन्य पहलों के माध्यम से 8,616 खेत प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए और 15,415 किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।
- पिछले 20 वर्षों से पार्थेनियम के दुष्प्रभाव और इसके प्रबंधन की कार्यनीतियों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने लिए राष्ट्र व्यापी अभियान चलाया गया।
- किसान मोबाइल संदेश (एसएमएस), किसान मेले, प्रदर्शनियों और डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रसार किया गया।

(vii) प्रकाशन

- उच्च प्रभाव वाली पत्रिकाओं, 18 पुस्तकों और 19 तकनीकी बुलेटिन में 120 अनुसंधान पेपर प्रकाशित किए गए।

(viii) **प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादन :**

- चावल, गेहूं, सरसों, और दलहन के 1,024.67 टन बीजों का उत्पादन किया गया।

कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (अटारी), जबलपुर की पिछले 10 वर्षों में हुई प्रगति का विवरण निम्नवत है :

- **नए कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की स्थापना :** पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान अटारी, जबलपुर के अधिकार क्षेत्र में 16 नए कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की स्थापना की गई।
- किसानों के खेतों में सफलतापूर्वक किए गए कुल 195402 अग्रिम-पंक्ति प्रदर्शनों (एफएलडी) से नई प्रौद्योगिकियों की जानकारी मिली, जिनसे उत्पादकता और टिकाऊ क्षमता में वृद्धि होती है।
- कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों ने 58259 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए, जिनमें किसानों, खेतिहर महिलाओं, ग्रामीण युवाओं और 121729 विस्तार कर्मियों सहित 23.95 लाख से अधिक प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया।
- कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों ने खेत फसलों के 157952 क्विंटल बीजों और बागवानी फसलों की 412.56 लाख रोपण सामग्रियों का भी उत्पादन किया।
- कुल 14.66 लाख किसान कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों में आए।
- किसानों को 10.03 लाख मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी किए गए।
- **फार्मर फर्स्ट परियोजना**, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के सात केंद्रों में चलाई जाती है। परियोजनाओं से 69836 किसान परिवार लाभान्वित हुए।
- **दलहन बीज केंद्र (हब) परियोजना** 16 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (मध्य प्रदेश में 9 और छत्तीसगढ़ में 7) में क्रियाशील की गई है। बीज केंद्र (हब) के अंतर्गत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा कुल 45432 क्विंटल दाल बीज का उत्पादन किया गया।

- **दलहनों पर कलस्टर अग्रिम-पंक्ति प्रदर्शन (सीएफएलडी):** दलहनों पर कलस्टर अग्रिम-पंक्ति प्रदर्शन के अंतर्गत उन्नत दलहन किस्मों और पद्धतियों के पैकेज का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए कुल 84027 प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया।
- **तिलहनों पर कलस्टर अग्रिम-पंक्ति प्रदर्शन (सीएफएलडी):** तिलहनों पर कलस्टर अग्रिम-पंक्ति प्रदर्शन के अंतर्गत उन्नत तिलहन किस्मों और पद्धतियों के पैकेज का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए 74390 प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2019-20 में विशेष सीएफएलडी (एसएपी कार्यक्रम) के अंतर्गत कुल 12598 प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए।
- **कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ाना :** यह परियोजना वर्ष 2022-24 के दौरान 48 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (मध्य प्रदेश में 32, छत्तीसगढ़ में 16) में कार्यान्वित की गई थी। कुल 2783 जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें 156558 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्राकृतिक खेती की पद्धतियों पर क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 20455 प्रतिभागियों को शामिल करते हुए 497 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जबकि विभिन्न फसलों पर 939 प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया।
- **पोषण-संवेदी कृषि संसाधन एवं नवाचार (एनएआरआई) कार्यक्रम :** न्यूट्री स्मार्ट ग्रामों में पोषण उद्यानों की स्थापना के लिए 6631 परिवारों को शामिल करते हुए कुल 1,765 गतिविधियां आयोजित की गईं ताकि पोषण तत्वों से भरपूर विविध प्रकार की सब्जियों और फलों की सुलभता सुनिश्चित हो सके। पोषण-संवेदी कृषि जैसे विषयों पर क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 1,508 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जिनसे 43,178 प्रतिभागी लाभान्वित हुए।
- **कृषि में युवाओं को आकर्षित करना और बनाए रखना (आर्या-एआरवाईए) :** आर्या परियोजना 12 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों में चल रही है, जिसमें से 8 मध्य प्रदेश में और 4 छत्तीसगढ़ में हैं। विभिन्न कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध उद्यमों में कुल 10511 युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। कुल 1656 नई

उद्यमिता इकाइयों की स्थापना विभिन्न कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध उद्यमों के अंतर्गत की गई, जिनमें 4973 युवाओं को शामिल किया गया।

- **राष्ट्रीय जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि नवाचार (निक्रा) के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन घटक :** वर्तमान में निक्रा 11 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों में कार्यरत है, जो मध्य प्रदेश में 8 और छत्तीसगढ़ में 3 हैं। निक्रा के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकीय हस्तक्षेपों की सहायता से विभिन्न नियोजित गतिविधियों के माध्यम से 19865 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में कुल 175320 किसान लाभान्वित हुए।
- **कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को पुरस्कार एवं सम्मान :** चार कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों ने भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए।

दाहोद में पीएमजीएसवाई

3812. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत दाहोद जिले में 2020 से अब तक निर्मित या सुधार की गई सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन सड़कों के माध्यम से कितने आदिवासी गाँव मुख्यधारा से जुड़े हैं; और

(ग) क्या बेहतर ग्रामीण संपर्क से दाहोद के ग्रामीण युवाओं और किसानों को बाजारों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों तक पहुँचने में मदद मिली है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत, गुजरात राज्य को आज की दिनांक तक कुल 15,693 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से राज्य ने 15,436 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई का निर्माण कर लिया है।

गुजरात के दाहोद जिले में, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों/घटकों के अंतर्गत 2020-21 से दिनांक 07.08.2025 तक कुल 148.92 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है। वर्षवार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

वर्ष	निर्मित सड़क की लंबाई (किमी)
2020-21	1.70
2021-22	40.36
2022-23	41.25
2023-24	65.61
2024-25	-
2025-26 (07.08.2025 तक)	-
कुल:	148.92

घटकवार विवरण कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट www.omms.nic.in ->Progress Monitoring ->Monthly Progress Report -> Financial Year-wise Achievement पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) पीएमजीएसवाई को वर्ष 2000 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, ताकि जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, पिछड़े जिले, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र) में 250+ और वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ आबादी वाली पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके। नए घटक पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के लिए जनसंख्या मानदंड जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत पात्र बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान की जाती है न कि राजस्व गांवों को। प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) के सड़क संपर्क घटक को पीएमजीएसवाई के एक भाग के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की शेष संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके। योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत कुल 739 स्वीकृत बसावटों को जोड़ा जा चुका है और दाहोद में पीएम-जनमन के तहत 2 सड़कें स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत जिलेवार जुड़ी बसावटों को कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट लिंक: <https://OMMAS.nic.in/Progress Monitoring/Habitation Coverage Report> पर देखा जा सकता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई पर विभिन्न स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों से निष्कर्ष निकला है कि इस योजना से शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार हुआ है, कृषि और गैर-कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन सुगम हुआ है, और किसानों को बेहतर कृषि मूल्य प्राप्त करने में मदद मिली है। पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों ने बच्चों, विशेषकर बालिकाओं को प्राथमिक विद्यालय स्तर से आगे अपनी शिक्षा जारी रखने के लिए बेहतर शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ सुलभ हो रही हैं। महिलाएँ इसकी प्रमुख लाभार्थी रही हैं, क्योंकि अधिकांश प्रसव सरकारी अस्पतालों में हो रहे हैं और वित्तीय निर्णयों में उनकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ी है, जो उनकी बाज़ार पहुँच में परिलक्षित भी होती है। यह योजना गरीबी उन्मूलन से संबंधित विभिन्न सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को भी प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है।

NATIONAL BEEKEEPING AND HONEY MISSION IN KARNATAKA

3813. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the total number of projects sanctioned and funds allocated and utilised under Phase-I (2020-23) and Phase-II (2023-26) of the National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM), phase-wise;
- (b) the number of projects sanctioned under NBHM in Karnataka, including details of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) supported, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to support the formation of additional beekeeping-based FPOs, especially in high-potential districts like Shivamogga, Karnataka; and
- (d) whether the Government has plans to expand NBHM interventions in forest-rich and biodiversity-rich districts such as Shivamogga by supporting training, scientific beekeeping and market linkages to improve livelihoods and promote local honey clusters?

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

- (a): During the Phase-I (2020-23) of implementation of National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) scheme, 150 projects have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 19017.61 lakh and Rs.12997.00 lakh utilized. During Phase-II (2023-26), 202 projects have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 16161.15 lakh and

Rs.14525.00 lakh has been utilized till date.

(b): Under the NBHM scheme, 21 projects have been sanctioned to the implementing agencies for implementation in the state of Karnataka which include Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) namely, M/s Makaranda Farmer Producer Cooperative Society Limited, Uttar Kannada District by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and M/s Gramajanya Farmer Producer Company Limited, Dakshina Kannada District by Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC).

(c) and (d): Under NBHM, demand-driven project-based assistance is provided to the implementing agencies including beekeeping based FPOs. Assistance is provided as per provisions of NBHM guidelines for the interventions. These include awareness, capacity building, trainings, setting up of requisite infrastructural facilities, viz.; Integrated Beekeeping Development Centre (IBDCs), Honeybees Disease Diagnostic Labs, Setting/ upgradation of Honey Testing labs, Beekeeping Equipment Manufacturing Units, Custom Hiring Centres, Development of Quality Nucleus Stock Centre and Bee Breeders, bee-flora plantation for enhancing biodiversity, Centre for Packaging, Storages, Cold Storage, etc. Targeted 10,000 FPOs under Central Sector Scheme of Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs have already been registered. A project has been sanctioned to Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Mudigere, Shivamogga for establishment of mini honey testing lab with financial assistance of Rs. 101.57 lakhs.

**PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN HORSES IN INTERNATIONAL EQUESTRIAN
SPORTS**

3814. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the recognition of the Equine Disease-Free Compartment (EDFC) at Remount Veterinary Centre (RVC) impact the participation of Indian horses in international equestrian sports;
- (b) the impact on country's profile in the international equestrian arena;
- (c) the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place at the EDFC to ensure continuous surveillance and adherence to international best practices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The recognition of the Equine Disease-Free Compartment (EDFC) at Remount Veterinary Centre (RVC), Meerut by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) is a major milestone for the country's equestrian sports. It allows Indian horses to compete internationally without lengthy quarantine, ensuring they perform at their peak. This recognition places India among a select group of nations

with world-class biosecurity standards, boosting its global standing in equestrian movements and reflecting advances in animal care, veterinary science, and sports.

(c) and (d) The Equine Disease-Free Compartment (EDFC) operates under a robust framework of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure continuous disease surveillance, maintain high biosecurity standards, and align with international best practices. These SOPs cover all critical operations, including quarantine, waste management, personnel conduct, emergency response, and movement control. They are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect the latest scientific and regulatory developments, ensuring the EDFC remains secure, compliant, and ready for international trade.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

3815. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that various teams of Indian negotiators actively seeking to sign new trade agreements with countries and regions such as U.S.A. and European Union and amend the existing deal with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India was seeing good progress in its negotiations with the European Union and less satisfactory progress on the review of the free trade agreement with the ASEAN, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that as far as bilateral trade agreement with the U.S., the negotiations with the U.S. authorities did not materialize favourably despite many rounds of talk with them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) India is actively engaged in the negotiations with the U.S.A. and the European Union. It is also engaged in review of ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement signed in 2009. Government of India is involved in the discussions on the India-USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with the aim to expand trade and investment and deepen 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. For India-EU Free Trade Agreement, twelve rounds of negotiations have been concluded till July 2025.

For review of ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement, 9 rounds of negotiations have been completed between the two sides. The 10th round is scheduled from 10-14 August, 2025.

KISAN CALL CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

3816. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a): the features of and the number of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) functioning in the state of Tamil Nadu;
- (b): the details of agricultural topics and challenges discussed by farmers through these centres
- (c): the steps taken to ensure the accessibility of Kisan Call Centres for farmers in Tamil Nadu, particularly in rural and remote areas, and the availability of services in local languages
- (d): the role of Kisan Call Centres in providing farmers with information on crop management, pest control, Government schemes, weather forecasting and market prices in Tamil Nadu ;
- (e): the details of financial allocation for the operation of Kisan Call Centres in Tamil Nadu and utilised thereof for the establishment and running of these centres; and
- (f): whether the Government has any plans to expand or enhance Kisan Call Centre services in the state of Tamil Nadu to further assist farmers in adopting new agricultural technologies and improving their productivity?

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

(a): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is running Kisan Call Centres (KCC) to address the queries from farmers related to various farming issues, Package of Practices (PoP), weather and market advisories, government schemes etc., on a telephone call in their own languages, since January 21, 2004. Currently KCCs are run at 17 different locations in the country covering all the States and Union Territories (UTs), including Tamil Nadu. A countrywide common eleven-digit Toll Free Number 1800-180-1551 has been allotted for Kisan Call Centre. This number is accessible through mobile phones and landlines of all telecom service providers. There is one (01) Kisan Call Centre (KCC) located at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore to provide the advisories to farmers of Tamil Nadu.

(b): Queries received from farmers related to weather, plant protection, cultural practices, nutrient management practices, water management, fertilizer usage, weed management, crop varieties, sowing time, etc., as well as government schemes, market prices etc., are addressed through Kisan Call Centres.

(c): The Toll Free Number 1800-180-1551 is accessible through mobile phones and landlines of all telecom service providers in order to reach the unreachable categories of rural and remote area farmers of Tamil Nadu. Initiatives have been taken to popularize the Toll free number 1800-180-1551 and services of KCC through social media, mass-media, etc. Replies to the queries of farmers are given in the local language viz., Tamil to the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

(d): The calls from farmers are attended by graduates in Agriculture and Allied subjects who are deployed at KCC, known as Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs) and Supervisors. They provide the latest information on crop management, pest control, government schemes, weather forecasting, and market prices to the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

(e): The Kisan Call Centre is a Central Sector programme operated through a service provider on contract basis. There is no separate financial allocation for individual Kisan Call Centre.

(f): Existing Kisan Call Centre in Tamil Nadu, is catering to the needs of farmers, having the advanced features for video conferencing, sharing of videos, photographs, etc. to provide information on the latest technologies in Agriculture for improving their productivity from the fields.

राजस्व अभियान

3817. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में, राजस्व अभियान के अंतर्गत विषयगत हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के स्थानीयकरण में जिलावार कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त विषयगत दृष्टिकोणों का प्रभाव और विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में “गरीबी मुक्त और उन्नत आजीविका वाले गाँव” या “स्वस्थ गाँव” जैसे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में जमीनी स्तर पर उनकी भूमिका क्या है;

(ग) सरकार किस प्रकार राजस्व अभियान के अंतर्गत किए गए हस्तक्षेपों के वास्तविक प्रभाव की निगरानी ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में, लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता और सेवा वितरण पर कर रही है, तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) देशभर में पंचायतों के ‘ओन सोर्स रेवन्यू’ (ओएसआर) को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राजस्व अभियान के अंतर्गत क्या पहल की गई है और तत्संबंधी 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) मंत्रालय के पास राजस्व अभियान नामक कोई कार्यक्रम या योजना नहीं है। तथापि, मंत्रालय ने पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) के स्थानीयकरण की प्रक्रिया अपनाई है, जिसके तहत 17 एसडीजी को 9 विषयगत क्षेत्रों में समेकित किया गया है। इस दृष्टिकोण का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2030 तक सतत विकास एजेंडा को जमीनी स्तर पर प्राप्त करना है, ताकि पीआरआई वैश्विक लक्ष्यों को स्थानीय शासन की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप संरेखित कर सकें। यह विषयगत ढांचा एसडीजी को सरल, संदर्भ-विशिष्ट और समुदाय स्तर पर क्रियान्वयन योग्य बनाता है।

ये 9 विषय हैं – (i) गरीबी मुक्त एवं उन्नत आजीविका युक्त पंचायत, (ii) स्वस्थ पंचायत, (iii) बाल-हितैषी पंचायत, (iv) जल-पर्याप्त पंचायत, (v) स्वच्छ एवं हरित पंचायत, (vi) आत्मनिर्भर अवसंरचना युक्त पंचायत, (vii) सामाजिक रूप से सुरक्षित एवं सामाजिक न्याय युक्त, (viii) सुशासन युक्त तथा (ix) महिला-हितैषी पंचायत।

पुनर्गठित आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों एवं अन्य हितधारकों को इन 9 विषयों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, ताकि स्थानीय ग्रामीण संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, विषय- 1 पर कुल 1,16,166 प्रतिभागियों और विषय-2 पर 85,616 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश में क्रमशः 817 और 189 तथा महाराष्ट्र में क्रमशः 1,007 और 1,216 प्रतिभागी सम्मिलित हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** संलग्न है।

विषयगत दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने के पश्चात, वर्ष 2023-24 से पंचायतों को इन विषयों के अनुरूप विषयगत 'संकल्प' लेते हुए थीम आधारित ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (GPDPs) बनाने हेतु सलाह दी गई है, ताकि पंचायत स्तर पर उपलब्ध संसाधनों एवं सभी प्रमुख योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से वर्ष 2030 तक एसडीजी प्राप्त किए जा सकें। योजना वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 9 विषयों पर 'संकल्प' लेने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है।

(ग) स्थानीयकृत एसडीजी लक्ष्यों एवं वर्ष 2030 एजेंडा की प्राप्ति की दिशा में जमीनी स्तर की संस्थाओं की प्रगति का आकलन एवं निगरानी करने हेतु मंत्रालय ने पंचायत प्रगति सूचकांक (Panchayat Advancement Index – PAI) विकसित किया है। यह सूचकांक एसडीजी के 9 विषयगत क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्थानीय विकास संकेतकों पर आधारित है। इसका उद्देश्य, पंचायतों के विषयगत अंकों के आधार पर विकासगत अंतरालों की पहचान करना तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर साक्ष्य-आधारित योजना निर्माण को सक्षम बनाना है।

समय के साथ पीएआई के परिणाम, पंचायतों के प्रदर्शन में एसडीजी लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की दिशा में हुई क्रमिक प्रगति को दर्शाएंगे। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए पीएआई संस्करण 1.0 दिनांक 9 अप्रैल 2025 को जारी किया गया, जिसमें 29 राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों की 2.16 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों/ समकक्ष पंचायतों के विषयगत एवं समग्र स्कोर सम्मिलित हैं, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश एवं महाराष्ट्र की ग्राम पंचायतों

के स्कोर भी शामिल हैं। राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के समग्र पीएआई अंक **विवरण -III** में तथा मध्य प्रदेश एवं महाराष्ट्र की ग्राम पंचायतों के विषयगत एवं समग्र अंक **विवरण -III** में दिए गए हैं।

पीएआई संस्करण 1.0 के आधारभूत आंकड़े 9 विषयगत क्षेत्रों में ग्राम पंचायतों/ समकक्ष पंचायतों की वर्तमान स्थिति को दर्शाते हैं और ग्रामीण जनों के जीवन स्तर तथा सेवा प्रदाय में सुधार हेतु साक्ष्य-आधारित योजनाओं की तैयारी में सहायक हैं।

(घ) पंचायतों की स्व-राजस्व (Own Source Revenue – OSR) क्षमता को बढ़ाने और उनकी वित्तीय आत्मनिर्भरता को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, मंत्रालय ने आईआईएम अहमदाबाद के सहयोग से एक विशेष ओएसआर प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। यह मॉड्यूल निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों एवं पंचायत पदाधिकारियों को कर एवं गैर-कर स्रोतों से राजस्व सृजन, स्थानीय संसाधन संकलन, कर अनुपालन में सुधार हेतु व्यवहारिक रणनीतियाँ, राजस्व पूर्वानुमान, परियोजना वित्तपोषण एवं नवाचारी वित्तीय विकल्पों के संबंध में ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। साथ ही, यह ओएसआर योजना निर्माण को प्रभावी ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं (GPDP) की तैयारी से भी जोड़ता है।

वर्तमान पहल के तहत, ओएसआर मॉड्यूल पर दो चरणों में कुल 128 राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनरों (SLMTs) को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। प्रशिक्षित एसएलएमटी का राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -IV** में संलग्न है।

पंचायतों के ओएसआर सृजन को बढ़ाने के लिए, राज्यों के साथ – साथ पंचायतों के प्रयासों की सहायता करने और उन्हें पूरा करने हेतु, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने "समर्थ पंचायत पोर्टल" विकसित करके पंचायतों के ओएसआर संग्रहण को डिजिटल बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। यह एक ओएसआर को समर्पित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जो कर एवं गैर-कर माँगों के सृजन, कर-रजिस्टर के रखरखाव और राजस्व की ऑनलाइन ट्रैकिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। इस पोर्टल को विकसित करते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों की राज्य-विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं का खास तौर से ध्यान रखा गया है। इस

डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्थानीय वित्त प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और मापनीयता लाना है। समर्थ पोर्टल का छत्तीसगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों में सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किया जा चुका है।

ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोत (ओएसआर) पर विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने ओएसआर संबंधी नियम और दिशानिर्देश तैयार कर लिए हैं, जबकि अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस विषय संबंधी नियम और दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए जाने बाकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने ओएसआर संबंधी नियम तैयार कर लिए हैं, उन्हें अपने ओएसआर संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन या उन्हें अद्यतन करने की आवश्यकता है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने 10 जून 2025 को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को शामिल करते हुए इसी संदर्भ में एक समिति का गठन किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों के लिए एक आदर्श ओएसआर संबंधी नियम/ढांचा तैयार करना है, जो राज्यों के लिए अपने ओएसआर संबंधी नियमों को तैयार करने अथवा संशोधित करने में एक बेंचमार्क के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

विवरण -I

विषय 1 और 2 में आरजीएसए के तहत प्रशिक्षित कुल प्रतिभागी (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25)			
क्र.सं	राज्य	विषय-1 (गरीबी मुक्त एवं उन्नत आजीविका पंचायत)	विषय 2 (स्वस्थ पंचायत)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	449	578
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	24764	1538
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	282	145
4	असम	2463	4345
5	बिहार	24356	10235
6	छत्तीसगढ़	1576	458

7	गोवा	0	0
8	गुजरात	17551	4143
9	हरियाणा	0	0
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	441	348
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0
12	झारखंड	0	0
13	कर्नाटक	0	0
14	केरल	5216	3651
15	लद्दाख	0	0
16	मध्य प्रदेश	817	189
17	महाराष्ट्र	1007	1216
18	मणिपुर	0	0
19	मेघालय	4468	3531
20	मिजोरम	1362	352
21	नागालैण्ड	0	91
22	ओडिशा	129	11263
23	पंजाब	1502	0
24	राजस्थान	801	3428
25	सिक्किम	183	216
26	तमिलनाडु	21657	1056
27	तेलंगाना	0	0

28	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव	0	335
29	त्रिपुरा	6323	383
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	193	189
31	उत्तराखंड	0	0
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	626	37926
	कुल	116166	85616

विवरण -II

विषयगत जीपीडीपी योजना वर्ष 2025-26 की तैयारी के लिए एलएसडीजी के 9 विषयों पर संकल्पित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ग्राम पंचायतों की गणना

क्र.सं	राज्य का नाम	कुल ग्राम पंचायत/ समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायत	संकल्प लेने वाले पंचायत/ समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायत की संख्या	विषय-1	विषय 2	विषय- 3	विषय 4	विषय 5	विषय 6	विषय 7	विषय 8	विषय 9
1	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	4291	4290	2139	415	101	252	260	168	131	237	753
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	3614	422	201	103	853	889	1103	42	210	146
3	पंजाब	13241	13233	12297	42	58	14	129	1	312	2	452
4	उत्तराखंड	7795	7774	2809	221	110	577	160	334	78	2347	1196
5	हरियाणा	6225	6223	3743	294	64	172	642	95	540	85	680
6	राजस्थान	11226	11166	3226	412	272	166 7	671	953	3597	106	434
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	57702	57654	9136	164 6	1174	296 4	685 6	16573	1830	1673 0	1956

8	बिहार	8054	8052	287	397	215	924	192 1	4610	70	196	212
9	सिक्किम	199	199	28	25	8	20	24	30	4	38	23
10	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2108	992	200	25	85	539	100	11	53	160
11	नागालैण्ड	1297	451	141	91	8	114	178	83	6	38	8
12	मणिपुर	3812	170	12	10	2	40	59	49	3	14	6
13	मिजोरम	842	816	0	0	0	0	0	816	0	0	0
14	त्रिपुरा	1176	1175	7	12	71	211	588	296	12	11	14
15	मेघालय	6814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	असम	2662	1987	15	36	196	62	121	1511	13	48	103
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	3339	511	694	1011	38	70	875	472	838	783
18	झारखंड	4345	4344	434	132	151	773	501	2269	35	67	84
19	ओडिशा	6794	6793	390	224	739	125 7	120 8	2884	25	259	140
20	छत्तीसगढ़	11654	11622	2049	102 2	846	171 0	135 0	903	788	1809	1181

21	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	22996	4272	109 9	521	269 0	157 1	6521	2668	1860	2188
22	गुजरात	14622	14601	11543	612	76	120	96	1116	714	74	424
23	महाराष्ट्र	27907	27872	3935	113 0	1968	573 9	488 2	8554	493	2657	1557
24	आंध्र प्रदेश	13325	13312	508	313	57	798 4	356 9	437	104	402	255
25	कर्नाटक	5953	5946	1235	152 0	573	192 0	150 4	717	272	370	254
26	गोवा	191	191	101	17	0	9	40	5	2	3	14
27	लक्षद्वीप	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	केरल	941	941	106	98	146	73	167	92	85	183	89
29	तमिलनाडु	12525	12524	982	112 2	148	573 1	435	2508	1128	60	490
30	पुद्दुचेरी	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	264	68	5	7	4	4	9	33	1	5	5

32	तेलंगाना	12769	12676	1172	861	506	580 7	769 0	919	264	801	444
33	लद्दाख	193	191	30	48	5	6	33	6	0	7	60
34	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव	38	38	0	3	1	14	3	1	1	0	15

विषय-1: गरीबी मुक्त और उन्नत आजीविका पंचायत, **विषय-2:** स्वस्थ पंचायत, **विषय-3:** बाल-अनुकूल पंचायत, **विषय-4:** जल-पर्याप्त पंचायत, **विषय-5:** स्वच्छ और हरित पंचायत, **विषय-6:** आत्मनिर्भर अवसंरचना वाली पंचायत, **विषय-7:** सामाजिक रूप से सुरक्षित और सामाजिक रूप से न्यायसंगत पंचायत, **विषय-8:** सुशासन वाली पंचायत, **विषय-9:** महिला-अनुकूल पंचायत

विवरण - III

पंचायत उन्नति सूचकांक संस्करण 1.0 वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार समग्र

स्कोर (प्रत्येक ग्रेड में पंचायतों की राज्यवार संख्या)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों/ समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायत की कुल संख्या	प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों में ग्राम पंचायतों/ समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायत की संख्या*	ग्रेड				
				ए +	ए	बी	सी	डी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	70	70	0	0	14	55	1
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13310	13310	0	4	5372	7830	104
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	2108	0	0	63	1968	77
4	असम	2194	2183	0	1	1084	1097	1
5	बिहार	8053	8053	0	0	810	7148	95
6	छत्तीसगढ़	11643	11643	0	0	1239	8955	1449
7	गुजरात	14618	14618	0	346	13781	491	0
8	हरियाणा	6223	6223	0	0	339	5071	813
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3468	3328	0	1	673	2647	7
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	4291	4291	0	2	1520	2746	23

11	झारखंड	4297	4281	0	0	375	3229	677
12	कर्नाटक	5921	5907	0	0	1644	4245	18
13	केरल	941	941	0	8	902	31	0
14	लद्दाख	193	193	0	0	82	111	0
15	लक्षद्वीप	10	10	0	0	4	6	0
16	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	23011	0	0	7912	14942	157
17	महाराष्ट्र	27849	27655	0	8	1224 2	14944	461
18	मणिपुर	3222	1976	0	0	11	1741	224
19	मिजोरम	834	834	0	0	86	731	17
20	ओडिशा	6794	6794	0	1	2865	3882	46
21	पंजाब	13239	10514	0	0	548	9784	182
22	राजस्थान	11207	10634	0	0	1580	8876	178
23	सिक्किम	199	199	0	0	145	54	0
24	तमिलनाडु	12525	12525	0	0	5557	6880	88
25	तेलंगाना	12768	12768	0	27 0	1009 9	2390	9
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	38	38	0	12	8	18	0
27	त्रिपुरा	1176	1176	0	42	728	406	0
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	57702	23207	0	4	6593	15373	123 7
29	उत्तराखण्ड	7795	7795	0	0	1022	6741	32
	कुल	25569 9	21628 5	0	69 9	7729 8	13239 2	589 6

*मेघालय, नागालैंड, गोवा, पुदुचेरी और पश्चिम बंगाल – इन पाँच राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने ग्राम पंचायत/ग्राम पंचायत के समकक्ष की डेटा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

विभिन्न श्रेणियों का विवरण

वर्ग	ग्रेड
अचीवर (90-100)	A+
फ्रंट रनर (75-90)	A
परफोर्मर (60-75)	B
एस्पिरिंग (40-60)	C
बिगीनर (40 से कम)	D

निष्पादन स्नैपशॉट: मध्य प्रदेश की ग्राम पंचायतों के स्कोर				
वर्ग	ग्रेड	जीपी की संख्या	विषय-1*	विषय- 2**
अचीवर (90-100)	A+	0	0	673
फ्रंट रनर (75-90)	A	0	1501	15719
परफोर्मर (60-75)	B	9001	16159	5896
एस्पिरिंग (40-60)	C	13958	5321	714
बिगीनर (40 से कम)	D	52	30	9
	कुल	23011	23011	23011
निष्पादन स्नैपशॉट: महाराष्ट्र ग्राम पंचायतों के स्कोर				

वर्ग	ग्रेड	ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	विषय-1*	विषय-2**
अचीवर (90-100)	A+	0	0	687
फ्रंट रनर (75-90)	A	7	841	16162
परफोर्मर (60-75)	B	13455	16692	9429
एस्पिरेंट (40-60)	C	13995	10023	1307
बिगीनर (40 से कम)	D	198	99	70
	कुल	27655	27655	27655

* विषय-1: गरीबी मुक्त एवं उन्नत आजीविका पंचायत

** विषय-2: स्वस्थ पंचायत

विवरण -IV

ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोत से राजस्व सृजन हेतु मॉड्यूल के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागी की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	उपस्थित प्रतिभागी की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2
3	असम	3
4	बिहार	3

5	छत्तीसगढ़	6
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव	1
7	गोवा	4
8	मणिपुर	2
9	हरियाणा	3
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5
12	झारखंड	5
13	कर्नाटक	5
14	तेलंगाना	7
15	मध्य प्रदेश	6
16	महाराष्ट्र	7
17	गुजरात	5
18	मेघालय	2
19	नागालैण्ड	2
20	ओडिशा	5
21	पंजाब	5
22	राजस्थान	5
23	सिक्किम	2
24	तमिलनाडु	5
25	केरल	4

26	त्रिपुरा	2
27	उत्तराखंड	3
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	6
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2
31	लद्दाख	1
	कुल	128

बीजों का मूल्य

3818. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को फसलों की बुवाई के दौरान किसानों द्वारा संकर बीजों की बढ़ती मांग के कारण बाजार में बीज निर्माता कंपनियों द्वारा बीजों के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि के कारण खेती की उच्च लागत की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास धान, गेहूं, बाजरा आदि जैसे उच्च उपज वाले पारंपरिक देशी/स्थानीय बीजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे देशी बीजों के लिए जिला/मंडल स्तर पर बीज बैंक स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि किसानों की संकर बीजों पर निर्भरता और बाजार में संकर बीजों का मूल्य कम किया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): जी हां, किसानों को किफायती मूल्य पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के माध्यम से अनुसंधान एवं विकास तथा बीज उत्पादन को सुदृढ़ बनाना, बीज संबंधी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा कानूनी ढाँचे और विनियामक तंत्र (लीगल फ्रेमवर्क एंड रेग्युलटोरी मेकनिज़म) का निर्माण करना शामिल है।

किसानों को बीजों की नई और उन्नत किस्में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर), अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं (एआईसीआरपी), राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू), केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (सीएयू) और अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान संकर किस्मों सहित बीजों की 3,053 उन्नत किस्में जारी की है और अधिसूचित की हैं। इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ये बीज समय पर और किफायती दामों पर किसानों को उपलब्ध हों, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तरीय बीज निगमों, सहकारी समितियों और एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किसानों को बीजों का उत्पादन और आपूर्ति की जाती है इन एजेंसियों को भी मजबूत किया गया है और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नेफेड) और हिंदुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड (एचआईएल) जैसी नई एजेंसियों को भी बीज उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में शामिल किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किसानों द्वारा नई किस्मों को अपनाया जाए, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल-तिलहन मिशन (एनएमईओ-तिलहन) और राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) आदि जैसी योजनाओं के तहत किसानों को संकर किस्मों के बीजों सहित इन बीजों को सब्सिडी दरों पर या निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों को उच्च उपज वाले पारंपरिक और साथ ही स्वदेशी और स्थानीय बीजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत बीज हब की स्थापना, नई किस्मों को बढ़ावा देना, बीज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय बीज रिजर्व का

रखरखाव, प्रदर्शन, किसान प्रशिक्षण और कार्यनीतिक अनुकूली अनुसंधान सहायता जैसे प्रयास भी किए जाते हैं, जिससे खेती की लागत कम हो जाती है।

बीज अधिनियम, 1966, बीज नियम, 1968 और बीज (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1983 के माध्यम से, सरकार ने अनैतिक पद्धतियों पर अंकुश लगाकर किसानों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक प्रभावी कानूनी व्यवस्था भी बनाई है। इसके अलावा, कपास बीज मूल्य (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के तहत, कपास के बीजों का अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य भी भारत सरकार द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है।

(ग): वर्तमान में, जिला/मंडल स्तर पर विशेष रूप से देशी बीजों के लिए बीज बैंक स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, एनएफएसएनएम घटक **"पारंपरिक किस्मों के बीज उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना"** के अंतर्गत, बीज वितरण, बीज उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन, किसानों के क्षमता निर्माण और बीज बैंकों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य भी अपनी योजनाओं और मिशनों के माध्यम से देशी और पारंपरिक किस्मों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में जारी की गई 3,053 किस्मों/संकर किस्मों में से 2,347 ऐसी किस्में हैं जिनका किसान आगामी मौसमों में पुनः उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिससे संकर बीजों पर निर्भरता कम हो जाती है।

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

3819. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the number of Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of newly formulated criminal laws and the steps taken by the Ministry to upgrade forensic labs and related infrastructure in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to set up more CFSLs in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Rajasthan?

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

(a) to (f) At present, there are 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country located in Chandigarh, Delhi, Kamrup, Kolkata, Bhopal, Pune, and Hyderabad. In-principle approval has been provided for setting up of 8th CFSL in Jammu with a total financial outlay of ₹99.9 crore. Further, the Government has approved the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme which inter-alia includes the component for setting up of 07 additional CFSLs in the country with a total financial outlay of ₹860.3 crore. In-principle approval has been provided for setting up of these 07 CFSLs in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Kerala.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to upgrade forensic labs and related infrastructure in the country:

(i) Projects of 30 States/UTs to the tune of ₹245.29 crore have been approved under the Nirbhaya funded scheme for Strengthening of DNA Analysis and Cyber Forensic Capacities in State Forensic Science Laboratories.

(ii) A State-of-the-art DNA Analysis and Research and Development facility has been set up at the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory at Chandigarh.

(iii) Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories at Bhopal, Guwahati, Pune and Kolkata have been modernised.

(iv) Machinery and equipment have been upgraded in the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories, including in the new disciplines of Forensics in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Digital Forensics, DNA Forensic analysis, Forensic Psychology.

(v) A National Cyber Forensic Laboratory at the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory, Hyderabad has been set up to investigate important cases of digital fraud / cyber forensics.

(vi) e-Forensics IT platform has been operationalized, which connects 117 forensic science laboratories (Central and State) in the country.

(vii) The National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) has been set up under the Act of the Parliament in the year 2020 for providing quality and trained forensic manpower across all parts of the country. The headquarter of the NFSU is located in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Apart from this, campuses of the NFSU are situated at Delhi, Goa, Agartala (Tripura), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Dharwad (Karnataka), and Guwahati (Assam). The NFSU has also started training academies in Imphal (Manipur) and Pune (Maharashtra). Further, in-principle approval has been provided for setting up of 09 additional off-campus of the NFSU in Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal,

Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh under the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme with a total financial outlay of ₹1309.13 crore.

(viii) A Scheme for Modernization of Forensic Capacities with a total financial outlay of ₹2080.5 Crore has been approved. This provides assistance to States/ Union Territories to develop high quality forensic science facilities for modernization of machinery and equipment, and facilitating availability of trained manpower in these laboratories through expansion of educational facilities for forensic science in the country. So far, funds to the tune of about ₹215 crore have been approved for 24 States / Union Territories for the component of “Modernization / Upgradation of Forensic Science Laboratories in States / Union Territories” and about ₹344 crore have been approved for 28 States / Union Territories for the component of “Mobile Forensic Vans for all districts and State FSLs in the country” under the Scheme.

(ix) Setting up of 06 additional National Cyber Forensic Laboratories with a financial outlay of ₹126.84 crore has been approved under the umbrella scheme “Safety of Women”.

(x) To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, MHA, has issued the following guidelines:

- Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO 17025) and Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences.

- Guidelines for collection, preservation and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases for Investigation Officers and medical Officers.
- Standard list of Equipment for establishing/upgrading of Forensic Sciences Laboratories.

(xi) The Government has approved establishment of National Forensic Data Centre under the umbrella scheme "Safety of Women" with a total financial outlay of ₹200.16 crore to systematically store and manage forensic data electronically.

PM-KISAN SCHEME IN PUNJAB

3820. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the number of farmers who have been excluded from the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme in the last five years in Punjab, along with reasons for their removal and any corrective steps being considered to re-include genuine beneficiaries;
- (b) whether the number of farmers dropped from the said scheme since 2019, State and yearwise;
- (c) whether the Ministry conducted any review or audit to identify genuine farmers wrongly removed from the beneficiary list, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any timeline proposed to re-verify and re-include eligible farmers;

(e) whether the Government has earmarked any budgetary allocations in the Budget 2025 to re-include farmers in PM-Kisan Nidhi Scheme;

(f) whether the details of grievance redressal mechanisms in place at the State and district level to address beneficiary complaints under the scheme?

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

(a) and (b): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of 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.

To ensure that the benefits are provided only to the eligible beneficiaries, land seeding, Aadhaar-based payment and e-KYC have been made mandatory under the scheme. Land seeding was made mandatory during the release of the 12th instalment of the scheme (August 2022 - November 2022), and Aadhaar-based payment was made mandatory from the 13th instalment (December 2022 - March 2023) onwards. e-KYC was made mandatory from the 15th instalment (April 2023 - July 2023). In this process, the total numbers of beneficiaries who benefited in the scheme in the 12th Instalment period was temporarily reduced across the

states. This decrease was nominal in the States who proactively undertook suitable measures and completed the above said mandatory requirements.

The benefits of the farmers, who do not complete these mandatory criteria, are temporarily stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the scheme along with their accrued benefits of previous instalments. This process does not cause any financial loss to eligible farmers under the Scheme.

Benefit of the PM-KISAN scheme is 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, PM-KISAN database is verified with respect to the PDS database of ration cards, inactivated Aadhaar due to death etc. as updated in UIDAI portal and deduplication with PFMS and Income Tax data.

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 instalment-wise details of benefits released to beneficiaries of Punjab since inception of the Scheme, as on 04.08.2025 are at **Statement.**

(c) and (d): In order to ensure that no eligible farmers are left out from the Scheme, the Government of India undertakes saturation drives, on a regular basis, 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 to the PM-KISAN scheme. Additionally, a special drive was conducted from September 2024 to clear the pending self-registration cases, where over 30 lakh farmers were added to the scheme.

(e): In the financial year 2025-26, ₹ 63,500 crore have been allocated for PM-Kisan Scheme. The 20th instalment of PM-Kisan scheme was released on 2nd August, 2025 and more than 9.71 crore beneficiaries received benefits amounting to more than ₹ 20,500 Cr. Out of this, more than 11.34 lakh beneficiaries from Punjab received the benefit amounting to Rs. 387.76 crores.

(f): To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, following grievance redressal mechanisms are in place:

- a. CPGRAMS portal
- b. PM KISAN portal
- c. Physical receipts and emails

Further, to 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 04.08.2025.

STATEMENT

Instalment-wise details of the beneficiaries of Punjab and amount released to them under PM-KISAN since inception of the Scheme, as on 04.08.2025

Instalment No. and period	Beneficiaries benefited	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)
1 st instalment (Dec., 2018 - March, 2019)	1,181,930	236.39
2 nd Instalment (April, 2019 - July, 2019)	1,411,655	312.85
3 rd Instalment (August, 2019 - Nov, 2019)	2,221,746	483.42
4 th Instalment (Dec., 2019- March, 2020)	2,301,322	466.47
5 th Instalment (April, 2020- July, 2020)	1,901,762	417.89
6 th Instalment (August, 2020- Nov, 2020)	1,904,615	384.87
7 th Instalment (Dec., 2020- March, 2021)	1,871,663	374.47
8 th Instalment (April, 2021- July, 2021)	1,760,007	357.07

9 th Instalment (August, 2021- Nov, 2021)	1,738,694	349.17
10 th Instalment (Dec., 2021- March, 2022)	1,713,939	349.63
11 th Instalment (April, 2022 - July, 2022)	1,697,473	340.95
12 th Instalment (August, 2022 - Nov, 2022)	207,564	41.87
13 th Instalment (Dec, 2022 - March, 2023)	861,030	308.70
14 th Instalment (April, 2023 - July, 2023)	856,739	182.42
15 th Instalment (August, 2023 - Nov, 2023)	497,229	152.67
16 th Instalment (Dec., 2023 - March, 2024)	717,316	247.64
17 th Instalment (April, 2024 - July, 2024)	840,274	290.56
18 th Instalment (August, 2024 - Nov, 2024)	926,150	272.82
19 th Instalment (Dec., 2024 - March, 2025)	1,058,688	373.04
20 th Instalment (April, 2025 - July, 2025)	1,134,567	387.76

ICAR INSTITUTES AND CVE

3821. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the total number of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes supported under the Research and Innovation component for the scheme for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and dairying till date, State-wise;
- (b) the total funds sanctioned and released to each institute during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the details and the total number of veterinarians educated and trained under the Continuous Veterinary Education (CVE) component in the country till date, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any publicity and awareness programs at block level for creation of awareness of the farmers about the animal disease control programs of the Government and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes supported under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) of the Department of Fisheries, along with the total funds sanctioned and released to each institute over the past five years, are detailed in **Statement-I**.

(c): The education and training to the veterinarians is under the domain of the respective State/UT. However, Department provides financial supports to the States/UTs as per the demand for undertaking trainings of Veterinarians under Assistance to States for Control of Animal diseases (ASCAD) of Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP). The detail of number of in-service Veterinarian(s) supported for the training as per State/UTs' demand is placed as **Statement-II.**

(d): Department provides financial support to States/UTs for publicity and awareness programs at block level for creation of awareness of the farmers under National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) of Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP). Further, DAHD also undertakes publicity and awareness related activities through Prasar Bharti. The details are placed as **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT – I

Details of funds sanctioned/ released to ICAR institute (Animal Health) during the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)				
(Rs in Lakhs)				
Sr. No.	State	ICAR Institute	Fund Sanctioned	Total Fund released
1	Assam	ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig	291.09	128.88
2	Haryana	ICAR Central Institute for Research on Buffaloe, Hisar	338.71	215.77
3	Haryana	ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources	237	112.23
4	Haryana	ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	63.91	14.29

Details of funds sanctioned/ released to ICAR institute (Animal Health) during the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)				
(Rs in Lakhs)				
5	Karnataka	ICAR - National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics, Bengaluru	582.42	408.96
6	Karnataka	ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology	239.28	167.55
7	New Delhi	ICAR- National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research	61.8	15.45
8	Rajasthan	ICAR- Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	148.06	110.21
9	Rajasthan	ICAR National Research Centre on Equines	519.94	393.37
10	Telangana	ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research	63.96	10.23
11	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR Central Institute for Research on Goat	457.21	401.86
12	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR Indian Veterinary Research Institute	595.93	216.9
13	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR- Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute	673.64	432
14	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute	195.86	59.68
Total			4,468.81	2687.38

Details of funds sanctioned/ released to ICAR institute (Fisheries) during the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)				
(Rs in Lakhs)				
Sr. No.	State	ICAR Institute	Fund Sanctioned	Total Fund released
1	Kerala	ICAR - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI)	2448.44	310.93
2		ICAR - Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT)	300.00	0.00
3	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR - National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR)	3967.13	1798.80
4	Odisha	ICAR - Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)	908.09	658.09
5	Tamil Nadu	Central Institute of Brackish water Aquaculture (CIBA)	2725.40	2725.40
6	Uttarakhand	ICAR - Central Institute of Coldwater Fisheries Research (CICFR)	364.00	182.00
Total			10713.06	5675.22

STATEMENT -II

Number of in-service Veterinarian(s) supported under ASCAD as per the State/UT' demand during the last four years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25)		
Sl.No	State / UT	Total till Date
1	Andhra Pradesh	1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20
3	Assam	1000
4	Bihar	480
5	Chhattisgarh	140
6	Gujarat	120
7	Haryana	600
8	Himachal Pradesh	40
9	Jammu and Kashmir	220
10	Karnataka	1000
11	Kerala	373
12	Ladakh	22
13	Madhya Pradesh	600
14	Maharashtra	605
15	Manipur	960
16	Meghalaya	475
17	Odisha	200
18	Rajasthan	1000
19	Sikkim	100
20	Tamil Nadu	600

21	Tripura	40
22	Uttar Pradesh	455
23	Uttarakhand	155
24	West Bengal	1063
	Total	11768

STATEMENT -III

State wise details fund released for publicity and awareness programs at block level for creation of awareness of the farmers during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25)		
(Rs in Lakhs)		
S. No.	States/UTs	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	381.20
2	A and N Islands	1.35
3	Arunachal Pradesh	76.60
4	Assam	101.35
5	Bihar	272.00
6	Chandigarh	0.53
7	Chhattisgarh	56.10
8	DDNH	0.44
9	Delhi	12.65
10	Goa	4.15
11	Gujarat	87.50
12	Haryana	67.76
13	Himachal Pradesh	33.20
14	Jammu and Kashmir	128.98
15	Jharkhand	96.80
16	Karnataka	126.75
17	Kerala	74.65
18	Ladakh	9.29
19	Lakshadweep	1.50
20	Madhya Pradesh	108.25
21	Maharashtra	166.80
22	Manipur	26.00
23	Meghalaya	18.80
24	Mizoram	15.38
25	Nagaland	34.33
26	Odisha	99.20
27	Puducherry	2.40
28	Punjab	57.50
29	Rajasthan	128.50

State wise details fund released for publicity and awareness programs at block level for creation of awareness of the farmers during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25)		
		(Rs in Lakhs)
30	Sikkim	28.84
31	Tamil Nadu	140.45
32	Telangana	214.85
33	Tripura	25.30
34	Uttar Pradesh	412.65
35	Uttarakhand	55.81
36	West Bengal	180.65
A	Sub Total States/UTs	3248.50
1	Prasar Bharti	3088.85
2	Advertisement and Publicity	6698.13
B	Sub Total AandP	9786.98
	G. Total (State + AandP)	13035.48

STATUS OF KVKs

3822. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) currently operational in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, along with their host institutions;
- the key research projects, demonstrations, and field trials undertaken by each KVK in the past three years;
- the central schemes being implemented through KVKs in Andhra Pradesh, including targets and outcomes;
- whether the Government has undertaken any performance review or impact evaluation of KVKs in the State, and if so, the findings thereof;
- whether there is any proposal to upgrade existing KVKs or set up new ones in uncovered districts especially in Kakinada; and

(f) the total funds allocated, released, and utilised for KVKs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year and district-wise?

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

(a): In all, 23 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are currently operational in Andhra Pradesh. Their district-wise distribution and their host institutions are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): Year-wise details of On Farm Trials, Frontline demonstrations, and projects namely, Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) and National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) undertaken by the KVKs of Andhra Pradesh in the past three years are given in **Statement-II**.

(c): KVKs in Andhra Pradesh are implementing central schemes namely, Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) on Pulses, Model Pulse Village, Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) on Oilseeds, Oilseeds Model Village under NFSM, Special Project on Cotton and Popularization of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM). The targets and outcomes of these schemes during the year 2024-25 are given in **Statement-III**.

(d): Third Party evaluation of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) including those of Andhra Pradesh was carried out by Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, New Delhi in 2020. Major findings of the evaluation were as below:

- On an average, KVK outreach found to be around 90-100 villages. With its strong ICT interventions, the outreach to villages increases to even 200 villages per KVK.
- Outreach programs of KVKs increased manifold from 2012-13 to 2019-20. On Farm Trials increased by 51%, Frontline Demonstrations by 61%, farmers' training by 16% and extension personnel training increased by 35%.
- There is increase in proportion of farm women in trainings from 30% in 2012-13 to 37% in 2019-20.
- Similarly, number of short message sent increased by 142% and number of the farmers covered increased by 135% due to more use of the digital platforms such as WhatsApp group, Facebook group etc. during the said period
- There is 32% increase in seed production and 117% increase in planting material production by the KVKs during the said period.

(e): Opening of New KVKs in newly created districts is a continuous process as per the prescribed procedure and guidelines.

(f): The total funds allocated, released, and utilised for KVKs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year and district-wise is given in **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise distribution and year of establishment of KVKs in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the KVK	Host Institution
1.	Alluri Sitarama Raju	Alluri Sitarama Raju (Pandirimamidi)	Dr. YSR Horticultural University, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Anakapalli	Anakapalli 1 (BCT)	Bhagwatula Charitable Trust, BCT Farm Complex, Haripuram, Rambilli Mandal, Visakhapatnam
3.	Anakapalli	Anakapalli 2 (Kondempudi)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Anantapuramu	Anantapuram 1 (Reddipalli)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
5.	Anantapuramu	Anantapuram 2 (Kalyandurg)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Annamayya	Annamayya (Kalikiri)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
7.	East Godavari	East Godavari (Kalvacharla)	ICAR - National Institute For Research On Commercial Agriculture, Bhaskar Nagar, Rajahmundry

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the KVK	Host Institution
8.	Guntur	Guntur (Lam)	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Chittoor Road, Tirupati
9.	Krishna	Krishna (Ghantasala)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
10.	Kurnool	Kurnool (Banavasi)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Nandyal	Nandyal (Yagantipalle)	Sri Hanumantharaya Educational and Charitable Society, Pendekanti Public School, Kothapeta, Kurnool
12.	NTR	NTR (Garikapadu)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Parvatipuram Manyam	Parvatipuram Manyam (Rastakuntubai)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
14.	Prakasam	Prakasam (Darsi)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
15.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore 1 (Kandukur)	ICAR - National Institute For Research On Commercial Agriculture, Bhaskar Nagar, Rajahmundry

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the KVK	Host Institution
16.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore 2 (Nellore)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
17.	Srikakulam	Srikakulam (Amadalavalasa)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
18.	Tirupati	Tirupati 1 (RAAS)	Rayalaseema Seva Samiti, 9, Old Hazur Office Building, Tirupati
19.	Tirupati	Tirupati 2 (Periyavaram)	Dr. YSR Horticultural University, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
20.	West Godavari	West Godavari 1 (Undi)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
21.	West Godavari	West Godavari 2 (VR Gudem)	Dr. YSR Horticultural University, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
22.	YSR	YSR 1 (Utukur)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
23.	YSR	YSR 2 (Vonipenta)	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of On Farm Trials and Frontline demonstrations undertaken by the KVKs of Andhra Pradesh in the past three years

Activities	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
On- farm trials (Number)	547	664	642
Frontline demonstrations (Number)	4426	3952	3572
Youths trained under ARYA (Number)	585	776	999
Enterprises established under ARYA (Number)	151	102	64
Demonstrations conducted under NICRA (Number)	892	800	780
Farmers trained under NICRA (Number)	6310	8566	6677

STATEMENT III**Targets and outcomes of central schemes being implemented by KVKs of Andhra Pradesh during the year 2024-25**

S.No.	Scheme	Target	Outcome
1.	Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) on Pulses	Demonstrations on pulses: 2318	2318 demonstrations of new varieties, crop production/protection technologies of pulse crops conducted.
2.	Model Pulse Village	Demonstrations on pulses: 1875	1875 demonstrations of new varieties, crop production/protection technologies of pulse crops conducted.
3.	Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) on Oilseeds	3505 demonstrations on oilseeds	3505 demonstrations of new varieties, crop production/protection technologies of oilseed crops conducted.
4.	Oilseeds Model Village under NFSM	2466 demonstrations on oilseeds	2466 demonstrations of new varieties, crop production/protection technologies of oilseed crops conducted.
5.	Special Project on Cotton	95 demonstrations on HDPS, 494 demonstrations on closer spacing	589 demonstrations on cotton production technologies conducted.

S.No.	Scheme	Target	Outcome
6.	Popularization of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)	11 awareness programmes, 182 surveys and 80 soil sample analysis	Awareness on FOM created through 11 awareness programmes, 182 surveys and 80 soil sample analysis benefitting 667 farmers.

STATEMENT-IV

**Year-wise and district wise funds allocated, released, and utilised for KVKs
in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years**

Sl. No.	Name of the District (KVK names in bracket)	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)
1	Alluri Seetarama Raju (Pandirimamidi)	98.24	96.86	126.25	135.83	153.44	156.42	169.54	163.06	118.04	118.04
2	Anakapalli (BCT)	181.87	181.65	239.70	239.46	217.82	216.71	241.49	242.37	244.85	244.85
3	Anakapalli (Kondempudi)	141.81	173.55	193.77	182.57	163.90	178.97	209.48	208.05	151.76	178.97
4	Ananthpuramu (Reddipalli)	119.49	114.14	124.75	120.21	164.88	156.90	163.50	160.13	164.92	174.99
5	Ananthpuramu (Kalyandurg)	104.42	103.37	120.81	124.02	153.11	147.05	166.66	161.70	157.56	158.30
6	Annamayya (Kalikiri)	97.43	113.62	126.26	120.07	124.75	138.73	143.33	140.66	144.28	144.28
7	East Godavari (Kalavacharla)	102.22	112.89	120.11	118.00	96.66	113.96	143.03	127.10	143.82	143.82
8	Guntur (Lam)	128.61	134.24	219.96	165.64	159.67	160.02	211.43	181.79	213.72	213.72
9	Krishna (Ghantasala)	127.49	149.20	143.71	154.97	169.05	142.66	177.10	176.20	151.17	160.92
10	Kurnool (Banavasi)	98.76	106.28	124.84	121.56	149.83	173.84	171.85	171.15	144.60	141.11
11	Nandyal (Yagantipalle)	163.89	155.83	207.29	207.31	202.35	212.77	246.18	235.12	222.87	224.14
12	NTR (Garikapadu)	106.56	113.07	126.21	108.68	189.07	162.15	155.65	185.69	163.62	158.71
13	Parvathipuram Manyam	120.92	117.82	139.87	146.07	186.79	194.89	200.78	188.95	171.37	160.04

Sl. No	Name of the District (KVK names in bracket)	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Fund allocated / released (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rs. in lakh)
	(Vizianagaram)										
14	Prakasam (Darsi)	120.28	126.33	157.15	167.02	61.08	36.79	213.89	196.60	157.36	146.95
15	SRI Potti Sriramulu Nellore (Kandukuru)	143.67	144.09	53.50	50.71	61.08	36.79	487.60	506.68	162.28	157.33
16	SRI Potti Sriramulu Nellore (Nellore)	130.22	128.00	139.71	163.97	178.00	157.97	157.77	171.00	158.33	162.11
17	Srikakulam (Srikakulam)	164.36	159.04	182.23	191.38	236.38	222.26	225.36	219.86	188.21	204.35
18	Tirupati (RASS)	153.57	149.15	200.41	200.75	187.20	201.71	256.23	252.07	227.33	228.84
19	Tirupati (Periyavaram)	105.75	97.57	114.64	78.89	308.50	124.31	121.62	114.76	117.85	117.85
20	West Godavari (Undi)	124.95	128.04	141.43	183.38	203.15	194.31	205.15	206.89	202.81	186.13
21	West Godavari (VR Gudem)	146.71	149.18	168.65	168.47	209.36	211.84	244.40	222.40	199.85	199.85
22	YSR (Utukur)	122.05	135.78	145.39	143.39	162.18	161.86	170.89	166.10	166.54	166.54
23	YSR (Vonipenta)	149.48	146.33	168.65	168.47	64.08	78.63	115.98	878.10	127.69	162.90

कृषि उपज के लिए विपणन और भंडारण अवसंरचना

3823. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा के हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में किसानों के लिए कृषि उपज हेतु प्रभावी विपणन और भंडारण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितने गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज या किसान मंडियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं और इन सुविधाओं से कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) या सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और भविष्य में फसल की बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए हिसार, सोनीपत और जींद क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विपणन और भंडारण अवसंरचना विकसित करने हेतु कोई योजना प्रस्तावित है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

- (क) से (घ): सरकार कृषि उपज के लिए प्रभावी मार्केटिंग और स्टोरेज इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए हरियाणा राज्य सहित देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है:
- (i) एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आई.एस.ए.एम.) के अंतर्गत एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (ए.एम.आई.) उप-योजना: हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में स्वीकृत भंडारण परियोजनाओं और उन परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त अन्य परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ii) एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.) योजना: इस योजना के अंतर्गत ब्याज अनुदान और ऋण गारंटी सहायता के माध्यम से फसलोपरांत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और व्यवहार्य कृषि परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हिसार और सोनीपत निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (iii) समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन: इस योजना के अंतर्गत 5000 मीट्रिक टन तक की कोल्ड स्टोरेज क्षमता के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण सहित विभिन्न बागवानी गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की

जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य को 252007 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाली 76 कोल्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनके लिए 90.62 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है। ज़िला-वार आँकड़ों का रख-रखाव केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं किया जाता है।

दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, इस क्षेत्र से हिसार की 8 मंडियां और सोनीपत की 7 मंडियां राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनबोर्ड हो गई हैं, जिससे हिसार और सोनीपत में क्रमशः 2,80,527 और 3,20,280 किसानों को बेहतर बाजार पहुंच प्राप्त होगी।

विवरण

एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (ए.एम.आई.) के अंतर्गत हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत भंडारण परियोजनाओं का ज़िला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	हिसार	159	944491.29	55.50
2	जींद	36	517217.80	37.77
3	सोनीपत	56	583670.66	29.47
	कुल	251	2045379.75	122.74

हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत भंडारण परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त अन्य एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (ए.एम.आई.) का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	जारी राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	हिसार	3	43.75
2	जींद	2	27.50
3	सोनीपत	3	75.00

	कुल	8	146.25

दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
1	हिसार	184	48
(i)	गोदाम	6	04
(ii)	कोल्ड स्टोर्स और कोल्ड चेन	1	0.41
(ii)	अन्य	177	43
2	जींद	117	23
(i)	अन्य	117	23
3	सोनीपत	96	22
(i)	अन्य	96	22
	कुल	397	93

INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

3824. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the total number of integrated textile parks sanctioned under the scheme, State-wise and year of approval;
- (b) the details regarding the physical and financial progress of the approved parks, classified State-wise;
- (c) the total number of units operational in Andhra Pradesh from the proposed units;
- (d) the mechanisms or regulatory bodies in place to monitor the functioning of approved units;
- (e) whether the Government have any details regarding the total number of employment generated under the scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**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.

The Ministry conducts regular monitoring of approved project through Project Management Consultant (PMC) and office of Textile Commissioner. PMC conducts tracking of physical and financial milestones and to ensure compliance with agreed timelines and quality standards.

Under the said scheme, 50 parks were sanctioned including 4 parks in Andhra Pradesh. Out of 50 parks, 30 parks have been completed and 20 projects 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**.

Apart from above, the Ministry has also finalized PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions 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

State-wise details of projects under Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Date of sanction as per PAC	Project Cost approved under SITP (In crores)	Approved Gol share (In crores)	Released Gol share (In crores)	Park Status
1	HindupurVyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh	01.07.2006	102.27	40.00	24.00	Under Implementation

2	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	01.07.2006	134.42	40.00	40.00	Completed
3	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh	24.03.2015	103.44	40.00	20.00	Under Implementation
4	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	20.09.2014	105.12	40.00	30.00	Under Implementation
5	Prag Jyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam	20.09.2014	47.25	40.00	20.00	Under Implementation
6	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	25.11.2005	128.75	40.00	40.00	Completed
7	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat	03.02.2006	103.53	40.00	40.00	Completed
8	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	25.09.2007	105.63	40.00	40.00	Completed
9	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat	01.07.2006	105.4	40.00	40.00	Completed
10	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat	20.03.2008	90.00	36.00	36.00	Completed
11	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	01.07.2006	104.76	40.00	40.00	Completed
12	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	29.05.2008	106.5	40.00	40.00	Completed
13	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	16.09.2011	105.79	40.00	36.00	Under Implementation
14	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat	20.09.2014	103.36	40.00	30.00	Under Implementation
15	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	20.09.2014	103.4	40.00	40.00	Completed
16	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	06.08.2015	104.65	40.00	20.00	Under Implementation
17	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	02.02.2016	104.95	40.00	20.00	Under Implementation
18	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat	30.06.2016	103.93	40.00	10.00	Under Implementation
19	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal Pradesh	16.09.2011	96.9	38.76	34.88	Foreclosed*
20	JandK Textile Park, Kathua	JandK	16.09.2011	44.11	39.70	35.73	Under Implementation
21	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka	01.07.2006	80.25	32.01	32.01	Completed
22	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra	25.11.2005	100.80	40.00	40.00	Completed
23	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra	01.07.2006	108.52	40.00	40.00	Completed
24	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	29.05.2008	103.12	40.00	40.00	Completed
25	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	16.05.2008	102.39	40.00	40.00	Completed

26	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	16.05.2008	102.61	40.00	40.00	Completed
27	AsmeetaInfratechPvt Ltd	Maharashtra	29.05.2008	277.69	40.00	40.00	Completed
28	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra	03.02.2006	58.19	20.95	20.95	Completed
29	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra	16.05.2008	107.29	40.00	22.03	Under Implementation
30	KallappaAnnaAwade Textile Park	Maharashtra	16.09.2011	76.31	30.52	27.47	Under Implementation
31	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra	15.10.2014	104.49	40.00	35.00	Under Implementation
32	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra	24.03.2015	108.38	40.00	40.00	Completed
33	Shree Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra	24.03.2015	104.03	40.00	15.00	Under Implementation
34	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	05.03.2007	108.52	40.00	40.00	Completed
35	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab	16.05.2008	91.40	36.56	36.00	Foreclosed*
36	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab	18.12.2008	116.19	40.00	36.00	Foreclosed*
37	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan	21.03.2007	101.40	40.00	40.00	Completed
38	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan	01.07.2006	110.58	40.00	36.00	Foreclosed*
39	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	16.05.2008	60.15	24.06	24.06	Completed
40	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamil Nadu	03.02.2006	55.42	22.17	22.17	Completed
41	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamil Nadu	01.07.2006	31.33	12.54	12.54	Completed
42	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamil Nadu	21.03.2007	116.1	40.00	40.00	Completed
43	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamil Nadu	05.03.2007	87.30	34.92	31.43	Completed
44	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamil Nadu	12.04.2010	82.56	33.02	19.81	Under Implementation
45	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamil Nadu	16.09.2011	106.58	40.00	10.00	Under Implementation
46	The Great Indian Linen and Textile	Tamil Nadu	03.02.2006	104.29	40.00	12.00	Under Implementation
47	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana	01.07.2006	34.00	13.60	13.60	Completed
48	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana	16.09.2011	90.24	36.09	32.48	Under Implementation
49	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal	01.07.2006	107.55	40.00	31.61	Under Implementation
50	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal	16.09.2011	70.14	28.06	25.25	Under Implementation

REVIEW OF NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

3825. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) the year when the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) was last revised for quantum of support to the beneficiaries and the income criteria;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the central contribution to old-age pensions under the said scheme has remained at Rs. 200 per month since 2011, despite inflation and rising living costs, if so, the reasons for not revising it;
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the amount of pension of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month under this program; and
- (d) if so, the details of funds released under the NSAP for Old Age Pension from 2011 to 2024, State/UT-wise ?

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

(a): Rate of assistance under Old age pension scheme of National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) was increased in 2007 i.e. from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 200/- for age group 60-79 years. For Old age group 80 years and above, the pension amount was increased in the year 2011 from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/-. Further, rate of

assistance under Widow Pension Scheme and Disability Pension Scheme of NSAP was last revised in 2012 to Rs. 300/- and assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is provided for the age group of 80 years and above. The assistance under the National Family Benefit Schemes component of NSAP was increased in 2012 from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20,000. NSAP is implemented across the country as a social security programme, primarily meant for vulnerable sections of the society such as old aged, widows, and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL).

(b): NSAP was launched with an objective of providing a basic level of financial support to most vulnerable group of citizens. As per NSAP guidelines, States/UTs are also encouraged to provide top-ups over and above the central assistance. Presently, States/UTs are adding top-ups ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 5700/- per month per beneficiary under the pension schemes of NSAP. As a result, NSAP pensioners are getting monthly pension on an average of Rs. 1100/- in several States/ UTs. The Government has approved continuation of NSAP in its present form including rate of assistance for 15th Finance Commission cycle i.e upto FY 2025-26.

(c) and (d): At present, there is no proposal for under consideration for increase in the amount of pensions covered under NSAP. State/UT-wise funds released under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) of NSAP from 2011 to 2024 is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise funds released under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

Scheme (IGNOAPS) from 2011 to 2024

Sl.N o.	States/UTs	Funds released (Rs. in crore)													
		2011- 12*	2012- 13*	2013- 14*	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25
1	Andhra Pradesh	409.49	675.63	628.62	215.70	150.09	276.08	184.05	184.05	195.18	186.77	141.55	194.75	253.72	229.01
2	Bihar	971.48	1012.17	1418.81	715.13	1090.65	577.78	825.54	852.27	948.89	1000.02	998.05	1059.14	1153.55	1085.59
3	Chhattisgarh	235.07	230.73	315.23	126.31	135.31	248.17	172.98	180.91	186.42	98.55	183.58	187.69	190.63	242.21
4	Goa	1.29	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	89.98	132.46	136.08	49.49	68.33	183.90	134.14	147.64	173.64	173.64	130.23	217.05	183.06	183.49
6	Haryana	69.30	75.05	83.17	31.49	37.29	80.38	70.91	67.11	88.84	34.96	0.00	180.39	0.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	29.34	30.98	35.23	17.83	21.96	33.08	52.09	36.31	37.32	39.34	9.85	29.56	72.91	0.00
8	J and K	23.72	28.21	41.74	30.48	30.62	41.25	42.43	43.72	21.92	22.88	35.07	19.26	73.13	31.61
9	Jharkhand	277.28	182.16	336.18	109.19	232.93	243.49	252.16	248.19	202.64	206.38	327.09	270.16	196.36	238.39
10	Karnataka	397.83	456.49	400.14	204.34	203.86	349.40	292.54	295.33	295.97	300.73	291.52	243.66	303.75	68.31
11	Kerala	85.94	91.64	161.03	29.26	76.41	66.66	128.83	199.97	68.49	175.96	0.00	0	366.66	78.64
12	Madhya Pradesh	539.73	543.51	801.38	272.65	499.90	460.18	460.18	460.18	304.31	465.46	392.16	663.28	578.58	622.81
13	Maharashtra	205.06	438.66	0.00	192.07	215.47	149.27	412.83	316.91	307.01	305.48	241.31	135.68	0.00	483.42
14	Odisha	510.86	743.05	729.26	314.54	513.27	395.40	408.42	408.42	421.56	351.85	417.15	412.31	406.55	304.20
15	Punjab	44.14	57.63	50.55	32.88	40.99	30.03	0.00	20.20	32.86	36.03	8.47	0	9.35	17.82
16	Rajasthan	255.38	255.13	340.08	119.09	161.02	163.23	352.19	242.66	249.76	251.48	65.86	443.91	211.41	399.86
17	Tamil Nadu	319.09	573.50	609.37	165.08	415.18	360.15	360.15	360.15	350.23	201.26	589.85	305.96	427.97	413.65
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.00	107.27	197.31	131.54	131.54	69.70	213.17	71.74	144.89	112.23	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	1316.79	1110.27	1647.11	745.08	708.03	1136.80	1156.74	876.29	1230.55	1247.08	1272.82	1473.63	1257.23	1425.52
20	Uttarakhand	75.78	79.05	108.83	36.74	47.79	71.09	63.44	67.66	41.25	98.76	48.42	105.98	77.79	97.56
21	West Bengal	475.05	781.65	898.08	423.82	432.10	563.39	352.63	323.15	560.93	367.05	240.96	381.44	567.02	460.52
22	Arunachal Pradesh	5.04	11.39	7.92	6.12	1.54	4.26	0.00	9.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.34	0.00
23	Assam	112.08	225.04	161.88	143.20	238.67	133.52	115.22	190.94	241.55	253.80	247.60	254.44	234.92	242.14
24	Manipur	18.94	10.44	25.19	13.93	8.14	8.42	25.27	8.14	16.22	25.92	4.29	22.39	13.28	18.82
25	Meghalaya	14.86	10.62	21.75	9.96	18.03	14.34	13.34	13.42	10.92	17.19	8.69	17.92	18.23	18.27
26	Mizoram	7.93	8.68	8.39	5.91	11.05	9.75	8.83	7.82	9.26	9.35	4.72	9.3	9.23	12.00
27	Nagaland	10.28	10.49	16.39	11.06	12.60	18.61	9.66	21.29	18.09	18.47	14.16	19.38	15.34	26.60
28	Sikkim	4.56	2.36	6.85	3.95	2.14	4.38	6.52	2.19	4.89	8.17	0.00	7.04	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	39.78	44.92	57.14	43.16	41.22	41.22	38.39	20.52	56.37	9.85	22.98	25.31	37.26	45.35

30	AandN Islands	1.98	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	1.58	1.90	1.50	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32	DandN Haveli and DandD	2.70	2.37		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33	NCT Delhi	37.09	44.55	54.59	25.56	34.08	34.08	34.08	34.08	40.00	23.04	34.10	0	0.00	93.55
34	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	3.03	0.00	4.61
35	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	6.82	8.73	9.98	3.98	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	8.64	8.22	4.18	0	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	6596.47	7884.35	9112.46	4180.98	5562.69	5900.92	6110.43	5775.83	6193.38	6152.61	5806.39	6827.55	6778.48	6843.92

* Combined released for all schemes of NSAP.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNWPS

3826. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of beneficiaries eligible under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh till date;
- (c) the details and the total amount disbursed under the said scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the details and the total number of beneficiaries under the said scheme during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a), (b) and (d): At present, as per scheme-wise cap of beneficiaries under the different schemes of National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), a total of 6735826 beneficiaries are covered under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) across the country. Further as per NSAP guidelines, States/UTs are required to maintain a database of beneficiaries and upload it in public domain.

Funds are disbursed to the States/UTs based on the number of digitized beneficiaries or their fixed State/UT cap, whichever is lower. As per NSAP guidelines, States/UTs are responsible for further disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries at Village/Block/Ward/District level. State/UT-wise number of eligible widow pensioners (State/UT cap), including that of Andhra Pradesh is given at **Statement-I**.

(c): State/UT-wise funds released under IGNWPS during last five years is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-UT-wise ceiling of beneficiaries under IGNWPS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State cap
1	Andhra Pradesh	246832
2	Bihar	635091
3	Chhattisgarh	203628

4	Goa	5886
5	Gujarat	276078
6	Haryana	70808
7	Himachal Pradesh	21974
8	Jharkhand	266077
9	Karnataka	452027
10	Kerala	320715
11	Madhya Pradesh	546920
12	Maharashtra	80725
13	Odisha	525045
14	Punjab	19294
15	Rajasthan	315048
16	Tamil Nadu	574258
17	Telangana	180720
18	Uttar Pradesh	1025236
19	Uttarakhand	23898
20	West Bengal	726172
NE States		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	288
22	Assam	119955
23	Manipur	7075
24	Meghalaya	8024
25	Mizoram	2278
26	Nagaland	3827
27	Sikkim	1469
28	Tripura	17537
Union Territories		
29	AandN Islands	3
30	Chandigarh	2486
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	2109
32	NCT Delhi	36361

33	JandK	7631
34	Ladakh	443
35	Lakshadweep	87
36	Puducherry	9821
	TOTAL	6735826

STATEMENT II

State/UT wise details of funds released under IGNWPS during last five years

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released (Rs in crore)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	91.07	68.3	91.07	114.2931	93.734
2	Bihar	203.12	233.45	235.34	235.4918	238.8793
3	Chhattisgarh	45.23	70.56	73.06	75.0292	94.6855
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	78.81	40.49	0	0	0
6	Haryana	7.98	0	43.77	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	6.67	1.67	5	14.259	0
8	J and K	1.24	2.02	1.41	4.8739	2.2077
9	Jharkhand	75.53	120.56	99.18	72.9831	78.948
10	Karnataka	170.6	167.61	159.46	133.8651	41.9029
11	Kerala	96.98	0	0	204.2958	52.6031
12	Madhya Pradesh	190.35	149.18	244.79	202.798	214.885
13	Maharashtra	15.58	19.65	13.5	0	50.712
14	Odisha	206.12	188.37	195.99	193.2872	180.4285
15	Punjab	5.77	1.71	0	3.5771	3.4533
16	Rajasthan	66.87	25.84	162.35	86.6884	195.457
17	Tamil Nadu	96.35	218.02	236.23	214.9556	197.3666
18	Telangana	97.63	32.54	65.09	49.2959	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	135.6	180.11	190.08	0	341.5501

20	Uttarakhand	11.51	2.4	11.64	8.8614	11.178
21	West Bengal	217.49	179.26	203.9	340.9406	271.2214
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.5057	0
23	Assam	42.6	41.61	42.18	42.606	42.7796
24	Manipur	3.08	0.51	2.71	1.7803	2.6254
25	Meghalaya	3.15	1.47	2.74	2.8906	2.9597
26	Mizoram	0.71	0.36	0.76	0.8296	1.0714
27	Nagaland	1.38	0.69	1.72	0.6995	2.1333
28	Sikkim	0.81	0	0.68	0	0
29	Tripura	2.69	3.71	4.21	4.9925	9.3437
30	AandN Islands	0.27	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32	DandN Haveli and DandD	0	0	0	0	0
33	NCT Delhi	2.85	17.28	0	0	19.4961
34	Ladakh	0.09	0	0.15	0	0.411
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	3.16	1.81	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1881.28	1769.19	2087.00	2009.80	2150.03

EXCLUSION OF SC PEOPLE FOR PM-AJAY IN TAMIL NADU

3827. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several SC-majority villages in Tamil Nadu with less than 50% SC population have been excluded from Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati

Abhyuday Yojana (PMAJAY) benefits due to scheme guidelines limiting coverage, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether issues of beneficiary duplication in various income generation and skill development schemes have been reported in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of PM-AJAY project proposals received, sanctioned and funds released along with the steps taken to improve project approval rates and scheme outreach during the last three years, State and district-wise?

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

(a) As per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PMAJAY), under Adarsh Gram component, villages having > 40% SC population and a total population $\geq$ 500, as per the latest available Census data are eligible for selection in descending order of their SC population. Since 2018-2019, in Tamil Nadu 2918 villages have been selected under the Adarsh Gram component of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and of these 2914 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram.

(b) Under the Grants-in-Aid component of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), the beneficiaries of States including Tamil Nadu, are required to apply through online portal by submitting the necessary documents,

upon verification of these documents, the applications are forwarded to the respective banks for further process and grants are released to the beneficiaries. This structured process ensures that there is no duplication of beneficiaries.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which consists of three components namely Adarsh Gram, Grants-In-Aid for the District/State level Projects for socio-economic betterment of SCs and Hostel. Under this scheme, the Central assistance is released by this Department to the State Government/ Union Territory Administration and not at district level.

Under Adarsh Gram component, central assistance is provided based on the villages selected and Village Development Plans (VDPs) generated by the State Government and Union Territory Administration. During the last three years, Rs. 614.0 crore has been released to the States/UTs under Adarsh Gram Component. The details of state wise release is given at **Statement-I**.

Under Grants-in-aid component, central assistance is provided based on the Perspective Plan received from the State Government/Union Territory administration. During the last three years, Rs. 611.81 crore has been released to the States/UTs under Grants-in-aid Component. The details of state wise release is given at **Statement-II**.

Under the Hostel component, central assistance is provided to implementing agencies based on proposals received from the respective State

Government/Union Territory Administration. As per the scheme guidelines, during the last three years, proposals for 68 hostels, have been received from States/UTs and Rs. 132.22 crore has been sanctioned and released to the States/UTs under the Hostel Component. The details are given at **Statement-III**.

To improve the outreach and address implementation challenges of the scheme, National Conferences/ Chintan Shivirs and Regional Conferences are organized, inviting participation from States and Union Territories. Additionally, monthly reviews are conducted through meetings and video conferences with States/UTs, along with oversight by committees at the Central, State, and District levels to ensure their active involvement in monitoring the scheme's implementation.

STATEMENT-I

Details of funds released under Adarsh Gram component of PM-AJAY since 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	Total Funds Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	0
2	Assam	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0
4	Delhi	0
5	Gujarat	0
6	Haryana	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0
8	Jammu And Kashmir	10.76

9	Jharkhand	0
10	Karnataka	17.10
11	Kerala	0.12
12	Madhya Pradesh	0
13	Maharashtra	29.52
14	Manipur	0.03
15	Meghalaya	0
16	Odisha	78.20
17	Puducherry	0
18	Punjab	63.99
19	Rajasthan	0
20	Tamil Nadu	409.32
21	Telangana	0
22	Tripura	1.85
23	Uttar Pradesh	0
24	Uttarakhand	3.11
		614.00

STATEMENT-II

Details of funds released under Grants-in-aid component of PM-AJAY since 2022-23 to 2024-25

S.N.	States/ UTs	Total amount released (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.29
2	Assam	27.14
3	Bihar	65.25
4	Chandigarh	0.46
5	Chhattisgarh	0
6	Delhi	0
7	Goa	0

8	Gujarat	0
9	Haryana	5.51
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.02
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.97
12	Jharkhand	0
13	Karnataka	29.78
14	Kerala	6.02
15	Madhya Pradesh	15.00
16	Maharashtra	28.49
17	Manipur	1.43
18	Odisha	10.97
19	Puducherry	0
20	Punjab	23.11
21	Rajasthan	0
22	Sikkim	0.55
23	Tamil Nadu	188.57
24	Telangana	11.41
25	Tripura	5.58
26	Uttar Pradesh	65.38
27	Uttarakhand	3.37
28	West Bengal	91.51
	Total	611.81

STATEMENT-III

Details of fund released and No. of Hostels sanctioned under the Hostel Component of PM-AJAY since 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

	State/UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25

Sl. No.		Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	21.575	25
2	Assam	0.05	0	2.66095	Second Installment	11.41095	7
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1.68	1
4	Karnataka	0	0	4.5	3	1.125	Second Installment
5	Kerala	1.3507	Second Installment	0	0	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	3.75	1	3.75	Second Installment
7	Manipur	7	4	0	0	3.89375	Second Installment
8	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	3.9375	3
9	Nagaland	1.8	Second Installment	21	Second Installment	0	0
10	Odisha	1.49	Second Installment	4.516	3	1.5	2
11	Rajasthan	0	0	7.5	2	0	0
12	Sikkim	0	0	3.5	Second Installment	1.75	2
13	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2.9125	1	1.875	3
14	Telangana	0	0	7.5	2	0	0
15	Tripura	0	0	0	0	3.5	Second Installment
16	UP	0	0	3.075	6	0.375	Second Installment
17	Uttarakhand	0	0	3.25	3	0	0
Total		11.6907	4	64.16445	21	56.3722	43

लघु एवं मध्यम स्तर के डेयरी एवं मछली पालक

3828. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि छोटे और मध्यम स्तर के डेयरी किसान और मत्स्यपालकों को बाजार में उचित मूल्य और बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने और किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों 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) और (ख) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD), भारत सरकार दूध की खरीद और बिक्री की कीमतों को विनियमित नहीं करता है। इनका निर्धारण सहकारी और निजी डेयरियों द्वारा उत्पादन लागत, सफेद मक्खन, स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर जैसी डेयरी वस्तुओं के स्टॉक और मौजूदा घरेलू एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार स्थितियों जैसे कारकों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

हालांकि, डीएचडी किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के साथ-साथ डेयरी क्षेत्र के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है।

1. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM): आरजीएम का कार्यान्वयन देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन और बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिए किया जाता है।

2. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD): एनपीडीडी का कार्यान्वयन निम्नलिखित 2 घटकों के साथ किया जाता है:

(i) एनपीडीडी का घटक 'क' राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के सृजन/सुदृढीकरण पर केंद्रित है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के घटक 'ख' "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके और उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है।

मार्च 2025 तक, देश में 243 दुग्ध संघ कार्यरत हैं और ये दुग्ध संघ भारत में लगभग 2.11 लाख संगठित डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से प्रतिदिन लगभग 620 लाख किलोग्राम दूध की खरीद कर रहे हैं। देश में लगभग 1.7 करोड़ किसान, डेयरी सहकारी नेटवर्क से जुड़े हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश छोटे और सीमांत किसान और भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं।

देश की डेयरी सहकारी समितियों ने ग्राम स्तर पर दूध खरीद के लिए अवसंरचना तैयार की है। ग्रामीण डेयरी सहकारी समितियों ने दूध खरीद तंत्र विकसित किया है, जिसके तहत किसानों को दूध की गुणवत्ता (वसा/एसएनएफ) के आधार पर मूल्य का भुगतान किया जाता है। ग्राम स्तर पर नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करके डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के दायरे का विस्तार करने से किसानों की संगठित बाजारों तक पहुँच में सुधार होता है और इस प्रकार सदस्य किसान की आर्थिक भलाई होती है।

3. डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के 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 के संबंध में ब्याज सबवेंशन (नियमित 2% और समय पर भुगतान पर अतिरिक्त 2%) प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान 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 प्रदान होती है।

5. भारत सरकार ने पशुपालन और मत्स्यपालन करने वाले किसानों को उनकी कार्यशील पूंजीगत आवश्यकताओं के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) की सुविधा का विस्तार किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत व्यक्तिगत या संयुक्त उधारकर्ता, संयुक्त देयता समूह या स्वयं सहायता समूह, जिनमें स्वामित्व/किराए/पट्टे पर शेड वाले किरायेदार किसान भी शामिल हैं, इस योजना के तहत प्रोत्साहन पाने के पात्र हैं।

6. राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM): उद्यमिता विकास के लिए व्यक्ति, एफपीओ, एसएचजी, धारा 8 कंपनियों 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।

7. पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDGP): इसका उद्देश्य पशु रोगों के लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण, पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं की क्षमता का निर्माण, रोग निगरानी और पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ 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 दवाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इससे सस्ती और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली जेनेरिक दवाओं के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण होगा।

ये योजनाएँ दुग्ध उत्पादन और बोवाइन पशुओं की उत्पादकता में सुधार करने, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने, डेयरी अवसंरचना के सुदृढीकरण कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता, चारे की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में मदद कर रही हैं। ये

पहले दुग्ध उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने और छोटे एवं मध्यम स्तर के डेयरी किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में भी मदद करती हैं।

मत्स्यपालन विभाग द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, भारत का मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि कर रहा है। वर्ष 2023-24 में इसमें 184.02 लाख टन का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन प्राप्त किया है और वैश्विक मत्स्य उत्पादन में यह लगभग 8% का योगदान दे रहा है। पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान, भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और पहलों, जैसे नीली क्रांति योजना, मत्स्यपालन और जलीय कृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि (FIDF), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि योजना (PMKSSY), के माध्यम से 38,572 करोड़ रुपये के संचयी निवेश के साथ मत्स्यपालन और जलीय कृषि क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाया है। सुधारों, नीतियों और योजनाओं के माध्यम से सरकारों के ठोस प्रयासों और मछुआरों, मत्स्यपालकों और अन्य हितधारकों के प्रयासों ने मत्स्यपालन और जलीय कृषि के समग्र विकास में विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है विशेष रूप से (i) वार्षिक मछली उत्पादन वर्ष 2019-20 में 141.64 लाख टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 184.02 लाख टन हो गया, (ii) मत्स्य निर्यात वर्ष 2019-20 में 46,662.85 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 60,524.89 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया, (iii) प्रति व्यक्ति मछली की खपत 5-6 किलोग्राम से बढ़कर 12-13 किलोग्राम हो गई और (iv) जलीय कृषि उत्पादकता 3 टन / हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 4.7 टन प्रति हेक्टेयर हो गई। देश अब अंतर्देशीय कैप्चर मछली उत्पादन में प्रथम स्थान, कल्चर झींगा निर्यात में प्रथम स्थान, जलीय कृषि उत्पादन में दूसरे स्थान, समग्र मछली उत्पादन में दूसरे स्थान, समग्र कैप्चर मछली उत्पादन में चौथे स्थान, समुद्री कैप्चर मछली उत्पादन में छठे स्थान और मत्स्य उत्पादों के निर्यात में छठे स्थान पर है।

मछुआरों के लिए उचित और आय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमएमएसवाई ने 1654.51 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ देश भर के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मछली परिवहन सुविधाओं की 27189 इकाइयों (रेफ्रिजरेटेड वाहन, इंसुलेटेड वाहन, दो पहिया/तीन पहिया वाहन), 21 अत्याधुनिक थोक मछली बाजार, 202 मछली खुदरा बाजार, 6694 मछली कियोस्क और मछली और

मत्स्य उत्पादों के ई-ट्रेडिंग और ई-मार्केटिंग के लिए 5 ई-प्लेटफॉर्म का समर्थन किया है। मछुआरों और मत्स्यपालकों को वास्तविक समय में और सटीक मूल्य की जानकारी प्रदान करने और उन्हें बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने में मदद करने के लिए, विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान 'मछली बाजार मूल्य सूचना प्रणाली' (FMPIS) शुरू की है ताकि 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 111 थोक और खुदरा मछली बाजारों से व्यावसायिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण समुद्री और अंतर्देशीय मछलियों के मछली बाजार मूल्यों को प्राप्त किया जा सके और उनका प्रसार किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, मत्स्यपालन विभाग ने ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) पर हस्ताक्षर किए, जिसका उद्देश्य एक डिजिटल मंच प्रदान करना और पारंपरिक मछुआरों, मत्स्यपालकों के उत्पादक संगठनों और मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों सहित सभी हितधारकों को ई-मार्केटप्लेस के माध्यम से अपने उत्पादों को खरीदने और बेचने के लिए सशक्त बनाना है।

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

3829. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the aim and objectives of setting up National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in the country;
- (b) whether the government is implementing schemes to provide assistance for the overall development of co-operative institutions through NCDC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/sanctioned by the Government under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year?

**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 objective of promoting, strengthening and developing farmer cooperatives for increasing production, productivity and instituting post harvest facilities across the country. The focus of Corporation is on programmes of agricultural marketing and inputs, processing, storage, cold chain and marketing of agriculture produce and the supply of seeds, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs etc. In the non-farm sector, the Corporation endeavors to equip cooperatives with facilities to promote income generating activities, with special focus on dairy, livestock, handloom, sericulture, poultry, fishery and weaker sections such as scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, women cooperatives, etc.

(b): National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) implements its own following schemes to strengthen cooperative societies by providing loans:

- I. **YUVA SAHAKAR:** The scheme aims at encouraging newly formed cooperative societies with new and/ or innovative ideas.

- II. **AYUSHMAN SAHAKAR:** The scheme has a comprehensive approach to cover hospitals, healthcare, medical education, nursing education, paramedical education, health insurance and holistic health systems such as AYUSH.
- III. **NANDINI SAHAKAR:** The scheme aims to improve the socio-economic status of women and supports the entrepreneurial dynamism of women through women's cooperatives.
- IV. **DAIRY SAHAKAR:** It is a cooperative dairy business focused framework of financial assistance for encouraging cooperatives to achieve higher outcomes in ESG (environmental, social, governance) linked activities.
- V. **SWAYAM SHAKTI SAHAKAR YOJNA:** Scheme for providing NCDC's financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives for providing loan/advances to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- VI. **DEERGHAVADHI KRISHAK PUNJI SAHAKAR YOJNA:** Scheme 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.
- VII. **Erstwhile Central Sector Scheme for Grant in aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation:** for Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs).

VIII. Erstwhile Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (CSISAC) - Assistance to NCDC Programme for Development of Cooperatives.

NCDC also implements following Central Sector / Sponsored schemes of Government of India to provide assistance for the overall development of co-operative institutions in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy, livestock, food processing, marketing, storage and cold chain etc.

- I. Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (CSISAM) for Storage and other than Storage Infrastructure - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare.
- II. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) – Integrated Post Harvest Management - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare.
- III. Interest Subvention and Credit Guarantee through Financing Facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- IV. Assistance for Boosting the Seed Production component under the Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET).
- V. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) – Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- VI. PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

- VII. Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) – Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare.
- VIII. (1) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) – Scheme for Food Processing and Value Addition - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (2) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) - Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- IX. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) - Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- X. National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) - Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- XI. Re-aligned Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Other:

- XII. (a) Sugar Development Fund
- (b) Govt. of Maharashtra (Interest Subsidy)
- (c): Details of funds disbursed by NCDC for the overall development of Cooperative Institutions are attached at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Disbursement of NCDC in the Last 3 Years and Current Year

Rs. in crore

		A			B			C		
S. No.	Financial Year	NCDC Sponsored Schemes			Central Sector / Sponsored Schemes			Others Schemes		Grand Total
		Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Sugar Development Fund	Govt. of Maharashtra (Interest Subsidy)	
1	2022-23	40,200.66	6.30	40,206.96	312.18	504.97	817.15	0.46	6.83	41,031.40
2	2023-24	58,172.24	6.75	58,179.00	2,046.29	383.73	2,430.02	—	9.45	60,618.47
3	2024-25	86,999.05	—	86,999.05	8,031.25	149.41	8,180.66	—	3.16	95,182.87
4	2025-26 (As on 04.08.2025)	29,525.66	—	29,525.66	54.41	46.51	100.93	—	0.88	29,627.47
	Total	2,14,897.61	13.05	2,14,910.67	10,444.13	1,084.62	11,528.76	0.46	20.32	2,26,460.21

CONNECTIVITY IN TRIBAL HABITATIONS OF WAYNAD

3830. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken to improve connectivity to tribal habitations in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) the details of unconnected tribal habitations in Wayanad Lok Sabha constituency proposed to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV).
- (c) whether the Government proposes to relax the population criteria for aspirational districts to ensure 100% connectivity to all tribal habitations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in 2000, as a one time special dispensation, for providing connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations in the country. Subsequently PMGSY II was launched for consolidation of rural roads network and PMGSY III for providing improved connectivity to schools, Gramin Agriculture Markets and hospitals.

A total of 54 roads of length 203 Km have been constructed under various verticals of PMGSY in Wayanad District, as on 8-8-2025. Parliament Constituency wise details are not maintained by the Ministry.

PMGSY-IV has been launched for construction of 62,500 km of all-weather roads (single lane) to provide connectivity to about 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. The survey work to identify the eligible unconnected habitation as per population eligibility norms has been

completed. The PMGSY Phase-IV will be implemented from 2024–2025 to 2028–2029. The Central Government is working in close coordination with the States to facilitate submission of proposals, including from Kerala, under PMGSY IV.

Under the PM-JANMAN, meeting of Pre - Empowerment Committee has already been conducted on 24th April, 2025 for discussing 3 Road Proposals of Length 3.48 Km for providing all weather road connectivity to 3 unconnected habitations of which 2 are from Waynad District and 1 is from Palakkad District of Kerala.

The State has informed that a number of tribal habitations have been tentatively identified in Wayanad District as unconnected during the PMGSY-IV survey. As per the PMGSY IV guidelines, the proposals for new connectivity to unconnected habitations are to be approved by the district Panchayat, keeping in view interalia the suggestions received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and considering the programme guidelines. The proposals, as per the approved Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List are placed them before the State-level Standing Committee (SLSC) which recommends the habitations for consideration for sanction to the Central Government. As on 8-8-2025 no recommendations of the State Government of Kerala have been received for according sanction under PMGSY IV.

(c) and (d): There is no proposal at present to relax the population criterion at present for aspirational districts under PMGSY IV.

REVIVAL OF KERALA'S TRADITIONAL EXPORT SECTORS

3831. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the continued decline of Kerala's traditional export industries such as coir and cashew, especially in regions like Alappuzha and Kollam, due to international market volatility, reduced global competitiveness and lack of modernization in production and processing infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to support value addition, branding and technological upgrading in the coir and cashew sectors to improve export earnings and livelihoods of workers, especially women and marginalized communities employed in these industries;
- (c) whether any new SEZs, export facilitation centres or common facility centres are being planned or sanctioned in Alappuzha or Kollam districts to support MSMEs and cooperatives engaged in coir and cashew processing and export, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government will consider enhancing export incentives under the RoDTEP and interest equalization schemes for MSMEs in the coir and cashew sectors, particularly in Kerala, to improve global competitiveness, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The export of coir in 2024-25 was USD 377.98 million which was 32.30 % more than the export of coir in 2023-24 i.e. USD 285.69 million. The export of cashew in 2024-25 was USD 338.21 million, almost equal to USD 339.2 million in the year 2023-24. (Source: DGCIS)

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, through its financial assistance scheme provides assistance to member exporters of food processing units of APEDA scheduled products, including cashew. To upgrade traditional processing methods and improve export competitiveness, financial support was extended to exporters of Kerala for the adoption of advanced technologies, fully automated nut cutting and shelling machines, sorting and grading lines and automated colour sorting systems. Further, for APEDA's beneficiary exporters, belonging to SC/ST category and Women Entrepreneur, assistance upto 75% of the total cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 Crores per beneficiary/exporter is provided.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, through Coir Board, is implementing Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) formulated with the objective of overall and sustainable development of coir industry in India. It includes a wide range of activities such as Research and Development, skill development of artisans, women empowerment through modernization, upgradation and establishing new units, promoting the domestic as well as export market and providing of trade and industry related functional support services.

Under CVY, more than 21,000 coir units are registered on Udyam providing employment to about 2.3 lakh persons since 2014-15. More than 64,000 persons and

30,000 women were trained and participation of around 1,000 exporters was facilitated in international exhibitions abroad with the financial assistance of more than Rs. 18 crores. Further, under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), more than 3,700 new Coir units have been established with a financial assistance of around Rs. 176 crores, providing employment to around 30,000 persons.

The Coir Cluster, namely the Ambalapuzha Coir Development Society in Alappuzha, Kerala, under the SFURTI Scheme, has been sanctioned and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has provided financial assistance of ₹79.74 lakhs to the coir cluster. At present, no proposal for setting up of a SEZ in the districts of Alappuzha and Ernakulam has been received by the Central Government.

The enhancement in remission rates for particular sector is taken up by RoDTEP Committee post examination of such requests from said industries after sectoral analysis of the duties/ taxes/levies at the Central, State and Local level, borne on the exported product. The Interest Equalisation Scheme is not operational as of now.

INDIA-US TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

3832. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE

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

- (a) the current status of the India–U.S. bilateral trade negotiations and by when a framework agreement is expected to be concluded;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the potential impact of the proposed 26% baseline tariff by the U.S. on Indian exporters, particularly in sectors such as textiles, pharmaceuticals and electronics, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to secure favourable terms or exemptions for Indian goods in the event of such tariff policies being implemented; and
- (d) whether India has raised concerns over tariff unpredictability or trade barriers with the U.S. Trade Representative during the ongoing talks, 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) 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.

(b) to (d) Reciprocal tariff at the rate of 25% has been imposed on certain goods exported from India to the USA starting from August 07th, 2025. (Source: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/further-modifying-the-reciprocal-tariff-rates/>) It is estimated that around 55% of total value of India's merchandise exports to the US is subjected to this reciprocal tariff. Further, additional

ad valorem rate of duty of 25% with effect from 27th August, 2025 has been imposed on certain goods exported from India. (Source: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/08/addressing-threats-to-the-united-states-by-the-government-of-the-russian-federation/>). No additional tariffs have been imposed on Indian exports to the USA in sectors like pharmaceuticals, and electronics as yet.

Combination of different factors such as product differentiation, demand, quality, contractual arrangements would determine the impact of reciprocal tariffs on India's exports including in textiles sector. Government is engaged with all stakeholders including exporters and industry for taking feedback of their assessment of the impact from the reciprocal tariffs imposed by the USA. The Government attaches the utmost importance to protecting and promoting welfare of farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, exporters, MSMEs and all sections of industry.

Government of India is involved in the discussions on the India-USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with the USA with the aim to expand trade and investment through tariff stability and long term trade predictability.

REPORT OF UNTOUCHABILITY CASES

3833. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over 97% untouchability cases are still pending in various courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any annual review report in this inputs from States and Union Territories with regard to untouchability cases; and

(d) 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 report, as on 31.12.2022, out of total 1186 cases of untouchability against Scheduled Castes under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, 1161 are pending in various courts and out of total 87 cases of untouchability against Scheduled Tribes under the PCR Act, 1955, 81 are pending in various courts.

(c) and (d): At the Central 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 Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, 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 Central Level Committee, State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee(SLVMC), District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee(DLVMC) and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees(SDLVMC) have also been set up to monitor the implementation of the Acts. As per the information received from the States/UTs, a total of 12 meetings of SLVMC, 1806 meetings of DLVMC and 1878 meetings of SDLVMC were held during the year 2023.

Further, Department also holds regular meetings with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to monitor the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989. States Government/UT administrations are advised to reduce the pendency and implement these Acts in letter and spirit.

LAND POOLING POLICY

3834. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) the formulation of a Land Pooling Policy for the 22 peripheral villages of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, in line with the models implemented in Punjab and Haryana;

- (b) whether the Government has considered a model wherein landowners are offered reconstituted and developed plots instead of financial compensation, in order to reduce displacement, prevent prolonged litigation, and promote inclusive urban expansion;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to encourage a Public-Private Partnership-based approach through a time-bound Land Pooling Policy tailored to Chandigarh's unique administrative and planning framework; and
- (d) if so, the details of the draft policy, proposed consultative process, and expected timeline for implementation, if not, reasons therefore?

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

(a) to (d): Chandigarh Administration has informed that no Land Pooling Policy has been formulated by them and neither such policy is under consideration.

भगदड़ की रोकथाम

3835. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 2025 की पहली छमाही में सम्पूर्ण देश में धार्मिक आयोजनों, खेल आयोजनों और त्योहारों के दौरान कई घातक भगदड़ें हुई हैं जिनमें दर्जनों लोग मारे गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या सरकार ने ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय दिशानिर्देश, भीड़ प्रबंधन नीति या तकनीकी समाधान तैयार किए हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों को आपदा प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण, त्वरित चिकित्सा दलों की तैनाती और सामूहिक आयोजनों के लिए अग्नि सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए एक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (घ): भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'लोक व्यवस्था' और 'पुलिस' राज्य के विषय हैं। संबंधित राज्य सरकारें मुख्य रूप से सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर सुरक्षा और कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जिसमें भीड़ प्रबंधन, धार्मिक/खेल आयोजनों और त्योहारों में भगदड़ की घटनाओं की जाँच और उचित कार्रवाई लेना शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) ने सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले सामूहिक आयोजनों के सुरक्षित और दुर्घटना-मुक्त संचालन की तैयारियों के संबंध में व्यापक दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्य सरकारों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, प्रशासकों और आयोजकों के लिए आयोजनों और सामूहिक आयोजन स्थलों पर भीड़ प्रबंधन संबंधी मार्गदर्शिका NDMA की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो (BPR&D) ने भीड़ नियंत्रण पर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो BPR&D की वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों को भीड़ प्रबंधन और धार्मिक आयोजनों, खेल आयोजनों, त्योहारों और अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर आने वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने परामर्श जारी किए हैं।

राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया निधि के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रशिक्षण सहित तैयारी और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 10% निधि का उपयोग करने की अनुमति है।

NPFAM**3836. DR. AMAR SINGH:****SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has held any consultation with farmer groups to reach a consensus regarding the draft National Policy Framework on Agriculture and Marketing (NPFAM), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the regulatory measures under the NPFAM to protect farmer interests from corporate exploitation and control;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact the NPFAM on small producers and farmers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has decided upon a deadline by when the legally guaranteed MSP will be implemented, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Agriculture Marketing is a State subject. Different States have established Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) as per local needs to support farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

To facilitate farmers in selling their produce at fair price without the interference of middlemen, Government of India has launched National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform in 2016. e-NAM platform has significantly benefited rural farmers by increasing market access, improved price discovery, reduced transaction costs, access to wider

markets, reduced dependence on local market and improved income opportunities. The Platform has also brought more transparency, efficiency and promoted financial inclusion by facilitating online payments and reducing the need for cash transactions.

Till 30th June, 2025, 1,522 mandis have been integrated with the electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform across 23 States and 4 Union Territories. From June 2024 to June 2025, the platform recorded 21% increase in trade volume and 22% increase in trade value.

Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. Government had increased MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from the year 2018-19 onwards. During 2014-15 to 2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025) Government has procured 315.19 LMT agricultural produce (oil seeds, pulses and Copra) in respect of worth Rs.1,69,980.90 crore from farmers. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is also being implemented to ensure remunerative prices for farmers, particularly for pulses, oilseeds and copra, through the scheme components of Price Support System (PSS) and Price Deficiency Payment System (PDPS).

REVIVAL AND MODERNISATION OF HMT WATCH DIVISION

3837. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to revive and modernise HMT Limited, especially its watch division;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to update HMT's watch designs in line with modern market trends;
- (c) whether any collaborations with private designers or technology firms are being explored to enhance the appeal of HMT watches; 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) to (d): No. Operations of HMT Watches Limited (HMTWL), a subsidiary of HMT Ltd, were closed in pursuance of the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 06.01.2016. However, HMT Limited is pursuing limited assembly and sales of watches on a limited scale based on in-house design of dials by using the stocks / inventory of watches parts and spares transferred to it from the HMT Watches Limited at the time of closure of its operations.

बिहार में पीएमएमएसवाई

3838. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और कार्यान्वित की गई परियोजनाओं के नाम और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या बिहार में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजना चल रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण में कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जॉर्ज कुरियन):

(क) और (ख): मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय के अधीन मत्स्यपालन विभाग द्वारा देश में मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 20050 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित निवेश के साथ प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह योजना मत्स्य उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता, प्रौद्योगिकी, पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एवं प्रबंधन, फिशरीज वैल्यू चैन के आधुनिकीकरण एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण, एक सशक्त मात्स्यिकी प्रबंधन ढाँचे की स्थापना और मछुआरों के कल्याण में महत्वपूर्ण कमियों (क्रिटिकल गैप्स) को दूर करने के लिए तैयार की गई है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और अन्य अंतिम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, अब तक प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत 9,189.79 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 21,274.16 करोड़ रुपए के मात्स्यिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत विगत पाँच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ): बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में PMMSY के अंतर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है तथा बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में PMMSY के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण- I

PMMSY के अंतर्गत विगत पाँच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत केंद्रीय शेयर	जारी केंद्रीय निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	5822.10	3095.53	1196.70
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	240552.67	56331.08	43013.68
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20028.09	13232.11	11354.52
4	असम	54162.88	29844.11	18760.09
5	बिहार	54812.99	17401.25	8794.08
6	छत्तीसगढ़	93211.45	30876.37	23666.00
7	दमन और दीव, दादर और नगर हवेली	13516.89	13243.49	178.90
8	दिल्ली	533.25	286.08	163.30
9	गोवा	11685.19	4911.44	4769.74
10	गुजरात	89754.81	32486.72	10365.69
11	हरियाणा	76086.75	26216.03	12136.61

12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15450.52	7921.83	5045.07
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15019.86	7773.04	11850.39
14	झारखंड	44548.36	15163.90	9607.34
15	कर्नाटक	105898.15	36613.93	29502.15
16	केरल	134755.43	57743.01	34415.24
17	लद्दाख	3399.20	2061.36	1470.62
18	लक्षद्वीप	6746.48	4441.63	1442.12
19	मध्य प्रदेश	91960.97	30550.92	24287.17
20	महाराष्ट्र	147263.78	56029.31	30452.07
21	मणिपुर	20181.70	9584.34	2944.63
22	मेघालय	13262.36	7425.72	4596.18
23	मिजोरम	14785.80	8128.27	6947.36
24	नागालैंड	16538.38	10696.52	7332.54
25	ओडिशा	129842.00	47944.55	34726.21
26	पुदुचेरी	35230.01	29176.00	6124.91
27	पंजाब	16792.95	4703.61	2695.92
28	राजस्थान	6612.14	2222.73	512.93
29	सिक्किम	7827.78	4681.83	3300.05
30	तमिलनाडु	115615.80	44865.07	15394.38
31	तेलंगाना	33937.09	10872.64	3287.61
32	त्रिपुरा	25974.81	14853.41	6791.59
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	129432.78	41230.51	28165.28

34	उत्तराखंड	32297.12	16667.56	18355.72
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	54439.44	22554.68	5507.70
36	अन्य (ट्रांसपोर्ट, आदि)	36400.00	21840.00	49780.40
37	बीमा गतिविधियाँ	8927.77	8927.77	8927.77
38	PMMKSSY	1193.07	1193.07	1181.61
39	केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं	202877.29	165148.29	69712.20
कुल		2127415.58	918978.71	558756.47

विवरण- II

बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में PMMSY के अंतर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	गतिविधि का नाम	अनुमोदित भौतिक इकाइयाँ (संख्या/हेक्टेयर में)
01	नई मीठे पानी की फिनफिश हैचरी की स्थापना	35 सं.
02	नए रियरिंग तालाबों का निर्माण	350 हे.
03	नए ग्रो-आउट तालाबों का निर्माण	1050 हे.
04	मीठे पानी की जलकृषि के लिए इनपुट जिसमें कोम्पोसीट फिश कल्चर, स्कैम्पी, पंगेसियस, तिलापिया आदि शामिल हैं।	1050 हे.
05	बायोफ्लोक तालाबों का निर्माण, जिसमें 4 लाख रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की लागत शामिल है	400 नग.
06	जलाशयों में फिंगरलिंग्स का भंडारण @1000FL/हेक्टेयर (3.0/1 लाख FL)	4450 हे.
07	वेट लैंड में फिंगरलिंग्स का भंडारण @1000FL/हेक्टेयर (3.0/1 लाख FL)	4800 हे.
08	बैकयार्ड ओनार्मेंटल फिश रियरिंग इकाई (ताजा पानी)	52 सं.

क्रम सं.	गतिविधि का नाम	अनुमोदित भौतिक इकाइयाँ (संख्या/हेक्टेयर में)
09	मध्यम आकार की ओर्नामेंटल फिश रियरिंग इकाई (ताजे पानी की मछली)	26 सं.
10	एकीकृत ओर्नामेंटल फिश इकाई (ताजे पानी की मछलियों के लिए प्रजनन और पालन)	7 सं.
11	लघु RAS की स्थापना (100m ³ क्षमता के 1 टैंक के साथ)	55 सं.
12	मध्यम RAS की स्थापना (न्यूनतम 30 एम ³ /टैंक क्षमता 10 टन/क्रॉप के 6 टैंकों के साथ)	20 नग.
13	बड़े RAS की स्थापना (न्यूनतम 90 एम ³ के 8 टैंकों/टैंक क्षमता 40 टन/क्रॉप के साथ)	10 सं.
14	लघु बायोफ्लोक (4 मीटर व्यास और 1.5 मीटर ऊँचे 7 टैंक) कल्चर प्रणाली की स्थापना	345 सं.
15	मध्यम बायोफ्लोक (4 मीटर व्यास और 1.5 मीटर ऊँचे 25 टैंक) कल्चर प्रणाली की स्थापना	55 सं.
16	बड़े बायोफ्लोक (4 मीटर व्यास और 1.5 मीटर ऊँचे 50 टैंक) कल्चर प्रणाली की स्थापना	40 नग.
17	रिक्रीएशनल फिशरीज़ को बढ़ावा देना	23 सं.
18	जलाशयों में केज की स्थापना	400 नग.
19	न्यूनतम 10 टन क्षमता का आइस प्लांट/कोल्ड स्टोरेज	40 नग.
20	न्यूनतम 20 टन क्षमता का आइस प्लांट/कोल्ड स्टोरेज	12 सं.
21	रेफ्रीजरेटेड वाहन	20 नग.
22	इंसुलेटेड वाहन	5 सं.
23	आइस बॉक्स वाली मोटर साइकिल	400 नग.
24	आइस बक्सों के साथ साइकिल	1000 नग.
25	मत्स्य विक्रय के लिए ई-रिक्शा और आइस बॉक्स युक्त श्री वीलर	150 नग.
26	लाइव फिश वेंडिंग सेंटर	121 सं.
27	2 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाली मिनी फीड मिल्स	124 सं.
28	8 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाली मीडियम फीड मिलें	5 सं.
29	20 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाली लार्ज फीड मिलें	14 सं.
30	कम से कम 100 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाले फिश फीड प्लांट्स	4 सं.
31	फिश कियोस्क का निर्माण	80 नग.

क्रम सं.	गतिविधि का नाम	अनुमोदित भौतिक इकाइयाँ (संख्या/हेक्टेयर में)
32	एक्वेरियम/ओर्नामेंटल मछलियों के कियोस्क का निर्माण	10 सं.
33	मत्स्य और मात्स्यिकी उत्पादों की ई-ट्रेडिंग और ई-मार्केटिंग के लिए ई-प्लेटफॉर्म	1 सं.
34	विस्तार और सहायता सेवाएँ	20 नग.
35	धरती आभा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (DAJ-GUA)	80 नग.
हेक्टेयर में इकाइयों की कुल संख्या		11700.00
इकाइयों का कुल योग (सं में)		3474
कुल योग		15174.00

विवरण- III

बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में PMMSY के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	गतिविधि का नाम	अनुमोदित भौतिक इकाइयाँ (संख्या/हेक्टेयर में)
1	नई मीठे पानी की फिनफिश हैचरी की स्थापना	3 सं.
2	नए रियरिंग तालाबों का निर्माण	29.273 हे.
3	नए ग्रो-आउट तालाबों का निर्माण	46.3 हे.
4	मीठे पानी की जलकृषि के लिए इनपुट जिसमें कोम्पोसिट फिश कल्चर, स्कैम्पी, पंगेसियस, तिलापिया आदि शामिल हैं।	46.3 हे.
5	बायोफ्लोक तालाबों का निर्माण, जिसमें 4 लाख रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की लागत शामिल है	8 सं.
6	वेट लैंड में फिंगरलिंग्स का भंडारण @1000FL/हेक्टेयर (3.0/1 लाख FL)	305 हे.
7	बैकयार्ड ओर्नामेंटल फिश रियरिंग इकाई (ताजा पानी)	1 सं.

8	मध्यम आकार की ओर्नामेंटल फिश रियरिंग इकाई (ताजे पानी की मछली)	4 सं.
9	मध्यम RAS की स्थापना (न्यूनतम 30 एम3/टैंक क्षमता 10 टन/क्रॉप के 6 टैंकों के साथ)	1 सं.
10	लघु बायोफ्लोक (4 मीटर व्यास और 1.5 मीटर ऊँचे 7 टैंक) कल्चर प्रणाली की स्थापना	10 सं.
11	मध्यम बायोफ्लोक (4 मीटर व्यास और 1.5 मीटर ऊँचे 25 टैंक) कल्चर प्रणाली की स्थापना	2 सं.
12	न्यूनतम 10 टन क्षमता का आइस प्लांट/कोल्ड स्टोरेज	1 सं.
13	आइस बॉक्स वाली मोटर साइकिल	25 सं.
14	आइस बक्सों के साथ साइकिल	64 सं.
15	फिश वेंडिंग के लिए ई-रिक्शा सहित आइस बॉक्स युक्त तिपहिया वाहन	9 सं.
16	लाइव फिश वेंडिंग सेंटर	1 सं.
17	2 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाली मिनी फीड मिल्स	6 सं.
18	20 टन/दिन उत्पादन क्षमता वाली लार्ज फीड मिलें	2 सं.
19	फिश कियोस्क का निर्माण	6 सं.
20	विस्तार और सहायता सेवाएँ	2 सं.
हेक्टेयर में इकाइयों की कुल संख्या		380.57
संख्याओं में इकाइयों का कुल योग		145
कुल योग		525.57

OLD PENSION SCHEME TO BSF

3839. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government considers Border Security Force (BSF) as a Civilian Force rather than an Armed Force of the Union despite its combat roles;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to restore the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) to these personnel, which was withdrawn since 2004;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs, vide Office Memorandum dated 23 May, 2025, extended honorary ranks to Constables and Sub-Inspectors on retirement without financial implications but has denied similar honorary recognitions to Assistant Commandants, Deputy Commandants and Commandants who have actively served in Naxalite zones and counter-insurgency operations and if so, why this discriminatory treatment continues; and

(d) whether the Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 23 May, 2025 has ruled in favour of granting Organized Group A Services (OGAS) status to CAPFs and if so, concrete steps have been taken to implement this order?

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

(a): Border Security Force (BSF) is one of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for ensuring the security of the borders of India.

(b): The issue/ matter is presently sub-judice and is pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c): The Government has granted benefits of Honorary Rank (one rank above the present rank) to Personnel Below Officer Rank (Constable to Sub-Inspector) on the last day of retirement without any financial or pensionary benefit in order to instill a sense of self-respect, pride and morale to the personnel who retire after rendering long meritorious service in the Force.

(d): The Government of India has filed review petition seeking review of the Judgment dated 23.05.2025 which is presently sub-judice and is pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

PLI SCHEME IN STEEL SECTOR

3840. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether Performance Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme announced for specialty steel in 2020 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 6,300 crores;
- (b) if so, the details of investment it could attract since its implementation in November, 2020;
- (c) the details of additional production it could generate since its implementation in November, 2020;
- (d) the number of employment opportunities it could generate since November, 2020; and
- (e) the amount of incentive so far disbursed out of the total outlay of Rs. 6,300 crores?

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

(a) to (e): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was launched with an overall budget of Rs.6,322 crore in July, 2021 to promote the

manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country. The details of the PLI Scheme for specialty steel are as follows:-

	Commitment during scheme tenure by selected companies
Investment (Rs. Cr)	44,000
Production (in million tonnes)	14.3
Employment (in Nos.)	31,000
Incentive disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	48 (Till July, 2025)

SUPPORT FOR FARMERS IN TAMIL NADU

3841. 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 future plans of the Ministry 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 in Tamil Nadu, is attached as **Statement**. These schemes focus on agricultural productivity, crop diversification and sustainable agriculture.

In 20th instalment of PM-KISAN an amount of Rs16.76 crore was disbursed to 81,936 beneficiaries in Pudukkottai district while Rs 20.96 crore was disbursed to 1,00,927 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 (Rs. In Crore)			Application Benefitted (In No.)
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 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.Digital Agriculture Mission
- 27.National Bamboo Mission

AGRICULTURE LAND

3842. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the steps taken so far to minimize the use of synthetic pesticides by integrating biological control methods and other sustainable pest management strategies;
- (b) whether the Government has any project to implement sustainable farming practices, enacting and enforcing regulations that protect farmland from conversion to other uses, and promoting awareness about the importance of land conservation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken so far to preserve the "virginity" of agricultural land in the country; and

(e) the projects to promote efficient irrigation techniques, like drip irrigation and micro-sprinklers, to conserve water resources and reduce waterlogging in agriculture sector of the country?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India promotes the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which envisages integrated pest management techniques through cultural, mechanical and biological methods to prevent the excessive use and improper handling practices of chemical pesticides and only need based judicious use of chemical pesticides is suggested as last resort. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through its Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agriculture Departments conduct various training programs to create awareness among farmers about use of alternate methods like Bio-pesticide, Bio-stimulants, Organic farming, Mix farming in place of use of harmful pesticides to increase their production. So far, 472 various training programs has been conducted like Farmers Field School, 2 days HRD, 5days HRD and Season Long Training Program in which 19701 number of farm trained during 2024-25.

Further, Department of Agriculture and Farmers welfare is promoting organic farming 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 to promote sustainable farming and preserve the virginity of agricultural land. Both schemes stress 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. Both the schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments.

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 at the rate Rs. 9,000/ha in 3 years for training, awareness and capacity building.

Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance at the rate Rs. 32500 per ha 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. Financial assistance of Rs 10000 per ha in 3 years

is provided for activities of Internal Control System (ICS) management, training and certification [National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)]. Financial assistance of Rs 4000 per ha in 3 years is provided for value chain marketing at state level.

For promotion of effective irrigation techniques, “Per Drop More Crop” (PDMC) is being implemented by the DAandFW in the Country from the year 2015-16 with an aim to enhance water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems at the rate 55% and 45% of the unit cost to small and marginal farmers and other farmers respectively.

INFRASTRUCTURE SANCTIONED UNDER CBIC IN TAMIL NADU

3843. THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) the status of industrial nodes, road and logistics infrastructure sanctioned under Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) in Vellore and Ranipet districts;
- (b) whether the delay in approvals is due to funding constraints or policy hurdles;
and
- (c) whether the Government will fast-track the project to stimulate industrial growth in Western Tamil Nadu, generate employment and boost exports?

**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 Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) is one of the 11 Industrial Corridors being taken up for the development under the NICDP along the Bangalore–Chennai Expressway, or National Expressway 7 (NE-7), as the transportation backbone.

As part of CBIC, two projects - Dharmapuri–Salem Node (under Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor Extension) and Ponneri Node- were identified for development in the State of Tamil Nadu as part of the Industrial Corridor Programme.

The State Government has informed that the proposed sites are being taken up for development by the State on its own. Further, no alternate land parcels have been identified or communicated by the State Government for development.

महाराष्ट्र में उत्पादन-संबद्ध-प्रोत्साहन योजना के लाभ

3844. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क): क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी में किसी इकाई को लाभ पहुंचाया है;

(ख): उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए कंपनियों के चयन हेतु क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ग): उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं और महाराष्ट्र के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ): यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो घटक उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम (पीएलआई-ऑटो) और राष्ट्रीय उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) बैटरी भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम का संचालन करता है। पीएलआई स्कीम में भिवंडी, महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे भारत में लागू हैं। उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के तहत भिवंडी, महाराष्ट्र में किसी भी इकाई को कोई लाभ नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख): पीएलआई एसीसी स्कीम के तहत लाभार्थियों का चयन वैश्विक निविदा के माध्यम से बोलियां आमंत्रित करके किया गया था। इसके बाद, गुणवत्ता और लागत आधारित चयन (क्यूसीबीएस) तंत्र के आधार पर बोलियों का मूल्यांकन किया गया और बोलीदाताओं को उनके संयुक्त तकनीकी और वित्तीय अंकों के आधार पर रैंकिंग दी गई।

पीएलआई-ऑटो स्कीम के लिए मूल पात्रता मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं;

- i. ऑटोमोटिव वाहन और घटक विनिर्माण व्यवसाय में भारत या विश्व स्तर पर मौजूदा उपस्थिति वाली कंपनी या उसकी समूह कंपनी (कंपनियों) के लिए निम्नानुसार है:

पात्रता मानदंड	ऑटो मूल उपकरण विनिर्माता	ऑटो-घटक
वैश्विक समूह राजस्व (ऑटोमोटिव और/या ऑटो घटक विनिर्माण से)	न्यूनतम 10,000 करोड़ रुपए।	न्यूनतम 500 करोड़ रुपए।
निवेश	कंपनी या उसकी समूह कंपनी (कंपनियों) का 3,000 करोड़ रुपए की	कंपनी या उसकी समूह कंपनी (कंपनियों) का 150 करोड़ की

	निर्धारित परिसंपत्तियों (सकल ब्लॉक) में वैश्विक निवेश।	निर्धारित परिसंपत्तियों (सकल ब्लॉक) में वैश्विक निवेश।

उपर्युक्त पात्रता मानदंड 31.03.2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर पूरा किया जाना है।

ii. नई गैर-ऑटोमोटिव निवेशक कंपनी या उसकी समूह कंपनी (कंपनियों) के लिए:

पात्रता मानदंड	नई गैर-ऑटोमोटिव निवेशक कंपनी या उसकी समूह कंपनी(कंपनियां)
वैश्विक निवल मूल्य	31.03.2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर 1000 करोड़ रुपए।
पाँच वर्ष की अवधि में भारत में प्रतिबद्ध निवेश	23.09.2021 को अधिसूचित स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के पैरा- 4.1(ग) में उल्लिखित न्यूनतम नई घरेलू निवेश शर्तों के अनुसार।

(ग) और (घ): 31.03.2025 तक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 17,533 रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं।

FAME SUBSIDIES AND DOMESTIC EV SUPPLY CHAIN DEPTH

3845. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the percentage of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles-(FAME)-II eligible vehicles in FY 2023-24 that met more than 50% domestic value addition;

(b) the number of Original equipment manufacturers delisted or penalised for not meeting phased manufacturing programme (PMP) thresholds;

(c) the policy mechanisms in place to ensure that components are not imported in SKD/CKD(Semi Knocked Down and Completely Knocked Down) from under loopholes;

(d) the mechanisms in place for lifecycle cost assessment of imported e-vehicles; and

(e) the roadmap to make the EV subsidy regime WTO-compliant while preserving India's Make in India priority.

**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): Domestic Value Addition was not a parameter under the FAME-II Scheme. FAME-II scheme required domestic manufacturing of EVs including domestic manufacturing of components through the Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

(b): Under the FAME-II scheme, 6 OEMs have been penalized on account of violation of PMP, out of which 3 OEMs have been de-registered and debarred under the scheme.

(c): To ensure that components are not imported in SKD/CKD (Semi Knocked Down and Completely Knocked Down), OEMs were required to follow PMP timelines, which ensured progressive localisation. The FAME-II scheme ended on 31.03.2024.

(d): No such assessment has been done by Ministry of Heavy Industries.

(e): The scheme, currently implemented by the Ministry of Heavy Industries for the promotion of the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem, aims to provide a level playing field

for Indian original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) as well as those from abroad, while preserving India's **Make in India** priority.

ELECTED PRI MEMBERS OF A&N ISLANDS

3846. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 129 elected PRI members of AandN Islands submitted a mass petition and held a dharna on 06.03.2025, raising several public interest demands and expressing dissatisfaction over the alleged neglect towards Islanders' welfare;
- (b) if so, the issues raised and the action taken or proposed by the Government;
- (c) whether the People representative from AandN Islands had also raised the matter with the UT Administration; and
- (d) if so, the response received and if not, the reasons for non-consideration of the elected PRI members' demands?

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

(a) to (d): The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that 129 members of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) have submitted a memorandum on 06.03.2025 to the Administration raising several issues, such as, allocation of funds; enhancement of financial powers; water shortage; health care facilities; repair and renovation of rural roads, etc.

The raised issues have been considered by the Administration and appropriate action has been taken / instructions have been issued, as per the extant rules.

In a democratic set up, the communications between the Administration and elected representatives are regular phenomena for effective governance.

SCHEMES FOR COOPERATIVES

3847. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the key features and the benefits of the schemes being run by the Government to promote cooperatives and the manner they impacted the cooperative sector so far;
- (b) the new schemes that are proposed to be launched to further promote and strengthen the cooperative sector and what are their expected outcomes; and
- (c) the manner the Government plan to enhance the effectiveness and reach of existing schemes and the measures being taken to address any challenges or gaps in the current framework?

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

(a): The key features and the benefits of the schemes being run by the Government to promote cooperatives and the manner they impacted the cooperative sector so far, are given at **Statement**.

The initiatives undertaken by the Ministry are aimed at enhancing transparency, improving operational efficiency and accountability of cooperative institutions;

promoting cooperation among cooperatives; increasing engagement of youth and women in cooperative activities; expanding the reach and effectiveness of existing schemes; and reinforcing cooperative governance mechanisms across the country.

(b): The Ministry of Cooperation has recently launched the New National Cooperation Policy, 2025 which aims to create an enabling legal, economic, and institutional framework to strengthen and deepen the cooperative movement at the grassroots level. The policy seeks to facilitate the transformation of cooperative enterprises into professionally managed, transparent, technology-enabled, vibrant, and responsive economic entities that support production by the masses.

The Government has also approved the Central Sector Scheme “Grant in aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)” with an outlay of Rs.2000 crore for a period of four years from 2025-26 to 2028- 29 (Rs.500 crore each year from FY 2025-26). On the basis of grant in aid of Rs.2000 crore to NCDC from FY 2025-26 to FY 2028-29, NCDC will be able to raise Rs.20,000 crore from open market over a span of four years. These funds will be utilized by NCDC for granting loans to Cooperatives for setting up new projects / expansion of plants and loan for meeting the working capital requirements.

Further, ‘Tribhuvan’ Sahakari University (TSU) has been established through the *Tribhuvan Sahakari University Act, 2025*, and has been declared as an Institution of National Importance. It has been created to strengthen the cooperative sector in the country through advanced education, research, and training in cooperative management. Headquartered in Anand, Gujarat, TSU integrates academic excellence with real-world cooperative needs, offering state-of-the-art education and fostering

innovation, entrepreneurship, and best practices in cooperative governance. The University aims to play a central role in building a skilled workforce for cooperatives at all levels and serve as an apex body for standardizing training, curricula, and pedagogy nationwide.

(c): In order to ensure smooth execution of these initiatives / projects and to address any challenges or gaps in the current framework, Ministry of Cooperation has adopted a multilayered approach to monitor the progress of the initiatives / projects at the grassroots level, including the following:

- i. Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC) with Hon'ble Cooperation Minister as chairman and Hon'ble Ministers and Secretaries of GoI Ministries/ Departments concerned as members, have been constituted for smooth and effective implementation of the projects –“Strengthening Cooperative Movement in the Country and Deepening its reach up to the Grassroots” and “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector” which has been rolled out as a Pilot project.
- ii. National Level Coordination Committee (NLCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation, GoI and Secretaries of concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Cooperation Departments of States/UTs, and other stakeholders concerned as members, to steer the overall implementation of the projects.
- iii. Further, State Cooperative Development Committee (SCDC) has been constituted at the State level under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary

and District Cooperative Development Committee (DCDC) has been constituted at the district level under the chairmanship of the District Collectors to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of all the initiatives of Ministry of Cooperation at grassroots level.

- iv. National Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee (NLMIC), State and District Level Implementation and Monitoring Committees (SLIMC and DLIMC) have been formed to review the PACS Computerization Project.
- v. In addition to the above, meetings with Secretaries of Ministries/ Departments concerned are held at the level of Secretary (Cooperation) to review progress of the initiatives and to resolve challenges, if any.
- vi. Further, monthly review meetings are conducted with States/UTs and other stakeholders concerned under chairmanship of Secretary (Cooperation) to review the implementation status of various initiatives.

STATEMENT

The key features and the benefits of the schemes being run by the Government to promote cooperatives and the manner they impacted the cooperative sector so far

Progress on major initiatives taken by Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samridhi” and to strengthen & deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. List of initiatives taken and progress made so far are as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

- 1. Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional and transparent entities:** Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.
- 2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization:** In order to strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 73,492 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 59,920 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.
- 3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:** The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is

supported by NABARD, NDDB, NFDB and State/UT Governments. As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 22,606 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 30.06.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/

Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats: In order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned.

5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative sector:

Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various GOI schemes, including AIF, AMI, SMAM, PMFME, etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, NAFED, and NCCF have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 147 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 103 PACS.

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in

Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World's Largest Grain

Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.

- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).
- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc., for PACS.

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector:

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, FCI has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses, the following progress have been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services: An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Cooperation, MeitY, NABARD and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card and IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc. through PACS. So far, 47,918 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS: Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NCDC is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India towards formation and promotion of FPOs under Cooperative Societies Act. Target for formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DA&FW to NCDC and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will be helpful in providing farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹179 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 393 PACS from 27 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

12. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information

shared by OMCs, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream. As of now, 2 PACS from the state of Jharkhand have applied for LPG distributorship under CC Category.

14. PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at rural level:

PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanaushadhiKendras (PMBJKs), which will provide additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,118 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,108 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) and 762 PACS have got store codes from PMBI which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK):

PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer & related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 36,592 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. PACS to carry out O&M of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS):

PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of PWS

in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 539 PACS have been identified/ selected by 8 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at Panchayat/ Village level.

- 17. Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level:** Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.
- 18. Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at Cooperative Societies level:** The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.
- 19. Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services:** Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 9,723 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.
- 20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives:** In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To

facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 8,59,487 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

- 21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO):** In order to provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, Department of Fisheries, Government of India allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs.280.65 crore. Business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹81 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.
- 22. White Revolution 2.0:** The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024 Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 15,096 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

23. Atmanirbharta Abhiyan: Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal i.e. e-samyukti and e-samridhi respectively for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur and maize to procure 100% of their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 41,40,566 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 11,02,573 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business: UCBs can now open new branches up to 10% (maximum 5 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers: Door step banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these

banks can now avail various banking facilities at home such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

26. Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks:

UCBs that meet the 'Financially Sound and Well Managed' (FSWM) criteria and have maintained the minimum deposits required for classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and get 'Scheduled' status.

27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs: In order to meet the long pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target from 75% to 60%: RBI had reduced the priority sector lending (PSL) target for UCBs to 75%, due to which UCBs were facing a lot of constraints. Now the target for UCBs has been reduced from 75% to 60%, which gives a lot of relief to these banks.

29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to 25%: Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loan & advances.

30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of target of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment: Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.

31. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore: The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban Cooperative

Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.

- 32. Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan:** RBI has doubled monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.
- 33. Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks:** RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which aims to provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.
- 34. RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28:** RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years time for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.
- 35. Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks:** Co-operative banks, through board-approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.
- 36. Higher Housing Loan Limits:** Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.

- 37. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS:** License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions are now to get the facility free of cost for the first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmer members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home with through biometrics.
- 38. Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending:** Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are also be able to get collateral free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7% Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS).
- 39. Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the term of Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution** (maximum 10 consecutive years).
- 40. Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore:** RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.

- 41. Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity):** To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given in-principal approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).
- 42.** Ministry has constituted a **Task Force under NAFCUB on ‘Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies’**. The task force has submitted two reports.
- 43.** On the request of Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs)**.
- 44.** The Ministry has completed a **detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks’ Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD)**, resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.
- 45.** The Ministry has completed a **strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB’s role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047)**. It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive outreach, the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

- 46. Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.:** This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative

Societies and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.

- 47. MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:** With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.
- 48. Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:** In order to remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.
- 49. Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:** Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.
- 50. Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs:** Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.
- 51. Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs:** Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

52. Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April, 2016 onwards.

53. Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

54. Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

55. Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol: Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

56. Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-based

ethanol plants into multi feed ethanol plants: Ministry of Cooperation has taken initiative in consultation with National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSFL) for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity round the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for production of ethanol; therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi-feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material. While NCDC has agreed to provide loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

57. Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5% which will enable cooperative sugar

mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

58. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills: Indian Potash Limited on the suggestions of Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the "Bhoomi Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udhog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udhog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers of the area where above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

59. New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 22,995 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL.

60. New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic farming:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society

under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 7,031 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under brand name of “Bharat Organics”. So far 25 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

61. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting exports:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to 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. So far, 9,425 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.09 LMT of Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,397 Crore. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

62. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK): Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) have formally entered into a Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.

63. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Banana: Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional value, and medicinal properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up Tissue Culture Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain 'true

to the type' mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

64. Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds: Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken initiative 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. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

65. Establishment of Cooperative University: The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely, "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University (TSU) by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 1st April and 26th March, 2025 respectively. Thereafter, assent was also obtained from the Hon’ble President on the bill on 3rd April 2025. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university were issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University has been established after converting an existing institute, that is, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar & Finance officer has already been done. Governing Board of the University and Executive Council have also been constituted and Statutes of the University have been notified.

Moreover, the land for construction of additional infrastructure has also been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

Seven Committees have been constituted to expedite the operationalization of the university. These committees are headed by AS/JS level Officer of the Ministry and one of the committees is headed by VC of TSU.

- 66.** The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.

67. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity through LINAC.
68. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). Conducted by AFC India Ltd., the study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and role in cooperative sector development nationwide.
69. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.
70. **Special Module on Cooperatives in India:** Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the NCERT, the NCCT has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT Schools.

- 71. Cooperatives in Schools:** NCERT has included chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of Ministry of Cooperation which help the class students to be aware of cooperative movement in brief.
- 72. Strengthening of Finance:** A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of Training and Development Fund (TDF) which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening of new head will ease the pressure on TDF Fund and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.
- 73.** Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.
- 74. Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund:** Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/ Building Fund for the purpose of renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipments etc.)
- 75.** A new 3 storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at VAMNICOM with capacity of 50 twin sharing rooms participants and 3 no. of VIP suites. The hostel also has Kitchen, Dining Hall, Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium and an office space. This building has

been constructed out of the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

- 76. New Course:** VAMNICOM has initiated to launch a new programme PGDM-Cooperation for the Academic year 2025 affiliated to AICTE New Delhi with an intake capacity of 30 students. The GD (Group Discussion) and PI (Personal Interview) of the programme is scheduled to be held on 20th July 2025 at VAMNICOM, Pune.
- 77. Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS:** Pilot Project was undertaken for training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states namely; Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.
- 78. Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal:** NCCT in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/ Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of

CSC portal. A total of 648 programmes conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

79. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative

Societies: During the month of July, 2025, the NCCT has started conducting the training programmes for newly established MPCS on the directions of Ministry. As on 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per NCD Portal) all of which may be covered for the training purpose.

80. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS: A

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and Crop Insurance Division of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), GoI, New Delhi on 20.01.2025. The objective of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity building and knowledge management framework under PMFBY/ RWBCIS Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoA&FW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present.

81. Launch of Academic Journal – RICM, Chandigarh has launched a biannual peer-

reviewed journal titled “Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science” has been launched to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences.

82. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme: RICM, Chandigarh has taken initiative to

revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

G. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

83. Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office: Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time bound manner.

84. Scheme for computerization of office of RCSs in States/ Union Territories:

Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance & upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 30th June 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 19.73 crore has been released as the Government of India share to States/UTs.

85. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 7.18 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

- 86. Increase in loan disbursement:** Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years.
- 87. Introduction of Floating Interest Rate:** NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing floating interest rate. This step resulted in reduction of term loan interest rate by about 2%. Floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of lower interest rate to the end borrowers.
- 88. Adoption of Differential Rate:** NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate keeping in view the financial status of the borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.
- 89. Registration under CGTMSE, CGSFPO & CGFT-AHD:** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral free loans from NCDC.

- 90. MoU between NDDB and NCDC:** NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both the institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.
- 91. Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC:** NCDC has started appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.
- 92. Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new Sub-offices in Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.
- 93. Appointment of Young Professionals:** NCDC has appointed young professionals having expertise in various fields. This includes 12 CA/CMA/Inter, 31 MBA and other young professionals. This move is aimed towards increasing the efficiency of the Corporation.
- 94. Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first Cooperative led Mobility platform):** Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to

traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) alongwith by seven other leading organisations Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named as “Bharat Taxi”. After completion of requisite formalities “Bharat Taxi” will be launched in December 2025.

- 95. Grant-in-aid to NCDC:** It was announced in the Budget 2025-26 speech by Hon’ble Finance Minister that Government of India will provide assistance to NCDC for its lending operations for the cooperative sector. Accordingly, the Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held on 09.06.2025 recommended a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long term and working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries and textiles. The proposal is expected to be approved by the Cabinet shortly.
- 96. New Proposed Scheme for Cooperative Sector:** A new scheme on the lines of CSISAC is being formulated for development of cooperatives through NCDC. With an outlay of ₹24,000 crore, the scheme will benefit 29,050 cooperative societies and more than one crore members.

97. Cooperative Intern: 385 cooperative interns are being recruited covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 225 trainees have been selected.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

98. New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data repository: A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

99. Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives State-wise and sector-wise. This ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog through NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability

and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

100. Facility for States / UTs to fetch data through API from NCD portal: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) has successfully completed the development of a standard API for pushing entire data of cooperative societies of the State from NCD portal to the States / UTs. A detailed Standard API Specification Document, database schema and State-specific access key for secure API access have been shared with all State/UT Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) offices on 27.05.2025. These documents aim to facilitate the integration of the State/UT RCS applications with the NCD portal, ensuring that data updates on the NCD portal occur automatically and in real-time via API-based integration. As per the integration plan, it is also essential for States/UTs to develop a reverse/pull API at their end to fetch the relevant data from the NCD portal into their local systems / RCS portals. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

101. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samridhhi." A National level committee was constituted on 02.09.2022 under Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu with experts of the cooperative sector, representatives from National/ State/ District/ Primary level cooperative

societies, Secretaries (Cooperation) and RCSs from States/ UTs and officers from Central Ministries/ Departments to formulate the New Cooperation Policy to provide a framework to unlock the true potential of the Cooperative sector. The Committee conducted four regional workshops throughout the country to elicit suggestions from stakeholders. The received suggestions were incorporated into the draft policy appropriately. Subsequently, the National Cooperation Policy was launched on 24.7.2025.

102. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC 2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with all the stakeholders of cooperative sector emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted IYC-National Cooperative Committee, IYC-National Execution Committee, and IYC-State Apex Committees. Further, actions for IYC were also included in Terms of References of the State Cooperative Development Committees and District Cooperative Development Committees.

During IYC-2025 extensive awareness and outreach campaigns have been carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets, cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of State Cooperation Ministers on 30th June, 2025 and national event on

06th July, 2025 on the occasion of 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat. A dedicated plantation drive under “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign during IYC is being undertaken with active participation of all the stakeholders, along with various capacity-building activities, exhibitions, and cooperative promotion drives, reflecting its commitment to making IYC 2025 a landmark year for the cooperative movement.

103. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry: Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published Press Releases, articles in leading newspapers, while simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister and the Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry’s YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry’s combined following across platforms—including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and WhatsApp—stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.4 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks 4th among all Ministries on YouTube and 7th in website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact. Special campaigns and posts on landmark initiatives consistently garner high engagement, especially during major events and national observances.

104. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications: To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

105. Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002 to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral process and incorporate provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

106. Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals, from members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi–State Co-operative Society’s functioning or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

107. Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair election in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 135 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to June, 2025.

108. Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyer' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 67 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 574 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

109. Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group in a transparent manner. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 4548.09 crores have been disbursed to 22.56 lakh applicants.

L. Other initiatives

110. Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick commerce platform of Swiggy instamart: Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samridhhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital

integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- I. Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage on awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
 - II. Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
 - III. Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.
 - IV. Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.
 - V. The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and capacity building for cooperatives through mutually agreed upon projects.
- 111.** Ministry of Cooperation is committed for redressal of grievances in an effective and time bound manner. During 2023-2024 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed more than 31,000 grievances received through CPGRAMS portal with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

112. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

113. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister inaugurated a workshop on this issue on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of "Gold out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)". Under this initiative, it is envisaged to set up three multi-state cooperative societies for the following activities:

- i. For the production of animal feed, disease control, and artificial insemination.
- ii. For the management of cow and buffalo dung.
- iii. For the management of hides, bones, and horns of dead cattle and buffaloes.

114. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by name Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

TURMERIC EXPORTS

3848. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the details of India's contribution in the world exports of turmeric and the total volume of turmeric exports from India, since 2020;
- (b) the corresponding revenue generated from exports of turmeric, disaggregated, State-wise;
- (c) the top 5 largest importer of Indian turmeric since 2020 and the corresponding volume of turmeric exported to them, year-wise;
- (d) the recent steps being taken by the Government to promote export of turmeric and diversify export destinations;
- (e) the steps that have been taken by the Government to ensure proper paperwork and certification for the export consignment of turmeric; and
- (f) whether any awareness steps were taken to aware farmers and vendors for the same, 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 details of India's contribution in the world exports of turmeric since 2020 is provided in **Statement-I**. The volume of turmeric exports from India since 2020 is provided in **Statement -II**.

(b): The details of revenue generated from exports of turmeric, state-wise from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 is provided in **Statement-III**.

(c): The top five importers of Indian turmeric since 2020 are Bangladesh, UAE, USA, Malaysia and Morocco. The volume of turmeric exported to them for the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is provided in **Statement-IV**.

(d) to (f): Government of India through Spices Board is implementing the scheme "Sustainability in Spice Sector through Progressive, Innovative and Collaborative Interventions for Export Development (SPICED)" under which various programs are undertaken to promote the export of spices including turmeric. These inter-alia include implementation of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms / certifications, post-harvest quality upgradation, support for processing and value addition, organizing training programme for stakeholders of turmeric aimed at quality improvement and entrepreneurship development; quality evaluation of export consignments of turmeric through quality evaluation laboratories to ensure compliance with quality specifications of importing countries and organization of Buyer Seller meets (domestic and

international) to establish direct market linkage between farmers/farmer groups, exporters/processors and international buyers.

Further, in order to harness the potential of turmeric and turmeric products, the “National Turmeric Board” was constituted vide notification dated 04.10.2023 with the following objectives:-

- i. Promote new product development and value addition in turmeric;
- ii. Promote awareness and consumption of turmeric and turmeric products in international markets;
- iii. Facilitate market research in potential international markets for development of value- added turmeric products;
- iv. Facilitate creation and improvement of infrastructure and logistics for exports of turmeric and turmeric products;
- v. Encourage building of resilient and sustainable supply chains for turmeric and turmeric products by strengthening forward and backward linkages;
- vi. Promote compliance with quality and safety standards across the supply chain of turmeric;
- vii. Promote capacity building and skill development of turmeric growers for value addition activities;
- viii. Strengthen documentation of traditional knowledge related to use of turmeric and its applications;
- ix. Encourage studies, clinical trials and research on medicinal, health and wellness enhancing properties of turmeric; and

- x. Any other objective as may be determined by the Central Government for promotion and development of the turmeric sector.

STATEMENT-I

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION IN THE WORLD EXPORTS OF TURMERIC (VALUE IN MILLION US\$)			
YEAR	INDIA	WORLD	INDIA'S SHARE
2020	232.38	349.58	66%
2021	225.54	367.70	61%
2022	214.82	373.24	58%
2023	212.69	342.67	62%
2024	333.25	502.74	66%
Source: Spices Board			

STATEMENT-II

EXPORT OF TURMERIC FROM INDIA	
Year	QTY (MT)
2020-21	183,868
2021-22	152,758
2022-23	170,085
2023-24	162,019

2024-25	176,325
Source: Spices Board	

STATEMENT-III

STATE WISE EXPORT OF TURMERIC (THROUGH MAJOR PORTS IN THE STATE)					
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
State	Value (Mln \$)	Value (Mln \$)	Value (Mln \$)	Value (Mln \$)	Value (Mln \$)
MAHARASHTRA	78.21	92.41	93.96	92.23	155.35
WEST BENGAL	40.10	26.24	32.36	39.50	48.54
KERALA	34.32	30.62	31.01	35.07	46.77
GUJARAT	17.56	16.48	17.95	20.06	37.16
TAMIL NADU	21.84	23.23	19.90	26.53	34.29
KARNATAKA	27.19	8.57	3.42	2.43	5.68
RAJASTHAN	1.86	2.01	1.66	2.44	3.53
TELANGANA	2.57	1.13	1.56	1.74	2.64
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.31	0.51	1.16	1.96	2.19
BIHAR	2.55	2.72	1.52	1.76	2.13
MADHYA PRADESH	1.39	1.65	1.22	1.15	1.34
UTTAR PRADESH	1.20	0.92	0.56	0.82	0.92

DELHI	0.53	0.46	0.37	0.44	0.63
HARYANA	0.64	0.76	0.66	0.29	0.17
TOTAL	232.41	205.87	207.45	226.58	341.54

Source: Spices Board

STATEMENT-IV

YEAR WISE EXPORTS OF TURMERIC TO TOP FIVE IMPORTERS OF INDIAN TURMERIC					
Volume in '000 tonnes					
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Country	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty
BANGLADESH	51308.20	25256.46	34523.90	37577.13	34073.12
U.A.E	13795.79	22500.41	18980.25	17316.11	25135.96
U.S.A	10693.83	8266.66	7009.43	8602.79	8536.35
MALAYSIA	7987.70	8058.84	6829.46	8465.90	8825.86
MOROCCO	8906.01	9505.43	10663.63	7826.43	9390.32

Source: Spices Board

SKILL TRAINING UNDER PM-DAKSH SCHEME**3849. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**Will the Minister of **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of individuals who have received skill training under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme so far;

- (b) the details of percentage of the beneficiaries who have received employment or self-employment;
- (c) whether the training partners regularly monitored for quality outcomes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to ensure post-training support entrepreneurs; and
- (e) whether there are region-specific or sector-specific training modules planned, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The total number of individuals who have received skill training under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme is 1,87,305.
- (b) Out of 1,87,305 beneficiaries, a total of 73,102 beneficiaries (39%) have received employment or self employment till date.
- (c): The Guidelines of PM DAKSH Scheme prescribes the following monitoring mechanism:-
 - (i). The three Corporations, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) directly monitor all the training programmes. This includes participation either directly or through their representatives in the Selection Committee

Meetings, review of Selection Committee meeting minutes having details of the trainees, e-based and direct surveillance of the training programmes, consolidation of details of trained beneficiaries in the designated portal etc.

(ii). In addition to this, from time to time, provision of PMU team/Officials of Ministry of SJE visit the ongoing training site for inspection, Instant information on WhatsApp Groups for different activities, Monitoring of training programmes by setting up CCTVs and live streaming of the session are also carried out for monitoring the quality outcome. On the basis of surprise inspections undertaken by officials of the MoSJE/PMU, if the performance of the training institutes is found to be unsatisfactory, the Training Institutes will be asked to clarify the position. If the reply is unsatisfactory, the programmes will be cancelled.

(d): According to PM-DAKSH Scheme guidelines, under Short Term Training programme, training institutes have to ensure that at least 70% of candidates receive employment either through wage employment or self-employment after completing their training. If this benchmark is not met, the third installment of the training cost (30%) is withheld. The three Corporations, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), extends loan facilities and assistance to the eligible youth of target group in setting up their projects by way of project preparation, training and financial assistance for employability and entrepreneurship after pursuing the vocational education and training courses.

(e): Trainings are conducted across National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliance courses based on proposals submitted by empaneled training institutes, demand and considering factors like viable batch size, geographical conditions etc.

EXPORT TARGET FOR TEXTILES 2030

3850. DR. C M RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set a target of Rs. 9 lakh crores exports of textiles by 2030;

(b) if so, the progress of export of textiles during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the extent to which the Cotton Technology Mission announced in the Budget 2025-26 helps to achieve the above target; and

(d) the Countries that are ahead of India in textile exports and areas where India is lagging behind them and the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a): Yes. Ministry of Textiles has set a goal of achieving Rs. 9 lakh crores in exports by 2030.

(b): Details of textiles and apparel (TandA) including handicrafts exports during the last five years and current period are as follows:

(Values in USD Mn)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (APR-JUN)
Total Textiles and Apparel (TandA)	29,877	42,347	34,997	34,072	35,988	8,927
Handicrafts	1,708	2,088	1,689	1,802	1,767	399
Total TandA including Handicrafts	31,585	44,435	36,686	35,874	37,754	9,326

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data

Export of Textiles and Apparel in FY 2024-25 has shown a growth of approximately 5.2% over FY 2023-24.

(c): Mission for Cotton Productivity is being implemented with its three mini missions, viz., MM-I: Kapas Kranti for productivity and sustainability, MM-II: Kapas Kanti for quality enhancement, and MM-III: Navya Fibre to promote allied natural fibres, wherein, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is the Nodal Ministry/Department with Ministry of Textiles as a partner.

This 5-year mission aims to facilitate significant improvements in productivity and sustainability of cotton farming, and promote extra-long staple cotton varieties. It is expected to provide the best science and technology support to farmers, increased income of the farmers, and a steady supply of quality cotton for rejuvenating India's traditional textile sector. Thus, this mission is expected to support the textile sector in fulfilling its export commitments and enhancing its global competitiveness.

(d): India is the 6th largest exporting country of Textile products in the world. China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Germany and Italy are the top 05 exporting countries in the

World. The Indian textiles industry is one of the largest in the world with a strong raw material base of natural fibre including cotton, silk, wool, jute, manmade fibre and manufacturing strength across the value chain from fibre to fabric to garments. India presently exports to more than 220 countries, inspite of volatile global economic scenario and tariff disadvantage in some markets in comparison to competing countries.

The Government has taken various steps to promote Indian textiles and make them more competitive.

(1) India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including the recently signed CETA between India and UK. These FTAs aim to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers, simplify procedures, and address structural issues to make Indian Exporters more competitive in partner markets.

(2) The Government is also implementing the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness by adopting principle of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. In addition, Government provides financial support to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies ufor organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, etc at national and international levels to boost exports.

(3) The other major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

WOMEN'S SELF-HELP GROUP

3851. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to plug malpractices in social security schemes particularly in Women's Self-Help Group schemes; and
- (b) whether any malpractices identified in women's self-help group scheme during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu, if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(a): Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY–NRLM) the Government has instituted a multi-layered monitoring and review mechanism to ensure transparency, accountability, and adherence to scheme guidelines—particularly in the implementation of social security components involving Women’s Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through following steps :-

1. Regular Reviews with State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs): Performance at the state level is reviewed quarterly by senior administrative officials to identify bottlenecks, deviations from guidelines, and any potential irregularities in scheme implementation.
2. Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings: Reviews are conducted at the national level with State Secretaries to monitor performance, compliance, and integrity of implementation.
3. Monitoring through Management Information System (MIS): A centralized MIS captures real-time data from the block and district levels, enabling continuous tracking of implementation status.
4. Field visits and Independent Monitoring: National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions, and Ministry officials undertake regular field visits to States/UTs. These visits assess on-ground adherence to scheme norms. Observations and recommendations are shared with concerned states for timely corrective action.

5. **Third-party Assessments and Evaluations:** Independent research organisations are commissioned to conduct periodic assessments and evaluations of scheme implementation. These studies examine the efficacy, transparency, and impact of SHG interventions, especially in the area of social security.

6. Further, since the mission works with the rural community, in addition to the Standard Monitoring and regulatory provisions, the following self-regulatory processes are facilitated to enable women to become self-reliant and accountable:

(i) Self-Regulation in Federations: SHG federations are trained to adopt self-regulation frameworks that include internal norms, standardised bookkeeping, risk monitoring, community audits, and sector-wide reporting. This type of internal control enhances transparency, accountability, and trust with external institutions, such as banks.

(ii) Participatory and Community-Based Monitoring: Drawing from community participation, SHG members and local stakeholders are capacitated and motivated to monitor progress and outcomes actively. Approaches such as participatory monitoring—where locals collect, analyse, and use data—help reinforce ownership and relevance of the monitoring process

(b): DAY-NRLM program intends to reach out to all the eligible and vulnerable households in the rural hinterland. The first step in the program is to identify and mobilise the eligible households into SHGs. The SRLMs carry out the mobilisation and formation of SHGs with the support of the community resource persons (CRPs). To ensure that the name of one member does not appear on more than one SHG,

LokOS, a centralised MIS application, is utilised. LokOS, launched by DAY-NRLM, has a provision to identify each member of the SHGs through their Aadhaar number and does not allow the entry of the same Aadhaar number twice anywhere in the country, thus ensuring 100% unique members in the SHGs. Therefore, no malpractices have been reported in Women's SHGs in all States and UTs, including in Tamil Nadu.

UDID APPLICATION

3852. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details and total number of UDID applications have been received nationwide since inception of the scheme;
- (b) the details of total number of UDID cards issued and pending applications;
- (c) the details of the average processing time during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the percentage of UDID holders who are literate, illiterate and unreported in the education section, 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): The Unique Disability ID (UDID) project is a flagship initiative of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. Launched in May, 2016, the project aims

to create a national database of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each eligible applicant.

The project operates through a centralized online platform, the UDID portal www.swavlambancard.gov.in, wherein medical authorities notified by the respective State/UT Governments are on boarded for the assessment of disabilities and issuance of disability certificates/UDID cards based on the type and nature of disability.

Since inception, a total of 1,62,92,173 applications have been registered on the UDID portal.

(b): As on date 1,25,75,946 UDID cards have been issued across the country and 14,83,323 applications are pending under the assessment. The remaining 22,32,904 applications are rejected due to various reasons.

(c): The average time taken during the last three years and current year to issue a UDID card is given below:

Year	Average processing time (in days)
2022-23	84
2023-24	45
2024-25	64
2025-26	21

(d): As per the records available, a total of 9,10,884 UDID cardholders have been recorded as illiterate, while 1,03,16,995 cardholders have been recorded as literate.

It is mentioned that w.e.f. October 2024, the UDID application form has discontinued the collection of data on educational qualifications. Consequently, 13,48,067 UDID

cards have since been issued without any recorded information regarding the educational status of the applicants. The State/UT wise figures are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT Name	UDID card holders with qualification details as on 15.10.2024	UDID Cards without qualification details from 16.10.2024 onwards	No. of literate UDID card holders and their percentage in respect of total UDID card holders in the country		No. of Illiterate UDID card holders and their percentage in respect of total UDID card holders in the country	
			No. of literate UDID card holders	Percentage	No. of illiterate UDID card holders	Percentage
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	5699	1056	5269	0.04	430	0.0034
Andhra Pradesh	964253	16559	938880	7.47	25373	0.2018
Arunachal Pradesh	3869	513	3460	0.03	409	0.0033
Assam	212425	19313	166466	1.32	45959	0.3655
Bihar	527269	114479	479628	3.81	47641	0.3788
Chandigarh	10717	1498	10147	0.08	570	0.0045
Chhattisgarh	252394	15254	244491	1.94	7903	0.0628
Delhi	78539	18892	67731	0.54	10808	0.0859
Goa	10662	1714	10462	0.08	200	0.0016
Gujarat	422071	46732	408076	3.24	13995	0.1113
Haryana	196469	25801	161944	1.29	34525	0.2745
Himachal Pradesh	97657	8718	84629	0.67	13028	0.1036
Jammu And Kashmir	200050	19126	149512	1.19	50538	0.4019
Jharkhand	187566	14695	175896	1.40	11670	0.0928
Karnataka	812818	73815	661934	5.26	150884	1.1998
Kerala	351016	45470	337122	2.68	13894	0.1105
Ladakh	3722	205	3537	0.03	185	0.0015
Lakshadweep	972	215	851	0.01	121	0.0010
Madhya Pradesh	885470	77330	860167	6.84	25303	0.2012
Maharashtra	1147994	145584	1084340	8.62	63654	0.5062
Manipur	13245	2123	11053	0.09	2192	0.0174
Meghalaya	30808	2775	30687	0.24	121	0.0010

Mizoram	6147	510	6073	0.05	74	0.0006
Nagaland	3058	622	2969	0.02	89	0.0007
Odisha	726449	130786	604297	4.81	122152	0.9713
Puducherry	21695	1759	21385	0.17	310	0.0025
Punjab	354126	19771	323210	2.57	30916	0.2458
Rajasthan	535459	139501	530556	4.22	4903	0.0390
Sikkim	5121	447	5065	0.04	56	0.0004
Tamil Nadu	817124	108480	762118	6.06	55006	0.4374
Telangana	774085	7198	774075	6.16	10	0.0001
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3930	493	3659	0.03	271	0.0022
Tripura	36251	4982	35867	0.29	384	0.0031
Uttar Pradesh	1383869	175844	1220339	9.70	163530	1.3003
Uttarakhand	94874	6567	87206	0.69	7668	0.0610
West Bengal	49958	101020	43851	0.35	6107	0.0486
Total	11227831	1349847	10316952		910879	

PRIMARY AGRICULTURE CREDIT SOCIETIES

3853. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) the total number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) in the country and the computerised PACs, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken to ensure easy access in areas where digital access is limited or lagging in adoption; and

(c) the details of the schemes to be integrated with PACs?

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

(a): The Government has launched the Central Sector Project for Computerization of PACS, in 2022. Government of India initially approved 63,000 PACS under Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased up to 2925.39 Crore covering 73,492 PACS which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). The state-wise details are at **Statement**.

(b): For providing easy access in areas where digital access is limited, requisite measures which includes provision of Hardware, Software and connectivity is made available to PACS. In this regard, Government of India and Ministry of Cooperation have implemented a multi-pronged strategy to accelerate ERP onboarding and digitization, including for lagging states. The ₹2529.39 crore project to provides hardware, software, training and support system for each PACS (₹3.9 lakh per PACS), simplifying rollout even in weaker states. (Centre is contributing about the 60% of total cost). Few steps taken by the Ministry of Cooperation under the project for ensuring easy access where digital access is limited or lagging in adoption is as under:-

- PACS under the scheme are being provided with **computers, internet connectivity, and necessary IT infrastructure**, especially in remote and tribal areas.
- **Training for ERP Software** to PACS officials rolled out across states/UTs followed by handholding training given by System Integrator and further

followed by refreshers trainings. Capacity-building programs have been introduced as part of the implementation to support PACS in adopting and managing the new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software. The key training includes:

- Training of PACS personnel on ERP usage, data entry, and operational modules such as accounting, credit, procurement, and distribution.
- Regular webinars, helplines, and user manuals in regional languages for ease of adoption.
- Training cost per PACS in the project of Computerization of PACS is Rs. 10,198/- per PACS which accumulates to Rs. 64.24 Crore. As of now, the total cost of the project has been enhanced up to Rs. 2925.39 Crore. This training includes the training of these types as mentioned below: -
 - i) 2 Days ERP Software training to PACS officials;
 - ii) 14 Days Hand-holding training to PACS officials by System Integrator (SI);
 - iii) Refresher training as per the needs and requirement of PACS.
- **Standard Operating Procedures (Margdarshika)** issued in September 2024, laying out clear targets and timelines for each stakeholder (Centre, NABARD, states, banks) to drive implementation at the state level.

- The ERP-Software developed for PACS have been made available in **12 regional languages** to ensure wider adoption and ease of use.
- **Different** portal integration like Common Service Centers (CSCs), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendra (PMKSK) and Kisan Credit Card and cooperative banks being integrated to facilitate digital transactions and awareness among rural populations.
- A structured monitoring framework has been established, comprising the National Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee (NLMIC), State and District Level Implementation and Monitoring Committees (SLIMC and DLIMC), State Cooperative Development Committee (SCDC) (under the Chief Secretary), and District Cooperative Development Committee (DCDC) (under the District Collector). These bodies ensure effective implementation, oversight, and coordination of all cooperative sector initiatives, including PACS computerization. NABARD is responsible for implementation of the project at the central level under the guidance and directions of NLMIC and Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India. It has established a core team of its officers for this purpose which is assisting by a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) manned by professionals and experts. After completion of the project, NABARD will manage the system in coordination with the State Governments and will be responsible for its sustainability.

- NABARD (Ministry's Implementing Agency) has formalized a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to support this project. These efforts have resulted in the provision of more affordable connectivity plans, with the base monthly charge reduced from Rs. 799 to Rs. 399, thereby enabling greater accessibility for PACS to subscribe to internet services vital for their digital operations.

(c): In order to diversify the economic activities of PACS to make them multipurpose economic entities, Model Bye-laws have been prepared by the Ministry, enabling PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, including dairy, fishery, setting up godowns, procurement of foodgrains, fertilizers, seeds, LPG/CNG/Petrol/Diesel distributorship, short-term and long-term credit, custom hiring centers, Fair Price Shops (FPS), community irrigation, Common Service Centre, etc. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with the Model Bye-laws. PACS are developed as hubs for delivering benefits from schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhhi Kendra(PMKSK), interest subvention, fertiliser and seed distribution, PDS outlets, LPG/Petrol/Diesel dealerships, custom hiring, PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras, Common Service Centres, etc.. and Integration with the state specific portal like, Bhulakeh portal (In U.P and M.P), e-KYC and e-Uparjan (M.P), e-Crop, CCRC (Andra Pradesh) and other schemes of other States.

STATEMENT**PACS Computerization Project Status (30th June 2025)**

S. No	States	Approved PACS	ERP Onboarded
1	Maharashtra	12,000	11,954
2	Rajasthan	7,468	5,900
3	Gujarat	5,754	5,627
4	Uttar Pradesh	5,686	3,048
5	Karnataka	5,682	3,765
6	Madhya Pradesh	5,188	4,428
7	Tamil Nadu	4,532	4,531
8	Bihar	4,495	4,460
9	West Bengal	4,167	3,145
10	Punjab	3,482	3,408
11	Odisha*	2,711	-
12	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	2,021
13	Chhattisgarh	2,028	2,028
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	965
15	Jharkhand	2,797	1,414
16	Haryana	710	609
17	Uttarakhand	670	670
18	Assam	583	579
19	JandK	537	536
20	Tripura	268	207
21	Manipur	232	175
22	Nagaland	231	64
23	Meghalaya	112	99
24	Sikkim	107	103
25	Goa	58	45
26	ANI	46	46
27	Puducherry	45	43
28	Mizoram	49	25
29	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11

30	Ladakh	10	10
31	DNHandDD	4	4
	Total	73,492	59,920

* Odisha has recently joined the Project

ग्राम पंचायतों में इंटरनेट पहुँच और डिजिटल अवसंरचना

3854. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश की ग्राम पंचायतों में ब्रॉडबैंड और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी की वर्तमान स्थिति का आकलन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और राज्य-वार इंटरनेट की कार्यशील सेवा और डिजिटल अवसंरचना से सुसज्जित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है और इसका अनुपात क्या है;
- (ग) क्या ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल सभी पंचायतों में पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित है और अन्य प्रमुख डेटाबेस के साथ एकीकृत है;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त पोर्टल के पूरी तरह से एकीकृत होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल गवर्नेंस उपकरणों के प्रभावी उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रखरखाव, प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी सहायता हेतु संसाधन आवंटित किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी 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): सरकार अपने डिजिटल इंडिया विज़न के एक भाग के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को मज़बूत बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। तदनुसार, दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) और संबंधित

राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर ब्रॉडबैंड और डिजिटल बुनियादी ढाँचे की वर्तमान स्थिति की नियमित निगरानी की जा रही है।

ब्रॉडबैंड पहुँच में तेज़ी लाने के लिए, दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि देश भर की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों (टीएलबी) को हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा सके। भारतनेट यूएनएमएस डैशबोर्ड पर दिनांक 07.08.2025 तक उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, कुल 2.69 लाख जीपी/टीएलबी में से, भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत 2.18 लाख से अधिक तैयार सेवा बिंदु (सर्विस-रेडी पॉइंट) बनाए जा चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा, डिजिटल बुनियादी ढाँचे का विस्तार करने के लिए, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 04.08.2023 को संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी। इसमें भारतनेट के फेज-I और फेज-II के तहत मौजूदा नेटवर्क का उन्नयन और शेष अछूते ग्राम पंचायतों तक कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार शामिल है। इस पहल के लिए भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) को परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है, जबकि ज़िला-वार डेटा भारतनेट पोर्टल (<https://bbnl.nic.in>) पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है। पंचायतों की पहुंच को आसान बनाने के लिए, सेवा के लिए तैयार क्षेत्रों में फाइबर-टू-द-होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन करने हेतु ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर एक इंटरफेस भी उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ई-ग्रामस्वराज प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से पंचायत-स्तरीय डिजिटल गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रखता है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, 2.55 लाख से अधिक 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 राशि हस्तांतरित की गई। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, 2.46 लाख ग्राम पंचायतें पहले ही अपनी जीपीडीपी अपलोड कर चुकी हैं और लगभग 2.05 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों ने इसी प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके ₹19,000 करोड़ से अधिक की धनराशि के हस्तांतरण को सुगम बनाया

है। ये विकास अंतिम छोर तक डिजिटल पहुँच में सुधार और जमीनी स्तर पर डिजिटल शासन को मज़बूत बनाने की दिशा में सरकार के निरंतर प्रयासों को दर्शाती है।

(ग) और (घ): ऑनलाइन योजना, बजट, लेखांकन और भुगतान को सक्षम बनाकर पंचायत के कामकाज में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही लाने के लिए देश भर की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल चालू कर दिया गया है। राज्यों को पोर्टल पर डेटा प्रविष्टि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है। अब तक, अधिकांश पंचायतें पंचायत के कामकाज से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए इस प्लेटफॉर्म का सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग कर रही हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, देश भर की कुल 2.55 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों ने अपनी ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएँ (GPDP) अपलोड कीं और ई-ग्रामस्वराज-पीएफएमएस इंटरफ़ेस के माध्यम से 2.53 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों (राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।) ने ₹61,000 करोड़ से अधिक की धनराशि हस्तांतरित की गई।

पोर्टल को अन्य प्रमुख प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है, जैसे कि वास्तविक समय के वित्तीय लेनदेन के लिए सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस), खरीद के लिए सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम), इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी ट्रेकिंग के लिए भारतनेट/बीएसएनएल और योजना लाभार्थी संबंधी जानकारी साझा करने के लिए अन्य मंत्रालयों के डेटाबेस।

मंत्रालय ई-पंचायत एमएमपी के अंतर्गत डेटा प्रविष्टि और प्लेटफॉर्म के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रहा है। फीडबैक के आधार पर निरंतर सुधार किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें ई-ग्रामस्वराज में कार्यक्षमता उन्नयन और पंचायत अधिकारियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण पहल शामिल हैं। सभी राज्य अपने उपलब्ध संसाधनों के आधार पर, ई-पंचायत एमएमपी को लागू करने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हालाँकि, देश भर में पंचायतों की तैयारी के स्तर में भिन्नता के कारण, राज्य इन एप्लीकेशनों के कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं।

(ड): जी हाँ, ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) के अंतर्गत, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल शासन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। हालाँकि ई-पंचायत एमएमपी के अंतर्गत राज्यों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष धनराशि प्रदान नहीं की जाती है, लेकिन केंद्रीय स्तर पर सहायता के लिए राष्ट्रीय

सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र सेवा इंक (एनआईसीएसआई) के माध्यम से संसाधन आवंटित किए जाते हैं। इनमें ई-ग्रामस्वराज जैसे ई-पंचायत एप्लीकेशनों के विकास, रखरखाव और संवर्धन से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत, निम्नलिखित के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

- ई-गवर्नेंस उपकरणों पर पंचायत पदाधिकारियों का क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण;
- हैंडहोल्डिंग और क्षेत्र-स्तरीय आईसीटी सहायता के लिए तकनीकी जनशक्ति;
- पंचायत कार्यालयों में आईटी अवसंरचना और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान;
- पंचायतों में डिजिटल अंगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यशालाएं और आईसीटी गतिविधियां।

इन उपायों का उद्देश्य पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को नियोजन, निगरानी, लेखांकन और समग्र शासन कार्यों के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए सशक्त बनाना है।

विवरण-I

ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तैयार सेवा बिंदुओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या	तैयार सेवा बिंदुओं की संख्या *
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	70	81
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13327	12972
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	1145
4	असम	2665	1634
5	बिहार	8054	8860
6	छत्तीसगढ़	11623	9759
7	गोवा	191	0
8	गुजरात	14674	14563
9	हरियाणा	6225	6204

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या	तैयार सेवा बिंदुओं की संख्या *
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	416
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4291	1115
12	झारखंड	4345	4649
13	कर्नाटक	5948	6251
14	केरल	941	1130
15	लद्दाख	193	193
16	लक्षद्वीप	10	9
17	मध्य प्रदेश	23011	18106
18	महाराष्ट्र	27952	24778
19	मणिपुर	3812	1485
20	मेघालय	6838	697
21	मिजोरम	843	539
22	नागालैंड	1315	236
23	ओडिशा	6794	7099
24	पुदुचेरी	108	101
25	पंजाब	13236	12807
26	राजस्थान	11193	8997
27	सिक्किम	199	54
28	तमिलनाडु	12525	10298
29	तेलंगाना	12860	10926
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	42	41
31	त्रिपुरा	1194	772
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	57691	47451
33	उत्तराखंड	7788	2021
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3339	2958
	कुल	269020	218347

* डेटा भारतनेट यूएनएमएस डैशबोर्ड से प्राप्त किया जाता है, और कुछ ग्राम पंचायतों में कई सेवा-तैयार बिंदु हो सकते हैं।

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर ई-ग्रामस्वराज को अपनाना

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	ग्राम पंचायत शामिल ग्राम पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने	ग्राम पंचायतों ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की संख्या	ग्राम पंचायतों शामिल ब्लॉक पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने	ग्राम पंचायतों जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की संख्या	ग्राम पंचायतों शामिल जिला पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने
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
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
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

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURING OF MEPHEDRONE

3855. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the rising use and illegal manufacturing of MD (Mephedrone) drugs among the youth in Rajasthan, especially in districts such as Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Jaipur;
- (b) whether any recent arrests have been made of individuals involved in producing MD drugs at home in these regions;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to dismantle the illegal MD drug supply chain and crack down on its production and distribution networks; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated Narcotics Task Force in drug-prone districts of Rajasthan and to launch youth awareness and rehabilitation campaigns?

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

(a) and (b): During the year 2024–25, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has dismantled 02 clandestine laboratories involved in the manufacture of Mephedrone at Sirohi and Barmer districts in Rajasthan and seized a total of 74.08 Kg of the drug and arrested 05 persons in connection with these

seizures. Busting of clandestine laboratory at Barmer was conducted by a joint operation of NCB with Barmer Police. In addition, a drug manufacturing unit being used

for producing Mephedrone was busted in September, 2024 at Barmer district, Rajasthan by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and 01 person was arrested.

(c): The measures taken by Government to dismantle the illegal Mephedrone drug supply chain and crack down on its production and distribution networks are as under:

- (i) Intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to identify and target networks involved in the illicit manufacture, trafficking, and distribution of synthetic drugs like Mephedrone has been intensified.
- (ii) Clandestine laboratories engaged in the manufacture of Mephedrone are being proactively identified and dismantled through coordinated operations.
- (iii) Financial investigations are being conducted against drug traffickers under Chapter V-A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- (iv) Red Flag Indicators (RFI) for sensitisation of field officers regarding clandestine laboratories involved in manufacturing of Synthetic Drugs including Mephedrone was shared by NCB with States/Union Territories.
- (v) A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Director Generals of Police (DGsP) of all States and Union Territories to address the issues relating to Precursor Chemical trafficking including red flag indicators, clandestine laboratories and diversion of Controlled Substances and Precursors.

(d): Government of Rajasthan has operationalised Anti-Narcotic Task Force (ANTF) vide their Order dated 08.10.2024.

ACCESS OF MSP**3856. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:****SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:****SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:**

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

- (a) the details of process whereby farmers can access information related to the Minimum Support Price (MSP);
- (b) whether the recommendation of the M.S. Swaminathan Report to determine MSP with at least fifty percent profit over the cost of production is being followed;
- (c) the reasons for not implementing all the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee;
- (d) the details of steps taken to fix MSP as per the said report;
- (e) whether there is any legal guarantee for the provision of MSP; and
- (f) if not, the steps taken to ensure a legal guarantee of the MSP for farmers?

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

(a): The details of information related to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) are available on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW) which can be accessed at: <https://agriwelfare.gov.in/>.

(b) to (d): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

National Commission on Farmers (NCF), constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in 2004, inter alia, recommended that Minimum Support Price (MSPs) should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. To give effect to this recommendation, Government, in its Union Budget for 2018-19, had made an announcement to keep MSP at a level of minimum one and half times of the cost of production as a pre-determined principle. Accordingly, MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops have been fixed with a margin of at least 50 percent over weighted average cost of production.

(e) and (f): To make Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) more effective and transparent, a committee has been constituted on 12th July 2022. The subject matter of the committee also include (i) Suggestions on practicality to give more autonomy to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and measures to make it more scientific, and (ii) To strengthen the Agricultural Marketing System as per the changing requirements of the country to ensure higher value to the farmers through remunerative prices of their produce by taking advantage of the domestic and export opportunities.

MODIFIED INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

3857. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government approves continuation of Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) aimed at ensuring the availability of short-term credit to farmers at an affordable interest rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of farmers presently availing Short-Term Agriculture Operation loans under the MISS through Kisan Credit Cards in the country, State- wise particularly in the State of Karnataka;
- (c) the latest total amount of interest subvention disbursed to financial institutions under the scheme;
- (d) whether some of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and other cooperative institutions are implementing the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the volume of credit routed through them; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the rural credit ecosystem and to boost agricultural growth through timely and affordable credit access?

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

(a) to (c): Yes sir. The Government has approved the continuation of the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) for the F.Y. 2025-26. 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.

Under this scheme, 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 benefits of IS and PRI are available for loan limits up to Rs.3 lakhs. However, if the short-term loan is taken for allied activities (other than crop husbandry), the loan amount is limited to Rs.2 lakhs only.

Details of State wise number of operative KCC accounts including Karnataka, as on 31 March 2025, is at **Statement**. The total interest subsidy (both Interest Subvention and Prompt Repayment Incentive) disbursed under MISS for the year 2024-25 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Cr)

S. No.	Year	Disbursement of funds
1.	2024-25	17811.72

(d): Yes Sir. Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) viz., District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) are implementing the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. The details of Operative KCC accounts in Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) as on 31 March 2025 are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Cr)

Bank	No. of Operative KCCs	Credit Extended
Rural Cooperative Banks	3,34,29,368	2,20,260.24
Total Operative KCC (PSBs, PvBs, RRBs and RCBs)	7,72,10,538	10,20,071.63

Source: RBI and NABARD

PSBs: Public Sector Banks; PvBs: Private Sector Banks; RRBs: Regional Rural Banks

(e): The following steps have been taken to strengthen the rural credit ecosystem and to boost agriculture growth through timely and affordable credit:-

- i. It has been constant endeavour of the Government to boost agriculture sector through effective and hassle-free credit, for which the Government sets Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target for agriculture sector. The average achievement under agriculture credit during the last 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25) has been nearly 113% of the target. Agriculture credit target for year 2025-26 has been set at ₹32.50 lakh crore with a sub-target of ₹ 5.0 lakh crore for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries farmers.
- ii. As per priority Sector Landing (PSL) regulation government has mandated that banks will provide 18% of their total loans to agriculture and allied sector. Since 2016 a sub limit has been fixed for small and marginal farmers which at present is 10%.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Due to KCC-MISS scheme access to easy and affordable credit has increased significantly to farmers to meet their operational needs. The number of operative KCC

accounts has reached to 7.72 crore in 2024–25, which has contributed to an increase in **credit extended** amount from ₹4.26 lakh crore in 2013–14 to ₹10.20 lakh crore in 2024–25.

v. Over the past eleven years, farmers has availed ₹1.62 lakh crore as interest subvention on loans through KCCs.

vi. Similarly, the total credit flow to the agriculture sector has nearly grown four times rising from ₹7.3 lakh crore in 2013–14 to ₹28.69 lakh crore in 2024–25.

vii. Recently, RBI has increased collateral free loan limit in KCC for existing Rs 1.6 lakh to Rs 2 lakh w.e.f., 01.01.2025. This move enhances credit accessibility, particularly for small and marginal farmers, who benefit from reduced borrowing costs and the removal of collateral requirements.

viii. Government have been taking multiple initiative to make this accessible to farmers through regular IEC campaigns organized by banks, State Government/ Central Government, RBI, NABARD, etc, besides, technology intervention like Kisan Rin Portal (KRP).

STATEMENT

KCC Operative Data as on 31.03.2025

SN	States	Total
		No. of Operative KCCs
1	Andaman & Nicobar	8,368
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,733,502
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22,484
4	Assam	553,146
5	Bihar	2,820,939
6	Chandigarh	1,010
7	Chattisgarh	1,908,855

8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1,447
9	Delhi	2,614
10	Goa	11,918
11	Gujarat	3,224,050
12	Haryana	2,400,489
13	Himachal Pradesh	510,282
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,113,136
15	Jharkhand	968,619
16	Karnataka	5,376,056
17	Kerala	2,411,756
18	Ladakh	28,170
19	Lakshadweep	3,110
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,517,376
21	Maharashtra	7,031,236
22	Manipur	18,309
23	Meghalaya	85,889
24	Mizoram	42,696
25	Nagaland	36,510
26	Odisha	4,279,001
27	Puducherry	19,361
28	Punjab	2,167,523
29	Rajasthan	7,127,277
30	Sikkim	10,995
31	Tamil Nadu	4,038,150
32	Telangana	4,576,239
33	Tripura	171,181
34	Uttar Pradesh	10,956,279
35	Uttarakhand	511,706
36	West Bengal	3,520,859
Grand Total		77,210,538

Source: RBI for SCBs & NABARD for cooperative Bank & RRB

UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN LADAKH

3858. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the UT of Ladakh as Grant of Demands for the Ministry of Rural Development after the grant of UT status, scheme-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that the sanctioned funds under the budgetary allocation of this Ministry for the UT of Ladakh remain highly unutilized and remain below 50 percent;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to spend the budgetary allocation on a priority basis in the UT of Ladakh since the unutilization of funds is adversely affecting the development of remote areas of Ladakh; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country including the Union Territory (UT) of

Ladakh. The details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized under various rural development schemes /programme in the UT of Ladakh, wherever available and maintained, is as under: -

1. MGNREGS: An amount of Rs. 306.14 crore has been released to the UT of Ladakh under MGNREGS during the period from Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 06.08.2025).
2. PMAY-G:- After the grant of UT status, the central share of Rs.21.99 crore has been released out of which Rs. 20.61 crore has been utilized.
3. PMGSY:- Rs. 446.51 crore has been released to UT of Ladakh, out of which, Rs. 432.90 crore has been utilized under PMGSY from Financial Year 2020-21 till date.
4. DAY-NRLM:- Allocation of funds under DAY-NRLM to the UT of Ladakh is Rs.17.50 crore from Financial Year 2024-25 to 2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025), out of which Rs.10.00 crore has been released and Rs. 12.57 crore (including Opening balance, Central share and other receipts) has been utilized.
5. NSAP:- Under the scheme, during last five years and current year, allocation of funds to the UT of Ladakh is Rs.8.34 crore out of which Rs.10.57 crore has been released.
6. WDC-PMKSY: Under WDC-1.0, funds amounting to Rs. 6.148 crore were first time released to UT of Ladakh during 2020-21, after becoming a UT. The period of WDC-PMKSY 1.0 projects got over in March, 2022. Government of India approved continuation of programme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 for the period 2021-

22 to 2025-26. A total project outlay of Rs. 60.86 crore (100% Central share) have been sanctioned to UT of Ladakh. Since 2022-23, Rs. 26.05 crore have been released to Ladakh and UT has reported expenditure of Rs.21.91 crore as on 7.8.2025.

All the above schemes/ programmes are implemented with active cooperation with the States/UTs including the UT of Ladakh. Allocations of funds to the States/UTs under these schemes/ programmes is a continuous process. Funds are allocated taking into account the balance of funds available with them, submission of requisite documents / utilization certificate as per schematic requirements, ensuring proper utilization of funds already allocated under the schemes and ensuring strict adherence of the guidelines of each scheme/programme and assessing the actual requirement at the ground level.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SVEP PROGRAMME

3859. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) the details and the total number of enterprises promoted under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) in Andhra Pradesh and Utter Pradesh since its inception along with sector in which such enterprises have been supported especially in Prakasam district, State, district, block and year-wise;

- (b) the names of the implementing agencies engaged and the current status of physical and financial progress of approved project reports under SVEP in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, State and district-wise especially in Prakasam district;
- (c) whether there are any districts or blocks where SVEP has not been implemented despite eligibility, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Ministry maintains records of enterprises under SVEP that have availed institutional credit or turned profitable within three years, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (e) the details and number of Block Resource Centre established, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh especially in Prakasam District;
- (f) the details and total number of beneficiaries supported under this scheme, State, Category and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh especially in Prakasam district;
- (g) the total funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh since the launch of the programme, State and district-wise and especially in Prakasam district; and
- (h) whether any assessment or review has been conducted regarding the performance and outcomes of SVEP in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, if so, the key findings thereof?

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

(a): The details and total number of enterprises promoted under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), a sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, district, block and year-wise are given at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): The State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SLRM) are the implementing agencies of SVEP. This is a demand-based programme and no state-wise allocation of projects. States submit proposals through supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAP) for approval.

(d): Record of enterprises under SVEP which have availed institutional credit or turned profitable within three years is maintained at the State level.

(e): State and district-wise details of Block Resource Centre (BRC), including in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh especially in Prakasam District are at **Statement-II**.

(f): State and district- wise number of beneficiaries/enterprises supported under SVEP, including in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are at **Statement-III**. Category-wise data are not maintained at Ministry level.

(g): Funds are released to States/UTs and not to districts under DAY-NRLM/SVEP. Funds released to Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh under SVEP are given below.

S.No	State	Cumulative Central Share released under SVEP (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2950.88
2	Uttar Pradesh	3899.39

(h): The end-term review of the SVEP has been done during 2024-25. The key findings of the review are as under:

- a. 86% of entrepreneurs across the blocks reported being from SC, ST, Minority and OBC categories;
- b. 71% of the enterprises were owned and managed by women;
- c. 46% of the entrepreneurs have not completed their schooling (below 8th grade);
- d. 74% of the entrepreneurs confirmed SVEP enterprises as their primary occupation;
- e. Around 86% of the entrepreneurs reported an enhancement in savings;
- f. 96% enterprises were operational with mean operational period of 56 months; and
- g. 79% entrepreneurs reported that it was first time venture/ new business.

STATEMENT-I

The details and total number of enterprises promoted under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), a sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, district, block and year-wise

State	District	Block	No. of enterprises supported under SVEP (till June 2025)
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kuppam	3,176
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srikalahasti	11,674
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapur	2,173
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Narasannapeta	2,096
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Rajam	1,967
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle	2,413
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	2,388
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Tanuku	1,805
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Tappal	2297
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	1764
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Thekma	908
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa	1544
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	857
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bankati	1700
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Najibabad	2483
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Dhanapur	1349
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Haswa	1002
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Pipraich	1830
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	1193
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	1402
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Nighasan	2039
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	1909

Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon	1313
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	1268
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Dhanpatganj	1299
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arajiline	1952
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	1940

State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (June 2025)	Enterprises Supported (cumulative)
Andhra Pradesh	3,084	1,783	4,324	5,586	2,700	18	10,131	30	0	27,656
Uttar Pradesh	957	1,808	2,456	5,109	5,127	4,101	7,572	2,907	0	30,037

STATEMENT II

State and district-wise details of Block Resource Centre (BRC), including in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh especially in Prakasam District

Sl. No.	State/UT	District	Block
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kuppam
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srikalahasti
3	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapur
4	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Narasannapeta
5	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Rajam

6	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota
8	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Tanuku
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai and Lohit(2)	Namsai,Chawkham and Tezu(3)
10	Assam	Biswanath	Pub Chaiduar
11	Assam	Charaideo	Sapekhati
12	Assam	Chirang	Sidli-Chirang
13	Assam	Darrang	Pubmangaldai
14	Assam	Jorhat	North West Jorhat
15	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo
16	Assam	Nalbari	Paschim Nalbari
17	Assam	Sivasagar	Demow
18	Assam	Baksa	Gobardhana
19	Assam	Barpeta	Pakabetbari
20	Assam	Barpeta	Sarukhetri
21	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram
22	Assam	Dibrugarh	Joypur
23	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat South
24	Assam	Jorhat	Titabor
25	Assam	Kamrup	Rangia
26	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera
27	Assam	Kamrup Metro	Dimoria
28	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat
29	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana
30	Assam	Nagaon	Kathiatoli
31	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahihut
32	Assam	Nalbari	Madhupur
33	Assam	Nalbari	Tihu
34	Bihar	Begusarai	Barauni
35	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur
36	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Kharik
37	Bihar	Darbhanga	Bahadurpur

38	Bihar	Gaya	Barachatti
39	Bihar	Gaya	Bodh Gaya
40	Bihar	Gaya	Dobhi
41	Bihar	Gaya	Mohanpur
42	Bihar	Khagaria	Khagaria
43	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandaul
44	Bihar	Madhubani	Rajnagar
45	Bihar	Munger	Kharagpur
46	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Bochaha
47	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Dholi Moraul
48	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Musahri
49	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif
50	Bihar	Nawada	Nawada
51	Bihar	Patna	Bihta
52	Bihar	Patna	Dhanarua
53	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Chakia-Pipra
54	Bihar	Vaishali	Jandaha
55	Bihar	Vaishali	Mahua
56	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Balrampur
57	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar
58	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud
59	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Chhurra
60	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Narharpur
61	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Baikunthpur
62	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	Rajnandgaon
63	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Ambikapur
64	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lakhanpur
65	Goa	North Goa and South Goa(2)	Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem, Canacona and Bardez (5)
66	Gujarat	Amreli	Khamba
67	Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada
68	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Ghoghamba
69	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bawani Khera

70	Haryana	Fatehabad	Fatehabad
71	Haryana	Jhajjar	Matanhail
72	Haryana	Karnal	Gharaunda
73	Haryana	Nuh Mewat	Tauru
74	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore
75	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi Sadar
76	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Anantnag	Qazigund and Shahabad (2)
77	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Baramulla	Singhpora and Wagoora (2)
78	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Ganderbal	Lar
79	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Kathua	Basholi
80	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Rajauri	Kalakote and Nowshera (2)
81	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Samba	Samba and Purmandal (2)
82	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Srinagar and Ganderbal(2)	Srinagar, Kangan and Ganderbal (3)
83	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Udhampur	Udhampur and Chenani (2)
84	Jharkhand	Giridih	Bengabad
85	Jharkhand	Giridih	Dumri
86	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Daru and Tatijhariya (2)
87	Jharkhand	Koderma	Domchanch
88	Jharkhand	Pakur	Littipara
89	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur and Maheshpur (2)
90	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakuria
91	Jharkhand	Palamu	Chhatarpur
92	Jharkhand	Palamu	Satbarwa
93	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Gola
94	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Angara

95	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Silli
96	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira
97	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar
98	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Khuntpani
99	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Manoharpur
100	Jharkhand	Chatra	Pratappur
101	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Chakulia
102	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatshila
103	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Garhwa
104	Jharkhand	Godda	Pathergama
105	Jharkhand	Pakur	Amrapara
106	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur -Maheshpur
107	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Bundu
108	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Kanke
109	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Devanhalli
110	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal
111	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tirumakudal Narsipur
112	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Ramanagaram
113	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	Sirsi
114	Kerala	Alappuzha	Thaikkattussery
115	Kerala	Ernakulam	Alangad
116	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vadavukod
117	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vyppin
118	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki
119	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba
120	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba
121	Kerala	Kasargode	Nileshwar
122	Kerala	Kollam	Pathanapuram
123	Kerala	Kollam	Vettikkavala
124	Kerala	Kottayam	Ettumanoor
125	Kerala	Kottayam	Vaikkom
126	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Kunnummal
127	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Perambra

128	Kerala	Malappuram	Nilambur
129	Kerala	Malappuram	Perumpadappu
130	Kerala	Palakkad	Nenmara
131	Kerala	Palakkad	Thrithala
132	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Koyipram
133	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Parakkodu
134	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nemom
135	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Vamanapuram
136	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodakara
137	Kerala	Thrissur	Pazhayannur
138	Kerala	Wayanad	Panamaram
139	Kerala	Kozhikode	Chelannur
140	Kerala	Alappuzha	Kanjikuzhi
141	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna
142	Kerala	Idukki	Kattappana
143	Kerala	Kannur	Irikkur
144	Kerala	Palakkad	Chittur
145	Kerala	Kasargod	Kanhangad
146	Kerala	Wayanad	Sultan Batheri
147	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Sondwa
148	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Lalbarra
149	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Rajpur
150	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Samnapur
151	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Aron
152	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla
153	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Bijadandi
154	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khilchipur
155	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Zirapur
156	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Rehli
157	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur
158	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal
159	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Pichhore
160	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Majhauri

161	Maharashtra	Jalna	Bhokardan
162	Maharashtra	Jalna	Jalna 1
163	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar
164	Maharashtra	Solapur	Barshi
165	Maharashtra	Solapur	Mohol
166	Maharashtra	Thane	Shahapur
167	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kalamb
168	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kelapur
169	Manipur	Imphal East	Imphal East II Keirao
170	Manipur	Tengnoupal	Machi and Tengnoupal (2)
171	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang
172	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram
173	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat
174	Mizoram	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir and Thingdawl (2)
175	Mizoram	Mamit	West Phaileng and Zawlnuam (2)
176	Mizoram	Serchhip	East Lungdar and Serchhip (2)
177	Mizoram	Siaha	Siaha and Tuipang (2)
178	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima
179	Nagaland	Kohima	Botsa and Chiephobozou (2)
180	Nagaland	Kohima	Jakhama
181	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kubulong and Ongpangkong N (2)
182	Odisha	Angul	Angul
183	Odisha	Baleshwar	Bhograi
184	Odisha	Bolangir	Bangomunda
185	Odisha	Cuttack	Badamba
186	Odisha	Ganjam	Rangeilunda
187	Odisha	Jajpur	Danagadi
188	Odisha	Kendrapara	Mahakalapada
189	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Morada
190	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umerkote
191	Odisha	Nayagarh	Ranapur

192	Odisha	Puri	Sadar
193	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kuarmunda
194	Punjab	Firozepur	Guru Har Sahai
195	Punjab	Sangrur	Sunam
196	Punjab	Taran Taran	Valtoha and Chohla Sahib (2)
197	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri
198	Rajasthan	Baran	Antah
199	Rajasthan	Bundi	Hindoli
200	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Begun
201	Rajasthan	Churu	Taranagar
202	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
203	Rajasthan	Tonk	Deoli
204	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh
205	Rajasthan	Bundi	Talera
206	Rajasthan	Dausa	Sikandra
207	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Bicchiwada
208	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand
209	Sikkim	East District	Rhenok, Pakyong and Parakha (3)
210	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Thiruporur
211	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirumangalam
212	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Rasipuram and Vennandur (2)
213	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Ulundurpet
214	Telangana	Adilabad	Boath
215	Telangana	Adilabad	Utnoor
216	Telangana	Badradri	Chandrugonda
217	Telangana	Jangaon	Palakurthi
218	Telangana	Jogulamba	Alampur
219	Telangana	Kamareddy	Yellareddy
220	Telangana	Medak	Chilpched
221	Telangana	Mulugu	Eturnagaram
222	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Bijinapalle
223	Telangana	Nalgonda	Devarakonda

224	Telangana	Narayanpet	Makhtal
225	Telangana	Nizamabad	Bodhan
226	Telangana	Rangareddy	Amangal
227	Telangana	Ranjanna Sircilla	Veernapalli
228	Telangana	Sangareddy	Narayankhed
229	Telangana	Siddipet	Chinnakodur
230	Telangana	Wanaparthy	Kothakota
231	Telangana	Warangal Rural	Wardhannapet
232	Telangana	Warangal Urban	Kamalapur
233	Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	Mothkur
234	Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa and Salema (2)
235	Tripura	Gomati	Matabari
236	Tripura	South Tripura	Satchand
237	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Tappal
238	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur
239	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Thekma
240	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa
241	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini
242	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bankati
243	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Najibabad
244	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Dhanapur
245	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Haswa
246	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Pipraich
247	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur
248	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadoura
249	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Nighasan
250	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey
251	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon
252	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi
253	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Dhanpatganj
254	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arajiline
255	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri
256	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Joshimath

257	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Sahaspur
258	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Dharchula
259	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Jaspur
260	West Bengal	24 Parganas South	Pathar Pratima
261	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Alipurduar One
262	West Bengal	Bankura	Simlapal
263	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur-Sriniketan
264	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Dinhata One
265	West Bengal	Darjeeling GTA	Mirik, Jorebunglow Sukhia Pokhari (2)
266	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	Hili
267	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Islampur
268	West Bengal	Hooghly	Pursurah
269	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri
270	West Bengal	Jhargram	Jamboni
271	West Bengal	Kalimpong	Kalimpong 1 and 2 (2)
272	West Bengal	Maldah	Manikchak
273	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	Nandigram One
274	West Bengal	Purulia	Para
275	West Bengal	Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad DMMU	Matigara
276	West Bengal	Hooghly	Goghat-II
277	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Suti-I
278	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Nabagram
279	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	Ketugram-I
280	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Matiali
281	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Sitalkuchi
282	West Bengal	Birbhum	Mayureswar-II

STATEMENT III

State and district- wise number of beneficiaries/enterprises supported under SVEP, including in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

State/UT	District	Total Enterprises formed (cumulative till June25)
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	14850
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2137
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	4063
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	4801
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	1805
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai and Lohit(2)	639
Assam	Baksa	0
Assam	Barpeta	765
Assam	Biswanath	1276
Assam	Bongaigaon	401
Assam	Charaideo	919
Assam	Chirang	1544
Assam	Darrang	1304
Assam	Dibrugarh	366
Assam	Golaghat	423
Assam	Jorhat	1641
Assam	Kamrup	2416
Assam	Kamrup Metro	508
Assam	Karbi Anglong	485
Assam	Lakhimpur	437
Assam	Nagaon	875
Assam	Nalbari	2285
Assam	Sivasagar	1001
Bihar	Begusarai	1244
Bihar	Bhagalpur	2694

Bihar	Darbhanga	955
Bihar	Gaya	7482
Bihar	Khagaria	903
Bihar	Madhubani	2761
Bihar	Munger	1002
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	6851
Bihar	Nalanda	1804
Bihar	Nawada	1200
Bihar	Patna	4753
Bihar	Purbi Champaran	1102
Bihar	Vaishali	3148
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	1959
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	3986
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	2603
Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	2579
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	2894
Chhattisgarh	Korea	1466
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	2739
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	4447
Goa	North Goa and South Goa(2)	2128
Gujarat	Amreli	1494
Gujarat	Dohad	1698
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	2748
Haryana	Bhiwani	2135
Haryana	Fatehabad	1391
Haryana	Jhajjar	1288
Haryana	Karnal	1737
Haryana	Nuh Mewat	1984
Haryana	Panchkula	1319
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	997
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Anantnag	1100

JammuandKashmir (UT)	Baramulla	324
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Ganderbal	709
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Kathua	1553
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Rajauri	728
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Samba	358
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Srinagar and Ganderbal(2)	225
JammuandKashmir (UT)	Udhampur	420
Jharkhand	Chatra	273
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	234
Jharkhand	Garhwa	207
Jharkhand	Giridih	4813
Jharkhand	Godda	341
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1015
Jharkhand	Koderma	1499
Jharkhand	Pakur	5854
Jharkhand	Palamu	4740
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1757
Jharkhand	Ranchi	3549
Jharkhand	Simdega	3909
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	3818
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	1075
Karnataka	Hassan	0
Karnataka	Hassan	0
Karnataka	Koppal	994
Karnataka	Mysuru	427
Karnataka	Mysuru	0

Karnataka	Ramanagara	1114
Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	0
Kerala	Alappuzha	1843
Kerala	Ernakulam	4245
Kerala	Idukki	2159
Kerala	Kannur	3688
Kerala	Kasargod	125
Kerala	Kasargode	2042
Kerala	Kollam	3418
Kerala	Kottayam	2817
Kerala	Kozhikkode	2674
Kerala	Kozhikode	190
Kerala	Malappuram	3129
Kerala	Palakkad	3012
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	3164
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3341
Kerala	Thrissur	2884
Kerala	Wayanad	1788
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	1119
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	2407
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2188
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	1354
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2113
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	1487
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	2277
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	5820
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2731
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	1791
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	2038
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2477
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	1854
Maharashtra	Jalna	2967
Maharashtra	Palghar	800

Maharashtra	Solapur	4516
Maharashtra	Thane	1236
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1416
Manipur	Imphal East	1823
Manipur	Tengnoupal	581
Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	203
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	98
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	1159
Mizoram	Kolasib	716
Mizoram	Mamit	601
Mizoram	Serchhip	592
Mizoram	Siaha	516
Nagaland	Dimapur	2413
Nagaland	Kohima	1815
Nagaland	Mokokchung	226
Odisha	Angul	2450
Odisha	Baleshwar	1035
Odisha	Bolangir	485
Odisha	Cuttack	765
Odisha	Ganjam	567
Odisha	Jajpur	1732
Odisha	Kendrapara	1707
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1476
Odisha	Nabarangapur	1185
Odisha	Nayagarh	2044
Odisha	Puri	1542
Odisha	Sundargarh	1753
Punjab	Firozepur	687
Punjab	Sangrur	2621
Punjab	Taran Taran	721
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1874
Rajasthan	Baran	1685
Rajasthan	Bundi	1610

Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	1685
Rajasthan	Churu	1681
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1615
Rajasthan	Tonk	1577
Sikkim	East District	911
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	1596
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	660
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	844
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2216
Telangana	Adilabad	1846
Telangana	Badradri	1897
Telangana	Jangaon	0
Telangana	Jogulamba	0
Telangana	Kamareddy	0
Telangana	Medak	0
Telangana	Mulugu	1594
Telangana	Nagarkurnool	2226
Telangana	Nalgonda	1680
Telangana	Narayanpet	1797
Telangana	Nizamabad	0
Telangana	Rangareddy	1693
Telangana	Ranjanna Sircilla	0
Telangana	Sangareddy	1979
Telangana	Siddipet	2072
Telangana	Wanaparthy	0
Telangana	Warangal Rural	2073
Telangana	Warangal Urban	0
Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	0
Tripura	Dhalai	1219
Tripura	Gomati	375
Tripura	South Tripura	249
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	2297
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	1764

Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	908
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1544
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	857
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1688
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2483
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1349
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1002
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1830
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	1193
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1402
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	2039
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1909
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	1313
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1268
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1299
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	3892
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	600
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1535
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	982
Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	1231
West Bengal	24 Parganas South	1358
West Bengal	Alipurduar	1305
West Bengal	Bankura	1911
West Bengal	Birbhum	2116
West Bengal	Coochbehar	1962
West Bengal	Darjeeling GTA	1114
West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	685
West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	1150
West Bengal	Hooghly	1355
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	2943
West Bengal	Jhargram	943
West Bengal	Kalimpong	1631
West Bengal	Maldah	1783

West Bengal	Murshidabad	309
West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	333
West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	2077
West Bengal	Purulia	1509
West Bengal	Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad DMMU	908

अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ

3860. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के छात्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार, वर्षवार और ज़िलेवार कितने छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की गई;
- (ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों से राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में छात्रवृत्ति से वंचित अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त छात्रवृत्ति कब तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।
- (घ) क्या विगत वर्षों की पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की राशि राजस्थान सहित कई राज्यों में लंबित हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि आवंटित करने में विलंब कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति देने में विलंब का क्या प्रभाव है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (च): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से केंद्र प्रायोजित 'अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना' और अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना का क्रियान्वयन करता है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, छात्रवृत्तियां सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से जारी की जाती हैं। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, छात्रवृत्तियों का केंद्रीय हिस्सा राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने हिस्से का भुगतान करने और राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए आंकड़ों के हिस्से को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल पर भेजने पर निर्भर करता है।

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य सहित जिन लाभार्थियों को केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया गया, उनका राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है। राजस्थान राज्य से संबंधित विवरण में राजस्थान राज्य के सभी जिलों के लाभार्थी भी शामिल हैं, जिनके राज्य के हिस्से के भुगतान का डेटा केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी करने के लिए केंद्रीय पोर्टल पर भेज दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य सहित जिन लाभार्थियों को केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया गया, उनका राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना:

		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	236337	245595	0	2,21,219	116
2	असम	912	418	0	14	2233

3	बिहार	531536	473106	132127	1,46,660	31087
4	चंडीगढ़	1000	1634	1304	1,097	874
5	छत्तीसगढ़	75714	0	0	41,271	21123
6	दमन और दीव	0	51	14	8	11
7	दिल्ली	16500	3771	501	761	903
8	गोवा	200	29	6	0	8
9	गुजरात	56499	270489	77116	2,73,157	201106
10	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15458	16759	0	24,536	9052
12	जम्मू-कश्मीर	891	13359	0	2,584	3923
13	झारखंड	38493	57745	0	0	68230
14	कर्नाटक	323332	271576	200119	2,35,562	278285
14	केरल	59312	61622	42003	11,999	85996
16	मध्य प्रदेश	318631	355000	0	0	368813
17	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	0	535
18	मणिपुर	485	571	0	676	731
19	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	1
20	ओडिशा	153073	92329	29047	31,486	80835
21	पुदुचेरी	1527	1349	0	704	674
22	पंजाब	217729	196843	92604	1,03,357	41793
23	राजस्थान	183416	240500	0	1,35,092	41298
24	सिक्किम	118	54	0	8	4
25	तमिलनाडु	278838	341246	104324	3,35,642	521124
26	तेलंगाना	9051	26175	0	0	0
27	त्रिपुरा	4592	10211	4075	2,105	6096
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	362511	320390	373692	3,82,766	299751
29	उत्तराखंड	26990	14368	0	9,940	9916
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	209552	223209	77336	1,68,896	91465
	कुल	3122697	3238399	1134268	21,29,540	2165983

अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना:

		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	409678	243823	238915	195269	303298
2	असम	7942	0	11140	8426	12073
3	बिहार	78181	0	136340	68975	73615
4	चंडीगढ़	1128	899	876	287	1253
5	छत्तीसगढ़	101987	87464	96267	79237	87675
6	दमन और दीव	142	0	98	0	0
7	दिल्ली	20709	0	7531	3,160	4692
8	गोवा	66	0	1	34	58
9	गुजरात	145413	97697	113531	1,79,116	157584
10	हरियाणा	68183	0	87913	70,464	55444
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16445	0	21502	23,959	33149
12	जम्मू-कश्मीर	9856	100	10097	7,370	6567
13	झारखंड	30608	7805	33922	44,610	57784
14	कर्नाटक	318389	131448	458548	4,03,965	404008
14	केरल	125898	90866	42521	1,55,319	147531
16	मध्य प्रदेश	475993	48270	445319	3,46,289	636303
17	महाराष्ट्र	391778	68576	148573	7,49,317	362808
18	मणिपुर	6096	0	8988	2,125	7938
19	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	25
20	ओडिशा	173264	75530	299369	1,43,861	191873
21	पुदुचेरी	4303	0	3904	2,564	2694
22	पंजाब	176482	152157	40708	1,99,508	294284
23	राजस्थान	365604	217176	303252	1,51,922	229002
24	सिक्किम	351	0	448	216	172
25	तमिलनाडु	654131	441672	543772	6,43,761	934793
26	तेलंगाना	223613	0	0	0	0
27	त्रिपुरा	14721	0	22278	16,858	19849

28	उत्तर प्रदेश	802648	868554	1269634	9,49,934	644827
29	उत्तराखंड	30530	0	27735	23,804	26216
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	361943	493099	273953	2,68,228	108693
	कुल	5016082	3025136	4647135	4738578	4804208

दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के ई-राजपत्र का अद्यतनीकरण

3861. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के सरकारी ई-राजपत्र का संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की वेबसाइट पर नियमित रूप से अद्यतनीकरण/प्रकाशन किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त वेबसाइट का लिंक और पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रकाशित सभी राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं/परिपत्रों की प्रतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के विभागों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी सेवाओं का डिजिटलीकृत कर दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और डिजिटलीकरण की तिथि क्या है;

(ङ) उक्त सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए प्राप्त, प्रक्रियागत और लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(च) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रत्येक विभाग की सभी वेबसाइटें कार्य कर रही हैं;

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके लिंक सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि राजपत्र अधिसूचनाएँ आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://ddd.gov.in> पर अपलोड की जाती हैं और इन्हें

ऑनलाइन देखा जा सकता है। प्रकाशित राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियाँ दमण स्थित योजना एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग में संदर्भ के लिए भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नागर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव में विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाएं जैसे प्रमाण पत्र (जन्म, मृत्यु, जाति, आय आदि), लाइसेंस, परमिट, पंजीकरण, उपयोगिता भुगतान, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र आदि जारी करना, डिजिटल कर दिया गया है और प्राप्त आवेदनों पर संबंधित विभाग द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(च) से (ज): संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की समान वेबसाइट <https://ddd.gov.in> का उपयोग विभागों द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, पुलिस और अग्निशमन विभाग की अपनी वेबसाइटें क्रमशः <https://police.ddd.gov.in> और <https://fes.ddd.gov.in> हैं।

CHALLENGES FACED BY CAPITAL GOODS SECTOR

3862. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government plan to address the challenges faced by the capital goods sector in terms of technology obsolescence, low capacity utilization and inadequate R&D investments;

(b) the support extended to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to diversify its product portfolio and improve its financial performance in a competitive market environment; and

(c) the manner in which the Government assess the effectiveness of budget allocations and flagship schemes in driving technological innovation, improving global competitiveness and fostering sustainable growth of heavy industries?

**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): In order to encourage the technology development, research, innovation and to augment the manufacturing infrastructure in the Capital Goods sector, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is implementing the Scheme for “Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase II” with a financial outlay of Rs. 1207 crores, budgetary support of Rs.975 crore and industry contribution of Rs.232 crores. Under the Scheme, a total of 33 projects have been approved. These 33 projects include 9 Centres of Excellence (CoEs), 5 Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs), 7 Testing and Certification Centres, 9 Industry Accelerators for Technology development and 3 projects for Creation of Qualification Packs (QPs) for skill level 6 and above.

(b): Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), under guidance and support from the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), has strategized itself to reduce its reliance on thermal power sector by broadening its product offerings in new and emerging areas in the following sectors:

(i) Coal Gasification:

- Indigenously developed Pressurized Fluidized Bed Gasification (PFBG) technology
- Formed JV with Coal India Limited (CIL) i.e. Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited (BCGCL) to develop a Coal-to-Ammonium Nitrate Plant.

- Through strategic policy advocacy of MHI, BCGCL's Coal to Ammonium Nitrate Project identified by GoI for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of INR 1,350 Crore.

(ii) AUSC (Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology):

BHEL in association with IGCAR and NTPC has developed an indigenous Advance Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) technology with the substantial investment of ~Rs. 900 crores by Ministry of Heavy Industries.

(iii) Establishment of strategic equipment and Li-ion battery (integration and testing)

(iv) Augmentation of Testing and Certification Facilities, namely "Test and Calibration Centre at BHEL Bhopal"; "Test Lab for SIL and HIL Testing Centre at BHEL, Hyderabad" and "Test Lab for pumps at BHEL Hyderabad" under the Scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase II".

(v) Regular review, monitoring and guidance in identified diversification areas such as

- Transportation - Vande Bharat trainsets, Signaling (Train Collision Avoidance System)
- Defence – Upgraded SRGM, Air Defence Gun, Strategic Equipment.

(c): Every project sanctioned under the Scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector" is screened by the Screening Committee and approved by the Apex Committee for its relevance and effectiveness in driving technological innovation and improving global competitiveness in the Capital

Goods Sector. In addition, a Project Review and Monitoring Committee (PRMC) has also been constituted for each of the project sanctioned under the Scheme. The meetings of the PRMC are held periodically in order to review the progress of the project and effectiveness of the funds released by MHI for the project.

एफटीए पर बातचीत

3863. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार वर्तमान में यूके सहित अन्य देशों के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (एफटीएस) पर बातचीत कर रही है, जिसके तहत आयात शुल्क में उल्लेखनीय कमी प्रस्तावित है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त कर कटौती के कारण राजस्व पर अनुमानित प्रभाव से सम्बंधित आंकड़े क्या हैं;
- (ग) उक्त एफटीए के तहत किन प्रमुख उत्पाद श्रेणियों पर आयात शुल्क कम करने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रतिशत के संदर्भ में संभावित औसत कमी क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने भारत में निर्मित उत्पादों पर उक्त समझौतों के संभावित प्रभाव का आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार 'मेक इन इंडिया' और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के तहत परिकल्पित लक्ष्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त समझौतों को किस प्रकार संतुलित कर रही है ताकि घरेलू उद्योग को किसी भी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो?

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

(क) से (ड): सरकार में व्यापार समझौतों पर वार्ता करना एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है। वर्तमान तिथि तक, इसने 15 मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों और 6 अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। हाल ही में, सरकार ने 24 जुलाई, 2025 को भारत-यूके व्यापक आर्थिक और व्यापार समझौते (सीईटीए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इसका कार्यान्वयन पुष्टि के उपरांत किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, भारत-ओमान व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौते (सीईपीए) पर बातचीत पूरी हो चुकी है। चल रही बातचीत की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

भारत-यूके सीईटीए, भारत से यूके को होने वाले लगभग 99 प्रतिशत निर्यात को अभूतपूर्व शुल्क-मुक्त पहुँच प्रदान करता है, जो व्यापार मूल्य का लगभग 100% है। इसमें वस्त्र, चमड़ा, समुद्री उत्पाद, रत्न एवं आभूषण, और खिलौने जैसे श्रम-प्रधान क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं, रसायन और ऑटो कंपोनेंट जैसे उच्च-वृद्धि वाले क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। इससे बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, कारीगरों, महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले उद्यमों और एमएसएमई को सशक्त बनाया जाएगा। सेवा क्षेत्र, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक मज़बूत चालक है, को भी व्यापक लाभ होगा। यह समझौता आईटी और आईटी-सक्षम सेवाओं, वित्तीय और विधिक सेवाओं, पेशेवर और शैक्षिक सेवाओं, और डिजिटल व्यापार में बेहतर बाज़ार पहुँच प्रदान करता है। भारत ने डबल कंट्रीब्यूशन कन्वेंशन पर भी एक समझौता किया है। इससे भारतीय पेशेवरों और उनके नियोक्ताओं को ब्रिटेन में तीन साल तक के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा भुगतान से छूट मिलेगी। इस संबंध में विभाग द्वारा जारी प्रेस नोट <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NotelId=154945&ModuleId=3> पर देखा जा सकता है।

भारतीय वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए बाज़ार पहुँच, पेशेवरों के लिए गतिशीलता आदि सहित विभिन्न नीतिगत क्षेत्र चल रही वार्ता का हिस्सा हैं। भारत ने अपनी 89.5% टैरिफ लाइनें खोल दी हैं, जो कृषि और औद्योगिक दोनों क्षेत्रों सहित ब्रिटेन के 91% निर्यात को कवर करती है। तथापि, ब्रिटेन के निर्यात मूल्य का केवल 24.5% ही तत्काल शुल्क-मुक्त बाज़ार पहुँच का लाभ उठा सकेगा। भारत ने अपने संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों- डेयरी, अनाज और बाजरा, दालें, सब्जियां और कुछ आवश्यक तेल की सुरक्षा की है। रणनीतिक बहिष्करण

में महत्वपूर्ण ऊर्जा ईंधन, समुद्री जहाज, पुराने कपड़े और महत्वपूर्ण पॉलिमर और उनके मोनोफिलामेंट, स्मार्टफोन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर भी शामिल हैं – जो किसानों, एमएसएमई और राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा के लिए एक मजबूत रुख है। रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण उत्पाद - विशेष रूप से वे उत्पाद, जिनमें मेक इन इंडिया और पीएलआई जैसी प्रमुख पहलों के तहत घरेलू क्षमता का निर्माण किया जा रहा है- को धीरे-धीरे टैरिफ में कमी के साथ 5, 7 या 10 वर्षों की अवधि में रियायतें प्रदान की जाएंगी।

टैरिफ कटौती से एफटीए के दोनों साझेदार देशों के लिए राजस्व पर प्रभाव अनुमानित है। मध्यम से दीर्घावधि में व्यापार की मात्रा में वृद्धि, निवेश प्रवाह, भारतीय निर्यात की बढ़ी हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और समग्र आर्थिक विकास से इसकी भरपाई होने की उम्मीद है। इसके अलावा, संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए समझौते को सावधानीपूर्वक तैयार किया गया है, और व्यापार-आधारित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के व्यापक उद्देश्य के अंतर्गत संभावित राजस्व निहितार्थों पर विचार किया गया है।

मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफटीए) मुख्य रूप से संबंधित व्यापारिक साझेदार देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय व्यापार और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किए जाते हैं, ताकि बाज़ार पहुँच का दायरा बढ़ाया जा सके और व्यापार एवं निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए व्यापारिक अनुपूरकताओं का निर्माण किया जा सके, जिससे निर्यात क्षमता में वृद्धि हो, उद्योग, किसानों, एमएसएमई को लाभ हो और रोज़गार के अवसर पैदा हों। एफटीए पर वार्ता इस प्रयास के साथ की जाती है कि निष्पक्षता और पारस्परिकता के सिद्धांत पर आधारित एक व्यापक, संतुलित, व्यापक और न्यायसंगत समझौता हो। यह व्यापारिक साझेदार देशों में भारतीय निर्यातकों और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धियों के लिए साथ समान अवसर भी सुनिश्चित करता है।

घरेलू उद्योग के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, एफटीए उन वस्तुओं की संवेदनशील, नकारात्मक या बहिष्कृत सूची बनाए रखने का प्रावधान करते हैं जिन पर सीमित या कोई टैरिफ रियायतें नहीं दी जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, आयात में वृद्धि और घरेलू उद्योग को नुकसान होने की स्थिति में, किसी देश को एफटीए के तहत पक्षों द्वारा पारस्परिक रूप से सहमत अवधि के भीतर आयात पर एंटी-डंपिंग और सुरक्षा उपायों जैसे व्यापार सुधारात्मक उपायों का सहारा लेने की अनुमति है। एफटीए में व्यापार में तकनीकी बाधाओं से संबंधित प्रावधान शामिल हैं ताकि दोनों पक्षों के मानकों, तकनीकी विनियमों और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के उपायों के बारे

में आपसी समझ को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, एफटीए गैर-तकनीकी बाधाओं को दूर करते हैं, जिससे भारतीय वस्तुओं के लिए निर्यात बाजारों तक सुगम और अधिक प्रभावी पहुँच संभव होती है। एफटीए में उभरती वैश्विक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समीक्षा के लिए उप-समितियाँ शामिल हैं।

विवरण

भारत-ओमान व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौते (सीईपीए) पर चल रही बातचीत की सूची

क्र.सं.	समझौते का नाम
1	भारत- व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग समझौता (भारत- ऑस्ट्रेलिया ईसीटीएECTA का विस्तार)
2	भारत-यूरोपीय संघ मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
3	भारत-श्रीलंका आर्थिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकी सहयोग समझौता
4	भारत-पेरू मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
5	भारत-चिली व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौता
6	भारत और न्यूजीलैंड मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
7	भारत और अमेरिका द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौता (बीटीए)
8	आसियान-भारत वस्तु व्यापार समझौता (एआईटीआईजीए) (समीक्षा)
9	भारत-कोरिया सीईपीए (समीक्षा)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR

3864. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- whether the Government has taken any recent steps to strengthen the cooperative movement across the country, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas;
- if so, the details of such initiatives, including any financial or institutional support provided to cooperative societies;
- whether the Government proposes to introduce reforms to enhance transparency, efficiency and autonomy in the functioning of cooperatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline and framework proposed for such reforms?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir. The Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken multipronged initiatives to realise the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samriddhi” and for strengthening and deepening the cooperative movement from the primary to the apex level, including rural and semi-urban areas, the details of those initiatives are at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Reforms are a continuous process. To enhance transparency, efficiency, and autonomy in the functioning of cooperatives nationwide, **National Cooperative Policy 2025** has been launched recently which provides a roadmap for the systematic and all-around development of the cooperative sector.

STATEMENT

Progress on major initiatives taken by Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samriddhi” and to strengthen and deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. List of initiatives taken and progress made so far are as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional and transparent entities: Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.

2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization: In order to strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 73,492 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 59,920 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats: The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all

panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, NDDB, NFDB and State/UT Governments. As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 22,606 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 30.06.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

- 4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:** In order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned.
- 5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative sector:** Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various GOI schemes, including AIF, AMI, SMAM, PMFME, etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, NAFED, and NCCF have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 147 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 103 PACS.

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in

Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World's Largest Grain

Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.

- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).
- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc., for PACS.

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector:

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, FCI has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses, the following progress have been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services: An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Cooperation, MeitY, NABARD and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card and

IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc. through PACS. So far, 47,918 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

- 10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS:** Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NCDC is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India towards formation and promotion of FPOs under Cooperative Societies Act. Target for formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DAandFW to NCDC and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will be helpful in providing farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹179 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

- 11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets:** Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 393 PACS from 27 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

12. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail

outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream. As of now, 2 PACS from the state of Jharkhand have applied for LPG distributorship under CC Category.

14. PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic

medicines at rural level: PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanaushadhiKendras (PMBJKs), which will provide additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,118 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,108 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) and 762 PACS have got store codes from PMBI which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK): PACS have been

enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer and related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by Department of

Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 36,592 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. **PACS to carry out OandM of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS):** PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations and Maintenance (OandM) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 539 PACS have been identified/ selected by 8 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at Panchayat/ Village level.
17. **Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level:** Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.
18. **Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at Cooperative Societies level:** The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.
19. **Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services:** Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 9,723 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

- 20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives:** In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 8,59,487 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.
- 21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO):** In order to provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, Department of Fisheries, Government of India allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs.280.65 crore. Business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹81 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.
- 22. White Revolution 2.0:** The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP

for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024 Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 15,096 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

23. **Atmanirbharta Abhiyan:** Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal i.e. e-samyukti and e-samridhi respectively for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur and maize to procure 100% of their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 41,40,566 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 11,02,573 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. **Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business:** UCBs can now open new branches up to 10%

(maximum 5 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers:

Door step banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these banks can now avail various banking facilities at home such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

26. Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks:

UCBs that meet the 'Financially Sound and Well Managed' (FSWM) criteria and have maintained the minimum deposits required for classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and get 'Scheduled' status.

27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs:

In order to meet the long pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target from

75% to 60%: RBI had increased the priority sector lending (PSL) target for UCBs to 75%, due to which UCBs were facing a lot of constraints. Now the target for UCBs has been reduced from 75% to 60%, which gives a lot of relief to these banks.

29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to 25%:

Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loan and advances.

30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of target

of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment: Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women

borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.

31. **Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore:** The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.
32. **Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan:** RBI has doubled monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.
33. **Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks:** RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which aims to provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.
34. **RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28:** RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years time for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.
35. **Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks:** Co-operative banks, through board-

approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.

36. **Higher Housing Loan Limits:** Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.
37. **License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS:** License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions are now to get the facility free of cost for the first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmer members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home with through biometrics.
38. **Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending:** Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are also be able to get collateral free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7% Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS).
39. Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the **term of Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution** (maximum 10 consecutive years).

40. **Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore:** RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.
41. **Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity):** To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given in-principal approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).
42. Ministry has constituted a **Task Force under NAFCUB on 'Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies'**. The task force has submitted two reports.
43. On the request of Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs)**.
44. The Ministry has completed a **detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD)**, resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.
45. The Ministry has completed a **strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB's role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047)**. It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With

emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive outreach, the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

46. **Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.:** This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative Societies and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.
47. **MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:** With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.
48. **Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:** In order to remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.
49. **Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:** Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.
50. **Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs:** Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from

Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

- 51. Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs:** Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

- 52. Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:** Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April, 2016 onwards.
- 53. Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of Sugar Cooperative Mills:** Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.
- 54. Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative Mills:** Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

- 55. Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol:** Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).
- 56. Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-based ethanol plants into multi feed ethanol plants:** Ministry of Cooperation has taken initiative in consultation with National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSFL) for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity round the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for production of ethanol; therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi-feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material. While NCDC has agreed to provide loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit

from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

- 57. Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%:** Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5% which will enable cooperative sugar mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.
- 58. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:** Indian Potash Limited on the suggestions of Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the "Bhoomi Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udhog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udhog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers of the area where above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

- 59. New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds:** Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched

its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 22,995 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL

60. New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic farming:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 7,031 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under brand name of "Bharat Organics". So far 25 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

61. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting exports:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as

an umbrella organization to 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. So far, 9,425 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.09 LMT of Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,397 Crore. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

- 62. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK):** Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) have formally entered into a Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.
- 63. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Banana:** Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional value, and medicinal

properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up Tissue Culture Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain 'true to the type' mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

64. **Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds:** Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken initiative 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. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

65. **Establishment of Cooperative University:** The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely,

“Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU) by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 1st April and 26th March, 2025 respectively. Thereafter, assent was also obtained from the Hon’ble President on the bill on 3rd April 2025. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university were issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University has been established after converting an existing institute, that is, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Finance officer has already been done. Governing Board of the University and Executive Council have also been constituted and Statutes of the University have been notified.

Moreover, the land for construction of additional infrastructure has also been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

Seven Committees have been constituted to expedite the operationalization of the university. These committees are headed by AS/JS level Officer of the Ministry and one of the committees is headed by VC of TSU.

66. The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.
67. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity through LINAC.
68. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). Conducted by AFC India Ltd., the study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and role in cooperative sector development nationwide.
69. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.
70. **Special Module on Cooperatives in India:** Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the NCERT, the NCCT has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among

school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT Schools.

71. **Cooperatives in Schools:** NCERT has included chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of Ministry of Cooperation which help the class students to be aware of cooperative movement in brief.
72. **Strengthening of Finance:** A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of Training and Development Fund (TDF) which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening of new head will ease the pressure on TDF Fund and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.
73. Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.
74. **Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund:** Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/ Building Fund for the purpose of renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipments etc.)
75. A new 3 storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at VAMNICOM with capacity of 50 twin sharing rooms participants and 3 no. of VIP

suites. The hostel also has Kitchen, Dining Hall, Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium and an office space. This building has been constructed out of the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

76. **New Course:** VAMNICOM has initiated to launch a new programme PGDM-Cooperation for the Academic year 2025 affiliated to AICTE New Delhi with an intake capacity of 30 students. The GD (Group Discussion) and PI (Personal Interview) of the programme is scheduled to be held on 20th July 2025 at VAMNICOM, Pune.
77. **Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS:** Pilot Project was undertaken for training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states namely; Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.
78. **Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal:** NCCT in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/ Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business

activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of CSC portal. A total of 648 programmes conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

- 79. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:** During the month of July, 2025, the NCCT has started conducting the training programmes for newly established MPCS on the directions of Ministry. As on 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per NCD Portal) all of which may be covered for the training purpose.
- 80. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and Crop Insurance Division of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW), GoI, New Delhi on 20.01.2025. The objective of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity building and knowledge management framework under PMFBY/ RWBCIS Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoAandFW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present.
- 81. Launch of Academic Journal – RICM,** Chandigarh has launched a biannual peer-reviewed journal titled “Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science” has been launched to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences

- 82. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:** RICM, Chandigarh has taken initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

G. Use of Information Technology for ‘Ease of Doing Business’

- 83. Computerization of the Central Registrar’s Office:** Central Registrar’s office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time bound manner.
- 84. Scheme for computerization of office of RCSs in States/ Union Territories:** Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of “Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions” of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 30th June 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 19.73 crore has been released as the Government of India share to States/UTs.

- 85. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs):** To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 7.18 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

- 86. Increase in loan disbursement:** Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years.
- 87. Introduction of Floating Interest Rate:** NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing floating interest rate. This step resulted in reduction of term loan interest rate by about 2%. Floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of lower interest rate to the end borrowers.
- 88. Adoption of Differential Rate:** NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate keeping in view the financial status of the

borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.

89. **Registration under CGTMSE, CGSFPO and CGFT-AHD:** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral free loans from NCDC.
90. **MoU between NDDB and NCDC:** NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both the institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.
91. **Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC:** NCDC has started appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.
92. **Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new Sub-offices in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.
93. **Appointment of Young Professionals:** NCDC has appointed young professionals having expertise in various fields. This includes 12 CA/CMA/Inter, 31 MBA and other young professionals. This move is aimed towards increasing the efficiency of the Corporation.

- 94. Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first Cooperative led Mobility platform):** Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) alongwith by seven other leading organisations Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named as "Bharat Taxi".
- 95. Grant-in-aid to NCDC:** It was announced in the Budget 2025-26 speech by Hon'ble Finance Minister that Government of India will provide assistance to NCDC for its lending operations for the cooperative sector. Accordingly, the Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held on 09.06.2025 recommended a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long term and working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries and textiles. The proposal is expected to be approved by the Cabinet shortly.

96. **New Proposed Scheme for Cooperative Sector:** A new scheme on the lines of CSISAC is being formulated for development of cooperatives through NCDC. With an outlay of ₹24,000 crore, the scheme will benefit 29,050 cooperative societies and more than one crore members.
97. **Cooperative Intern:** 385 cooperative interns are being recruited covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 225 trainees have been selected.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

98. **New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data repository:** A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.
99. **Cooperative Ranking Framework:** The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives State-wise and sector-wise. This ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic

identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog through NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

100. Facility for States / UTs to fetch data through API from NCD portal: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) has successfully completed the development of a standard API for pushing entire data of cooperative societies of the State from NCD portal to the States / UTs. A detailed Standard API Specification Document, database schema and State-specific access key for secure API access have been shared with all State/UT Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) offices on 27.05.2025. These documents aim to facilitate the integration of the State/UT RCS applications with the NCD portal, ensuring that data updates on the NCD portal occur automatically and in real-time via API-based integration. As per the integration plan, it is also essential for States/UTs to develop a reverse/pull API at their end to fetch the relevant data from the NCD portal into their local systems / RCS portals. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

101. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of

Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samriddhi." A National level committee was constituted on 02.09.2022 under Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu with experts of the cooperative sector, representatives from National/ State/ District/ Primary level cooperative societies, Secretaries (Cooperation) and RCSs from States/ UTs and officers from Central Ministries/ Departments to formulate the New Cooperation Policy to provide a framework to unlock the true potential of the Cooperative sector. The Committee conducted four regional workshops throughout the country to elicit suggestions from stakeholders. The received suggestions were incorporated into the draft policy appropriately. Subsequently, the National Cooperation Policy was launched on 24.7.2025.

102. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC 2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with all the stakeholders of cooperative sector emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted IYC-National Cooperative Committee, IYC-National Execution Committee, and IYC-State Apex Committees. Further, actions for IYC were also included in Terms of References of the State Cooperative Development Committees and District Cooperative Development Committees.

During IYC-2025 extensive awareness and outreach campaigns have been carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets,

cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of State Cooperation Ministers on 30th June, 2025 and national event on 06th July, 2025 on the occasion of 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat. A dedicated plantation drive under “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign during IYC is being undertaken with active participation of all the stakeholders, along with various capacity-building activities, exhibitions, and cooperative promotion drives, reflecting its commitment to making IYC 2025 a landmark year for the cooperative movement.

103. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry: Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published Press Releases, articles in leading newspapers, while simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister and the Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry’s YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry’s combined following across platforms—including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and WhatsApp—stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.4 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks 4th among all Ministries on

YouTube and 7th in website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact. Special campaigns and posts on landmark initiatives consistently garner high engagement, especially during major events and national observances.

104. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications: To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

105. Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002 to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral process and incorporate provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

106. Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals, from

members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi-State Co-operative Society's functioning or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

107. Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair election in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 135 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to June, 2025.

108. Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyer' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 67 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 574 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

109. Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group in a transparent manner. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 4548.09 crores have been disbursed to 22.56 lakh applicants.

L. Other initiatives

110. Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick commerce platform of Swiggy instamart: Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer

engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- I. Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage on awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
- II. Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
- III. Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.
- IV. Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.
- V. The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and capacity building for cooperatives through mutually agreed upon projects.

111. Ministry of Cooperation is committed for redressal of grievances in an effective and time bound manner. During 2023-2024 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed more

than 31,000 grievances received through CPGRAMS portal with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

112. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

113. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister inaugurated a workshop on this issue on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of "Gold out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)". Under this initiative, it is envisaged to set up three multi-state cooperative societies for the following activities:

- i. For the production of animal feed, disease control, and artificial insemination.
- ii. For the management of cow and buffalo dung.
- iii. For the management of hides, bones, and horns of dead cattle and buffaloes.

114. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by name Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu

and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

मत्स्यपालन और मछुआरों का विकास

3865. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) देश में मत्स्य उद्योग के विकास और मछुआरा समुदाय के सशक्तिकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत छोटे और मध्यम मछुआरों को वित्तीय सहायता, प्रशिक्षण, कोल्ड चेन सुविधा और बाजार उपलब्धता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या वहाँ तालाबों, जलाशयों और अन्य जल स्रोतों का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जिले में मछली उत्पादन बढ़ाने और मछुआरों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य योजना तैयार 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 देश में मात्स्यिकी एवं जलकृषि के सर्वांगीण विकास तथा मछुआरा समुदाय के सशक्तिकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। कार्यान्वित केंद्रीय योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- (i) ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन पर केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना: मात्स्यिकी के एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन के लिए 2015-16 से 2019-20 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 3000 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन स्कीम शुरू की गई। इस योजना के तहत मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है।
- (ii) मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र की इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में 7,522.48 करोड़ रुपए की कुल निधि के साथ फिशरीस एंड एक्वाकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF) नामक एक समर्पित निधि की शुरुआत की गई। FIDF, राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों सहित पात्र संस्थाओं (EE) को चिन्हित फिशरीस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु रियायती वित्त प्रदान करता है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार नोडल लोनिंग एन्टिटीस (NLE) द्वारा रियायती वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए 2 वर्ष की ऋण स्थगन अवधि सहित 12 वर्षों की पुनर्भुगतान अवधि के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष तक ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान करता है, बशर्ते लिए गए ऋण का ब्याज दर न्यूनतम 5% प्रति वर्ष है।
- (iii) प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 20,050 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित निवेश के साथ लागू की गई है। यह योजना मत्स्य उत्पादन और उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता,

प्रौद्योगिकी, पोस्ट –हार्वेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और प्रबंधन, मात्स्यिकी मूल्य श्रृंखला (फिशरीस वैल्यू चेन) के आधुनिकीकरण और सुदृढीकरण, एक मजबूत मत्स्य प्रबंधन ढाँचे की स्थापना और मछुआरों के कल्याण में महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करने के लिए बनाई गई है। यह योजना मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों को बीमा भी प्रदान करती है और मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों को कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण हेतु प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है।

- (iv) मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र को सुदृढ बनाने और मात्स्यिकी मूल्य श्रृंखला में दक्षताओं को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार 6000 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश से प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र उप-योजना "प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह योजना (PM-MKSSY) लागू कर रहा है। PM-MKSSY का उद्देश्य मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र को व्यवस्थित करना (फोरमलाईजेशन), जलकृषि बीमा को प्रोत्साहित करना, मात्स्यिकी सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों की मूल्य श्रृंखला दक्षता, सुरक्षित मत्स्य उत्पादन के लिए सुरक्षा एवं गुणवत्ता प्रणाली को अपनाना आदि है।
- (v) इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 2018-19 से किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) की सुविधा मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों तक विस्तारित की है ताकि उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

विगत पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, मत्स्यपालन विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों और मत्स्य श्रमिकों/विक्रेताओं के प्रशिक्षण, जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण पर केंद्रित है। मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय के तहत कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) को PMMSY के तहत प्रशिक्षण, जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया

है। विगत पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) ने कुल 3,028 वेबिनार, कार्यशालाओं और प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की है, जिससे 2,92,315 मत्स्य किसान, उद्यमी और तटीय युवा लाभान्वित हुए हैं। ये पहल प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट प्रबंधन और मारकेटिंग लिंकेज में क्षेत्रीय क्षमता को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक रही हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY), अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आधुनिक पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट कोल्ड चेन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है, जैसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज, आइस प्लांट्स, रेफ्रिजरेटेड और इंसुलेटेड वाहनों सहित मत्स्य परिवहन वाहन, आइस /मत्स्य रखने वाले बक्सों के साथ मोटरसाइकिल, साइकिल और ऑटोरिक्षा, मारकेटिंग और फिश मारकेट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाएं। पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने के लिए, विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान, 734 कोल्ड स्टोरेज और आइस प्लांट्स, मत्स्य परिवहन सुविधाओं की 27,301 इकाइयां जैसे कि आइस बॉक्स के साथ 10924 मोटरसाइकिल, आइस बॉक्स के साथ 9412 साइकिल, 3915 ऑटो रिक्षा, 1265 लाइव फिश वेंडिंग यूनिट्स, 1406 इंसुलेटेड ट्रक और 379 रेफ्रिजरेटेड ट्रक, 6410 मत्स्य कियोस्क, 202 फिश रीटेल मारकेट्स, 21 होल सेल फिश मारकेट्स को PMMSY के तहत सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 2375.25 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय पर स्वीकृति दी गई है।

(ग) से (ङ) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में उपलब्ध तालाबों, जलाशयों और अन्य जल स्रोतों का मत्स्यपालन के लिए इष्टतम उपयोग किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण- I

विगत पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(रुपए लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत केंद्रीय शेयर	जारी केंद्रीय निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	5822.10	3095.53	1196.70
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	240552.67	56331.08	43013.68
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20028.09	13232.11	11354.52
4	असम	54162.88	29844.11	18760.09
5	बिहार	54850.48	17440.25	8794.08
6	छत्तीसगढ़	93211.45	30876.37	23666.00
7	दमन और दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली	13516.89	13243.49	178.90
8	दिल्ली	533.25	286.08	163.30
9	गोवा	11685.19	4911.44	4769.74
10	गुजरात	89754.81	32486.72	10365.69
11	हरियाणा	76086.75	26216.03	12136.61
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15450.52	7921.83	5045.07
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15019.86	7773.04	11850.39
14	झारखंड	44548.36	15163.90	9607.34
15	कर्नाटक	105898.15	36613.93	29502.15
16	केरल	134755.43	57743.01	34415.24
17	लद्दाख	3399.20	2061.36	1470.62
18	लक्षद्वीप	6746.48	4441.63	1442.12

19	मध्य प्रदेश	91960.97	30550.92	24287.17
20	महाराष्ट्र	147263.78	56029.31	30452.07
21	मणिपुर	20181.70	9584.34	2944.63
22	मेघालय	13262.36	7425.72	4596.18
23	मिजोरम	14785.80	8128.27	6947.36
24	नगालैंड	16538.38	10696.52	7332.54
25	ओडिशा	129842.00	47944.55	34726.21
26	पुदुचेरी	35230.01	29176.00	6124.91
27	पंजाब	16792.95	4703.61	2695.92
28	राजस्थान	6612.14	2222.73	512.93
29	सिक्किम	7827.78	4681.83	3300.05
30	तमिलनाडु	115615.80	44865.07	15394.38
31	तेलंगाना	33937.09	10872.64	3287.61
32	त्रिपुरा	25974.81	14853.41	6791.59
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	129432.78	41230.51	28165.28
34	उत्तराखण्ड	32297.12	16667.56	18355.72
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	54439.44	22554.68	5507.70
36	अन्य (ट्रांसपोर्ट, आदि)	36400.00	21840.00	49780.40
37	बीमा गतिविधियाँ	8927.77	8927.77	8927.77
38	PMMKSSY	1193.07	1193.07	1181.61
39	केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं	202877.29	165148.29	69712.20
कुल		2127415.58	918978.71	558756.47

विवरण- II

उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	गतिविधि का नाम	नंबर	क्षेत्र	इकाई लागत (लाख रुपये में)	कुल परियोजना लागत (लाख रुपये में)
1	लाभार्थी उन्मुख योजनाएँ				
1.1	बैकयार्ड री-सर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (RAS)	20	-	0.50	10.00
1.2	बायोफ्लोक तालाब	10	-	14.00	140.00
1.3	आइस बॉक्स के साथ साइकिल	24	-	0.10	2.4.00
1.4	बड़े री-सर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (RAS)	3	-	50.00	150.00
1.5	लाइव फिश वेडिंग	3	-	20.00	60.00
1.6	मध्यम री-सर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम	3	-	25.00	75.00
1.7	आइस बॉक्स के साथ मोटरसाइकिल	4	-	0.75	3.00
1.8	तालाब निर्माण	-	61.31	11.00	674.40
1.9	रियरिंग यूनिट	-	14.10	7.00	98.70
1.10	लघु री-सर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम	13	-	7.50	97.50
2	गैर-लाभार्थी उन्मुख योजना				
2.1	होल सेल फिश मार्केट का निर्माण	1	-	6187.70	6187.70

RESERVATION FOR EWS GROUPS**3866. SHRI T R BAALU:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the strong demand for including the Economically Weaker Sections of the OBC and SC people within the ambit of the reservation of 10 per cent for EWS group, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not acceding to this fair and just demand of the backward classes of the society; and

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that in a number of recruitments and the prescribed standard for selection for EWS is less than SC/OBC, if so, the corrective measures adopted to address the issue?

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 Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 inserted Clause (6) in Articles 15 and 16 to enable the State to make special provisions for the advancement of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of citizens other than those covered under existing reservations for SC, ST and OBC. This includes up to 10% reservation in appointments to civil posts under the Government of India and admission to educational institutions. The Government is committed to implement EWS reservation, in accordance with constitutional provisions and applicable guidelines.

(c): Data relating to EWS appointments is not maintained by this Department.

CYBERCRIME IN DELHI

3867. SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether in a city such as Delhi, navigating the online world comes with myriad challenges in the digital world and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the benefits of digital payments, social media and internet banking are coupled with increasing incidents of cybercrime and it has emerged as one of the most critical and pressing concerns across the country over the last few years;
- (c) whether Delhi has emerged as a hotspot of cybercrime;
- (d) whether Delhi residents have lost crores of rupees during the last eleven years due to cybercrime, if so, the details thereof including comparison with other States;
- (e) whether structural gaps continue to exist despite the intensity and seriousness of the issue; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps being taken to strengthen the system to address this issue particularly to protect women from such instances?

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

(a) to (c): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". As per the data published by the NCRB in its latest report for the year 2022, the details of cyber crimes registered in all States and UTs during the period from 2020 to 2022, is given at the **Statement-I.**

(d): NCRB does not maintain the data relating to the amount lost due to cyber crimes. However, as per the inputs received from Delhi Police, the details of cyber financial

fraud cases registered by Delhi Police and the amount lost therein during the last 11 years, is at **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, to strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken various steps which, inter-alia, include; setting up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country; launch of the 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>); launch of The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS); establishment of a State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC); establishment of the state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)'; development of the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs provides 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.

In addition, Delhi Police has set up IFSO (Intelligence Fusion and Strategic Operations) equipped with latest equipment and software to investigate complex and sensitive cases of cyber-crimes. Besides, one Cyber Police Station in each of the fifteen Districts

of Delhi Police has become functional since 2022 to deal with Cyber Crime related cases in Delhi. Help desks at all police stations are equipped to assist women affected by cybercrimes. A specialized Unit SPUWAC (Special Police Unit for Women and Children) is also functioning in Delhi Police to handle such cases with sensitivity and urgency.

STATEMENT-I

The details of cyber crimes registered in all States and UTs during the period from 2020 to 2022

Extracts from NCRB's Crime in India 2022 report

SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	Mid-Year Projected Population(in Lakhs)	Rate of Total Cyber Crimes (2022)	Chargesheeting Rate (2022)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	1899	1875	2341	530.3	4.4	16.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	47	14	15.5	0.9	50.0
3	Assam	3530	4846	1733	354.9	4.9	14.0
4	Bihar	1512	1413	1621	1255.3	1.3	69.3
5	Chhattisgarh	297	352	439	299.5	1.5	78.8
6	Goa	40	36	90	15.7	5.7	37.5
7	Gujarat	1283	1536	1417	709.3	2.0	62.9
8	Haryana	656	622	681	299.7	2.3	58.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	98	70	77	74.4	1.0	62.3
10	Jharkhand	1204	953	967	391.4	2.5	63.6
11	Karnataka	10741	8136	12556	674.1	18.6	21.1
12	Kerala	426	626	773	356.8	2.2	58.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	699	589	826	858.9	1.0	85.2
14	Maharashtra	5496	5562	8249	1257.4	6.6	30.5
15	Manipur	79	67	18	32.0	0.6	0.0
16	Meghalaya	142	107	75	33.3	2.3	6.1
17	Mizoram	13	30	1	12.3	0.1	0.0
18	Nagaland	8	8	4	22.2	0.2	10.0
19	Odisha	1931	2037	1983	460.8	4.3	11.4
20	Punjab	378	551	697	306.0	2.3	58.8
21	Rajasthan	1354	1504	1833	804.4	2.3	40.5
22	Sikkim	0	0	26	6.8	3.8	-
23	Tamil Nadu	782	1076	2082	767.1	2.7	69.8
24	Telangana	5024	10303	15297	379.5	40.3	17.1
25	Tripura	34	24	30	41.2	0.7	22.5

26	UttarPradesh	11097	8829	10117	2340.9	4.3	45.3
27	Uttarakhand	243	718	559	115.6	4.8	24.3
28	WestBengal	712	513	401	987.6	0.4	73.0
TOTALSTATE(S)		49708	52430	64907	13403.0	4.8	29.3
UNIONTERRITORIES:							
29A	AndNIslands	5	8	28	4.0	7.0	63.6
30	Chandigarh	17	15	27	12.2	2.2	42.1
31	DandNHaveliand Damanand Diu	3	5	5	12.0	0.4	71.4
32	Delhi	168	356	685	211.0	3.2	89.3
33	JammuandKashmir	120	154	173	135.4	1.3	43.1
34	Ladakh	1	5	3	3.0	1.0	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	0.7	1.4	0.0
36	Puducherry	10	0	64	16.2	3.9	72.7
TOTALUT(S)		327	544	986	394.5	2.5	70.0
TOTALALLINDIA		50035	52974	65893	13797.5	4.8	29.6

+ Crime Rate is calculated as Crime per one lakh of population. Table 9A.1 page 1 of 1

- Population Source: Report of Technical group on Population Projections (July, 2020) National Commission on Population, MoHFW
- As per data provided by States/UTs
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures# Clarifications are pending from Nagaland.

STATEMENT-II

Details of cyber financial fraud cases registered by the Delhi Police during last eleven years

Year	Number of cyber financial fraud cases registered	Amount lost (in Rs.)
2014	226	2,63,78,826
2015	712	6,39,70,233
2016	550	8,00,00,048
2017	454	7,39,01,796
2018	451	7,34,02,732
2019	795	26,17,38,262
2020	1687	35,29,91,030
2021	1630	91,03,84,256

2022	1545	2,31,23,50,148
2023	1347	1,83,56,26,648
2024	1591	8,17,64,85,471
2025 (Up to 30.06.2025)	184	70,64,80,624

LABOUR SHORTAGE IN AGRICULTURE

3868. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that labour shortages in agriculture have become a growing concern, with a 15% decline in rural workforce participation in agriculture over the last five years, according to recent reports from the National Statistical Office;
- (b) the impact of this shortage on agricultural productivity and how it is affecting the overall food production, especially during peak seasons such as sowing and harvesting;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to address these labour shortages, including any skill development programs aimed at increasing labour availability for agriculture; and
- (d) the steps the Government is taking to help poor farmers reduce dependency on manual labour, including the provision of modern machinery, financial incentives and

support for mechanization, to ensure that they can continue farming sustainably and improve their productivity?

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

(a) and (b): As per the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) annual report by National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the percentage of rural workforce engaged in agriculture and allied sector has been increased from 58.4% in 2022–23 to 59.8% in 2023–24. Further, there has been a marginal decline in rural workforce engaged in agriculture and allied sector over the last five years—from 61.5% in 2019–20 to 59.8% in 2023–24, as detailed below:

S. No.	PLFS Survey Year	Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture and Allied sector* in Rural
1.	2019-20	61.5
2.	2020-21	60.8
3.	2021-22	59.0
4.	2022-23	58.4
5.	2023-24	59.8

Source: Annual Reports, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI. (2019-20 to 2023-24)

*Includes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The Government has implemented various policies, reforms, and development programs, covering the entire spectrum of the agriculture sector. These initiatives focus on promoting mechanization, enhancing skill development, and ensuring farmers' access to modern agricultural equipment. Programs such as the

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and targeted skill development schemes are empowering farmers to adopt timely, efficient, and technology-driven agricultural practices. As a result of these efforts, productivity of food grain crops has increased and food grain production has seen a substantial increase—from 297.5 million tonnes in 2019-20 to 353.96 million tonnes in 2024–25 (as per third advance estimates). Similarly, horticulture production has risen from 320.47 million tonnes in 2019-20 to 367.72 million tonnes in 2024-25 (second advanced estimates).

(c) and (d): The Government is committed to support farmers by strengthening the agricultural workforce and promoting sustainable farming practices to improve productivity through initiatives emphasizing skill development, supporting mechanization, providing financial incentives and ensuring access to modern agricultural technologies. To support these objectives, several targeted schemes have been implemented—such as the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE), Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) program under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” popularly known as ATMA, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), ,among others.

Additionally, Government has taken various initiatives to promote farming as a viable career option for youth, among which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has set up 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the rural districts of the country

for dissemination of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries and the farmers of the concerned district. The KVKs perform following activities for the purpose:

- i. on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of technology under various farming systems;
- ii. frontline demonstration to establish the production potential of improved agricultural technologies on the farmers' fields;
- iii. capacity development of extension functionaries and farmers for knowledge and skill up gradation;
- iv. production of quality seeds, planting materials and other technology inputs for the farmers;
- v. extension activities to develop awareness of improved agricultural technology among the farmers.

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान

3869. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले वर्ष देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सुदृढ़ बनाने में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) का राज्य-वार, विशेष रूप से गुजरात में क्या योगदान रहा है:

(ख) चालू वर्ष में आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत कौन-सी पहलों से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पदाधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण में सहायता मिली है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जमीनी स्तर पर आरजीएसए ने किस प्रकार शासन और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के वितरण को राज्य-वार बढ़ाया है;

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे और सेवा वितरण में सुधार लाने में आरजीएसए के कार्यान्वयन का राज्य-वार क्या प्रभाव रहा है; और

(ङ) विगत वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण शासन में महिलाओं और बंचित समुदायों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने में आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत क्या प्रगति हुई है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) और (ङ) मंत्रालय वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से गुजरात सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर), पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे नेतृत्वकी भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमताओं का विकास कर सकें और पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बना सकें। प्रशिक्षण के अलावा, आरजीएसए के तहत, मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था स्थापित करने और मुख्य रूप से पूर्वोत्तर, पर्वतीय और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमित पैमाने पर ग्राम पंचायत भवन, कंप्यूटर और ग्राम पंचायत भवन में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) के सह-स्थापन जैसी पंचायत अवसंरचना सृजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। आरजीएसए गुजरात सहित सभी राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में लागू की जा रही है।

आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में कुल 35,54,942 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया, जिनमें 19,86,912 महिलाएँ शामिल थीं। गुजरात के 90,368 प्रतिभागियों को, जिनमें महिलाएँ और वंचित समुदायों के सदस्य शामिल थे, प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। ट्रेनिंग मैनेजमेंट पोर्टल (टीएमपी) पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, आरजीएसए के तहत राज्यवार प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागी **विवरण –I** में हैं।

आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत सीमित संसाधनों के साथ मंत्रालय ने ग्राम पंचायतों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण हेतु संतुष्टि दृष्टिकोण अपनाने का प्रयास किया। तदनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, उन ग्राम पंचायतों पर विशेष प्रयास किए गए जिनकी अपनी इमारत है, और विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को 22,164 कंप्यूटरों की स्वीकृति दी गई, जो पहले से योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत 30,398 कंप्यूटरों के अतिरिक्त हैं, जिनमें गुजरात भी शामिल है। योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश-वार स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों का विवरण, गुजरात सहित, **विवरण– II** में संलग्न है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए 7,730 पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण को मंजूरी दी गई, जिसमें गुजरात में 412 पंचायत भवन शामिल हैं। योजना के तहत मंजूर किए गए पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण का राज्यवार विवरण **विवरण–III** में संलग्न है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 10,345 सार्वजनिक सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के सह-स्थापन को मंजूरी दी गई, जिनमें से 412 गुजरात में हैं।

(ख) संशोधित आरजीएसए योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय विभिन्न श्रेणियों जैसे बुनियादी प्रबोधन और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण, विषयगत प्रशिक्षण, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत विकास योजना (पीडीपी) प्रशिक्षण आदि में पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। विभिन्न प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा, मंत्रालय एक्सपोजर विजिट, प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और सामग्री को तैयार करने आदि के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, नेतृत्व/प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम (एमडीपी) के तहत आईआईएम और आईआरएमए जैसे उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों के माध्यम से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पदाधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक नई पहल की गई है।

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

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिससे जमीनी स्तर पर पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और शासन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। ई-पंचायत एमएमपी के एक भाग के रूप में विकसित ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन ने पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल नियोजन, लेखांकन, निगरानी और ऑनलाइन भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान की है। सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ ई-ग्रामस्वराज का एकीकरण विक्रेताओं और सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे निर्बाध निधि प्रवाह सुनिश्चित होता है और देरी में कमी आती 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 इंटरफ़ेस के माध्यम से ₹61,000 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि हस्तांतरित की गई। 15वें वित्त आयोग के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज को अपनाने की राज्यवार स्थिति **विवरण-IV** में दी गई है।

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

इसके अलावा, देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने और जीवन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ग्राम पंचायत भवनों में सार्वजनिक सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) की सह-स्थापना में राज्यों को सहायता दे रहा है और इसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालयके समन्वय से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। सार्वजनिक सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) की सह-स्थापना के माध्यम से, ग्रामीण नागरिकों को उनके घर (डोरस्टेप) पर ही ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रदान करने के लिए पंचायतों को पूरी तरह से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-I

आरजीएसए, 2024-25 के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागी

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	5,221
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,25,643
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12,344
4	असम	1,44,936
5	बिहार	4,35,896
6	छत्तीसगढ़	90,559
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1,073
8	दमन और दीव	
9	गोवा	4,519
10	गुजरात	90,368
11	हरियाणा	11,909
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,20,455
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	82,534
14	झारखंड	1,35,817
15	कर्नाटक	3,21,380
16	केरल	1,29,632
17	लद्दाख	26
18	लक्षद्वीप	0

19	मध्य प्रदेश	2,42,279
20	महाराष्ट्र	3,63,111
21	मणिपुर	195
22	मेघालय	78,537
23	मिज़ोरम	9,841
24	नागालैंड	4,725
25	ओडिशा	2,79,505
26	पुडुचेरी	0
27	पंजाब	1,22,848
28	राजस्थान	71,795
29	सिक्किम	6,709
30	तमिलनाडु	78,490
31	तेलंगाना	1,701
32	त्रिपुरा	54,228
33	उत्तराखंड	22,342
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	76,302
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,28,081
—	एनआईडीपीआर और अन्य	1,941
कुल	—	35,54,942

विवरण-II

संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की स्थिति

क्रं.सं.	राज्य/संघराज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत कंप्यूटरों की संख्या
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	मध्यप्रदेश	289
15	महाराष्ट्र	1625
16	मणिपुर	141
17	मेघालय	1677
18	मिजोरम	591
19	नगालैंड	739
20	ओडिशा	350
21	पंजाब	8334
22	राजस्थान	1554
23	सिक्किम	235
24	तमिलनाडु	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 एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	4
32	लक्षद्वीप	0
33	लद्दाख	127
34	पुद्दुचेरी	0
कुल		52562

विवरण-III

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान स्वीकृत पंचायत भवनों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	स्वीकृत पंचायत भवन
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	617
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	661
3	असम	349
4	बिहार	136
5	छत्तीसगढ़	210
6	गोवा	0
7	गुजरात	412
8	हरियाणा	509
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	119
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	970
11	झारखंड	0
12	कर्नाटक	258
13	केरल	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	50
15	महाराष्ट्र	961
16	मणिपुर	27
17	मेघालय	24
18	मिज़ोरम	335
19	नागालैंड	183
20	ओडिशा	0
21	पंजाब	500
22	राजस्थान	10
23	सिक्किम	19
24	तमिलनाडु	146
25	तेलंगाना	286
26	त्रिपुरा	14
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	126

28	उत्तराखंड	684
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	117
	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	4
32	लक्षद्वीप	0
33	लद्दाख	3
34	पुडुचेरी	0
कुल		7730

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

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल ग्राम पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	शामिल ब्लॉक पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतों	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	शामिल जिला पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतों
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
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

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या *	शामिल ग्राम पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों और समकक्ष	ब्लॉक पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	शामिल ब्लॉक पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली ब्लॉक पंचायतें	जिला पंचायतों और समकक्ष की कुल संख्या	शामिल जिला पंचायत	ऑनलाइन भुगतान करने वाली जिला पंचायतें
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
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

*पोर्टल पर राज्यों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

e-NAM PLATFORM FOR AUCTIONING CARDAMOM

3870. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the Spices Board of India to include cardamom to be auctioned using the e-NAM platform; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by the time when this inclusion will take place along with the time period thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Presently, 238 commodities including cardamom are notified for online auction on the e-NAM platform. First auction of cardamom was held on e-NAM platform in the month of November, 2021.

SPICE FARMERS IN KERALA**3871. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that spice farmers in Kerala, particularly cardamom growers in high range districts are facing significant production losses due to adverse climate conditions such as prolonged heat waves, erratic rainfall and droughts;

(b) if so, the details of crop loss estimates and affected farmer numbers reported from Kerala in the current and previous financial year;

(c) whether the Government has extended any special assistance packages, subsidies or compensation to spice farmers affected by such climate-related crop failures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including scheme-wise and district-wise allocation and utilisation?

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

(a) and (b): Spices Board is mandated with the Export Promotion of spices and quality evaluation of spices exported from India (53 scheduled spices and its products) and Research and Development of Cardamom (Small and Large). The Board has mandate for production and research for cardamom. As per the information provided by Spice Board due to adverse climate conditions, there was a decrease of 19.93% in production of cardamom in Kerala state, from 22868 MT in 2023-24 to 18310 MT in 2024-25, as per the crop estimate for 2024-25. It has also

been observed that plantations with proper shade regulation, canopy size and irrigation facilities have survived with minimal damage. Further, for the current year, the preliminary crop assessment for cardamom is in progress.

(c) and (d): The Board is implementing the central sector scheme “Sustainability in Spice Sector through Progressive, Innovative and Collaborative Interventions for Export Development (SPICED)” from FY 2024-25, for the benefit of stakeholders of spices sector across India, including the State of Kerala. Under the SPICED scheme various programs are implemented for the cardamom farmers for, area expansion / replanting of cardamom, production of quality planting materials of Cardamom for replanting / new planting, providing assistance for constructing water harvesting /storage facilities and installation of irrigation equipment etc. Also, with a view to facilitate realization of remunerative returns by the spice farmers, the Board is providing assistance for post-harvest improvement of spices (including cardamom), which includes support for purchase and installation of improved curing devices, graders, cleaners, washing equipment etc. aimed at improving the quality of the produce, thereby facilitating better price realization by the farmers. The details of assistance provided to Spice Farmers in Kerala under the SPICED Scheme is attached as **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Details of Assistance provided to Spice Farmers in Kerala**

No	Assistance extended under SPICED Scheme to spices farmers in Kerala during 2024-25								
	Name of programme	IDUKKI		WAYNADU			PALAKKAD	TOTAL	
		fin	ben	fin	ben	fin	ben	fin	ben
1	Replanting/New Planting (Kerala and TN)	268.07	2093	1.02	7	3.05	18	272.14	2118
2	Planting Material Production (Small Cardamom)	24.51	187	0	0	0.82	8	25.33	195
3	Construction of Water Storage Structure (Small cardamom)	17.7	58	0	0	0	0	17.7	58
4	Rainwater Harvesting Structure (Small cardamom)	7.83	49	0	0	0	0	7.83	49
5	Irrigation Pump Set (Small Cardamom)	13.03	53	0.3	1	0	0	13.33	54
6	Micro Irrigation/Sprinkler/ICT Enabled Equipment (Small Cardamom)	9.21	17	0	0	0	0	9.21	17

7	Weather Based Insurance for Cardamom (small cardamom)	62.21	670	0	0	0	0	62.21	670
8	QGBG-Setting up of Post-Harvest Machines	13.85	889	0	0	0	0	13.85	889
9	Spices Polishers	8.46	31	0	0	0	0	8.46	31
10	Spice Cleaners/Graders/Spiral Gravity Separators	1.32	3	0	0	0	0	1.32	3
11	Spice Washing Equipment	15.31	29	0	0	0	0	15.31	29
12	Improved Curing Devices for Small Cardamom	26.43	21	0	0	0.78	1	27.21	22
13	Care and Cure Centers for FPOs	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
14	QITP	2.09	1093	0	0	0.08	40	2.17	1133
15	Extension Advisory Services	24.85	13	0	0	0	0	24.85	13
	Grand Total	483.02	4318	1.32	8	4.73	67	489.07	4393

स्टार्टअप को प्रोत्साहन

3872. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

- (क) स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वर्तमान में राज्य-वार संचालित इनक्यूबेशन सेंटरों की संख्या क्या है;
- (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में संचालित इनक्यूबेशन सेंटरों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे लाभान्वित स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इनक्यूबेशन सेंटरों में स्टार्टअप्स को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश में स्टार्टअप के अंतर्गत संचालित इनक्यूबेशन सेंटरों की सूची, उनके स्थान, स्थापना अवधि और उनसे लाभान्वित स्टार्टअप्स का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या वे वर्तमान में प्रचालनरत हैं अथवा बंद हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): देश के स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु, सरकार ने 16 जनवरी, 2016 को स्टार्टअप इंडिया कार्य-योजना के अनावरण के साथ स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल की शुरुआत की, जिसमें "सरलीकरण और सहायता", "वित्त पोषण सहायता और प्रोत्साहन" तथा "उद्योगजगत-अकादमिक क्षेत्र की साझेदारी और इनक्यूबेशन" जैसे क्षेत्रों से संबंधित 19 कार्य मदें शामिल हैं। इस कार्य-योजना को लागू करने के लिए सरकार, स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्कीमों/कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है, जैसे - स्टार्टअप्स हेतु निधियों का कोष (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएस), अटल इनोवेशन मिशन (एआईएम),

नेशनल इनीशिएटिव फॉर डेवलपिंग एंड हार्नेसिंग इनोवेशन कार्यक्रम (निधि), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद कार्यक्रम (बाईरैक), एमईआईटीवाई स्टार्टअप हब पहल (एमएसएच) और राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के तहत नवप्रयोग और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम।

स्टार्टअप इंडिया कार्य योजना का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ "उद्योग जगत-अकादमिक क्षेत्र की साझेदारी और इन्क्यूबेशन" है, जिसके अंतर्गत सरकार देशभर में इन्क्यूबेटर्स की सहायता के लिए विभिन्न पहलें लागू कर रही है। इस प्रयोजनार्थ प्रमुख स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. **स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस)** के अंतर्गत, इन्क्यूबेटर्स को सीड फंडिंग और इन्क्यूबेशन के साथ-साथ स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और मार्गदर्शन सहायता दी जाती है।
- ii. **टेक्नोलॉजी इन्क्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स (टाइड 2.0)** स्कीम इन्क्यूबेटर्स को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देती है।
- iii. **जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप्स स्कीम (जेनेसिस)** टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए इन्क्यूबेटर्स को कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।
- iv. **इनोवेशन एंड एग्री-एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप डेवलपमेंट** प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत, आरकेवीवाई एग्रीबिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर्स (आर-एबीआई) को कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में स्टार्टअप्स के कार्यान्वयन सहायता और इन्क्यूबेशन के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है।
- v. **अटल इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (एआईसी)** इन्क्यूबेशन सुविधाएं और अटल सामुदायिक नवप्रयोग केंद्र (एसीआईसी) **एआईएम** के तहत स्थापित किए गए हैं, ताकि नवप्रयोग आधारित स्टार्टअप व्यवसायों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके और स्टार्टअप और नवप्रयोग इकोसिस्टम के संदर्भ में देश के सेवाओं से वंचित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों को सेवा प्रदान की जा सके।

- vi. बायोइन्क्यूबेटर्स नर्चरिंग एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप फॉर स्केलिंग टेक्नोलॉजीज (**बायोनेस्ट**) स्कीम के तहत, देशभर के विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों, महाविद्यालयों, बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटरों, बायोटेक पार्कों, राज्य सरकारों के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी निकायों आदि सहित विभिन्न संस्थानों में इन्क्यूबेटर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- vii. '**निधि**' टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर (टीबीआई), निधि समावेशी टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर (आईटीबीआई) और निधि उत्कृष्टता केंद्र जैसे कार्यक्रम, स्टार्टअप इन्क्यूबेटरों की स्थापना के लिए परिचालन व्यय और पूंजीगत व्यय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।
- इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सहायताप्राप्त इन्क्यूबेटरों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) से (च): इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्टार्टअप्स की आवश्यकताओं और इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अनुरूप, स्टार्टअप्स को भौतिक अवसंरचना, मार्गदर्शन, वित्त-पोषण सहायता, व्यवसायगत और तकनीकी सहायता, नेटवर्किंग, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट सहायता और मूल्यवर्धित सेवाओं जैसी व्यापक सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

ग्वालियर सहित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत सहायता प्राप्त इन्क्यूबेटरों की विस्तृत सूची और लाभान्वित स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सहायताप्राप्त लाभार्थी इन्क्यूबेटरों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थी इन्क्यूबेटरों की संख्या						
		एसआईएसए फएस	टाइ ड 2.0	जेनेसि स	आरकेवी वाई	एआईए म	बाइरेक बायोने स्ट	निधि
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	7	5	4	1	3	3	10
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3.	असम	3	1	1	-	3	4	2

4.	बिहार	4	1	1	1	1	1	2
5.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	2	1	1	1	1	-	4
7.	दिल्ली	13	2	-	-	7	7	8
8.	गोवा	5	-	1	-	1	1	3
9.	गुजरात	22	3	3	1	6	5	15
10.	हरियाणा	6	1	2	1	3	1	2
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1	2	1	2	2	6
13.	झारखंड	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
14.	कर्नाटक	22	6	3	1	11	10	20
15.	केरल	5	1	4	1	2	2	7
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	7	1	3	1	3	-	4
17.	महाराष्ट्र	29	3	3	2	8	4	16
18.	मेघालय	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
19.	मिजोरम	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
20.	नागालैंड	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
21.	ओडिशा	10	2	3	1	3	2	5
22.	पुदुच्चेरी	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
23.	पंजाब	9	2	4	1	2	1	9
24.	राजस्थान	12	4	4	1	5	1	6
25.	सिक्किम	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
26.	तमिलनाडु	22	6	5	1	9	10	27
27.	तेलंगाना	12	5	2	1	7	9	12
28.	त्रिपुरा	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	13	3	10	2	6	5	13
30.	उत्तराखंड	2	1	3	1	-	1	4
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
कुल		219	51	65	24	86	75	186

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न सरकारी स्कीमों के तहत सहायताप्राप्त लाभार्थी इन्क्यूबेटरों की सूची और लाभान्वित स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या

क्रम सं.	सहायताप्राप्त इन्क्यूबेटर का नाम	मध्य प्रदेश का शहर/जिला	सहायताप्राप्त स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या
स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस)			
1.	एआईसी-आरएनटीयू फाउंडेशन	रायसेन	24
2.	आईआईटीआई उन्नत उद्यमिता केंद्र (एसीई) फाउंडेशन	इंदौर	41
3.	आईआईटीआई दृष्टि सीपीएस फाउंडेशन	इंदौर	11
4.	एसजीएसआईटीएस इन्क्यूबेशन फोरम	इंदौर	10
5.	जबलपुर स्मार्ट सिटी लिमिटेड	जबलपुर	20
6.	एआईसी-प्रेस्टीज इंस्पायर फाउंडेशन	इंदौर	22
7.	बी-नेस्ट फाउंडेशन	भोपाल	10
प्रौद्योगिकी इन्क्यूबेशन और उद्यमी विकास स्कीम (टाइड 2.0)			
1.	प्रौद्योगिकी नवप्रयोग और इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (टीआईआईसी), अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (एबीवी-आईआईआईटीएम)	ग्वालियर	20
नवोन्मेषी स्टार्टअप्स के लिए जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट स्कीम (जेनेसिस)			
1.	एआईसी-आरएनटीयू फाउंडेशन	रायसेन	2
2.	अनुपम इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर	भोपाल	2
3.	आईआईटीआई दृष्टि सीपीएस फाउंडेशन	इंदौर	2
नवप्रयोग और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम - राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)			
1.	जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय	जबलपुर	52
अटल नवप्रयोग मिशन (एआईएम)			

क्रम सं.	सहायताप्राप्त इन्क्यूबेटर का नाम	मध्य प्रदेश का शहर/जिला	सहायताप्राप्त स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या
1.	एआईसी - आरटेक सोलोनिकस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रायसेन	29
2.	एआईसी - आरएनटीयू फाउंडेशन	रायसेन	74
3.	एआईसी - प्रेस्टीज इंस्पायर फाउंडेशन	इंदौर	11
नवप्रयोग विकास एवं दोहन हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल (निधि)			
1.	डीएवीवी इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर	इंदौर	36
2.	एसजीएसआईटीएस इन्क्यूबेशन फोरम (एसआईएफ)	इंदौर	70
3.	जीएच रईसोनी यूनिवर्सिटी इनक्यूबेटर	छिंदवाड़ा	-
4.	उद्यमिता नवप्रयोग एवं इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (आईआईसीसी)	भोपाल	6

REVISION OF MGNREGS WAGES

3873. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- whether it is true that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wage rates have not been consistently revised since 2013 to keep pace with inflation;
- if so, the reasons for the irregular revisions and their impact on the purchasing power of workers;
- whether the Government acknowledges that in real terms, MGNREGS wages have declined, adversely affecting rural households dependent on the scheme;

- (d) the measures taken to ensure MGNREGS wage rates reflect the realities of the economy and duly compensate the workers; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering a comprehensive review of wage rates in all States to address disparities and align with minimum wage standards or working on establishing a better Index for reference of wage rates?

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

(a) to (e): As per Section 6 (1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Further, section 6 (2) of the Act, provides that until such time a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under section 3 of the Minimum wages Act, 1948 for Agricultural Laborers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area. Accordingly, as per provision of Section 6(2) of the Act, from the inception of the scheme till the financial year 2010-11, the wage rate in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was determined based on the minimum wage set by the respective State Governments. However, from the financial year 2011-12, the Government of India started determining the wage rates using the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers (CPI-AL).

To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year, based on changes in the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). The index is

different for different States/UTs as notified by the Labour Bureau Shimla, Ministry of Labour and Employment. If the calculated wage rate of any State/UT is coming lower than the wage rate of the previous year, it is being protected by maintaining the previous year's wage rate. Accordingly, wage rate of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers are being revised every year since FY 2011-12. The revised notified wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year.

Using the present methodology of wage rate calculation, the central government has notified the wage rate for FY 2025-26 which has increased by around 5% (average) over the last financial year and around 29% (average) in the previous 5 financial years. However, State Governments can provide wages over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government from its own sources.

आरसीएस कार्यालयों के लिए एकीकृत डिजिटल पोर्टल

3874. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार सहकारी क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में आरसीएस कार्यालयों के लिए एकीकृत डिजिटल पोर्टल के विकास पर काम कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन सहकारी समितियों को डिजिटल पोर्टल द्वारा कौन-सी विशिष्ट सेवाएँ या कार्यात्मक सेवाएं प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) आरसीएस कार्यालयों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के बाद इन कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं में किस प्रकार का सुधार होगा;
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सहकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार ने आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269 एस.टी. के संबंध में कोई स्पष्टीकरण जारी किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2023-24 से तीन वर्षों के लिए 94.59 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ दिनांक 30.01.2024 को मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में आरसीएस कार्यालयों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना शुरू की गई थी। यह मंत्रालय की "आईटी इंटरवेंशनस के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों का सशक्तीकरण" अम्ब्रेला परियोजना का एक हिस्सा है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में आरसीएस कार्यालयों के एकीकृत डिजिटल पोर्टल में संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सहकारी अधिनियमों के अनुसार सेवाएं या कार्यकरण होंगे। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के संबंधित सहकारी समिति के पंजीयक(RCS) अपने संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में इस परियोजना के समय पर कार्यान्वयन और कुशल निगरानी के लिए नोडल अधिकारी हैं। वे पंजीयक कार्यालय के सभी कार्यों को कवर करने वाले प्रभावी कार्य-प्रवाह-आधारित सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित करने के लिए भी जिम्मेदार हैं।

परियोजना का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को बढ़ाना और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में आरसीएस कार्यालयों के साथ सहकारी समितियों के पारदर्शी और कागज रहित लेनदेन के लिए एक डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण करना है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 (30 जून 2025 तक) के दौरान, 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं, और 19.73 करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को जारी किए गए हैं।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सहकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:

सहकारी समितियों को आयकर अधिनियम में राहत

1. एक करोड़ से 10 करोड़ रुपए तक की आय वाली सहकारी समितियों के आयकर पर अधिभार को 12% से घटाकर 7% कर दिया गया है: इससे सहकारी समितियों पर आयकर का भार कम होगा और उनके पास अपने सदस्यों के हित के लिए कार्य करने हेतु अधिक पूंजी उपलब्ध होगी।
2. सहकारी समितियों के न्यूनतम वैकल्पिक कर (MAT) को 18.5% से घटाकर 15% किया गया: इस उपबंध से अब सहकारी समितियों और कंपनियों के बीच इस संबंध में समरूपता आ गई है।
3. आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के तहत नकद लेनदेन में राहत: आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के अधीन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा नकद लेनदेन में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि किसी सहकारी समिति द्वारा अपने वितरक के साथ किसी एक दिन में किए गए 2 लाख रुपये से कम के नकद लेनदेन को पृथक माना जाएगा और उस पर आयकर जुर्माना नहीं लगाया जाएगा।
4. नई विनिर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिए कर में कटौती: सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक विनिर्माण कार्य शुरू करने वाली नई सहकारी समितियों से 30% की दर अधिभार सहित की अपेक्षा अब 15% का फ्लैट निम्न कर-दर लगाया जाएगा। इससे विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।
5. प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (PCARDB) की नकद जमा राशि एवं भुगतान की सीमा में वृद्धि: सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDB) द्वारा नकद जमा और एवं भुगतान की सीमा प्रति सदस्य 20,000 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 2,00,000 रुपये कर दी गई है। यह प्रावधान उनके कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा और उनके व्यवसाय में वृद्धि होगी तथा इन समितियों के सदस्य लाभान्वित होंगे।
6. प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (PCARDB) द्वारा ऋण की सीमा और नकद ऋण चुकौती की सीमा में वृद्धि:

सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDBs) द्वारा में दिए जाने वाले ऋण एवं उसकी नकद चुकौती की सीमा को प्रति सदस्य ₹20,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹2 लाख कर दिया है। यह प्रावधान उनके कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा और उनके व्यवसाय में वृद्धि होगी तथा इन समितियों के सदस्य लाभान्वित होंगे।

7. **बिना टीडीएस के सहकारी समितियों के लिए नकदी निकासी की सीमा में वृद्धि:** सरकार ने स्रोत पर कर कटौती के बिना सहकारी समितियों की नकद निकासी की सीमा को 1 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 3 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष कर दिया है। यह प्रावधान सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्रोत पर कर कटौती (टीडीएस) को बचाएगा, जिससे उनकी तरलता बढ़ेगी।
8. **सहकारी चीनी मिलों को आयकर से राहत:** सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण किया है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों को अप्रैल, 2016 से गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने के उच्चतर मूल्य का भुगतान करने पर उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य या राज्य सलाह मूल्य तक कोई अतिरिक्त आयकर नहीं देना पड़ेगा।
9. **सहकारी चीनी मिलों की आयकर से संबंधित दशकों पुरानी लंबित समस्याओं का समाधान:** सरकार ने अपने केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में यह प्रावधान किया है कि सहकारी चीनी समितियों को आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से पूर्व गन्ना किसानों को किए गए भुगतानों को व्यय के रूप में दावा करने की अनुमति होगी जिससे उन्हें 46,000 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक की राहत मिलेगी।
10. **शीरा पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% किया गया:** सरकार ने शीरा पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% करने का निर्णय लिया है जिससे सहकारी चीनी मिलें डिस्टिलरियों को उच्चतर दरों पर शीरा की बिक्री करके अपने सदस्यों के लिए अधिक लाभ अर्जित कर सकेंगी।
11. **आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (आयकर अधिनियम) की धारा 119 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (ख) के तहत विभिन्न आकलन वर्षों के लिए आकलन वर्ष 2018-19 से आकलन वर्ष 2022-23 तक अधिनियम की धारा 80पी के तहत कटौती का दावा करने वाले आय के रिटर्न की देरी के लिए माफी।**

केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी) ने 26 जुलाई 2023 के परिपत्र संख्या 13/2021 के माध्यम से मुख्य आयकर आयुक्तों (सीसीएसआईटी)/आयकर महानिदेशकों (डीजीएसआईटी) को सहकारी समितियों से विलंब की माफी के आवेदनों से निपटने के लिए अधिकृत किया है, जो निर्धारण वर्ष 2018-19 से निर्धारण वर्ष 2022-23 तक विभिन्न निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन नियत तारीख के भीतर आयकर विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने में विलंब के कारण आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80पी के अधीन उपलब्ध कटौती का लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ थे और यह देरी उनके नियंत्रण से बाहर की परिस्थितियों के कारण या संबंधित राज्य कानून के अंतर्गत नियुक्त सांविधिक संपरीक्षकों द्वारा खातों की संपरीक्षा कराने में देरी के कारण हुई थी।

(ड): जी हाँ मान्यवर, धारा 269 एसटी (क) किसी भी व्यक्ति से एक दिन में या (ख) किसी भी लेनदेन से; या (ग) एकल घटना या अवसर के संबंध में एकाधिक लेनदेन को 2 लाख से अधिक की नकद प्राप्ति से प्रतिबंधित करती है। इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के मामले में, धारा 269 एसटी के उल्लंघन में राशि के लिए आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के तहत जुर्माना लगाया जाता है। अपने सदस्यों को दूध की कीमत के भुगतान के लिए, दुग्ध सहकारी समितियां एक वितरक से, जिसके साथ उनका विवरण है, एक वर्ष में कई दिनों में, विशेष रूप से बैंक की छुट्टियों पर, 2 लाख से अधिक नकद प्राप्त करती हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, आयकर विभाग द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के बीच वितरक के साथ विवरण को एक घटना/अवसर मानकर दुग्ध समितियों पर भारी जुर्माना लगाया गया। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है।

केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (CBDT) ने दिनांक 30.12.2022 के परिपत्र संख्या 25/2022 के माध्यम से स्पष्टीकरण जारी किया कि सहकारी समितियों के संबंध में, डीलरशिप/वितरण विवरण स्वयं धारा 269 एसटी के खंड (ग) के प्रयोजन के लिए एक घटना या अवसर नहीं माना जा सकता है। सहकारी समिति द्वारा पूर्व वर्ष में किसी भी दिन ऐसे डीलरशिप/वितरण विवरण से संबंधित रसीद, जो निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर है, को पूर्व वर्ष के कई दिनों में एकत्रित नहीं किया जा सकता है। इससे सहकारी समितियां अपने सदस्यों, जो अधिकांशत

ग्रामीण और कृषक समुदायों से हैं, को आयकर दंड के भय के बिना बैंक अवकाश के दिन भुगतान करने में समर्थ होंगी।

काली मिर्च की खेती

3875. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश के किसानों का लाभ बढ़ाने के लिए काली मिर्च की खेती के लिए किसानों को विशेष लाभ प्रदान करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जहाँ वर्तमान में काली मिर्च की खेती सफलतापूर्वक की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में आधुनिक तकनीक के माध्यम से की जा रही काली मिर्च की खेती संतोषजनक है; और

(घ) क्या इसके कारण किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): देश में वर्ष 2014-15 से समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना का कार्यान्वयन बागवानी के समग्र विकास के उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है। एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत, देश में मिर्च उत्पादकों के लाभ के लिए कई विकास कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध हैं, इनमें विभिन्न घटकों, जैसे रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन, क्षेत्र विस्तार, आईपीएम/आईएनएम को प्रोत्साहित करना, एकीकृत फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, सुपारी एवं मसाला विकास निदेशालय (डीएसडी) प्रमुख काली मिर्च उत्पादक राज्यों में स्थित राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू) और आईसीएआर संस्थानों के माध्यम से सीधे ही विशिष्ट

कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है। काली मिर्च के लिए डीएएसडी द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- काली मिर्च की उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्मों की केन्द्रक (न्युक्लियस) रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन और वितरण
- काली मिर्च सहित मसालों की उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री की निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उच्च तकनीक वाली नर्सरियों की स्थापना
- काली मिर्च में जैविक उत्पादन तकनीक को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर प्रदर्शन करना। सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में काली मिर्च नर्सरियों का प्रमाणन
- काली मिर्च की किस्मों के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए वैज्ञानिक तकनीक विकसित करने हेतु आईसीएआर-भारतीय मसाला अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता प्रदान करना

(ख): संपूर्ण देश के लगभग दस राज्यों में काली मिर्च की खेती आजीविका के एक सफल साधन के रूप में की जाती है, जिसका कृषि क्षेत्र लगभग 500 हेक्टेयर से 2 लाख हेक्टेयर तक विस्तृत है। काली मिर्च उगाने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु, मेघालय, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, त्रिपुरा, आंध्र प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, नागालैंड, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, पुदुचेरी, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिज़ोरम इत्यादि में भी सीमित मात्रा में काली मिर्च की खेती की जाती है।

(ग): देश में काली मिर्च की खेती उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्मों के प्रसार और फसल उत्पादन, एकीकृत कीट/रोग प्रबंधन आदि में आधुनिक तकनीकों को अपनाए जाने के कारण प्रगति कर रही है। उदाहरण के लिए, कर्नाटक में, वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक की पाँच-वर्षीय अवधि के दौरान काली मिर्च की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रफल में 38% की वृद्धि हुई और उत्पादन में 36% की वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रकार, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, मेघालय, पश्चिम बंगाल आदि राज्यों में काली मिर्च की खेती में वृद्धि हो रही है। क्षेत्र और उत्पादन दोनों में यह वृद्धि फसल प्रबंधन में नवीनतम उपलब्ध तकनीकों को अपनाए जाने के कारण प्राप्त हुई है। हालाँकि, उत्तर प्रदेश एक प्रमुख काली मिर्च उत्पादक राज्य नहीं है।

(घ): काली मिर्च किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने में काली मिर्च की भूमिका को उजागर करने वाले कोई प्रामाणिक अध्ययन वर्तमान में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, यह स्पष्ट है कि काली मिर्च के क्षेत्र और उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ मौजूदा उच्च कीमतें किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि में योगदान दे रही हैं।

NATIONAL TRADE POLICY FOR SMALL TRADERS

3876. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to frame a National Trade Policy with specific provisions for small and micro traders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to consult trader bodies and market associations in cities like Delhi; and
- (c) whether any inputs from traditional market hubs like Chandni Chowk have been incorporated 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): A draft National Retail Trade Policy has been prepared. Consultations have been held with various stakeholders including Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and major Industry/trade associations. The Draft National Retail Trade Policy focuses on preparing strategies for overall development of retail trade through targeted efforts to promote ease of doing business in retail sector through several measures to reduce compliance burden, enhance ease of access to credit and decriminalization of minor offences for all formats of retail trade.

Special emphasis is placed on assessing the requirement of licenses, removal of renewal requirement, inspection reforms, facilitating public service delivery, creation of single window facilitation mechanism etc.

किसानों के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण संबंधी अध्ययन

3877. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं और नीतियों के माध्यम से किसानों के उत्थान और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण का विशेषतः मूल्यांकन करते हुए कोई व्यापक प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा आकलन कब तक किए जाने की योजना है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों तक प्रभावी ढंग से पहुँचने के लिए लक्षित योजनाओं और नीतियों के संदर्भ में अपनाई जा रही विशिष्ट कार्यनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इसके अंतर्गत डिजिटल अंतर को पाटने और ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रक्रियाओं में समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): कृषि राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों, बजटीय आवंटन और विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने 75,000 किसानों की सफलता गाथा का संकलन जारी किया है, जिन्होंने डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू और संबद्ध मंत्रालयों/विभागों की योजनाओं के समामेलन से अपनी आय में दो गुना से अधिक वृद्धि की है।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ), सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) ने 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। इन सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार, प्रति कृषि परिवार की अनुमानित औसत मासिक आय वर्ष 2012-13 (एनएसएस 70वें दौर) में ₹6,426 से बढ़कर 2018-19 (एनएसएस 77वें दौर) में ₹10,218 हो गई है।

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय पर एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षण (2023-24) के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय (एमपीसीई) के अनुमानों की तुलना निम्नानुसार है:

क्षेत्र	विभिन्न अवधियों में औसत एमपीसीई (रु.)	
	2011-12 एनएसएस (68वां दौर)	2023-2024
ग्रामीण	1,430	4,122
शहरी	2,630	6,996
ग्रामीण एमपीसीई के % के रूप में अंतर	83.9	69.7

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और कृषि क्षेत्र के व्यापक विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित एकीकृत कार्यनीति की पहचान की है:

- (i) फसल उत्पादन/ उत्पादकता में वृद्धि
- (ii) उत्पादन लागत कम करना
- (iii) किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य:
- (iv) कृषि विविधीकरण
- (v) फसलोपरांत मूल्य संवर्धन का विकास करना
- (vi) सतत कृषि और फसल हानि को कम करने के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन के साथ अनुकूलन

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की सभी योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए समन्वित हैं। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के बजट अनुमान में 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट अनुमान में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया

गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित भारत में किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के संबंध कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग की प्रमुख योजनाएँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

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. 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

सरकार ने सितंबर 2024 में डिजिटल कृषि मिशन को मंजूरी दी है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत देश में कृषि के लिए एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चरल इकोसिस्टम को सक्षम करने के लिए एग्रीस्टैक, कृषि निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली और एक व्यापक सॉइल उर्वरता और प्रोफाइल मैप जैसे डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (डीपीआई) के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। फलस्वरूप यह, नवाचार किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल समाधानों को बढ़ावा देगा और सभी किसानों को समय पर फसल संबंधी विश्वसनीय जानकारी उपलब्ध कराएगा। एग्रीस्टैक डीपीआई में कृषि क्षेत्र से जुड़े तीन मूलभूत रजिस्ट्रियां या डेटाबेस शामिल हैं, अर्थात्, जियोरेफरेंसड विलेज मैप्स, क्रॉप सोवन रजिस्ट्री और किसान रजिस्ट्री, इन सभी को राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा बनाया और रख-रखाव किया जाता है। वर्तमान में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के लिए 30 राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

शिवहर से पीएमएफबीवाई के तहत पंजीकृत किसान

3878. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) शिवहर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से अक्सर प्रभावित होने वाले पंजीकृत किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) शिवहर में उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने दावों का निपटारा किया गया और फसल नुकसान के लिए किसानों को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया;

(घ) क्या सरकार फसल नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए ड्रोन जैसी आधुनिक तकनीक का उपयोग कर रही है ताकि दावों का तेजी से निपटारा हो सके; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ग): देश में खरीफ 2016 सीज़न से शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) राज्यों और किसानों दोनों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है। बिहार सरकार ने प्रारंभ में इस योजना को दो वर्षों, अर्थात् वर्ष 2016-17 और 2017-18 के लिए कार्यान्वित किया था और उसके बाद से इसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। यद्यपि, वे अपनी स्वयं की गैर-बीमा, राहत सहायता योजना, "बिहार राज्य फसल सहायता योजना" कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

PMFBY के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान कुल 3,539 लाख किसान आवेदन नामांकित किए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): इस योजना के अंतर्गत हाल ही में वर्ष 2023-24 से निष्पक्ष, पारदर्शी और ऑब्जेक्टिव फसल क्षति एवं हानि आकलन की सुविधा के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी कार्यान्वित किया गया है:

i. यस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली) के तहत रिमोट सेंसिंग आधारित उपज अनुमान को क्रमिक रूप से अपनाने की कल्पना की गई है ताकि उचित और सटीक फसल उपज अनुमान के साथ-साथ उपज का आकलन करने में सहायता मिल सके। यह पहल खरीफ 2023 से धान और गेहूँ की फसलों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान में 30% भारांश अनिवार्य रूप से यस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को दिया जाएगा। सोयाबीन की फसल को खरीफ 2024 सीज़न से इसमें शामिल किया गया है।

ii. **विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा प्रणाली) के तहत** ग्राम पंचायत और ब्लॉक स्तर पर अति-स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए मौजूदा नेटवर्क से पाँच गुना बड़ा स्वचालित मौसम केंद्रों (AWS) और स्वचालित वर्षामापी (ARG) का नेटवर्क स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसे भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के समन्वय से अंतर-संचालन और डेटा साझाकरण के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस में डाला जाएगा। विंड्स न केवल यस-टेक के लिए, बल्कि प्रभावी सूखा और आपदा प्रबंधन, सटीक मौसम पूर्वानुमान और बेहतर पैरामीट्रिक बीमा उत्पादों की पेशकश के लिए भी डेटा प्रदान करता है।

STRENGTHENING INDIA'S GLOBAL TRADE POSITION

3879. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) the details of the India's exports and imports during the last five financial years along with the details of the trade surplus or deficit and the key factors contributing to this trend State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the steps taken to integrate Indian MSMEs into global supply chains and support them through export financing, e-commerce and logistic reforms;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to promote rupee trade settlements with partner countries to strengthen India's trade autonomy and reduce dependency on hard currencies;
- (d) whether the Government is preparing a roadmap to reach \$2 trillion in exports by 2030 and if so, the strategic sectors and policy instruments identified to achieve this target; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to promote green trade corridors, carbon compliant exports and digital trade facilitation zones to along with global sustainability standards, 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): India's merchandise goods and services trade data for the last five financial years, including exports, imports, and resulting trade balance, is as follows:

Value (in Million USD)

Financial Year	Merchandise Trade		Services Trade		Overall Trade Balance
	Export	Import	Export	Import	
2020-21	291,808.48	394,435.88	206,090.74	117,524.45	(-) 14,061.11
2021-22	422,004.40	613,052.05	254,527.71	147,011.98	(-) 83,531.92
2022-23	451,070.00	715,968.90	325,329.70	182,046.04	(-) 121,615.24
2023-24	437,072.03	678,214.77	341,062.41	178,311.82	(-) 78,392.15
2024-25	437,511.75	721,320.48	387,540.49	198,716.66	(-) 94,984.90

Source: Merchandise data- DGCIandS, Services Data - RBI

India's trade deficit from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 is attributed to a range of structural and external macroeconomic factors. A significant contributor has been the persistent rise in imports, particularly of crude oil, electronics, and key industrial inputs. This trend reflects the strong domestic consumption demand coupled with growing domestic manufacturing capacity in certain sectors. The exports have also grown despite global challenges and disruptions including the Russia–Ukraine conflict, high logistics cost due to conflict in middle east, elevated inflation levels across major economies, rising trend of protectionist measures globally and subdued demand in key markets such as Europe and China.

(b): To facilitate greater integration of Indian MSMEs into global value chains, enhance their export competitiveness, and support their financing and market access needs, the Government has undertaken several initiatives across export credit, risk mitigation, digital enablement, and logistical facilitation:

- i. Enhanced cover of 90% for exporters / group with aggregate export credit working capital limit up to ₹80 Cr under its Short-term (ST) Whole Turnover -Export Credit Insurance for Banks (WT-ECIB) cover, to facilitate the availability of adequate and affordable export credit to exporters, particularly MSMEs.
- ii. 90% Insurance Cover for Collateral Free working capital export credit finance under its Short term (ST) WT-ECIB cover, for working capital export credit limits sanctioned up to ₹10 crore in respect of those Micro and Small exporter accounts which are not in a position to offer any collaterals or third-party guarantee, and shall be applicable for all segments and commodities.

- iii. Enhanced percentage of up to 100% cover to exporters who take policy directly without involving any alternate channels or brokers. This may be considered as a collateral by the bank for export credit lending, particularly to MSMEs, who avail policy directly without the involvement of alternate channels or brokers, thereby reducing collateral requirement for export credit sanctioned by banks.
- iv. In order to provide better service and improve the turnaround time for settlement of claims under Short Term ECIB, the procedure for settlement of ECIB Claims with net principal outstanding up to ₹10 crore for the exporter/group, has been simplified with reduced requirement of documents.
- v. Export Factoring Facility on non-recourse basis specifically designed for manufacturer MSMEs which provides a comprehensive package of financial services, including working capital financing, credit risk protection, sales ledger management, and the collection of export receivables, to support the MSME exporters by mitigating risks associated with exporting and facilitating access to finance, making it easier for MSMEs to participate in international trade.
- vi. Support to NBFC (Factors) through Exports Receivables Insurance Cover (ERIC) in Indian Rupees and in Foreign Currency (FC) to enable factoring companies to support exports to broader markets.
- vii. The Ministry of MSME supports MSME exports through schemes like the International Cooperation (IC) Scheme, including the Capacity Building of First-Time Exporters (CBFTE), offering reimbursement for export-related expenses.

(c): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed invoicing and payments for international trade in Indian Rupee vide A.P (DIR Series) Circular No.10 RBI/2022-2023/90 dated 11.07.2022. In terms of the said RBI Circular, the framework has been put in place for any partner country seeking to undertake trade with India in INR. Accordingly, banks of partner countries can approach Authorized Dealer (AD) banks in India who in turn can seek approval from RBI with details of the arrangement. Various approvals have been granted by RBI to domestic and foreign AD Banks in the cases for opening of Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs) of correspondent banks.

Amendments have also been made by DGFT in the Foreign Trade Policy to allow for invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports/imports in Indian Rupees. Amendments have also been made in the Foreign Trade Policy for grant of exports benefits and fulfilment of Export Obligation, for export realisations made in Indian Rupees as per the said RBI guidelines.

Additionally, a Local Currency Settlement (LCS) system has been signed in July 2023 with United Arab Emirates(UAE), to promote the use of the Indian Rupee (INR) and United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) for cross-border transactions.

(d): While no target has been set, the Government is taking a number of initiatives for boosting India's merchandise and service exports. This vision is aimed at transforming India into a leading global hub for manufacturing, services, and trade. Several strategic interventions and sectoral enablers have been identified to advance this objective, as outlined below:

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes - Implemented across 14 strategic sectors including electronics, IT hardware, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, textiles, food processing, telecom, auto and auto components, solar PV modules, and advanced chemistry cells. These schemes aim to enhance domestic manufacturing capabilities, promote scale and competitiveness, and integrate Indian industry into global value chains.
- Foreign Trade Agreements (FTAs) - India has adopted a calibrated approach to negotiating FTAs to expand market access while protecting domestic interests. Recent FTAs operationalised include the India–Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) (2021), India–UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) (2022) and the India–Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) (2022). Further, two major trade agreements have been recently concluded: the India–United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement and the India–European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). Ongoing negotiations include:
 - India–EU Free Trade Agreement
 - India–USA Bilateral Trade Agreement
 - India–Peru Free Trade Agreement
 - India–Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
 - India–Oman CEPA
 - India–New Zealand FTA

- Foreign Trade Policy(FTP) 2023 - FTP outlines long-term goals to support exporters through digitisation, quality compliance, and trade facilitation. Key initiatives include:
 - The proposed Export Promotion Mission(EPM) announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 is under inter-ministerial consultation. EPM aims to address MSME export challenges by improving cash flows, reducing transaction costs, and expanding access to global markets.
 - The Trade Connect ePlatform has been launched to provide comprehensive trade-related information to Indian exporters, particularly MSMEs. It acts as a unified digital hub connecting Indian Missions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and other trade bodies.
 - The Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme has been operational since April 1, 2021. It covers 10,642 tariff lines with a budget allocation of ₹18,232.50 crore for FY 2025-26.
 - The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme, operational since March 2019, promotes exports from the labour-intensive textile and apparel sector by reimbursing embedded taxes and levies.
 - 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.

- Logistics and Infrastructure Development - Implementation of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan and the National Logistics Policy to improve supply chain efficiency and reduce costs.

(e): Yes, the Government is taking multiple initiatives to promote green trade corridors, carbon-compliant exports, and digital trade facilitation zones in line with India's commitments under international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The details are as follows:

- Efforts are underway to encourage the export of environment-friendly and sustainable products, including renewable energy components, electric vehicles, green hydrogen, eco-textiles, and organic goods. Initiatives also focus on promoting energy-efficient and low-emission logistics infrastructure through programmes such as PM GatiShakti and the National Logistics Policy.
- Support is being extended to Indian exporters to meet international carbon standards through capacity-building programmes, certification support, and facilitation by Export Promotion Councils. Sustainable and low-emission manufacturing is being encouraged under sectoral policies, including Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes.
- The Government is advancing digitalisation of trade processes through paperless documentation, single-window systems, and integrated logistics platforms. Key initiatives include the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), integration of

Customs systems with Partner Government Agencies, and implementation of the National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP 3.0) 2024-27, which emphasises paperless trade and faster border compliance.

These measures aim to ensure that India's trade ecosystem remains environmentally sustainable, digitally enabled, and globally competitive.

किसानों की आय पर फसल विविधीकरण का प्रभाव

3880. श्री रोडमल नागर:

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने में हुई प्रगति, जिसमें प्रोत्साहित की गई फसलों का ब्यौरा और किसानों की आय पर उनका प्रभाव शामिल है, का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर राजगढ़ जैसे जिलों में किसानों को कम पानी / उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों के लिए प्रदान की गई वित्तीय/तकनीकी सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विविध फसलों के लिए वास्तविक समय पर एडवाइजरी और बाजार संपर्क के लिए शुरू की गई नई प्रौद्योगिकियां और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म क्या हैं;

(घ) जैविक/प्राकृतिक खेती, कुशल जल उपयोग सहित संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं, और इन्होंने किसानों की आदान लागत कम करने में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है; और

(ङ) विविध कृषि उपज के मूल्य संवर्धन और निर्यात के लिए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) और कृषि स्टार्टअप को मजबूत करने के लिए भविष्य की रूपरेखा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग तीन राज्यों अर्थात पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य रूप से अधिक पानी की खपत वाली धान की फसल के क्षेत्र को दलहन, तिलहन, मोटे अनाज, पोषक अनाज, कपास जैसी वैकल्पिक फसलों की ओर डायवर्ट करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से

प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के तहत फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के 10 तंबाकू उत्पादक राज्यों में तंबाकू की फसल में विविधता लाने के लिए सीडीपी का विस्तार किया गया। सीडीपी के अंतर्गत, वैकल्पिक फसल डेमॉन्सट्रेशन, कृषि मशीनीकरण और मूल्य संवर्धन, साइट विशिष्ट गतिविधियों और जागरूकता, प्रशिक्षण आदि का कार्यान्वयन करने वाली राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को इन गतिविधियों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। सीडीपी का उद्देश्य किसानों के खेतों में वैकल्पिक फसलों का डेमॉन्सट्रेशन करना है और वर्ष 2013-14 से 2024-25 के दौरान 6.96 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में डेमॉन्सट्रेशन किया गया है। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश में सीडीपी का कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के अंतर्गत दलहन, मोटे अनाज, पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन के अंतर्गत तिलहन और एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के अंतर्गत बागवानी फसलें उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत, उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और ऑफ-सीजन उच्च मूल्य वाली सब्जियाँ और फूल उगाने के लिए संरक्षित खेती, अर्थात् पॉली हाउस, ग्रीन हाउस आदि जैसी स्मार्ट खेती विधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। (ग) सरकार राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाज़ार (ई-नाम) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। यह एक ऑनलाइन ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है जिसकी शुरुआत वर्ष 2016 में हुई थी। यह प्लेटफ़ॉर्म देश भर के 1522 एपीएमसी को बाज़ार से जोड़ता है और 238 विविध वस्तुओं की रीयल-टाइम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेडिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह किसानों, व्यापारियों और खरीदारों के बीच ऑनलाइन ट्रेडिंग को सुगम बनाता है और रीयल-टाइम जानकारी प्रदान करता है। सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के किसानों तक पहुँचने के लिए विभिन्न डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म जैसे एमकिसान, किसान ई-मित्र, एआई-समर्थित चैटबॉट आदि के माध्यम से सलाह और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

(घ) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग परिवर्तनशील जलवायु के प्रति कृषि को और अधिक अनुकूल बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। देश में कृषि में स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एनएमएसए के तहत कई योजनाएँ प्रारंभ की गई हैं। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर, जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, सभी राज्यों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

(ङ) वर्ष 2020 से एफपीओ के गठन और संवर्धन हेतु "10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के गठन और संवर्धन" हेतु केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, पंजीकृत प्रत्येक एफपीओ को 5 वर्षों में 18 लाख रुपये की एफपीओ प्रबंधन लागत उपलब्ध है। एफपीओ, प्रति एफपीओ 15 लाख रुपये तक का मैचिंग इक्विटी अनुदान भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं (प्रति किसान 2000 रुपये के अंशदान के स्थान पर)। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना में पात्र ऋणदाता संस्थानों से 2 करोड़ रुपये तक की ऋण गारंटी सुविधा भी प्रदान की जाती है। एफपीओ को प्रशिक्षण, मार्केट लिंकेज और अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करके सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। 5,315 एफपीओ को अपने उत्पाद बेचने के लिए ओएनडीसी पोर्टल पर जोड़ा गया है। भारत सरकार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके और देश में एक इनक्यूबेशन इकोसिस्टम को पोषित करके नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-आरकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत "नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन भी कर रही है।

BOOST GUJARAT HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

3881. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether any special incentives have been provided to boost Gujarat's handicraft and textile industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact of these initiatives on local artisans and small business owners in Gujarat?

**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): The Ministry of Textiles implements a range of schemes to boost India's handicraft and textile industries, including in the state of Gujarat. For Handicrafts sector two schemes namely, National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) and for textile sector 8 schemes are being run by the Ministry of Textiles. The brief details of the schemes are as under:

- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles:** This scheme focuses on boosting the production of Man-Made Fibre (MMF) apparel, MMF fabrics, and Technical Textiles in India. The goal is to encourage large-scale investments and create significant employment opportunities.
- **PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks:** This initiative aims to establish world-class infrastructure for the textile industry by setting up integrated textile parks across the country.
- **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP):** It provides support for developing infrastructure for textile units, enabling them to establish themselves in well-equipped parks with necessary facilities.
- **Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):** IPDS focuses on helping the textile industry meet environmental standards by supporting the development

of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and other infrastructure in processing clusters.

- The National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM): This initiative launched to promote and develop the technical textiles sector in India. It aims to position India as a global leader in technical textiles by focusing on research, market development, exports, and skill development.
- Power loom Cluster Development Scheme: This scheme aims to improve the infrastructure and provide training in power loom clusters.
- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector: This scheme focuses on capacity development and creating skilled manpower for the textile industry through various training programs.
- Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS): This scheme provides financial assistance for technology upgradation in the textile industry.

(c): Through these initiatives, local artisans and small business owners in Gujarat have significantly benefited. They have enhanced their skills, increased their income, gained better access to both domestic and export markets, upgraded their infrastructure, and advanced their research and development capabilities.

राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

3882. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों को समान रूप से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी राशि जारी की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार आंकड़ा है, और

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

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) की इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत 60 से 79 वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को ₹200/- प्रति माह और 80 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को ₹500/- प्रति माह केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। एनएसएपी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता के कम से कम समतुल्य राशि की अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ताकि लाभार्थियों को संतोषजनक 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 अतिरिक्त राशि जोड़ रहे हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत जारी की गई राज्यवार निधि **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान में, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की योजना-वार सीमा के अनुसार, देश भर में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनओएपीएस) के अंतर्गत कुल 2.21 करोड़ लाभार्थी शामिल हैं। आईजीएनओएपीएस के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सीमा) **विवरण-II** में दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनएसएपी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लाभार्थियों का एक डेटाबेस व्यवस्थित रखना होता है और उसे सार्वजनिक रूप से अपलोड करना आवश्यक है।

विवरण-I

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी निधि (रुपये करोड़ में)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	186.77	141.55	194.75	253.72	229.01
2	बिहार	1000.02	998.05	1059.14	1153.55	1085.59
3	छत्तीसगढ़	98.55	183.58	187.69	190.63	242.21
4	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	गुजरात	173.64	130.23	217.05	183.06	183.49
6	हरियाणा	34.96	0.00	180.39	0.00	0.00
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	39.34	9.85	29.56	72.91	0.00
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	22.88	35.07	19.26	73.13	31.61
9	झारखंड	206.38	327.09	270.16	196.36	238.39
10	कर्नाटक	300.73	291.52	243.66	303.75	68.31
11	केरल	175.96	0.00	0	366.66	78.64
12	मध्य प्रदेश	465.46	392.16	663.28	578.58	622.81
13	महाराष्ट्र	305.48	241.31	135.68	0.00	483.42
14	ओडिशा	351.85	417.15	412.31	406.55	304.20
15	पंजाब	36.03	8.47	0	9.35	17.82
16	राजस्थान	251.48	65.86	443.91	211.41	399.86
17	तमिलनाडु	201.26	589.85	305.96	427.97	413.65

18	तेलंगाना	213.17	71.74	144.89	112.23	0.00
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	1247.08	1272.82	1473.63	1257.23	1425.52
20	उत्तराखंड	98.76	48.42	105.98	77.79	97.56
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	367.05	240.96	381.44	567.02	460.52
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0	8.34	0.00
23	असम	253.80	247.60	254.44	234.92	242.14
24	मणिपुर	25.92	4.29	22.39	13.28	18.82
25	मेघालय	17.19	8.69	17.92	18.23	18.27
26	मिज़ोरम	9.35	4.72	9.3	9.23	12.00
27	नागालैंड	18.47	14.16	19.38	15.34	26.60
28	सिक्किम	8.17	0.00	7.04	0.00	0.00
29	त्रिपुरा	9.85	22.98	25.31	37.26	45.35
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.79	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31	चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	23.04	34.10	0	0.00	93.55
34	लद्दाख	0.95	0.00	3.03	0.00	4.61
35	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
36	पुदुचेरी	8.22	4.18	0	0.00	0.00
	कुल	6152.61	5806.39	6827.55	6778.48	6843.92

विवरण-II

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अधिकतम सीमा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	663736
2	बिहार	3157256
3	छत्तीसगढ़	644429
4	गोवा	7308
5	गुजरात	620548
6	हरियाणा	259865
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	93178
8	झारखंड	985094
9	कर्नाटक	899422
10	केरल	458813
11	मध्य प्रदेश	1575079
12	महाराष्ट्र	1122920
13	ओडिशा	1418631
14	पंजाब	112955
15	राजस्थान	823972
16	तमिलनाडु	1282504
17	तेलंगाना	480315
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	4722613
19	उत्तराखंड	204557
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	1281159
पूर्वोत्तर राज्य		
21	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5893
22	असम	695997
23	मणिपुर	55891
24	मेघालय	55734

25	मिजोरम	24524
26	नागालैंड	45941
27	सिक्किम	16928
28	त्रिपुरा	135232
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	585
30	चंडीगढ़	2378
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	8754
32	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	113824
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	130298
34	लद्दाख	6486
35	लक्षद्वीप	155
36	पुदुचेरी	17713
	कुल योग	22130687

आपदा प्रतिरोधी अवसंरचना के लिए गठबंधन

3883. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आपदा प्रतिरोधी अवसंरचना के लिए गठबंधन (सीडीआरआई) को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के रूप में उन्नत किया गया है;

(ख) इसकी सदस्यता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के रूप में इसके दर्जे में परिवर्तन के बाद इसके द्वारा क्या कार्यकलाप किये गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग): भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिनांक 23 सितंबर 2019 को न्यूयॉर्क में संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु कार्रवाई शिखर सम्मेलन में आपदा रोधी अवसंरचना हेतु गठबंधन (सीडीआरआई) का शुभारंभ किया गया था। इसे दिनांक 29.06.2022 को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के रूप में मान्यता दी गई। भारत सरकार और

सीडीआरआई के बीच दिनांक 22.08.2022 को एक मुख्यालय समझौते (एचक्यूए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। एचक्यूए के लिए अनुसमर्थन का साधन दिनांक 09.08.2023 को जारी किया गया था। इसके बाद, सीडीआरआई, इसके प्रतिनिधियों और अधिकारियों को दिनांक 11.01.2024 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र (विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्ति) अधिनियम 1947 के तहत विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियाँ प्रदान की गईं।

अब तक, पचास (50) राष्ट्र और आठ (08) संगठन, जिनमें बहुपक्षीय बैंक, संयुक्त राष्ट्र एजेंसियाँ और निजी क्षेत्र के भागीदार शामिल हैं, सीडीआरआई के सदस्य हैं।

वैश्विक स्तर पर बुनियादी ढाँचे के रिजिलिएंस को समर्थन देने के लिए सीडीआरआई की महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक पहलें, क्षेत्र रिजिलिएंट कार्यक्रमों और ज्ञान एवं सीख **विवरण** में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

वैश्विक स्तर पर बुनियादी ढाँचे के रिजिलिएंस को समर्थन देने के लिए सीडीआरआई की महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक पहलें, क्षेत्र रिजिलिएंट कार्यक्रमों और ज्ञान एवं सीख

(i) “द्वीपसमूह राष्ट्रों के लिए आपदा रोधी अवसंरचना” (आईआरआईएस) “छोटे द्वीपीय विकासशील राष्ट्रों” (एसआईडीएस) का समर्थन करने के लिए सीडीआरआई की एक समर्पित रणनीतिक पहल है। आईआरआईएस को भारत, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, फिजी, जमैका, मॉरीशस और यूनाइटेड किंगडम के माननीय प्रधानमंत्रियों द्वारा दिनांक 02 नवंबर 2021 को ग्लासगो में पार्टियों के सम्मेलन के 26वें सत्र (सीओपी-26) के विश्व नेताओं के शिखर सम्मेलन में लॉन्च किया गया था। केंद्र सरकार के 150 करोड़ रुपये के योगदान के लिए भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र-बहु-भागीदार ट्रस्ट फंड कार्यालय के बीच एक मानक प्रशासनिक समझौता किया गया है।

(ii) विद्युत अवसंरचना रिजिलिएंस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जलवायु परिवर्तन और चरम मौसम की घटनाओं सहित विभिन्न खतरों के विरुद्ध विद्युत अवसंरचना की मजबूती और रिजिलिएंस को मजबूत करना है।

- (iii) परिवहन अवसंरचना और प्रणाली रिजिलिएंस कार्यक्रम, शहरी परिवहन सहित हवाई अड्डों, बंदरगाहों और सड़कों की जलवायु और आपदा रिजिलिएंस बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित है।
- (iv) दूरसंचार क्षेत्र रिजिलिएंस कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के लिए एक व्यापक आपदा जोखिम और रिजिलिएंस आकलन ढाँचा (DRRAF) विकसित करना है, जिसे भारत में राष्ट्रीय और उप-राष्ट्रीय अध्ययनों के माध्यम से संचालित किया जा रहा है।
- (v) रिजिलिएंट स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना (RHI) कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य सरकारों और हितधारकों को आपदाओं के दौरान स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में व्यवधानों को कम करने के लिए प्रणालीगत आपदा तैयारी, प्रतिक्रिया, शमन और रिजिलिएंस क्षमताओं के साथ सहायता प्रदान करना है, साथ ही अतिरिक्त क्षमता वृद्धि भी सुनिश्चित करना है।
- (vi) शहरी अवसंरचना रिजिलिएंस कार्यक्रम (UIRP) का उद्देश्य लचीले अवसंरचना नियोजन को बढ़ावा देकर और डेटा-आधारित निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं को लागू करके शहरी जीवन-क्षमता को बढ़ाना है।
- (vii) पर्वतीय रिजिलिएंस कार्यक्रम (MRP) का उद्देश्य हिमालय, रॉकीज़, आल्प्स, एंडीज़, काकेशस, जापान और अफ्रीका जैसे पर्वतीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना के लिए साझा जलवायु और आपदा जोखिमों का समाधान करना है।
- (viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, सीडीआरआई अपने फेलोशिप कार्यक्रम भी चलाता है, जो अवसंरचनाओं के रिजिलिएंस के लिए अत्याधुनिक अनुसंधान और नवीन समाधानों को बढ़ावा देता है, अवसंरचना के रिजिलिएंस अकादमिक आदान-प्रदान (IRAX) की अवधारणा डीआरआई को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए है और डीआरआई कनेक्ट ज्ञान के आदान-प्रदान, सीखने और सह-निर्माण के लिए एक ऑनलाइन डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में है।

PACS IN UNCOVERED PANCHAYATS

3884. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken or plans to take effective and targeted measures to establish Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) in each uncovered Panchayat of various states, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the data of the number of Cooperative Societies and PACS set up so far, State-wise including the data of Bihar, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of PACS included in the project for the digitization of functional PACS and the types of facilities and support provided and training provided, State-wise and district-wise; and
- (d) the details of the progress in the project for the digitization of functional PACS so far, district-wise, in Bihar?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. 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 schemes of Government of India (GoI), 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.

As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 5,937 new PACS, 15,096 new Dairy Cooperative Societies and 1,573 Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 30.06.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023. The State-wise details of newly formed PACS and district-wise details of newly formed PACS in the State of Bihar are enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of number of PACS included in the project for Computerization of PACS are enclosed at **Statement-II**. Under the Project, all the States/UTs have been provided Hardware with the following components: -

- i. Computer
- ii. Multi-functional Devices (MFD)
- iii. UPS
- iv. Webcam
- v. VPN (Virtual Port Network)

PACS have been provided Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software training and support by the NABARD and System Integrator under this project for working on the ERP Software. 22 Modules have been provided in the Software, the details of which are as under: -

1. Membership
2. Loan

3. Thrift Deposit
4. Savings
5. Term Deposit
6. Pigmy Deposit
7. Lockers
8. Merchandise
9. Warehousing
10. Procurement
11. PDS
12. Investments
13. Borrowings
14. Assets
15. FAS
16. Audits
17. Governances
18. Report Builders
19. Statics
20. BDP
21. CSC
22. Legacy Documents

Further, Capacity-building programs have been introduced as part of the implementation to support PACS in adopting and managing the new ERP software. The key initiatives include:

- Training of PACS personnel on ERP usage, data entry, and operational modules such as accounting, credit, procurement, and distribution.
- Regular webinars, helplines, and user manuals in regional languages for ease of adoption.
- The types of training provided to PACS are as under:
 - 2 Days ERP Software training to PACS officials
 - 14 Days Hand-holding training to PACS officials by System Integrator (SI)
 - Refresher training as per the needs and requirement of PACS

These trainings are provided to PACS by Master trainers at the district level.

(d): The details of the progress in the project for Computerization of functional PACS so far, district-wise, in Bihar are enclosed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of newly formed PACS and district-wise details of newly formed PACS in the State of Bihar

State-wise details of newly formed Cooperative Societies and PACS

(From 15.2.2023 to 30.6.2025)

Sr. No.	State	No. of newly formed Cooperative Societies	No. of newly formed PACS
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	947	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	255	126
4.	Assam	1521	238
5.	Bihar	3788	39
6.	Chhattisgarh	1012	0
7.	Delhi	17	0
8.	Goa	147	24
9.	Gujarat	4186	458
10.	Haryana	2933	21
11.	Himachal Pradesh	632	91
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2064	161
13.	Jharkhand	1356	45
14.	Karnataka	1677	180
15.	Kerala	161	0
16.	Ladakh	7	3
17.	Lakshadweep	8	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2627	199
19.	Maharashtra	4677	177
20.	Manipur	275	72
21.	Meghalaya	518	217
22.	Mizoram	105	41
23.	Nagaland	69	13
24.	Odisha	1580	1534
25.	Puducherry	9	3
26.	Punjab	636	0
27.	Rajasthan	3152	970
28.	Sikkim	102	24
29.	Tamil Nadu	708	29

30.	Telangana	657	0
31.	DNH and DD	50	5
32.	Tripura	257	187
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2756	516
34.	Uttarakhand	907	543
35.	West Bengal	637	20
Grand Total		40470	5937

District-wise details of newly formed Cooperative Societies and PACS in the State of
Bihar (From 15.2.2023 to 30.6.2025)

Sr.No.	District	No. of newly formed Cooperatives	No. of newly formed PACS
1.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	108	0
2.	Munger	92	3
3.	Saharsa	60	0
4.	Nawada	32	9
5.	Arwal	32	0
6.	Samastipur	383	2
7.	Begusarai	82	3
8.	Supaul	78	7
9.	Lakhisarai	59	2
10.	Madhepura	99	9
11.	Gaya	93	0
12.	Buxar	83	0
13.	Sitamarhi	179	0
14.	Pashchim Champaran	60	0
15.	Banka	164	0
16.	Muzaffarpur	197	0
17.	Madhubani	47	0
18.	Patna	170	0
19.	Nalanda	150	0

20.	Purnia	71	0
21.	Rohtas	63	1
22.	Siwan	112	0
23.	Purbi Champaran	132	0
24.	Gopalganj	89	0
25.	Sheohar	41	0
26.	Darbhanga	199	0
27.	Bhojpur	121	0
28.	Jehanabad	36	3
29.	Saran	173	0
30.	Vaishali	179	0
31.	Jamui	68	0
32.	Sheikhpura	22	0
33.	Bhagalpur	138	0
34.	Katihar	18	0
35.	Khagaria	80	0
36.	Araria	39	0
37.	Aurangabad	35	0
38.	Kishanganj	4	0
Total		3788	39

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of Computerization of PACS Project (till 30.6.2025)

S. No	States	Approved PACS
1.	Maharashtra	12,000
2.	Rajasthan	7,468
3.	Gujarat	5,754
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5,686

5.	Karnataka	5,682
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5,188
7.	Tamil Nadu	4,532
8.	Bihar	4,495
9.	West Bengal	4,167
10.	Punjab	3,482
11.	Odisha	2,711
12.	Andhra Pradesh	2,037
13.	Chhattisgarh	2,028
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,789
15.	Jharkhand	2,797
16.	Haryana	710
17.	Uttarakhand	670
18.	Assam	583
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	537
20.	Tripura	268
21.	Manipur	232
22.	Nagaland	231
23.	Meghalaya	112
24.	Sikkim	107
25.	Goa	58
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46

27.	Puducherry	45
28.	Mizoram	49
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
30.	Ladakh	10
31.	DNH and DD	4
Total		73,492

*Odisha has recently onboarded the project.

STATEMENT-III

Details of PACS Computerization Project in the State of Bihar (As on 30.6.2025)

S.No	District Name	Sanctioned PACS	ERP Onboarded
1	Saharsa	83	83
2	Banka	105	108
3	Arwal	44	43
4	Darbhanga	80	80
5	Jehanabad	63	64
6	Bhagalpur	160	163
7	Sheikhpura	43	43
8	Buxar	104	102
9	Khagaria	78	78
10	Munger	58	56
11	Supaul	99	98
12	Nawada	147	147
13	Madhepura	47	47
14	Vaishali	152	150
15	Begusarai	119	123
16	Jamui	109	109
17	Muzaffarpur	150	148

S.No	District Name	Sanctioned PACS	ERP Onboarded
18	Sitamarhi	128	127
19	Samastipur	139	139
20	Lakhisarai	61	61
21	Siwan	139	138
22	Gopalganj	104	103
23	Pashchim Champaran	122	123
24	Gaya	159	154
25	Katihar	152	153
26	Nalanda	122	123
27	Madhubani	135	135
28	Patna	176	175
29	Purbi Champaran	183	181
30	Kaimur (Bhabua)	119	119
31	Sheohar	37	36
32	Aurangabad	146	143
33	Saran	193	189
34	Rohtas	164	164
35	Purnia	200	199
36	Araria	148	146
37	Kishanganj	86	84
38	Bhojpur	123	126
Total		4477	4460

पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के रिक्त पद

3885. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) वर्तमान में विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं और उन्हें भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पर्याप्त मानव संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कई राज्यों में पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रभावित हो रही हैं, जिससे पशुपालकों को वित्तीय और व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में रिक्त पदों पर शीघ्र भर्ती के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय या राज्य स्तरीय योजनाएँ बनाई हैं; और

(घ) क्या नए पदों के सृजन और पशु चिकित्सा स्नातकों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति लागू किए जाने की संभावना है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) और (ख) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार पशुचिकित्सकों के स्वीकृत और रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पशुपालन राज्य का विषय है और सरकारी अस्पतालों में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति राज्यों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार भौगोलिक स्थिति, रोग महामारी विज्ञान, पशु प्रोफाइल आदि जैसे मापदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है। हालाँकि, पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) के तहत विभाग मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (MVU) के माध्यम से किसानों के द्वार पर पशु चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की प्रदायगी के लिए राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को साझा आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। प्रत्येक एमवीयू में एक पशुचिकित्सक तैनात होता है। वेतन, पीओएल, औषधियों सहित परिचालन लागत के लिए भी साझा आधार पर निधियन प्रदान किया जाता है। तदनुसार, आज तक, 29 राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल 4,019 एमवीयू कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनकी सेवा जरूरतमंद पशुपालकों द्वारा टोल-फ्री कॉल नंबर 1962 के माध्यम से प्राप्त की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) पशुपालन, चूंकि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार के पास राज्य अस्पतालों में पशु चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति हेतु नए पदों के सृजन हेतु कोई नीति नहीं है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के

अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नए पदों के सृजन और रिक्त पदों को भरने के संबंध में कार्रवाई करते हैं।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार पशु चिकित्सकों के स्वीकृत और रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पशु चिकित्सकों के स्वीकृत पद	पशु चिकित्सकों के रिक्त पद
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2743	340
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	176	17
3	असम	703	37
4	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	43	6
5	बिहार	2067	860
6	छत्तीसगढ़	784	68
7	चंडीगढ़	5	0
8	दिल्ली	58	11
9	दादरा नगर और हवेली; दमन और दीव	3	2
10	गोवा	58	11
11	गुजरात	810	432
12	हरियाणा	1184	160
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	598	53
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1229	81
15	झारखंड	774	237
16	कर्नाटक	3317	1156
17	केरल	1651	115
18	लद्दाख	42	15
19	लक्षद्वीप	13	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1708	270
21	महाराष्ट्र	4685	3072
22	मणिपुर	163	48
23	मेघालय	262	0
24	मिजोरम	68	46
25	नागालैंड	165	14

26	ओडिशा	1909	611
27	पुदुचेरी	33	25
28	पंजाब	1508	555
29	राजस्थान	3691	1367
30	सिक्किम	84	34
31	तमिलनाडु	3030	299
32	तेलंगाना	1224	46
33	त्रिपुरा	348	196
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1984	506
35	उत्तराखंड	463	30
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1333	119
	कुल	38916	10839

CURBING NAXALISM

3886. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) whether Naxalism is the biggest hurdle in the development of tribal areas and an enemy of humanity as a whole;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to eliminate the Naxal activity from the tribal areas including details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether due to Naxalism, more than 8 crore people have been deprived of basic amenities which constitutes a major violation of human rights; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to provide safety, security and basic amenities to Naxal affected areas and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d):

(i) The Left Wing Extremists perpetrate violence and kill innocent civilians and Security Forces as they believe in violence as the means to capture State power. In past few decades, this has resulted in spiraling cycle of violence in some parts of the country. The poor and marginalized sections of the society especially the tribals have borne the brunt of this violence as majority of civilians killed by Left Wing Extremists are tribals, often branded as 'Police Informers' before being brutally tortured and killed. Ironically, it is the same tribals and the economically underprivileged sections, whose cause the Maoists claim to espouse have been the biggest victims of the so called 'protected peoples war' of the Left Wing Extremists against the Indian State. The LWE affected areas are marred by dual challenges of a vicious circle of backwardness and the security concerns arising out of LWE influence. Poverty, low levels of literacy, poor health standards, lack of infrastructure and connectivity are all manifestations of LWE violence.

(ii) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE menace holistically, a "National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE" was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

(iii) On security front, the GoI assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions and sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions, helicopter support, strengthening of camp infrastructure, training, funds for

modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc.

- Since 2014-15,

For capacity building of states, Rs.3364.32 crore have been released to LWE affected states, for operational expenditure of forces, expenditure incurred on training State Police Forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Works of Rs. 1740 crore have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence

Branches (SIBs), District Police and construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

- 621 Fortified Police Stations have been constructed in LWE affected states, of which 543 have been constructed since 2014.

(iv) The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces have been supplemented under the scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police". Under the scheme, central assistance is provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Information Technology, Communication, Training, construction of Police stations, mobility and construction of police housing and other police infrastructure etc.

(v) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on

expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these are enumerated below:

- For expansion of road network, 14,928 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).
- For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 8,640 towers have been commissioned.
- For Skill Development, 46 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 49 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been opened.
- For quality education in tribal areas 179 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.
- For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 5899 Post Offices with banking services in LWE affected districts. 1007 Bank Branches and 937 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.
- For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Till now, Rs. 3,769.44 crore have been released since the inception of Scheme in 2017. State-wise developmental achievements in LWE affected areas since 2014 are enclosed as **Statement**.

(vi) The resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been

significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE related violence incidents and resultant deaths of civilians and Security Forces, have come down from high of 2010 by 81% and 85% respectively in 2024. There has also been a sharp decline in LWE affected districts from 126 in 2013 to 18 districts in April 2025.

STATEMENT**DEVELOPMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN LWE AFFECTED STATES SINCE 2014**

STATE	ROAD CONSTRUCTED (IN KM)	MOBILE TOWERS COMMISSIONED	EMRSS SANCTIONED	ITI FUNCTIONAL	SDC FUNCTIONAL	POST OFFICES	BANKING TOUCH POINTS IN MOST LWE AFFECTED DISTRICTS		
							BANK BRANCHES	ATMs	Bank CORRESPONDENTS
AP	1184	1507	22	01	-	320	-	30	257
BH	1868	363	03	08	-	264	171	38	7874
CG	3535	1420	36	09	14	1382	297	268	5044
JH	2600	1589	73	16	20	1240	349	352	21357
KER	-	83	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP	244	162	08	01	02	568	-	-	-
MH	720	600	07	02	-	845	82	25	704
OD	792	2421	59	06	10	541	66	93	1481
TEL	566	319	11	-	02	514	150	131	1133
UP	503	78	-	01	01	224	-	-	-
WB	-	98	-	01	-	01	-	-	-
TOTAL	12012	8640	220	45	49	5899	1115	937	37,850

AGRI STACK BENEFITS FOR SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMER**3887. SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**

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

- (a) the manner in which the agri Stack initiative will help the Government to provide benefits to small and marginal farmers;
- (b) whether any measures are being taken by the Government to provide various services to farmers through the Agri stack framework; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in September 2024. The Mission aims to create a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, including AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System (KDSS), and a comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map to build a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country. This, in turn, enables innovative farmer-centric digital solutions and ensures that reliable crop-related information reaches all farmers promptly. The AgriStack DPI includes three key registries or databases related to the agriculture sector, namely Geo-Referenced Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry, and the Farmers Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments or Union Territories.

Farmer Registry provides comprehensive and useful data on farmers' demographic details, land holdings, and crops sown, enabling farmers to digitally identify and authenticate themselves for accessing benefits and services such as credit, insurance, procurement, etc. It also enables states to design solutions that open access for farmers to the digital economy, such as the Purchase and sale of Inputs and produce online in a trustful manner. The Crop Sown Registry enabled by the Digital Crop Survey (DCS) System provides accurate, real-time crop area information for every agricultural plot.

AgriStack enables Governments to develop farmer-centric digital services, improving efficiency and transparency in implementing various schemes and services, and supporting hassle-free and inclusive benefit delivery to farmers.

- i. JanSamarth (a digital platform that connects credit-linked government schemes) is integrated with AgriStack to help farmers obtain hassle-free and paperless Kisan Credit Card loans.
- ii. AgriStack facilitates efficient and transparent MSP-based procurement. Through crop-based SMS communications, it has helped reach Farmers growing Pulses for a targeted and transparent procurement by government Agencies. Further, the Digital Crop Survey has been integrated with the procurement system of Uttar Pradesh to help verify the crops procured by the Food Corporation of India.
- iii. Soil Health Card services leverage Farmer ID and Geo-referenced Village Maps for precise soil sample collection.

iv. The Crop data collected through the Digital Crop Survey has not only helped the Government ground-truth the remote sensing signatures to improve the accuracy of satellite crop maps, but has also enabled quick crop production estimations.

STATUS OF THE START-UP INDIA SCHEME

3888. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the progress made under the Start-up India initiative, including the number of start-ups recognized and the benefits availed by them;
- (b) the details of funding opportunities provided to startups, including the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme and the Fund of Funds for Start-ups;
- (c) the measures taken to promote entrepreneurship among youth, women and marginalized communities, including the Credit Guarantee Scheme and Stand Up India Scheme;
- (d) the number of jobs created and the economic impact of the start-ups supported under the initiative; and
- (e) the steps taken to address the challenges faced by start-ups, including regulatory and policy issues?

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): Since the launch of the Startup India initiative, number of entities recognized as startups by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has increased from around 500 in 2016 to 1,80,683 as on 30th June 2025.

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

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. AIFs supported under the Scheme have invested Rs. 23,679 crore in 1,282 startups as on 30th June 2025.

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. The incubators supported under the Scheme have selected 2,942 startups for a total approved funding of Rs. 522.42 crore as on 30th June 2025.

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized

from 1st April 2023. As on 30th June 2025, 289 loans amounting to Rs. 667.85 crore have been guaranteed for startup borrowers.

(c): Government has implemented various measures/schemes across the country to promote entrepreneurship among the youth, women and marginalized communities, including measures under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) and Stand-up India Scheme. Details of such initiatives are placed as **Statement**.

(d): Since the launch of Startup India initiative in 2016, entities recognised as startups by DPIIT have created over 19.5 lakh direct jobs as on 30th June 2025.

As a result of sustained efforts under Startup India initiative, entities recognised as startups are present in every State/Union Territory (UT) of the country. Further, of the total entities recognized as startups, more than 45% have at least one-woman director/partner as on 30th June 2025.

As per impact assessments of Schemes under Startup India initiative - FFS and SISFS, supported startups have reported improvement in economic areas such as revenue, and employment generation. Further, capacity building of investors has been enabled and startups from a wide variety of sectors have been supported.

(e): For simplifying and streamlining business regulations and fostering ease of doing business across the country, the Government is undertaking various measures through initiatives such as Business Reform Action Plan, Jan

Vishwas, and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens. These measures include simplification of procedures related to applications, renewals, inspections, filing records, etc.; rationalization by repealing, amending or subsuming redundant laws, digitization by creating online interfaces eliminating manual forms and records, and decriminalization of minor technical or procedural defaults.

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.

STATEMENT

Details of various measures/schemes across the country implemented by the Government to promote entrepreneurship among the youth, women and marginalized communities, including measures under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) and Stand-up India Scheme.

- I. Key measures to promote entrepreneurship including for the youth and marginalized communities:**

1. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the society. These initiatives include Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme, Project Swavalambini, Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE), Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Faculty Development Programmes (FDP), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN), Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions, and Udyam Disha – Mentor Platform.
2. Under the Government's Skill India Mission (SIM), MSDE provides skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), across the country.
3. Under the Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm livelihoods sector.

4. Under Startup India initiative, the flagship funding schemes, (FFS, SISFS, and CGSS), States' Startup Ranking Framework exercise, National Startup Awards, events such as Innovation Week and Startup Mahakumbh, digital platforms such as the Startup India portal and BHASKAR, activities to encourage corporates to supporting startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages and investor connect and district outreach programs are undertaken to encourage grassroots innovation and setting up of startups across the country by entrepreneurs.
5. The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.
6. Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.
7. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implements various skill development schemes namely 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Upgrading the Skills and Training in

Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)', 'Nai Roshni' and 'Nai Manzil' for socio-economic development of youth from minority communities. These schemes and initiatives have now been converged into an integrated Scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan' (PM VIKAS).

8. The Stand-up India Scheme was launched with an objective to provide loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in the manufacturing, services or trading sector and also for activities allied to agriculture.

II. Key measures to support women-led startups and promote inclusive entrepreneurship:

1. Women-led applicants are incentivized under the flagship schemes of Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS).
2. Capacity building programs such as the Women Capacity Development Programme (WING), Virtual Incubation Programs, Startup Learning Program for Women in Technology, Accelerating Women Entrepreneurs Program support women-led startups and women entrepreneurs in their startup journey.

3. Outreach and awareness measures include a dedicated webpage on Startup India Hub portal detailing Government measures, Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive (ASCEND) Startup Workshop Series for north-eastern region, SuperStree Podcast, Women for Startups workshops with States/UTs, and information dissemination through various media platforms to reach women-led startups and entrepreneurs across the country.
4. Women-led startups and entrepreneurs are also recognised for their progress and achievements through measures and initiatives such as interaction of women entrepreneurs with the Hon'ble President of India, specific provisions in the States' Startup Ranking exercise to encourage support for women-led startups in States/UTs and special category for women-led startups in National Startup Awards (NSA).
5. Apart from the above-mentioned measures and as detailed in Part I. of the Statement, other Ministries and Departments have also implemented programmes and initiatives to support women entrepreneurship such as Digital Marketing and Entrepreneurship Development for Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs), Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), 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, etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश में एआईएफ

3889. श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा फसलोत्तर प्रबंधन अवसंरचना में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ) की शुरुआत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर मथुरा जिले में एआईएफ से लाभान्वित किसानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए आधुनिक फसलोत्तर प्रबंधन अवसंरचना के निर्माण के माध्यम से कृषि उपज के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ फसलोत्तर नुकसान को कम करना और किसानों के लिए बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ग): जी हाँ, सरकार द्वारा फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और व्यवहार्य कृषि परिसंपत्तियों की मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) का शुभारंभ किया गया है। इनमें गोदाम, कोल्ड चेन, साइलो, छंटाई और ग्रेडिंग इकाइयाँ, पैक हाउस, उत्पाद को पकाने वाले चैम्बर्स और रसद सुविधाएँ जैसे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर शामिल हैं। फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर किसानों को अपनी उपज का कुशलतापूर्वक भंडारण और संरक्षण करने में मदद करती है, जिससे नुकसान कम होता है और मूल्य प्राप्ति में सुधार होता है तथा संगठित बाजारों से बेहतर लिंक होता है जिससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होती है।

30 जून, 2025 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश में एआईएफ के अंतर्गत 10,217 परियोजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न ऋणदाता संस्थानों द्वारा 7,097 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें 4,136 परियोजनाएँ (844.96 करोड़ रुपये) शामिल हैं। 30 जून, 2025 तक मथुरा जिले सहित जिलेवार स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)

ज़िला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
महाराजगंज	202	48.19
बरेली	220	40.55
उन्नाव	184	30.94
बुलन्दशहर	35	30.16
शाहजहांपुर	136	28.10
रामपुर	132	26.03
हरदोई	143	25.05
पीलीभीत	114	24.03
सिद्धार्थनगर	220	21.70
सुल्तानपुर	71	20.58
फ़तेहपुर	99	19.08
कन्नौज	14	18.64
बाराबंकी	73	18.01
रायबरेली	109	17.57
मथुरा	96	17.21
गोरखपुर	98	17.17
अमेठी	84	17.01
आगरा	26	16.23
संतकबीरनगर	80	15.47
संभल	12	15.38
गाजीपुर	56	14.55
सहारनपुर	84	13.85
हाथरस	85	13.72
देवरिया	75	13.52
अलीगढ़	40	13.28
प्रतापगढ़	50	12.68
आजमगढ़	107	12.35
सीतापुर	28	11.51
झांसी	64	11.33
बिजनौर	21	11.23

ज़िला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
चंदौली	63	11.02
मऊ	61	10.97
कानपुर नगर	62	10.73
अयोध्या	34	10.63
बस्ती	111	10.19
बलिया	69	10.08
इटवा	32	9.72
अंबेडकरनगर	47	9.51
जौनपुर	59	9.41
जालौन	33	9.41
लखनऊ	31	9.34
कानपुर देहात	63	8.66
मेरठ	29	8.15
खेरी	60	7.72
प्रयागराज	37	7.53
मुरादाबाद	37	7.31
मुजफ्फरनगर	21	7.07
कौशांबी	57	6.03
कुशीनगर	36	5.93
बहराईच	27	5.86
औरैया	50	5.74
मैनपुरी	24	5.55
ललितपुर	17	5.21
फिरोजाबाद	30	5.06
शामली	27	5.03
एटा	26	4.71
श्रावस्ती	14	4.17
कासगंज	18	3.67
बागपत	15	3.36
अमरोहा	14	3.29
हापुड	13	3.26
मिर्जापुर	15	3.12

ज़िला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
फर्रुखाबाद	7	2.57
वाराणसी	12	2.26
बलरामपुर	9	2.01
बदायूं	19	2.01
चित्रकूट	10	1.94
भदोही	25	1.93
सोनभद्र	10	1.89
हमीरपुर	14	1.66
बाँदा	16	1.57
गोंडा	10	1.57
गाजियाबाद	6	1.30
गौतमबुद्धनगर	4	0.96
महोबा	4	0.73
कुल योग	4,136	844.96

SAMARTH SCHEME

3890. SHRI G SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the number of women, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and rural youth trained in Tamil Nadu under the Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH) scheme since its inception;

(b) whether the Government has partnered with industry associations, textile manufacturing units or training providers in Tamil Nadu for effective implementation of the SAMARTH scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the partnering institutions or agencies, the number of training centres established and the results achieved through such partnerships in the State;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the SAMARTH scheme to cover emerging textile clusters and backward districts in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, the details of the action plan, budgetary provisions, targets fixed for training and placement in these districts and the timeline for implementation; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure post-training employment linkage and entrepreneurship development in rural Tamil Nadu under the scheme?

**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): Ministry of Textiles is implementing Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) with the objective of providing demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving in organized sector. Samarth scheme is implemented on pan India basis. The scheme is extended up to March, 2026.

Currently in Tamil Nadu, 63 Implementing Partners with 729 active training centre, which include textile industry and textile associations are working in entry level and upskilling training programme. As on 07.08.2025, out of total

87,853 trained (pass), 80,034 are women, 24,616 are SC and 10,006 are ST beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d) to (f): Samarth is a demand driven scheme which is implemented on pan India and there is no state-wise allocation of target. Implementing Partners are allocated training target, and the scheme permits opening or establishing training centers across India. The Scheme provisions for placement for a minimum of 70% and 90% of trained (pass) beneficiaries under entry level training programme and upskilling programme respectively. To ensure post training employment linkage guidelines provides for six-month retention period in organized sector.

आवास प्लस ऐप का उद्देश्य

3891. श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत शुरू किए गए आवास प्लस ऐप 2024 का राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, विशेषकर जम्मू और कश्मीर में उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त ऐप की विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिससे लाभार्थियों को उक्त योजना से संबंधित संसाधन और सूचना प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्राप्त होती है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत घरेलू/आंतरिक निरीक्षण के दौरान विशेषकर जम्मू जिले में कपटपूर्ण गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता/मशीन लर्निंग (एआई/एमएल) प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले पक्के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना था। भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु योजना के कार्यान्वयन का अनुमोदन दिया है।

भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन के अनुसार, आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से ई-केवाईसी चेहरा आधारित प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग करके और संशोधित बहिष्करण मापदंडों के साथ जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों को चिन्हित करने के लिए एक नया सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा रहा है।

आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किया गया एक अद्वितीय ऐप है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं हैं: -

- i. पूर्व-पंजीकृत सर्वेक्षकों के द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त सर्वेक्षण,

- ii. आवास+ 2024 ऐप में पात्र परिवारों के लिए “स्व-सर्वेक्षण” सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
- iii. आवास प्रकार का चयन,
- iv. आधार आधारित ई-केवाईसी चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण,
- v. परिवारों से संबंधित आँकड़े, मौजूदा आवास की स्थिति, समय-मुद्रित, और मौजूदा आवास और निर्माण की प्रस्तावित कार्य स्थल का जियो टैग फोटो लेना,
- vi. यह ऐप ऑनलाइन के साथ-साथ ऑफलाइन मोड में भी कार्य करता है।

मंत्रालय ने आवास सखी (जानकारी, सहायता और नवाचार के लिए सहायक एप्लीकेशन) भी बनाया है - जो एक नवीन मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन है, जिसे एक ही स्थान पर महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी और संसाधनों को समेकित करके पीएमएवाई-जी तक पहुंच को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई)/मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) मॉडल का उपयोग धोखाधड़ी गतिविधि को रोकने और संभावित भ्रष्टाचार की जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए किया जाता है, और इसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

- i. अनुशंसा प्रणाली मॉड्यूल, अपलोड किए गए पूर्ण आवास की तस्वीरों में विभिन्न आवास विशेषताओं जैसे पक्की दीवार, पक्की छत, कच्ची दीवार, कच्ची छत, लोगो, खिड़की, दरवाजा और व्यक्ति की पहचान करता है और अनुमोदन के लिए अंतिम फोटो की अनुशंसा करता है।
- ii. विसंगति जांच और धोखाधड़ी रोकथाम मॉड्यूल निरीक्षण किए जा रहे आवास की तस्वीर और आसपास के अन्य आवासों के बीच समानता स्कोर की गणना करता है, ताकि इस संबंध में किसी भी प्रकार की धोखाधड़ी गतिविधि को रोका जा सके।
- iii. पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन करने के लिए आधार और एआई-सक्षम चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण तकनीक के साथ एकीकरण के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों की ई-केवाईसी करना।

iv. जीवंतता की पहचान: लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए आवास ऐप में आँख झपकने/गति पहचान की सुविधा।

गाय को राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित करना

3892. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार की गाय को राष्ट्रीय पशु घोषित करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कानून के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं और इसके लाभ क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गायों के संरक्षण और पालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना या बजट की घोषणा की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी 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) जी, नहीं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246(3) के अनुसार, संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के बंटवारे के अंतर्गत, पशुओं के संरक्षण के मामले में राज्य विधानमंडल को कानून बनाने की विशिष्ट शक्ति प्राप्त है।

(ग) और (घ) गायों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और पालन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा शुरू की गई पहलों में सहायता करने और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग दिसंबर 2014 से राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस मिशन का फोकस गोपशु की देशी नस्लों का विकास एवं संरक्षण करना है। इसकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए जुलाई 2021 में इस योजना को संशोधित और पुनर्संरचित किया गया था। योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन तथा राज्यों की उच्च मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने मार्च 2025 में 1000 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त आवंटन के साथ

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन को पुनः संशोधित किया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 15वें वित्त आयोग के कार्यकाल अर्थात् वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक के लिए योजना का कुल परिव्यय 3400 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

CULTIVATION OF BT COTTON

3893. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether it is true that transgenic Bt cotton is being cultivated in the country and also reports of declining Bt cotton productivity in the country due to a newly emerging disease and Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV);

(b) whether it is also true that there is demand for legal use of HTBt for commercial cultivation as demanded by cotton growers during a crop-specific meeting on cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) the details of the decision taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on allowing another transgenic variety-HTBt-for commercial cultivation?

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

(a): Bt. cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop approved in 2002 by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for commercial cultivation in the

Country. A few incidences of Tobacco Streak Virus were reported in some cotton growing regions, however, there is no significant yield loss reported. The yield of cotton for the last three years is 443 kg/ha for 2022-23, 436 kg/ha for 2023-24 and 465 kg/ha (3rd Advance Estimate) in the year 2024-25.

(b) to (d): Seed Industry Associations and some farmers are demanding for release of HT. Bt. cotton. Developer of HTBt Cotton namely Bollgard II Roundup Ready Flex (BG-II RRF) has submitted the proposal to Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee for environmental release of HTBt Cotton.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसलों को नुकसान

3894. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों, विशेष कर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर के महत्वाकांक्षी जिलों में बाढ़, अत्यधिक वर्षा, ओलावृष्टि अथवा अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण किसानों की फसलों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त आपदाओं के मद्देनजर प्रभावित किसानों को अब तक कितनी राशि संवितरित की गई है और तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार और आपदा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन वर्षों के लिए सभी पात्र और प्रभावित किसानों को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कितने किसानों को अभी तक मुआवजा नहीं मिला है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड.) सरकार द्वारा इसका समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ड.): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (एनडीएमपी) के अनुसार, क्षति का आकलन और जमीनी स्तर पर राहत उपाय प्रदान करने सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों के लिए अपेक्षित रसद और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकारें, भारत सरकार (जीओआई) के अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार उनके पास पहले से उपलब्ध अपने राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से 12 अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में प्रभावित लोगों को वित्तीय राहत प्रदान करती हैं। तथापि, 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा की स्थिति में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, मुआवजे के लिए नहीं।

विभिन्न आपदाओं के कारण फसलों को हुए नुकसान, प्रभावित किसानों तथा एसडीआरएफ से प्रभावित किसानों को वितरित की गई राशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता की मांग करते हुए कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों के लिए वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2024-25 तक प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) के अंतर्गत नामांकित किसान आवेदनों, लाभान्वित किसानों और भुगतान किए गए दावों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

ज़िला	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	नामांकित किसानों के आवेदन	लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन	भुगतान किए गए दावे	नामांकित किसानों के आवेदन	लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन	भुगतान किए गए दावे	नामांकित किसानों के आवेदन	लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन	भुगतान किए गए दावे
	(संख्या)	(रुपये करोड़ में)		(संख्या)	(रुपये करोड़ में)		(संख्या)	(रुपये करोड़ में)	
बलरामपुर	30,372	15,730	13.19	21,408	2,870	1.09	43,342	3,671	0.83

श्रावस्ती	47,303	17,245	19.05	79,106	1,270	0.23	1,33,696	288	0.13
कुल	77,675	32,975	32.24	1,00,514	4,140	1.32	1,77,038	3,959	0.96

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण हुई फसल क्षति का ब्यौरा

2022-23						
ज़िला	आपदा की प्रकृति	प्रभावित किसान (सं.)	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित किसानों की सं.	फसलों के नुकसान के लिए जारी धनराशि (लाखों में)	अन्य
बलरामपुर	बाढ़	42109	12402.6764	42109	2242.92	0
श्रावस्ती	बाढ़	84020	19195.5373	84020	2516.67543	0
कुल		126129	31598.21	126129	4759.595	0

2023-24						
ज़िला	आपदा की प्रकृति	प्रभावित किसान (सं.)	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित किसानों की सं.	फसलों के नुकसान के लिए जारी धनराशि (लाखों में)	अन्य
बलरामपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0
श्रावस्ती	0	0	0	0	0	0
कुल	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024-25						
ज़िला	आपदा की प्रकृति	प्रभावित किसान (सं.)	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लाभान्वित किसानों की सं.	फसलों के नुकसान के लिए जारी धनराशि (लाखों में)	अन्य
बलरामपुर	बाढ़	1225	231.3801	1225	90.18	0
श्रावस्ती	बाढ़	1406	603.5621	1406	64.68221	0
कुल		2631	834.9422	2631	154.8622	0

स्रोत: उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना के तहत लाभार्थी

3895. श्री रामभुआल निषाद:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सुल्तानपुर जिले में दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें कौशल विकास, स्वरोजगार, वित्तीय समावेशन, सतत आजीविका किस प्रकार प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) ऐसी योजना का दायरा बढ़ाकर जिले के प्रत्येक गांव को कब तक इस मिशन से जोड़ दिया जाएगा; और

(ग) सरकार यह किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि उक्त योजना का लाभ प्रत्येक लक्षित व्यक्ति को मिले?

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (यूपीएसआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत सामुदायिक संवर्गों का कौशल एवं क्षमता संवर्धन कर स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सुल्तानपुर सहित सभी 75 जिलों में विभिन्न आवासीय एवं गैर आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। समूह सखी, कृषि आजीविका, लखपति दीदी, बैंक सखी, बीसी सखी, आईसीआरपी-एफएनएचडब्ल्यू, एफपीओ और उत्पादक समूहों जैसे केंद्रों के लिए प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि उन्हें सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अंतर्गत, ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्यों के लिए उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार

पर 64 विभिन्न मॉडलों में एक महीने के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहे हैं। ये कार्यक्रम कौशल प्रशिक्षण, कौशल उन्नयन और बैंकों के साथ ऋण लिंकेज पर केंद्रित हैं। राज्य नियंत्रक प्रशिक्षण परिणामों की निगरानी करते हैं और सफल प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं। आकांक्षी विकास ब्लॉकों में प्राथमिकता वाली कार्रवाई और प्रगति समीक्षा पर विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत जुलाई 2015 से सुल्तानपुर जिले को गहनता से कवर किया गया। अब तक लगभग 88% गांवों को इस मिशन के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जा चुका है। पात्र परिवारों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और यह तब तक जारी रहती है जब तक कि पूर्णतः समूह में शामिल न हो जाएं।

(ग) यूपीएसआरएलएम के अंतर्गत, मिशन समुदाय-संचालित, विकेन्द्रीकृत दृष्टिकोण को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इस योजना का लाभ प्रत्येक लक्षित व्यक्ति तक पहुंचे। समूह सखी जैसे प्रमुख जमीनी स्तर के संवर्ग और ग्राम संगठन (वीओ) स्तर पर सामाजिक कार्य समिति (एसएसी) के सदस्य स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सहायता प्रदान करने, पात्र परिवारों की पहचान करने, जागरूकता बढ़ाने और अधिकारों को सुगमता से प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

ब्लॉक और जिला स्तर पर नियमित निगरानी और समीक्षा की जाती है, जिसमें प्रगति का आकलन करने और कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं से प्रतिक्रिया मांगी जाती है। गहन सामाजिक एकजुटता और सूचना एवं संचार (आईईसी) गतिविधियां, जिनमें डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम नारे के साथ गांव स्तर पर दीवार लेखन शामिल हैं, समुदायों को सूचित करने और उन्हें एकजुट करने में मदद करती हैं। गरीबों की सहभागिता पहचान (पीआईपी) प्रक्रिया समावेशी लक्ष्यीकरण सुनिश्चित करती है, जिसमें सामुदायिक संस्थाएं लाभार्थी सूचियों को सत्यापित करने और अद्यतन

करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होती हैं, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कोई भी परिवार वंचित न रह जाए।

EXPORT POTENTIAL AND SUPPORT MEASURES FOR NASHIK UNDER DISTRICTS AS EXPORT HUBS

3896. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified export potential and key products under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative for all districts in the country, including Nashik district in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the products, services and sectors identified for Nashik, such as grapes, onions, processed food and engineering goods including the support measures taken to enhance export competitiveness;
- (c) whether any district-level export promotion committees or training programmes for MSMEs and farmer producer organisations have been implemented under the 'Vocal for Local' vision, specifically benefiting exporters and producers in Nashik; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the financial incentives, infrastructure upgradation or market linkages planned to further boost Nashik's contribution to India's overall export basket under the DEH framework?

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

(a) and (b): The government has taken measures to identify export potential and promote exports from the districts under the Districts as Export Hubs Initiative. It includes identifying products and services with export potential in all districts of the country, in consultation with all stakeholders, including states/UTs. An institutional mechanism has been established in all States/UTs, including Maharashtra, by forming the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and the District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the District level. Under the initiative, District Export Action Plans have been prepared for 590 districts, including that of Nashik, detailing existing bottlenecks in the supply chain and identifying possible interventions to mitigate existing gaps. The DEAPs include details about the export potential and key products identified for that district under the DEH initiative.

The products identified for Nashik district include Nashik Grapes, Paithani Sarees, Nashik Valley Wine, Raisin, Lasalgaon Onion, Electronics and Electrical components and Pharmaceuticals. A complete list of state-wise districts and corresponding products/services may be accessed www.dgft.gov.in/CP/. As part of the DEH initiative, outreach events are being organised under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme across various districts nationwide. These outreach programmes aim to facilitate handholding and sensitization support, in addition to onboarding to digital e-commerce and logistics platforms, thereby equipping exporters and MSMEs with the essential support required to effectively engage in international trade.

(c) and (d): Training programmes were held for the benefit of MSME exporters with focus on “Unlocking India’s Export Potential: Navigate Latest Schemes and Strategy and Promotion of E-COMMERCE under Niryat Bandhu Scheme”, held on March 18, 2025. Niryat Bandhu Seminar was organized in Nashik on 18 July 2025 with the theme of Cross-Border Financing Solutions and Export Incentives included discussions on unsecured post-shipment finance for Indian exporters. The Export Promotion Mission (EPM), announced in the Union Budget 2025-26, proposes to address key bottlenecks faced by Indian exporters, especially MSMEs. It aims to strengthen access to affordable and inclusive trade finance, addressing non-financial barriers that enhance export quality and compliance with global standards, as well as provide logistics support and institutional export support. Currently, the draft EFC note of the EPM has been prepared and circulated to the relevant Ministries for their comments.

The 'Vocal for Local' initiative is part of Aspirational Blocks Programme of NITI Aayog where the progress of Aspirational Blocks on 40 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across sectors including indicator on “Vocal for Local” is monitored.

The One District One Product (ODOP) Initiative of DPIIT aims to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The idea of ODOP is to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District of the country for enabling holistic growth across all regions encompassing various sectors such as textiles, agriculture, food processing, handicrafts, and more. The ODOP Initiative has identified 1241 products from 773 districts across the country.

ODOP GeM Bazaar: The ODOP GeM Bazaar was launched on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) on 29th August 2022 with the aim of promoting nationwide sales and procurement of One District One Product (ODOP) items. Initially starting with over 210 product categories, the platform has now expanded to include more than 500 categories, enhancing the visibility and accessibility of ODOP products across the country.

DGFT Export Workshop: ODOP has partnered with DGFT to conduct export sensitization and promotion workshops, designed to empower stakeholders with essential insights, tools, and strategies for navigating global trade. These workshops are a vital step in preparing ODOP stakeholders to leverage international markets effectively and drive India's export growth.

ODOP Catalogue: A digital ODOP Gift Catalogue has been launched, featuring over 1,000 products from across India. Additionally, a directory of more than 1500 Pan India ODOP suppliers was also released.

Event/ Exhibitions (Domestic/ International): ODOP has been collaborating with Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad for the promotion of ODOP products at global platforms. ODOP has participated in several international events including ODOP promotion and business roundtable conducted in collaboration with EoI, Kazakhstan on 27th February 2025 and The World Expo, Osaka, Sale events such as Incredible India fest in collaboration with CGI, Hong Kong held on 15th -16th March 2025, Vasant Mela hosted by EoI, China held on 22nd March 2025, Maldives Expo from 23rd – 31st May 2025, Indian Summer mela organized by EoI, Russia from 5th – 13th July 2025.

PM Gatishakti - ODOP Experiential Centre: The Experiential Centre at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, is a curated space by DPIIT designed to showcase ODOP products from across India. Representing the rich cultural and entrepreneurial diversity of the country, this platform serves to enhance national visibility and market access for artisans and producers.

National ODOP Awards: To recognize and acknowledge the exceptional efforts made by the States/UTs, Districts, and Missions abroad in achieving economic development through the ODOP approach, the “One District One Product (ODOP) Awards” has been instituted by DPIIT in 2023.

दीर्घावधि कृषक पूँजी सहकार योजना

3897. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) एनसीडीसी 'दीर्घावधि कृषक पूँजी सहकार योजना' के अंतर्गत कृषि ऋण सहकारी समितियों द्वारा संभावित ऋण चूक के जोखिम का समाधान किस प्रकार करता है;
- (ख) ऐसे जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए उपलब्ध आकस्मिक योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) जो सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधीन एक सांविधिक संगठन है, एनसीडीसी के क्षेत्राधिकार के अधीन कार्यकलापों/वस्तुओं/सेवाओं के लिए आगे दीर्घकालिक ऋण/अग्रिम देने हेतु कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों

को दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की 'दीर्घावधि कृषक पूंजी सहकार योजना' कार्यान्वित करता है।

यथानिर्धारित पर्याप्त प्रतिभूति के विरुद्ध व्यवहार्य परियोजना के लिए पात्र उधारकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने के लिए एनसीडीसी में अपने मजबूत वित्तपोषण दिशानिर्देश हैं। प्रत्यक्ष वित्तपोषण दिशानिर्देशों में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना आकलन और निगरानी के लिए एक मजबूत तंत्र स्थापित है जिसमें परियोजना की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता और तकनीकी साध्यता पर कड़ाई से निर्णय लिया जाता है।

प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव को निम्नलिखित मानदंडों पर आधारित समग्र मूल्यांकन किया जाता है:

- (क) IRR, NPV, DSCR, ब्याज कवरेज अनुपात, FACR, प्रक्षेपित नकद-प्रवाहों, आदि जैसे विभिन्न पद्धतियों के माध्यम से परियोजना की तकनीकी साध्यता और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता,
- (ख) सहकारी समिति की वित्तीय मजबूती,
- (ग) सहकारी समिति का पूर्व वित्तीय और प्रचालनात्मक प्रदर्शन,
- (घ) सहकारी समिति के प्रबंधन/कार्मिकों की पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता,
- (ङ) समान परियोजनाओं में कार्य करने में सहकारी समिति के प्रबंधन का अनुभव,
- (च) सहकारी समिति की पूर्व ऋण चुकौती प्रदर्शन,
- (छ) सहकारी समिति की परियोजना लागत में अपना हिस्सा जुटाने की क्षमता,
- (ज) एनसीडीसी से मांगे गए ऋणों के लिए पर्याप्त प्रतिभूति की उपलब्धता

इससे परियोजना के तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का सख्त आकलन और उधारकर्ता सहकारी समिति की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित होगी जिससे सहकारी क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए एनसीडीसी के अधिदेश के साथ संरेखित विवेकपूर्ण वित्तपोषण सुनिश्चित होगा।

इसके अलावा, एनसीडीसी अपने मुख्यालय, 19 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और 9 उप-कार्यालयों के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं की सक्रिय रूप से समय-समय पर (या आवश्यकतानुसार) निगरानी करता है और

निधियों का न्यायपूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करता है। इच्छित उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋण संवितरण की उचित निगरानी के लिए त्रैमासिक आधार पर क्षेत्र के दौरे/निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। लाभार्थी सहकारी समितियों से यह भी अपेक्षित होता है कि वे आवधिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि निधि का उपयोग उसी प्रयोजन के लिए किया जा रहा है जिसके लिए वे लिए गए थे।

एनसीडीसी में वसूली के लिए एक समर्पित विभाग है। वसूली के लिए अपनायी जाने वाली प्रक्रिया भली-भांति प्रलेखित है। चुकौती शिड्यूल के अनुसार नोटिसें निर्धारित समय से पहले भेजी जाती हैं और समयबद्ध अनुस्मारक भी भेजे जाते हैं। चूक की दशा में SARFAESI अधिनियम के अधीन उपयुक्त कार्रवाई आरंभ की जाती है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर DRT में मुकदमा दायर किया जाता है।

(ग): दीर्घावधि कृषक पूंजी सहकार योजना के अधीन एनसीडीसी द्वारा विगत 3 वर्षों में संवितरित ऋणों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है: -

(करोड़ रुपये)

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत	जारी
2022-23	400.00	0.00
2023-24	0.00	60.00
2024-25	5000.00	2077.00
कुल योग	5400.00	2137.00

किसानों को राजसहायता

3898. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देशभर के किसानों को जिन विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजसहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों के किसान उक्त सभी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजसहायता का लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के किसानों को भी सरकार की उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजसहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के किसानों को योजना-वार कितनी राजसहायता प्राप्त हुई?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख) कृषि का कृषि राज्य विषय है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। ये योजनाएँ देश भर के किसानों के लाभ के लिए सब्सिडी सहित कृषि के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर केंद्रित हैं। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं की सूची **विवरण I** में दी गई है।

(ग) एवं (घ) पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों अर्थात् 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक दिल्ली के किसानों के कल्याण के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का वित्तीय ब्यौरा **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण I

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाएँ

- 1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (किसान-पीएम)**
- 2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना वाई. एम. के-पीएम)**
- 3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस / (.वाई. बी. एफ.एम.पी) स्कीम . एस. आई. सी. बी. डब्ल्यू. आर)**

4. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (.एस. एस. आई. एम)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एफ. आई.ए)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों एफ) पीका गठन और संवर्धन (.ओ.
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (.एम. एच. बी. एन)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एफ. एन. एम. एन)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (आशा-पीएम)
11. स्टार्टएग्र) अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए एग्री फंड-ठीशयोर।
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (.सी.एम.डी.पी)
13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप.एम.ए.एम.एस) मिशन-
14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (.वाई.वी.के.पी)
15. सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एंड एफ एच. एस)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (डी. ए. आर)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (.पी.डी.सी)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप (.ई.ए.एम. एस) मिशन-
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप (.पी.एस.एम.एस) मिशन-

21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (.एम.एन. एस. एफ.एन)
22. इंटीग्रेटेड स्कीम फॉर एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग (.एम.ए.एस.आई)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (. एच.डी. आई. एम)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन ऑयल पाम (.ओ.ई.एम.एन)
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन तिलहन (ओ. ई. एम. एन)
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
27. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन
28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

विवरण II

दिल्ली में किसानों को लाभान्वित करने वाली योजनाओं का वित्तीय ब्यौरा

I. केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएँ

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) की बीस (20) किस्में अब तक वितरित की जा चुकी हैं। दिल्ली में किसानों को कुल ₹51.68 करोड़ वितरित किए गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) की 20वीं किस्त के अंतर्गत 11,516 लाभार्थियों को ₹2.89 करोड़ वितरित किए गए हैं।
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई) के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक 30.06.2025 तक 360 किसानों को इसके अंतर्गत नामांकित किया गया है।

3. कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (एआईएफ) के अंतर्गत, 30.06.2025 तक, 14 परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹35 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। इन स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल परियोजना लागत ₹58 करोड़ है।

II. केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

पिछले 11 वर्षों (अर्थात् 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक) के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के सभी घटकों के अंतर्गत ₹96.27 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए। कृषि विकास योजना (केवाई) के सभी घटकों के अंतर्गत आवंटन ₹20.49 करोड़ था। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, दिल्ली सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, भारत सरकार द्वारा पीएम-आरकेवीवाई और केवाई के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्रमशः ₹5.77 करोड़ और ₹1.10 करोड़ की कार्य योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत विशेष योजना तैयार करना

3899. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के सुधार एवं निर्माण के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण सड़कों की मरम्मत और रखरखाव के लिए कोई विशिष्ट निधि निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी भी सड़क संपर्क नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं,

(घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और राज्य राजमार्गों के निर्माण में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इसमें तेजी लाने और इसे समय पर पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार सड़कों के निर्माण में पर्यावरण अनुकूल तकनीकों का उपयोग कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी हाँ, सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के सुधार और निर्माण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) नामक एक विशिष्ट योजना बनाई है। दिसंबर 2000 में शुरू की गई इस योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पात्र सड़क संपर्करहित बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करना है, जिससे सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़े और ग्रामीण निवासियों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो। इसके बाद, ग्रामीण सड़कों के उन्नयन/समेकन के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के नए घटक शुरू किए गए, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) पीएमजीएसवाई-II: ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे को सुधारने के लिए मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़कों को उन्नत करने हेतु वर्ष 2013 में शुरू किया गया।

(ii) पीएमजीएसवाई-III: वर्ष 2019 में शुरू की गई इस योजना का उद्देश्य 1.25 लाख किलोमीटर ग्रामीण सड़कों को उन्नयन करके थ्रू-रूट्स और मुख्य ग्रामीण संपर्कों को मजबूत करना है, जो ग्रामीण कृषि बाजार (जीआरएम), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय और अस्पताल से जुड़े हैं।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने 25,000 सड़क संपर्करहित पात्र बसावटें, जो अपनी जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण पात्र हो गई हैं, उन्हें सड़क सम्पर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए 11 सितंबर 2024 को पीएमजीएसवाई-IV की शुरुआत की है, जिसका कुल परिव्यय 70,125 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय अंश

49,087.50 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य अंश 21,037.50 करोड़ रुपये) है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाली, पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (अनुसूची-V जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों/ब्लॉकों, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों) में 250 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाली, तथा वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों (जैसा कि 9 राज्यों में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है) में 100 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाली सड़क संपर्करहित बसावटें कार्यक्रम के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत कवरेज के लिए पात्र हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों को 62,500 किलोमीटर बारहमासी सड़कें उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। बारहमासी उपयुक्त सड़क के संरेखण के साथ आवश्यक पुलों का निर्माण भी किया जाएगा।

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत पात्र बसावटों की प्रारंभिक पहचान पूरी हो चुकी है, और मंत्रालय प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप देने और तदनुसार मंजूरी देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ गहन समन्वय के साथ कार्य कर रहा है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी इंटरवेंसन/घटकों के तहत 07.08.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल 7,83,000 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई का निर्माण किया गया है, और इसी अवधि के दौरान योजना के तहत 1.62 लाख से अधिक बसावटों को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की गई है।

इसके अलावा, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए जिम्मेदार है। सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय केंद्रीय सड़क एवं अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य की सड़कों के विकास के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराता है।

(ख) पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कम से कम 10 वर्ष की डिजाइन अवधि के साथ किया जाता है। पीएमजीएसवाई के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत

निर्मित सड़कों का रखरखाव राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और रखरखाव निधि राज्यों द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है। सभी पीएमजीएसवाई सड़क कार्य मानक बोली दस्तावेज के अनुसार सड़क बनाने वाले ठेकेदार के साथ निर्माण विवरण के साथ-साथ प्रारंभिक पांच-वर्षीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों द्वारा कवर किए जाते हैं। विवरण की पूर्ति के लिए रखरखाव निधि का बजट राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाना अपेक्षित है तथा इसे राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) के पास एक अलग रखरखाव खाते में रखा जाना आवश्यक है। पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव कार्यों की निगरानी ईमार्ग (ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव) एप्लीकेशन के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन की जाती है। निर्माण के बाद 5 वर्ष की रखरखाव अवधि समाप्त होने पर पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों को क्षेत्रीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों के अंतर्गत रखा जाना आवश्यक है, जिसमें समय-समय पर चक्र के अनुसार नवीनीकरण सहित 5 वर्ष का रखरखाव शामिल है।

सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में उत्तराखंड को केंद्रीय सड़क एवं अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) के तहत 120.15 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए हैं।

(ग) अब तक पीएमजीएसवाई (सभी घटकों) के तहत 8,38,611 किलोमीटर लंबाई वाली 1,91,282 ग्रामीण सड़कों और 12,146 पुलों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 7,83,727 किलोमीटर लंबाई वाले 1,83,215 सड़क कार्यों और 9,891 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और राज्य राजमार्ग पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं हैं। सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में देरी के प्राथमिक कारण, यदि कोई हों, तो भूमि अधिग्रहण, वैधानिक मंजूरी/अनुमति, उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, कानून और व्यवस्था, रियायतग्राही/ठेकेदार की वित्तीय तंगी, ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही का खराब कार्य निष्पादन और कोविड-19 महामारी, भारी वर्षा, बाढ़, चक्रवात, भूस्खलन/हिमस्खलन आदि जैसी अप्रत्याशित घटनाएं हैं।

(ड) सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि वह राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग से चल रही परियोजनाओं में बाधाओं/रुकावटों की समीक्षा और समाधान तंत्र का लाभ उठा रहा है। सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने आगे सूचित किया है कि वह आवश्यक मंजूरी/अनुमोदन की उपलब्धता में तेजी लाने और नई परियोजनाओं के लिए पूर्व शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए भी पूरे प्रयास कर रहा है।

(च) जी हाँ, नई/हरित प्रौद्योगिकी सड़कों के निर्माण की लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न औद्योगिक और नगरपालिका अपशिष्टों के निपटान को भी प्रभावी ढंग से संभव बनाती है, जिससे न केवल पर्यावरण को बचाया जा सकेगा, बल्कि नवीन खनन सामग्री के उपयोग को भी प्रभावी ढंग से संरक्षित किया जा सकेगा। इससे कार्य निष्पादन क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी और निर्माण अवधि भी कम होगी।

सड़क निर्माण के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूल हरित एवं टिकाऊ सामग्रियों तथा अत्याधुनिक निर्माण पद्धतियों एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों और स्वदेशी अनुसंधान के परिणामों के आधार पर, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) द्वारा नए मानक/दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए जाते हैं और ऐसी सामग्रियों और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए आईआरसी के मौजूदा मानकों/दिशानिर्देशों में समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने भी ऐसी पर्यावरण अनुकूल सामग्रियों/प्रक्रियाओं के उपयोग पर नीतिगत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। परीक्षण खंडों में उपयोग के लिए नई/नवीन सामग्रियां/प्रक्रियाएं, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) द्वारा भी अनुमत की जाती है। आईआरसी मानकों/दिशानिर्देशों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों जैसे अमेरिकन एसोसिएशन ऑफ स्टेट हाईवे एंड ट्रांसपोर्टेशन ऑफिशियल्स (एएसएचटीओ), अमेरिकन सोसायटी फॉर टेस्टिंग ऑफ मैटेरियल्स (एसटीएम), यूरो कोड, ब्रिटिश कोड, साथ ही आईआरसी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सामग्रियों द्वारा अनुमत सभी सामग्रियों और प्रक्रियाओं को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में अनुमति दी गई है।

विभिन्न प्रकार की पर्यावरण अनुकूल हरित और स्थायी सामग्री जैसे फ्लाई ऐश, स्लैग, निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट, लैंडफिल की निष्क्रिय सामग्री, अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक, क्रम्ब रबर संशोधित बिटुमेन, मिलिंग और रीसाइक्लिंग, जूट और कॉयर सहित जियोसिंथेटिक्स, बांस क्रैश बैरियर, बायो-बिटुमेन, ढलान संरक्षण के लिए जैव-इंजीनियरिंग उपाय, ग्राउंड ग्रेनुलेटेड ब्लास्ट फर्नेस स्लैग आदि का उपयोग विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में उपलब्धता और उपयोग की व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

अब तक पीएमजीएसवाई (सभी कार्यक्षेत्रों) के अंतर्गत नई/हरित प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करते हुए लगभग 1,66,694 किलोमीटर सड़क कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1,24,688 किलोमीटर का सड़क कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

LIST OF PRODUCTS AWAITING GI TAG

3900. KUMARI SUDHA R:

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

- (a) the number and the list of products that have been given GI tag under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, State-wise;
- (b) the number and the list of products that have applied for GI tag under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and are pending before the GI Registry, State and year-wise;
- (c) the list of products that are awaiting GI tag from the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency and the Cauvery Delta districts in Tamil Nadu; and

- (d) whether there is any deliberate delay in awarding GI tag to products from Tamil Nadu, if not, the reasons therefor along with the list of products awaiting GI tag in Tamil Nadu?

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 per the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999; GI tag has been granted to 697 products till 01.08.2025. Out of 697 products; 658 products are from India and 39 are from foreign countries. The list of these registered GI products as per the state is available on DPIIT's website under the link –

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/Registered_GIApplications_11August2025.pdf

- (b): The number of the products that have been applied for GI Tag and are pending before the office of Geographical Indications Registry is 659. The list of the products pending GI Tag as per State and year is available on DPIIT's website under the link –

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/pending_GI_Applications_11August2025.pdf

- (c): The number of products awaiting registration of GI tag from Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha constituency and the Cauvery Delta districts in Tamil Nadu is 16 and the list is attached as **Statement**.
- (d): There are no regional criteria or bias in granting registration to a GI application. Once an application is received it is examined as per provisions of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and the Rules, 2002. The applicant must comply with these legal requirements. Upon satisfactory compliance, the application is processed in accordance with the GI Act and Rules. A total of 93 applications from the state of Tamil Nadu are currently pending at different stages of registration process and details is available on DPIIT's website under the link – https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/pending_GI_Applications_11August2025.pdf.

STATEMENT

Pending GI Application from the district and Blocks of Cauvery Delta Region, Tamil nadu

SL No.	App. No.	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	GI Areas	Remarks
1	617	Seeraga Samba Rice	Examination	08.06.2018	Agricultural	Nagapattinam district, Tiruchirapalli district, Thanjavur district	Scheduled for hearing for disposal of application

2	770	Ambasamudram Choppu Saman (Wooden Toys)	Examination	19.07.2021	Handicraft	Thiruchrapalli District	Advertised
3	857	Worraiur Cotton Saree	Examination	25.03.2022	Textiles	Thiruchrapalli District	Advertised
4	1123	Peravurani Coconut	Pre-Examination	11.08.2023	Agricultural	Thanjavur	Pre Hearing Completed. Application proceeds for evaluation by Experts Committee
5	1125	Veeramangudi Achu Vellam (Jaggery)	Pre-Examination	14.08.2023	Food Stuff	Thanjavur	Pre Hearing Completed. Application proceeds for evaluation by Experts Committee
6	1132	Kottumulai Kathri (Brinjal)	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Cuddalore	Pre Hearing Completed. Application proceeds for evaluation by Experts Committee
7	1134	Sengal Thuvarai	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Karur	Pre Hearing Completed. Application proceeds for evaluation by Experts Committee
8	1275	Senkanthal Seed	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Karur	Reply to FCR Received. Application shall proceed for pre-hearing.
9	1292		Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Cuddalore	Reply to FCR Received.

		Bhuvanagiri Mithi Pagarkai					Application shall proceed for pre-hearing.
10	1403	Koorainadu Silk Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	26.12.2024	Textiles	Mayiladuthurai	Reply to FCR Received. Application shall proceed for pre- hearing.
11	1342	Thiruvaduthurai Seevali	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Handicraft	Mayiladuthurai distirct, Thanjavur, Nagapatinam, Thiruvavarur	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR
12	1343	Thanjavur Kannadi Kalaiporul	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Handicraft	Thanjavur	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR
13	1409	Cuddalore Clay Toys	Pre-Examination	30.12.2024	Handicraft	Cuddalore	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR
14	1534	Adhanakootai Cashew	Pre-Examination	09.05.2025	Agricultural	Pudukottai district	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR
15	1566	Nallur Varagu	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Cuddalore	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR
16	1568	Vedharanyam Mullai	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Nagapattinam district	Awaiting reply from Applicant to FCR

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN KERALA

3901. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote agriculture in Kerala taking into account of the special situation in Kerala, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government has initiated action to promote agriculture in small holdings due to division of land into small plots, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has initiated action to resolve the hindrance of mechanized farming reduces agricultural productivity, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the cultivation of food crops in Kerala, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has initiated action to protect the farmers in Kerala from the loss due to market instability and price fluctuations, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of action taken to provide harmless pesticides so as to improve organic farming?

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

(a) to (f): Agriculture is a state subject and all the centrally sponsored schemes are implemented through States/ UTs concerned. For the agricultural

development in the States, including Kerala, arrangements are put in place by the State Governments as per their Annual Action Plan sanctioned for various schemes.

Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for farmers welfare. Schemes/ programmes of Government of India aim to increase production, provide remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. The major schemes of DAandFW for the country, including Kerala are as under:

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 (SHandF)
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. Digital Agriculture Mission
27. National Bamboo Mission

These schemes are aimed at promoting agriculture in small holdings, enhancing agricultural productivity, encouraging the cultivation of food crops, protecting farmers from losses due to market instability and price fluctuations, and ensuring remunerative returns and increased income for farmers.

Since 2014–15, under SMAM, in order to promote mechanization and increased productivity Kerala received ₹313.23 crore in central funds. This

facilitated distribution of over 1,18,105 subsidized agricultural machines, establishment of 91 Custom Hiring Centres, and 1,596 Village Level Farm Machinery Banks. Under MIDH (2014–15 to 2024–25), 51,359 hectares were brought under horticulture crops, 34 nurseries established, 4,994 hectares rejuvenated, and 510 hectares covered under protected cultivation. A seed hub for pulses was also set up at AICRP, Pattambi, and onboarded on the SAATHI portal. As of 3rd July 2025, ₹1,279 crore has been sanctioned for 3,572 AIF projects with a project cost of ₹1,984 crore. Under PMKSY-PDMC, 6,331 hectares have been covered with micro-irrigation since 2015–16, with ₹89.56 crore in central assistance. Under Price Support Schemes, in 2023-24 1,118,30 metric tonnes Copra was procured for Rs.12.14 crore from 6209 farmers.

बकरी पालन को बढ़ावा देना

3902. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय पशुधन अभियान के अंतर्गत बकरी पालन व्यवसाय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनुमोदित योजना के अंतर्गत अनुदान के वितरण में विलंब की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुदान वितरण में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर जिले और अन्य जिलों के लाभार्थियों ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत बकरी पालन परियोजनाओं के लिए आवेदन किया है और उन्हें अभी तक अनुदान नहीं मिला है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो लंबित आवेदनों की जिला-वार संख्या सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास महाराष्ट्र सहित लाभार्थियों को अनुदान वितरण में विलंब के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(च) इन लंबित अनुदानों के तत्काल वितरण के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) और (ख): पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा बकरी पालन व्यवसाय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशुधन अभियान नामक कोई कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। हालाँकि, विभाग राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) योजना के तहत राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन - उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM-EDP) के जरिए बकरी प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना के लिए 50% की पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान कर रहा है, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 50 लाख रुपए है। इस पहल का विस्तार पोल्ट्री, भेड़, सूअर, घोड़े, ऊँट और गधे के प्रजनन फार्मों के साथ-साथ पशु आहार और चारा इकाइयों तक भी है, जिनमें साइलेज, कुल मिश्रित राशन और बीज ग्रेडिंग इकाइयाँ भी शामिल हैं। पात्र आवेदकों में व्यक्ति, किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO), स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG), संयुक्त देयता समूह (JLG), किसान सहकारी संगठन (FCO) तथा धारा 8 की कंपनियां शामिल हैं।

भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) के जरिए विभाग, अनुमोदित बकरी परियोजनाओं सहित सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को, निधियों की उपलब्धता तथा विनियमों में निर्धारित सभी दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करने और राज्य स्तरीय कार्यकारी समिति के अनुमोदन के आधार पर, क्रमिक रूप से सीधे सब्सिडी जारी कर रहा है। कुछ मामलों में विलंब भी हुआ है, जाँच करने पर पता चला कि आवेदक द्वारा परियोजना पूरी करने में देरी हुई है और बैंकों द्वारा ऋण की किस्त जारी करने में भी विलंब हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ): चंद्रपुर जिले में बकरी पालन के लिए पाँच परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत 3.08 करोड़ रुपए है, जिसमें 1.39 करोड़ रुपए की संस्वीकृत सब्सिडी शामिल है। वर्तमान में, जिले के दो लाभार्थियों को कुल 0.30 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी वितरित की जा चुकी है। शेष 3 परियोजनाएँ राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (SIA), बैंक और भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) जैसे विभिन्न स्तरों पर लंबित हैं।

चंद्रपुर सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार संख्या तथा सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए शेष अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ङ): वर्तमान में लाभार्थियों को अनुदान के वितरण में देरी को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हालाँकि, प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी लाने के लिए, उद्यमिता विकास सुविधा हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना के साथ-साथ कार्यशालाओं और कौशल-आधारित प्रशिक्षण के आयोजन हेतु प्रशासनिक लागत के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को 1.05 करोड़ रुपए देने का प्रावधान है। प्रभावी और विकेन्द्रीकृत कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए एक राज्य नोडल अधिकारी (SNO) नियुक्त किया गया है जो परियोजनाओं के मूल्यांकन, निगरानी और सत्यापन को सुगम बनाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। विभाग परियोजनाओं के लाभों की निगरानी के लिए राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (SIA) के साथ नियमित रूप से वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस, समीक्षा बैठकें और क्षेत्र का दौरा करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, लंबित मामलों और लाभार्थियों के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की समीक्षा के लिए सचिव, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय-स्तरीय बैंकर समन्वय समिति (CLBC) की स्थापना की गई है।

(च): सब्सिडी जारी किया जाना परियोजनाओं के अनुपालन, बैंक ऋण की उपलब्धता और अन्य मंजूरीयों पर निर्भर करता है। इसके लिए कोई निर्धारित समय सीमा नहीं है।

विवरण

चंद्रपुर सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार संख्या तथा सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए शेष अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए शेष अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1	अहिल्यानगर	21	12
2	अकोला	4	1
3	अमरावती	22	12
4	बीड	8	5
5	भंडारा	3	0
6	बुलढाना	8	3
7	चन्द्रपुर	5	3
8	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	21	8
9	धाराशिव	8	5
10	धुले	8	6
11	गोंदिया	2	2
12	हिंगोली	12	7
13	जलगांव	5	1
14	जालना	9	3
15	कोल्हापुर	8	4
16	लातूर	8	5
17	नागपुर	5	1
18	नांदेड़	11	5
19	नंदुरबार	2	1
20	नासिक	18	4
21	पालघर	1	1
22	परभनी	40	16
23	पुणे	50	45
24	रत्नागिरि	1	1
25	सांगली	10	2

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए शेष अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या
26	सतारा	29	12
27	सिंधुदुर्ग	3	2
28	सोलापुर	30	16
29	ठाणे	1	1
30	वर्धा	3	0
31	वाशिम	1	1
32	यवतमाल	9	5
कुल		366	190

'MAKE IN INDIA' PROJECTS

3903. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

- (a) the details of 'Make in India' projects in the country, State/Union Territory/region and district-wise especially in the State of Karnataka;
- (b) the number of persons benefitted from 'Make in India' projects, State-wise including Karnataka; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated/released and utilized under 'Make in India' projects in the country, State/Union Territory/region-wise, especially in Karnataka?

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): '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 Karnataka.

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 Karnataka.

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.

As of now 806 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors including Karnataka. The details of the sector-wise number of manufacturing units established under the scheme in Karnataka is placed at **Statement- II**. The State ranks second in terms of Investment through cumulative FDI equity inflow of USD 57.64 billion reported in the country during October 2019 – March 2025.

In addition to ongoing other schemes of various Departments and Ministries aimed at Make in India, 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 under the scheme in Karnataka

S. No.	Sectors	No. of Manufacturing units
1.	Pharmaceuticals Drugs	29
2.	Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	5
3	Telecom and Networking Products	8
4.	Food Products	21
5.	Bulk Drugs	3
6.	Manufacturing of Medical Devices	8
7.	White Goods (ACs and LEDs)	7
8.	Drones and Drone Components	8
9.	IT Hardware 2.0	3
10.	Automobiles and Auto Components	25
11.	Textile Products: MMF Segment and Technical Textiles	10
12.	Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	1
13.	Specialty Steel	8
Total		136

(As per information received from PLI implementing Ministries/Departments).

NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY

3904. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the measures implemented by the Government nationally to overcome policy lag in agriculture, ensuring timely execution and delivery of support, State-wise including Tripura;

(b) whether the new agricultural policy target core challenges faced by farmers—like access to credit, price volatility, insurance delays, technology adoption and market access; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government nationwide to tackle climate change impacts on agriculture and to promote sustainable farming practices, State-wise including Tripura?

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

(a) and (b): Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India supports the States including Tripura through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for farmers welfare. Schemes/ programmes of Government of India aim to increase production, provide remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers

Welfare(DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26.

Government of India has identified the 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.

The following schemes/programmes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare address the current challenges like access to credit, price volatility, insurance delays, technology adoption, market access climate change, agri-trade competitiveness while enhancing farmers income:

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 Sanrakshana 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 (SHandF)
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

(c) The Government has undertaken various measures to tackle the projected adverse effect of climate change on agricultural sector and developed various climate-resilient agricultural technologies, suitable for extreme weather situations and vulnerable districts/regions viz. promotion of climate resilient varieties, resilient cropping systems, conservation agriculture, crop diversification, agroforestry systems, zero till drill sowing, alternate methods of rice cultivation, green manuring, integrated nutrient and pest management, organic farming, site specific nutrient management, in-situ moisture conservation, supplementary irrigation, micro irrigation, sub surface drainage and soil amendments etc. ICAR has also developed 76 prototype of integrated farming system models adapted to climate change impact across the ecologies of the country.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Under NMSA, the Per Drop More Crop scheme aims to improve on-farm water use efficiency and enhance the adoption of precision irrigation for which subsidy is provided. Rainfed Area Development scheme focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card scheme assists states in promoting integrated nutrient management for improving soil health and its productivity. For promoting organic farming in the country, the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and Mission Organic Value Chain

Development for North Eastern Region have been implemented since 2015-16. Sub Mission on Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also aim to increase climate resilience. Under these schemes, financial assistance in the form of subsidies is provided to beneficiaries through the state governments.

गाय और भैंसों से प्राप्त दुग्ध

3905. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) क्या देश में वर्ष 2024-25 में दुग्ध उत्पादन 39.7 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल दुग्ध उत्पादन में से गाय और भैंसों से कितने प्रतिशत दूध प्राप्त किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास देश भर में गायों और भैंसों से प्राप्त दूध से संबंधित आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) जी, नहीं। मूलभूत पशुपालन सांख्यिकी-2024 के अनुसार, देश का कुल दुग्ध उत्पादन 239.30 मिलियन टन है।

(ख) कुल दुग्ध उत्पादन में गायों और भैंसों का योगदान क्रमशः 53.12% और 43.62% है।

(ग) गाय और भैंस के दूध का राज्य-वार उत्पादन **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान गाय और भैंस के दूध का राज्य-वार उत्पादन आंकड़े '000 टन में			
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	गाय	भैंस
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,078.68	7,912.45
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19.49	0.24
3	असम	960.16	111.2
4	बिहार	8,304.00	4,268.88
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1,592.50	447.32
6	गोवा	53.26	9.94
7	गुजरात	9,685.54	8,215.93
8	हरियाणा	2,929.11	9,228.6
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,234.27	461.14
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,480.23	312.11
11	झारखंड	2,301.32	466.31
12	कर्नाटक	10,589.94	2,833.08
13	केरल	2,430.08	14.76
14	मध्य प्रदेश	10,086.07	10,197.1
15	महाराष्ट्र	10,354.23	5,334.62
16	मणिपुर	54.69	8.34
17	मेघालय	96.05	0.99
18	मिजोरम	25.43	0.00
19	नागालैंड	49.90	1.78
20	ओडिशा	2,575.77	55.73
21	पंजाब	6,087.47	7,824.43
22	राजस्थान	14,806.90	16,789.55
23	सिक्किम	80.07	0.3
24	तमिलनाडु	10,426.18	250.66
25	तेलंगाना	1,926.39	3,905.9
26	त्रिपुरा	226.64	3.07
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,106.39	24,351.54
28	उत्तराखंड	1,128.10	718.1
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7,167.23	274.09

30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	15.24	1.15
31	चंडीगढ़	24.43	34.13
32	लद्दाख	26.37	0.00
33	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	1.44	0.32
34	दिल्ली	134.21	352.07
35	लक्षद्वीप	0.07	0.00
36	पुदुचेरी	47.29	2.46
कुल		1,27,105.15	1,04,388.29

स्रोत: मूलभूत पशुपालन सांख्यिकी 2024.

खाद्यान्न उत्पादन

3906. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि जहां वर्ष 2025 में भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 354 मिलियन टन (जिसमें 117.5 मिलियन टन गेहूं और 149 मिलियन टन चावल शामिल है) के रिकार्ड स्तर तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है, वहीं दूसरी ओर ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स 2024 में भारत का 127 देशों में 105वाँ स्थान है, जो “गंभीर श्रेणी” (स्कोर 27.3) में आता है;

(ख) क्या यह स्थिति दर्शाती है कि खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद इसका समान वितरण, कुपोषण उन्मूलन और उचित पोषण तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस और प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): वर्ष 2024-25 के तीसरे अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार, भारत ने 353.96 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन किया है, जिसमें गेहूं और चावल का अनुमानित उत्पादन क्रमशः 117.51 मिलियन टन और 149.07 मिलियन टन शामिल है।

कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन समय-समय पर विभिन्न सूचकांक जारी करते रहते हैं। तथापि, सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान किए गए नवीनतम सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित किए गए घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षणों से स्पष्ट है कि अब अधिक मात्रा में दलहन, दूध और दूध से बने उत्पाद, फल (सूखे) और अन्य प्रोटीन-आधारित खाद्य पदार्थ शामिल किए जाने से फूड बास्केट में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न आय वर्गों में खाद्यान्न वितरण से यह सुनिश्चित हुआ है कि वर्तमान में संपूर्ण देश में लगभग 80.56 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न प्राप्त हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग): समान वितरण, कुपोषण उन्मूलन और उचित पोषण तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने कई ठोस और प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य 75% ग्रामीण और 50% शहरी आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है, जिनकी संख्या वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार लगभग 81.35 करोड़ है। जहाँ एक ओर अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के अंतर्गत अत्यधिक गरीब वर्ग में आने वाले परिवार, प्रति परिवार प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न पाने के हकदार हैं, वहीं प्राथमिकता प्राप्त परिवारों (प्रायोरिटी हाउसहोल्ड (पीएचएच) को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न निःशुल्क मिलता है।

केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों पर वित्तीय बोझ कम करने और गरीबों को सहायता देने वाले कार्यक्रम में देशव्यापी एकरूपता और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के तहत 1 जनवरी 2023 से एएवाई परिवारों और पीएचएच लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय लिया था। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि 1 जनवरी,

2024 से पाँच वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है, जिसका अनुमानित वित्तीय व्यय 11.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने खाद्यान्नों की खरीद से लेकर पात्र लाभार्थियों तक उनके वितरण, उनके गुणवत्ता मानकों को समान रूप से बनाए रखने के लिए एक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण नियमावली तैयार और जारी की है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत विभिन्न खाद्य सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से केवल खाद्य सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुरूप ही खाद्यान्न जारी किए जाते हैं। समाज के सभी वंचित और जरूरतमंद वर्गों तक इसका लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत काफी उच्च कवरेज है।

बच्चों और महिलाओं में कुपोषण की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए, सरकार मिशन पोषण 2.0 का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। यह एक एकीकृत पोषण सहायता कार्यक्रम है जिसका उद्देश्य पोषण सामग्री, वितरण, पहुँच और आउटकम को मज़बूत बनाने के साथ ही स्वास्थ्य, तंदुरुस्ती और कुपोषण से मुक्ति के लिए पद्धतियों को विकसित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। यह मिशन केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना है जिसे सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू किया गया है।

सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड

3907. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क): सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत झील के संरक्षण हेतु विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख): क्या सरकार का सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड को वैश्विक मंच पर लाने का विचार है;

(ग): यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ): क्या सरकार का सांभर झील क्षेत्र में कार्यरत नमक व्यापारियों और उद्योगों के संरक्षण हेतु कोई विशेष नीति बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ड): यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त नीति कब तक तैयार किए जाने की संभावना है, और

(च): यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): सांभर झील के संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन हेतु, राजस्थान सरकार ने एक सांभर झील प्रबंधन एजेंसी का गठन किया है, जिसका एक शासी निकाय, वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार की अध्यक्षता में तथा एक कार्यकारी निकाय, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (विशेष सचिव, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार) की अध्यक्षता में गठित है। सांभर झील प्रबंधन एजेंसी ने सांभर झील के प्रभावी संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन हेतु एक प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की है।

(ख): जी नहीं।

(ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(घ): जी नहीं।

(ड): प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(च): सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड ने पहले से ही समय-समय पर एक व्यापक बिक्री एवं छूट नीति लागू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य सांभर झील क्षेत्र में कार्य-संचालन करने वाले नमक व्यापारियों और उद्योगों को सहायता एवं संरक्षण प्रदान करना है।

सीएपीएफ में खादी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देना

3908. श्री अशोक कुमार यादव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) में स्वदेशी और खादी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): जी, हां, वर्ष 2020 में, गृह मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) को अपने संगठनों में स्वदेशी और खादी उत्पादों का उपयोग करने का निर्देश दिया है।

(ख): स्वदेशी और खादी उत्पादों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा कई उपाय किए गए हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) से सीएपीएफ द्वारा खरीद को सुगम बनाने के लिए, चार वस्तुओं, अर्थात् (i) सरसों का तेल (ii) कॉटन बेड-दरी (iii) ऊनी कंबल और (iv) बेडशीट और तकिये के कवर को सीएपीएफ द्वारा केवीआईसी से खरीद के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है।
- (ii) सरसों के तेल और दरी की खरीद के लिए आईटीबीपी एक नोडल बल है। सीआरपीएफ कंबल की खरीद के लिए नोडल बल है, और एडीजी (चिकित्सा), सीएपीएफ, बेडशीट और तकिये के कवर की खरीद के लिए नोडल बल है।
- (iii) अब तक, तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 में केवीआईसी के साथ लगभग 31 करोड़ रुपये का कुल कारोबार हुआ है। ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।
- (iv) पूरे भारत में, सीएपीएफ के सेवारत और सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों के लाभ के लिए, केंद्रीय पुलिस कल्याण भंडार (केपीकेबी) के मास्टर भंडारों और सहायक भंडारों के माध्यम से भी स्वदेशी और खादी उत्पाद बेचे जा रहे हैं।

(ग): लागू नहीं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 में केवीआईसी के साथ हुए कुल कारोबार का ब्यौरा

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली						
सीएपीएफ में सरकारी आपूर्ति के कारोबार का ब्यौरा						
वर्ष	यूनिट का नाम	उत्पाद का नाम	मात्रा			कुल राशि
			संख्या	मीटर	किग्रा.	
2023-24	सीआईएसएफ	बेडशीट	22	-	-	19,635.00
		तकिए के कवर	22	-	-	
	आईटीबीपी	कॉटन टेप निवार	-	3200475	-	3,02,44,488.75
		सरसों का तेल	-	-	137200	2,85,37,600.00
	असम राइफल्स	सरसों का तेल	-	-	119375.21	2,78,14,423.93
	आईटीबीपी	सरसों का तेल	-	-	91400	1,90,11,200.00
	सीआईएसएफ	बेडशीट	120	-	-	96,390.00
		तकिए के कवर	60	-	-	
	आईटीबीपी	कॉटन बेड दरी	7900	-	-	42,26,500.00
	एनएसजी	कॉटन बेड दरी	1800	-	-	9,63,000.00
	असम राइफल्स	बेडशीट	7321	-	-	60,06,525.00
		तकिए के कवर	4366	-	-	
	सीआईएसएफ	बेडशीट	22	-	-	19,635.00
		तकिए के कवर	22	-	-	
	एसएसबी	बेडशीट	1626	-	-	14,31,748.50
		तकिए के कवर	1517	-	-	
	एसएसबी	कॉटन बेड दरी	12643	-	-	67,64,005.00
	आईटीबीपी	कॉटन बेड दरी	5176	-	-	27,69,160.00
2024-25	बीएसएफ	बेडशीट	7040	7040	-	61,35,224.00
		तकिए के कवर	6211	6211	-	

	आईटीबीपी	सरसों का तेल	-	-	112236.05	4,71,20,590.00
			-	-	84945	
			-	-	44463	

	आईटीबीपी	दरी	40185	-	-	2,14,98,975.00
	आईटीबीपी	कंबल	6301	-	-	2,54,87,787.00
	बीएसएफ		2581	-	-	
	सीआईएसएफ		5695	-	-	
	सीआरपीएफ		1920	-	-	
2025-26	सीआईएसएफ	कंबल	795	-	-	12,28,271.00
	आईटीबीपी		2549	-	-	39,38,193.00
	बीएसएफ		9848	-	-	1,52,15,113.00
	एसएसबी		8423	-	-	1,30,13,535.00
	असम राइफल्स		4710	-	-	72,76,950.00
	सीआरपीएफ		16546	-	-	2,55,63,570.00
	आईटीबीपी	सरसों का तेल	-	-	62358	1,21,59,810.00
वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान कारोबार का ब्यौरा						30,65,42,329.18

NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

3909. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details of places where National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) is currently being implemented, State/district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding villages and Gram Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh where natural farming clusters that have been identified for creation;

(c) the number of farmer field schools currently organized under the scheme, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released for the mission, classified State-wise; and

(e) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) selected to function as model knowledge dissemination centers, State/district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is implementing National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) to promote natural farming in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State wise information on NMNF as on 07.08.2025 is given at **Statement**. District/ village wise information is not maintained centrally.

(c): As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh 52 Farmer Field Schools trainings have been conducted for the enrolled natural farming (NF) farmers in 2522 clusters.

(d): State-wise details of the funds allocated and released for the mission is given at **Statement**.

(e) As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh State has identified 112 Local Natural Farming Institutions (LNFIs) have been selected as model knowledge dissemination centers for NMNF. These are practicing Natural Farming (NF) farmers recognized for their expertise. No Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been designated as a model knowledge dissemination centers under NMNF in the state.

STATEMENT

**Progress under National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) as on
07.08.2025**

S. No.	State/ UT	Farmers Enrolled	Area Covered (in Ha)	Financial Allocation (₹ in lakhs)	Fund Released (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	250	100	16.87	16.87
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37387	5699.2	10992.09	5496.045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4474	1800	779.328	389.664
4.	Assam	3750	1500	227.7	113.85
5.	Bihar	40117	18000	2064.396	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	50565	20718	2379.69	0
7.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	27.91	0
8.	Delhi	195	195	25.81	25.81
9.	Goa	1250	400	66.696	0
10.	Gujarat	47905	19162	5446.506	2723.253

11.	Haryana	15375	5900	784.596	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	61998	21772.56	3368.214	1684.107
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19125	7650	1319.44	659.72
14.	Jharkhand	11000	4400	456.15	228.129
15.	Karnataka	117477	36945	5110.398	2555.199
16.	Kerala	6090	2000	508.8	254.4
17.	Ladakh	500	200	35.86	35.86
18.	Madhya Pradesh	156711	61612	7828.242	3914.121
19.	Maharashtra	211691	84508	8842.602	4421.301
20.	Manipur	4400	2275	621.522	310.761
21.	Meghalaya	9875	3950	615.681	307.8405
22.	Mizoram	13125	5250	838.233	419.1165
23.	Nagaland	15125	6050	885.807	442.9035
24.	Odisha	52350	15234	2291.994	1145.997
25.	Puducherry	272	155	43.7	43.7
26.	Punjab	5079	1674.4	241.374	120.687
27.	Rajasthan	225000	90000	8667.39	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	7233	2893	285.978	142.989
29.	Telangana	61075	24176	2524.224	0
30.	Tripura	2750	1665	859.473	429.7365
31.	Uttar Pradesh	225165	89317.2	9011.976	4505.988
32.	Uttarakhand	25000	10000	1549.215	0
33.	West Bengal	0	0	1883.634	0
Total		1432309	545001.36	80601.499	30388.048

किसानों के लिए ऋण माफी योजनाएँ

3910. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

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

(क) क्या सभी फसलों को सी2+50 प्रतिशत की दर से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों को ऋणग्रस्तता, किसान आत्महत्या और संकट के कारण पलायन से राहत दिलाने के लिए व्यापक ऋण माफी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सभी फसलों और पशुपालन के लिए व्यापक बीमा योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): 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, संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि 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 के पूर्व-निर्धारित सिद्धांत की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारत 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 थी।

(ख): वर्तमान में, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग में ऋण माफी की कोई योजना संचालित नहीं है। यद्यपि, किसानों को उनकी वित्तीय कमज़ोरियों को व्यवस्थित तरीके से दूर करने के लिए पीएम किसान, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी), प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना और संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना जैसी अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) देश में खरीफ 2016 मौसम से प्रारंभ की गई थी। यह योजना प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, प्रतिकूल मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं से होने वाली फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है और किसानों की आय को स्थिर करने आदि के लिए है। वर्ष 2016 में इस योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से, किसानों ने कुल 35,753 करोड़ रुपये का प्रीमियम अदा किया है और उन्हें 1.83 लाख करोड़ रुपये (दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक) के दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो इसी अवधि के दौरान किसानों द्वारा चुकाए गए प्रीमियम का लगभग 5 गुना है।

सरकार, केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) के तहत देश के सभी जिलों में, पशुधन बीमा नामक घटक को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों और पशुपालकों को उनके पशुओं की मृत्यु के कारण किसी भी संभावित हानि के प्रति सुरक्षा तंत्र प्रदान करके जोखिम तथा अनिश्चितताओं का प्रबंधन एवं शमन करना है।

इसमें देशी/ संकर नस्ल दुधारू पशुओं, बोल्ल ढोने वाले पशुओं (घोड़े, गधे, खच्चर, ऊंट, टट्टू और मवेशी/भैंस के नर पशु) और अन्य पशुधन (बकरी, भेड़, सूअर, खरगोश, याक और मिथुन) का बीमा पशुधन बीमा के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं। सब्सिडी का लाभ प्रति परिवार 10 मवेशी इकाइयों तक सीमित है, सूअर और खरगोश के अतिरिक्त सभी जानवरों के लिए, जहां लाभ 5 मवेशी इकाइयों (प्रति मवेशी इकाई = 10 छोटे जानवर) तक सीमित रहेगा। भेड़, बकरी, सूअर और खरगोश के संदर्भ में, सब्सिडी का लाभ "मवेशी इकाई" के आधार पर प्रतिबंधित है और एक मवेशी इकाई 10 जानवरों अर्थात् भेड़, बकरी, सूअर और खरगोश के समतुल्य है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, "हाउसहोल्ड" को महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत अपनाई गई समान तर्ज के अनुसार परिभाषित किया जाएगा।

प्रीमियम भुगतान में किसान का हिस्सा जाति और निवास क्षेत्र के आधार पर 20-50% से घटाकर 15% कर दिया गया है। शेष 85% राशि, हिमालयी और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त केंद्र तथा राज्य

द्वारा अन्य राज्यों के लिए 60:40 के अनुपात में और हिमालयी और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा की जाएगी।

विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान पशुधन बीमा योजना की उपलब्धियाँ

वित्त वर्ष			
2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
जारी की गई धनराशि (रुपये लाख में)			
3324.31	2491.6	2229.58	3651.53
बीमाकृत पशुओं की संख्या			
4,63,046	11,85,740	9,67,632	26,69,711

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन की कार्यवाही बारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

11.08 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Motion for presenting an address to Hon'ble President of India for removal of Justice Yashwant Varma, Allahabad High Court and constituting a Committee for the purpose of making an investigation into the grounds on which the removal of Justice Yashwant Varma is prayed for

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2025 को श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद और सदन में प्रतिपक्ष के नेता सहित सत्ता पक्ष व प्रतिपक्ष के कुल 146 सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें भारत के राष्ट्रपति को माननीय इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के वर्तमान न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा को न्यायाधीश (जांच) अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 3 के साथ भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124(4) के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 217 और अनुच्छेद 218 के अंतर्गत उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के पद से हटाने के लिए एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव है :-

“यह सदन संकल्प करता है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा को उनके निम्नलिखित कदाचार के लिए पद से हटाने के लिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति को एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए :-

(1.) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के तत्कालीन न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा (वर्तमान में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश) के सक्रिय नियंत्रण और कब्जे में नई दिल्ली, स्थित 30, तुगलक क्रिसेंट परिसर, में आग लगने के कारण अस्पष्टीकृत नकदी की बरामदगी के संबंध में भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सार्वजनिक किया गया विवरण ।

(2.) हमें 15 मार्च, 2025 की सुबह 30, तुगलक क्रिसेंट, नई दिल्ली से जली हुई नकदी/धन/मलबे को हटाने के संबंध में साक्ष्य की भी जानकारी है । हमने न्यायाधीश (जांच) अधिनियम, 1968 के

सामान्य प्रावधान और विशेष रूप से उसकी धारा 3 के प्रावधानों का अध्ययन किया है और हमें उनके बारे में परिचित कराया गया है। हमने न्यायाधीश (जांच) नियम, 1969 के प्रावधानों का भी अध्ययन किया है और हमें उनके बारे में भी परिचित कराया गया है।

(3.) हमने सी. रविचंद्रन अय्यर बनाम न्यायमूर्ति ए. एम. भट्टाचार्य एवं अन्य [(1995) 5 एससीसी 457] केस में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा घोषित कानून के साथ-साथ अतिरिक्त जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश 'एक्स' बनाम मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के मामले में दिए गए फैसलों से भी खुद को परिचित कर लिया है। [(2015) 4 एससीसी 91]।

और यह कि अतिरिक्त जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश 'एक्स' (सुप्रा) के मामले में उक्त निर्णय को सामान्यतः और विशेष रूप से पैरा 33 को पढ़ने पर, यह स्पष्ट है कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा के विरुद्ध शिकायत को गंभीर प्रकृति का पाया और उक्त निर्णय के पैरा 33 के तहत परिकल्पित "इन-हाउस प्रक्रिया" का पालन किया।

(4.) यह भी स्पष्ट है कि भारत के तत्कालीन मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने इस गंभीर एवं चौंकाने वाली घटना और तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद और न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा की प्रतिक्रिया तथा दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह राय बनाई कि इस विषय पर गहन जांच आवश्यक है। इसलिए भारत के तत्कालीन मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने अतिरिक्त जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश 'एक्स' [सुप्रा] के मामले में निर्णय के पैरा 33(3) में परिकल्पना के अनुसार एक 3 - सदस्यीय समिति का गठन किया।

(5.) हमें यह भी ज्ञात है कि भारत के माननीय तत्कालीन मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने समिति की रिपोर्ट भारत के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति और भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री को भेजी है। यह स्पष्ट है कि भारत के माननीय तत्कालीन मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने अतिरिक्त जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश 'एक्स' [सुप्रा] के मामले में दिए गए फैसले के पैरा 33(7) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्य किया है, जो स्पष्ट रूप से भारत के तत्कालीन मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय को दर्शाता है कि पैरा 33(3) के तहत गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट में पाए गए आरोप इस प्रकृति के हैं कि उक्त न्यायाधीश को हटाने की कार्यवाही शुरू करने

की आवश्यकता है।

(6.) उपर्युक्त तथ्यों के अवलोकन और सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध तथ्यों, न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा के कब्जे वाले और उनके नियंत्रण में स्थित आधिकारिक परिसर से जली हुई नकदी की बरामदगी और उसे हटाने से संबंधित परिस्थितियों की स्वतंत्र रूप से जांच करने के बाद हम स्वतंत्र रूप से यह भी पाते हैं कि भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 217 और अनुच्छेद 218 के तहत हटाने की प्रक्रिया न्यायाधीश (जांच) अधिनियम, 1968 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार शुरू की जानी चाहिए। बेदाग चरित्र और वित्तीय/बौद्धिक ईमानदारी न्यायपालिका में एक आम आदमी द्वारा रखे गए विश्वास की नींव है।

और यह भी कि वर्तमान मामले से जुड़े तथ्य जो कि भ्रष्टाचार की ओर इशारा करते हैं, वे भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 के साथ अनुच्छेद 217 और अनुच्छेद 218 के तहत कार्यवाही और प्रक्रिया के योग्य हैं और संसद को इस विषय पर एक स्वर में बोलना चाहिए और देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति 'ज़ीरो-टॉलरेंस' के अपने संकल्प के बारे में एक स्पष्ट संदेश भेजना चाहिए।

(7.) अतः हम भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 217 और अनुच्छेद 218 के अंतर्गत इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा को पद से हटाने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

कृपया इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाए।

इस प्रस्ताव को नियमानुसार उचित पाते हुए, मैंने इसकी स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। न्यायाधीश (जांच) अधिनियम 1968 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा 2 के अनुसार मैंने न्यायमूर्ति यशवंत वर्मा को पद से हटाने के अनुरोध के आधारों की जांच करने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित तीन सदस्यों वाली एक समिति गठित की है:-

1. माननीय न्यायमूर्ति श्री अरविंद कुमार, न्यायाधीश, उच्चतम न्यायालय,
2. माननीय न्यायमूर्ति श्री मनीन्द्र मोहन श्रीवास्तव, मुख्य न्यायाधीश, मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय,

3. श्री बी. वी. आचार्य, वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता, कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय ।

समिति यथाशीघ्र अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी । जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तक यह प्रस्ताव लंबित रहेगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कई विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं । आज मैंने किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है ।

...(व्यवधान)

12.11 hrs

At this stage, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

12.12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे ।

आइटम नंबर - 2, श्री जितिन प्रसाद ।

...(व्यवधान)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:

- (1) विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 18 की उपधारा (8) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 377(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (दो) अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 239(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (तीन) विस्फोटक (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 1 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 284(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (चार) गैस सिलेंडर (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 16 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.386(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (पांच) स्थिर और गतिशील दाब पात्र (अज्वलित) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 1 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.283(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (छह) स्थिर और गतिशील दाब पात्र (अज्वलित) (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.374(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (सात) स्थिर और गतिशील दाब पात्र (अज्वलित) (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.422(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (आठ) गैस सिलेंडर (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.225(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (नौ) गैस सिलेंडर (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.501(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4014/18/25]

(2) विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) का.आ.1563(अ) जो दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो देशभर में इलेक्ट्रिक डेटोनेटर (क्लास 6 डिवीजन 3 या यूएन क्लास 1 डिवीजन 1 का विस्फोटक) के विनिर्माण, कब्जे और आयात पर दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2025 के स्थान पर 1 जुलाई, 2025 से प्रतिबंध के बारे में है।

(दो) का.आ.2920(अ) जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो उसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय शर्तों के अधीन इलेक्ट्रिक डेटोनेटर (क्लास 6 डिवीजन 3 अथवा यूएन क्लास 1 डिवीजन 1 का विस्फोटक) के विनिर्माण, कब्जे और आयात पर 1 जुलाई, 2025 से देशभर में प्रतिबंध के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4015/18/25]

(3) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 16 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) तांबा उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.884(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(दो) हिन्ज (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1368(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(तीन) एयर कंडीशनर और इसके संबद्ध पुर्जे, हर्मेटिक कंप्रेसर और टेम्परेचर सेंसिंग कंट्रोलर्स (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1815 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ

था।

- (चार) एल्युमीनियम और एल्युमीनियम एलॉय उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2021(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका शुद्धिपत्र दिनांक 16 जून, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2682(अ) (केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण में) और का.आ.2683(अ) (केवल हिंदी संस्करण में) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- (पांच) घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक और समान विद्युत उपकरण सुरक्षा (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2232(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- (छह) वाणिज्यिक वितरण और वेंडिंग के लिए विद्युत उपकरण (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2283(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- (सात) हस्त उपकरण (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3385(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4016/18/25]

- (4) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुंटूर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुंटूर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (5) उपर्युक्त (4) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को प्रस्तुत करने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4017/18/25]

- (6) विदेश व्यापार (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.2863(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022 के अध्याय 71 के अंतर्गत शामिल विशिष्ट मदों की आयात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(दो) का.आ.2887(अ) जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अंतर्गत बांग्लादेश से भारत को कतिपय वस्तुओं के आयात पर पत्तन प्रतिबंध के बारे में है।

(तीन) का.आ.2951(अ) जो दिनांक 1 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 27 के अंतर्गत लो ऐश मेटलर्जिकल कोक के आयात पर लगाए गए मात्रात्मक प्रतिबंध को जारी रखने के बारे में है।

(चार) का.आ.2952(अ) जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 28 के अंतर्गत शामिल सोडा ऐश के आयात पर न्यूनतम आयात मूल्य (एमआईपी) शर्त को बढ़ाए जाने के बारे में है।

(पांच) का.आ.3290(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसमें आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 अनुसूची- I (आयात नीति) के अंतर्गत बांग्लादेश से भारत को कतिपय वस्तुओं के आयात पर पत्तन प्रतिबंध के संबंध में दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या 21/2025-26 के शुद्धिपत्र के बारे में है।

(छह) का.आ.3459(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो दिनांक 26 नवंबर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या 40/2024-25 के शुद्धिपत्र के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4018/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 3, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

... (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. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution: -

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (4 of 2025) on Accounts of the Union Government (Financial Audit), Ministry of Finance, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4019/18/25]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India -Union Government (7 of 2025) - Economic and Service Ministries (Compliance Audit – Civil) for the period ended March 2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4020/18/25]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (8 of 2025) on the Activities of Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (Compliance Audit – Civil), Ministry of Earth Sciences.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4021/18/25]

- (4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (9 of 2025) - (Railway Finances), Ministry of Railways, for the year ended March 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4022/18/25]

- (5) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (11 of 2025) (Compliance Audit) – Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes – Customs), for the year ended March 2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4023/18/25]

- (6) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (12 of 2025)– Performance Audit Report on E-Way Bill System under GST - Indirect Taxes – Goods and Services Tax, Department of Revenue, for the year ended March 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4024/18/25]

- (7) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union

Government (13 of 2025) on Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects (Performance Audit) – Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4025/18/25]

- (8) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (16 of 2025) on Accounts of the Union Government (Financial Audit), Ministry of Finance, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4026/18/25]

- (9) Union Government-Appropriation Accounts of Defence Services for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4027/18/25]

- (10) Appropriation Accounts - Part I – Review, Ministry of Railways (Railways Board), for the year 2023-24.

- (11) Appropriation Accounts - Part II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for the year 2023-24.

- (12) Appropriation Accounts - Part II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure – G), Ministry of Railways (Railways Board), for the year 2023-24.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4028/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 4, श्री रामदास अठावले जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I lay on

the Table: -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4029/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation, New Delhi, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation, New Delhi, for the years 2022-2023 and 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 4030/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 5, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर ।

... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) कीटनाशक (प्रथम संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.368(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (2) कीटनाशक (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 367 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (3) का.आ.2703(अ) जो 17 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की अनुसूची में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4031/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 6, श्री भागीरथ चौधरी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4032/18/25]

12.12½ hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 7, श्री जॉर्ज कुरियन जी।

**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):** Madam, with your

kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005: -
 - (i) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.33(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2024.
 - (ii) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.750(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2024.
 - (iii) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. 10 in weekly Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2008.
- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4033/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 8, महासचिव जी ।

12.12¾ hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, I have to report following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 8th August, 2025 adopted the following Motion regarding filling up of a casual vacancy in the Joint Committee on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024:-

MOTION

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P. Wilson from the membership of the Rajya Sabha and communicate to the Lok Sabha the name of the Member so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri P. Wilson, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy.”

- (ii) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure

and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2025 agreed without any amendment to the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2025 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2025.”

- (iii) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2025 agreed without any amendment to the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Assembly Constituencies of the State of Goa Bill, 2025 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 5th August, 2025.”

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 9, श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार जी ।

12.13 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

13th to 17th Reports

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति (18वीं लोक सभा) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) ‘शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड’ से संबंधित अंतिम निर्णय के लिए सीओपीयू को संदर्भित लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (नौ) पैरा (ओं) के बारे में तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) बीएसएनएल ग्रामीण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में 25,000 वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट स्थापित करने के बारे में 2023 के प्रतिवेदन संख्या 16 के पैरा संख्या 4.2 की लेखापरीक्षा आधारित जांच

संबंधी चौदहवां प्रतिवेदन।

- (3) भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के छठे प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पंद्रहवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (4) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सोलहवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (5) भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम लिमिटेड के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सत्रहवां प्रतिवेदन।

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 10, श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी।

12.13½ hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

33rd Report

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, I rise to present the Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Public Accounts Committee (2025-26) on the subject 'Levy and regulation of fees, tariffs, user charges etc. on public infrastructure and other public utilities' - MoRTH and NHAI.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 11, श्री सुनील दत्तात्रेय तटकरे ।

12.14 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

3rd to 5th Reports

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas:-

- (1) Third Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the First Report (18th LS) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the MoPNG.
- (2) Fourth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (17thLS) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2023-24) on the subject 'Litigations Involving Oil PSUs'.
- (3) Fifth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report (17th LS) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2023-24) on the subject 'Review of Policy on Import of Crude Oil'.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.15 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

9th to 11th Reports

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Madam, with your permission, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel:-

- (1) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 1st Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (2) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Mines.
- (3) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 3rd Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Steel.

—
... (*Interruptions*)

12.15½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

191st to 194th Reports

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): Madam, I rise to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:-

- (1) 191st Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/

observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No. 10) of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

- (2) 192nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Ninetieth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No. 11) of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (3) 193rd Report on 'Indian Leather Industry: Current Analysis and Future Prospects'.
- (4) 194th Report on 'Performance Evaluation and Review of some Commodity Boards'.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.16 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND SPORTS**

367th Report

DR. HEMANG JOSHI (VADODARA): Madam, with your kind permission, I rise to lay the 367th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred Fifty-eighth Report on 'Research based Education and Anusandhan scenario in

sciences and related fields’.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.17 hrs

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 165
DATED 11.03.2025 REGARDING BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNDPS
ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY***

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं (एक) डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले, संसद सदस्य द्वारा दिनांक- 11.03.2025 को ‘इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगजन पेंशन योजना के तहत लाभार्थी’ के संबंध में पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-165 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) के उत्तर में शुद्धि करने के बारे में तथा (दो) उत्तर में शुद्धि करने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4010/18/25

CORRECTED

~~GOVERNMENT OF INDIA~~
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 165
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2025

BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNDPS

*165. Dr. KalyanVaijinathrao Kale:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and total number of Central Government beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year/State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to increase the sum received under IGNDPS, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS that have been removed since 2019 along with the reasons therefor, year/State-wise;
- (d) the details of the total number of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed due to the cancellation or freezing of bank accounts as a result of non-linking with Aadhaar since 2020, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of cancellations or suspensions of disability pensions since the Government of India's order requiring the mandatory upload of disability certificates on the UDID Portal, month/State-wise?

~~THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE~~ ~~ANSWER~~
AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

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

STATEMENT

(a) Total number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year-wise and State-wise on the basis of digitized beneficiaries or state cap whichever, is lower is given at **Annexure-I**

(b) While considering the continuation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) schemes for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), the revision in beneficiary coverage and rate of assistance under the schemes were considered by the Government. However, considering the available financial space, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the coverage/rate of assistance under NSAP

(c) Beneficiaries are removed from the data-base due to various reasons such as death of beneficiary, duplicate record, migration, not meeting eligibility criteria, invalid Bank/ Post Office Account, Auto-stoppage by bank through PFMS (Public Finance Management System) due to death of beneficiaries etc. State-wise and year-wise details of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed since, 2019, as per the NSAP- Pension Payment system (NSAP-PPS), is given at **Annexure-II**.

(d) As per scheme guidelines, the State/UT should develop a careful plan sensitive to the special needs of the beneficiaries to enable them to get Aadhaar numbers through proactive outreach. This should be followed up by seeding the Aadhaar numbers in the Bank/Post office accounts. It is for State/UT to ensure that no beneficiary is denied his or her entitlements for the reasons that she/he has no bank/post office account and/or Aadhaar number. However, State-wise number of beneficiaries removed due to invalid Bank/ Post office account from 2020-21 to current year is given at **Annexure-III**.

(e) NSAP guidelines do not stipulate mandatory uploading of disability certificates on the Unique Disability ID (UDID) Portal for sanctioning of pension under IGNDPS.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	24413	24413	24413	24413	24412	24412
2	Bihar	120562	120562	126156	126156	127100	127100
3	Chhattisgarh	31245	32017	31953	31985	32085	32085
4	Goa	41	41	466	466	466	466
5	Gujarat	10774	12370	20557	20300	20327	20327
6	Haryana	11537	11537	11537	11537	16583	16583
7	Himachal Pradesh	851	851	853	853	853	853
8	J & K	2769	2426	2426	2426	2426	2077
9	Jharkhand	24836	25598	26496	26516	26067	25530
10	Karnataka	43639	43639	43639	44825	44825	36815
11	Kerala	29935	29935	29935	29935	66928	29791
12	Madhya Pradesh	99924	99924	99924	99924	101470	101470
13	Maharashtra	7654	8522	8870	9106	9322	9322
14	Odisha	82182	86767	85805	90754	89433	89379
15	Punjab	5151	4710	5656	5982	5982	5815
16	Rajasthan	28137	29496	30502	30513	23468	23950
17	Tamilnadu	57201	57201	63261	63261	64096	55358
18	Telangana	17448	17448	17448	17448	20578	20578
19	Uttar Pradesh	73213	73213	75280	75280	85773	85773
20	Uttarakhand	2822	2822	2880	2880	2880	2880
21	West Bengal	65177	65802	61539	61019	56700	54610
22	Arunachal Pradesh	112	1284	112	112	112	112
23	Assam	18916	18916	18916	34864	33139	33226
24	Manipur	1007	1007	1007	1005	918	905
25	Meghalaya	969	969	969	1558	1558	1558
26	Mizoram	400	400	400	686	722	722
27	Nagaland	960	960	960	960	1011	1011
28	Sikkim	451	451	457	457	457	457
29	Tripura	1954	1783	1769	1856	2131	2030
30	A&N Islands	1	1	2	2	2	2
31	Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	D&N Haveli and	208	208	254	320	310	310

	D&D						
33	NCT Delhi		6321	6321	4647	4601	4539
34	Ladakh	NA	363	150	219	219	219
35	Lakshadweep	51	51	51	51	51	51
36	Puducherry	1259	1259	1259	1259	1271	1271
	TOTAL	772220	783367	802323	823675	868376	811687

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries removed under IGNDPS

Name of the State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total
KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	8010	267	8277
DELHI	0	0	0	51	78	54	183
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	3356	3356
MANIPUR	183	79	62	87	15	13	439
WEST BENGAL	1970	17587	1007	5335	3524	1645	31068
MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
GUJARAT	139	368	2111	1053	334	346	4351
BIHAR	0	0	0	0	396	0	396
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRIPURA	328	42	180	164	181	123	1018
JHARKHAND	592	721	538	583	684	258	3376
ASSAM	558	798	694	1913	442	1204	5609

PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	217	1	218
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	11	17	45	612	274	959
ODISHA	7669	9362	5604	1673	1634	2724	28666
MEGHALAYA	216	88	30	43	70	34	481
MIZORAM	43	14	28	31	21	11	148
MAHARASHTRA	603	228	436	965	515	150	2897
CHHATTISGARH	1993	1047	819	868	672	860	6259
TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	11843	2834	14677
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
HARYANA	0	0	0	0	178	0	178
UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

ANNEXURE-III

State-wise and year-wise no. of beneficiaries whose pension stopped due to invalid account

STOPPED DUE TO INVALID ACCOUNT					
State/UT	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
DELHI	0	0	6	7	4
MANIPUR	26	1	0	0	0
WEST BENGAL	8253	44	26	156	38
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	6	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	125	111	371	7	4
TRIPURA	0	0	0	98	0
JHARKHAND	24	5	15	89	7
ASSAM	6	8	42	11	30
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	10	29	12
ODISHA	175	48	20	13	21
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	5	2
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	1	41	42	10	4
CHHATTISGARH	12	5	8	31	17
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

INCORRECT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
~~STARRED QUESTION No. 165~~
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2025

BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNDPS

*165. Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and total number of Central Government beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year/State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to increase the sum received under IGNDPS, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS that have been removed since 2019 along with the reasons therefor, year/State-wise;
- (d) the details of the total number of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed due to the cancellation or freezing of bank accounts as a result of non-linking with Aadhaar since 2020, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of cancellations or suspensions of disability pensions since the Government of India's order requiring the mandatory upload of disability certificates on the UDID Portal, month/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND ^{FARMERS WELFARE}
AND ^{ANSWER} MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN) :

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

~~STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 165 FOR 11.03.2025 REGARDING BENEFICIARIES
UNDER IGNDPS~~

(a) Total number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year-wise and State-wise on the basis of digitized beneficiaries or state cap whichever, is lower is given at **Annexure-I**

(b) While considering the continuation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) schemes for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), the revision in beneficiary coverage and rate of assistance under the schemes were considered by the Government. However, considering the available financial space, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the coverage/rate of assistance under NSAP

(c) Beneficiaries are removed from the data-base due to various reasons such as death of beneficiary, duplicate record, migration, not meeting eligibility criteria, invalid Bank/ Post Office Account, Auto-stoppage by bank through PFMS (Public Finance Management System) due to death of beneficiaries etc. State-wise and year-wise details of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed since, 2019, as per the NSAP- Pension Payment system (NSAP-PPS), is given at **Annexure-II**.

(d) As per scheme guidelines, the State/UT should develop a careful plan sensitive to the special needs of the beneficiaries to enable them to get Aadhaar numbers through proactive outreach. This should be followed up by seeding the Aadhaar numbers in the Bank/Post office accounts. It is for State/UT to ensure that no beneficiary is denied his or her entitlements for the reasons that she/he has no bank/post office account and/or Aadhaar number. However, State-wise number of beneficiaries removed due to invalid Bank/ Post office account from 2020-21 to current year is given at **Annexure-III**.

(e) NSAP guidelines do not stipulate mandatory uploading of disability certificates on the Unique Disability ID (UDID) Portal for sanctioning of pension under IGNDPS.

[Signature]

ANNEXURE-I**State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	24413	24413	24413	24413	24412	24412
2	Bihar	120562	120562	126156	126156	127100	127100
3	Chhattisgarh	31245	32017	31953	31985	32085	32085
4	Goa	41	41	466	466	466	466
5	Gujarat	10774	12370	20557	20300	20327	20327
6	Haryana	11537	11537	11537	11537	16583	16583
7	Himachal Pradesh	851	851	853	853	853	853
8	J & K	2769	2426	2426	2426	2426	2077
9	Jharkhand	24836	25598	26496	26516	26067	25530
10	Karnataka	43639	43639	43639	44825	44825	36815
11	Kerala	29935	29935	29935	29935	66928	29791
12	Madhya Pradesh	99924	99924	99924	99924	101470	101470
13	Maharashtra	7654	8522	8870	9106	9322	9322
14	Odisha	82182	86767	85805	90754	89433	89379
15	Punjab	5151	4710	5656	5982	5982	5815
16	Rajasthan	28137	29496	30502	30513	23468	23950
17	Tamilnadu	57201	57201	63261	63261	64096	55358
18	Telangana	17448	17448	17448	17448	20578	20578
19	Uttar Pradesh	73213	73213	75280	75280	85773	85773
20	Uttarakhand	2822	2822	2880	2880	2880	2880
21	West Bengal	65177	65802	61539	61019	56700	54610
22	Arunachal Pradesh	112	1284	112	112	112	112
23	Assam	18916	18916	18916	34864	33139	33226
24	Manipur	1007	1007	1007	1005	918	905
25	Meghalaya	969	969	969	1558	1558	1558
26	Mizoram	400	400	400	686	722	722
27	Nagaland	960	960	960	960	1011	1011
28	Sikkim	451	451	457	457	457	457
29	Tripura	1954	1783	1769	1856	2131	2030
30	A&N Islands	1	1	2	2	2	2
31	Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	D&N Haveli and D&D	208	208	254	320	310	310
33	NCT Delhi		6321	6321	4647	4601	4539
34	Ladakh	NA	363	150	219	219	219
35	Lakshadweep	51	51	51	51	51	51
36	Puducherry	1259	1259	1259	1259	1271	1271
	TOTAL	772220	783367	802323	823675	868376	811687

ANNEXURE-II**State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries removed under IGNDPS**

Name of State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total
KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	8010	267	8277
DELHI	0	0	5	50	76	49	180
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	3336	3336
MANIPUR	366	282	0	174	30	26	878
WEST BENGAL	1903	17562	1673	5054	3173	1543	30908
MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	198	0	0	0	0	198
GUJARAT	274	746	5592	740	698	644	8694
BIHAR	0	0	0	0	396	0	396
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRIPURA	648	92	356	348	462	118	2024
JHARKHAND	651	628	605	584	640	229	3337
ASSAM	1030	1706	1342	3804	876	2357	11115
PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	217	1	218
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	22	34	94	1286	480	1916
ODISHA	7867	9965	4915	1477	1785	2486	28495
MEGHALAYA	486	122	68	76	140	68	960
MIZORAM	94	20	56	62	42	22	296
MAHARASHTRA	1072	456	908	1906	1020	292	5654
CHHATTISGARH	3914	1988	1740	1616	1410	1590	12258
TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	11843	2834	14677
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	0	8	0	0	12
HARYANA	0	0	0	0	178	0	178
UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

ANNEXURE-III

State-wise and year-wise no. of beneficiaries whose pension stopped due to invalid account

STOPPED DUE TO INVALID ACCOUNT					
State name	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
DELHI	0	0	6	8	3
MANIPUR	54	0	0	0	0
WEST BENGAL	8253	45	25	156	38
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	12	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	250	942	22	14	8
TRIPURA	0	0	0	196	0
JHARKHAND	22	5	15	90	6
ASSAM	12	18	82	22	60
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	20	80	2
ODISHA	195	29	19	12	20
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	10	4
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	2	82	88	16	8
CHHATTISGARH	24	10	16	74	22
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

Authenticated



(Shivraj Singh Chouhan)

Minister of Rural Development and Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

New Delhi

Dated:

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT CORRECTING THE ANSWER TO PARTS (C) & (D)
OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. *165 DATED 11.03.2025 ASKED BY DR. KALYAN VALJINATHRAO KALE, HON'BLE
M.P. IN THE LOK SABHA REGARDING BENEFICIARIES UNDER IGNDPS

Question	Answer Already given	Corrected Answer on Parts (c) and (d)
(a) the details and total number of Central Government beneficiaries under the Indira	(a) Total number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year-wise and State-wise on the basis of digitized beneficiaries or state cap whichever, is lower is given at Annexure-I (b) While considering the continuation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) schemes for the 15 th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), the revision in beneficiary	(c) Beneficiaries are removed from the data-base due to various reasons such as death of beneficiary, duplicate record, migration, not meeting eligibility criteria, invalid Bank/ Post Office Account, Auto-stoppage by bank through PFMS (Public Finance Management System) due to death of beneficiaries etc. State-wise and year-wise details of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed since, 2019, as per the NSAP- Pension Payment system (NSAP-PPS), is given at Annexure-II.

Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) since 2019, year/State-wise; (b) whether the Government proposes to increase the sum received under IGNDPS, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; (c) the number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS that have been removed	coverage and rate of assistance under the schemes were considered by the Government. However, considering the available financial space, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the coverage/rate of assistance under NSAP (c) Beneficiaries are removed from the data-base due to various reasons such as death of beneficiary, duplicate record, migration, not meeting eligibility criteria, invalid Bank/ Post Office Account, Auto-stoppage by bank through PFMS (Public Finance Management System) due to death of beneficiaries etc. State-wise and year-wise details of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed since, 2019, as per the NSAP- Pension Payment system (NSAP-PPS), is given at Annexure-II. (d) As per scheme guidelines, the State/UT should develop a careful plan sensitive to the special needs of the beneficiaries to enable them to get Aadhaar numbers through proactive outreach. This should be followed up by seeding the Aadhaar numbers in the Bank/Post office accounts. It is for State/UT to ensure that no beneficiary is denied his or her entitlements for the reasons that she/he has no bank/post office account and/or Aadhaar number. However, State-wise number of beneficiaries removed due to invalid Bank/ Post office account from 2020-21 to current year is given at Annexure-III. (e) NSAP guidelines do not stipulate mandatory uploading of disability certificates on the Unique Disability ID (UDID) Portal for sanctioning of pension under IGNDPS.	Annexure-II Annexure referred to in part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 165 to be answered on 11.03.2025 regarding Beneficiaries under IGNDPS State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries removed under IGNDPS <table><tr><th>Name of the State</th><th>2019-2020</th><th>2020-2021</th><th>2021-2022</th><th>2022-2023</th><th>2023-2024</th><th>2024-2025</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>KARNATAKA</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>8010</td><td>267</td><td>8277</td></tr><tr><td>DELHI</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>51</td><td>78</td><td>54</td><td>183</td></tr><tr><td>LADAKH</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>27</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>RAJASTHAN</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3356</td><td>3356</td></tr><tr><td>MANIPUR</td><td>183</td><td>79</td><td>62</td><td>87</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>439</td></tr><tr><td>WEST BENGAL</td><td>1970</td><td>17587</td><td>1007</td><td>5335</td><td>3524</td><td>1645</td><td>31068</td></tr><tr><td>MADHYA PRADESH</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND</td><td>0</td><td>99</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>99</td></tr></table>	Name of the State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	8010	267	8277	DELHI	0	0	0	51	78	54	183	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	3356	3356	MANIPUR	183	79	62	87	15	13	439	WEST BENGAL	1970	17587	1007	5335	3524	1645	31068	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
Name of the State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total																																																																			
KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	8010	267	8277																																																																			
DELHI	0	0	0	51	78	54	183																																																																			
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	27	27																																																																			
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MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																			
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND	0	99	0	0	0	0	99																																																																			

since 2019 along with the reasons therefor, year/State-wise; (d) the details of the total number of IGNDPS beneficiaries removed due to the cancellation or freezing of bank accounts as a result of non-linking with Aadhaar since 2020, State-wise; and (e) the details of cancellations or suspensions of disability pensions since the

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 165 to be answered on 11.03.2025 regarding Beneficiaries under IGNDPS

State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under IGNDPS					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	24413	24413	24413	24413	24412	24412
2	Bihar	120562	120562	126156	126156	127100	127100
3	Chhattisgarh	31245	32017	31953	31985	32085	32085
4	Goa	41	41	466	466	466	466
5	Gujarat	10774	12370	20557	20300	20327	20327
6	Haryana	11537	11537	11537	11537	16583	16583
	Himachal Pradesh	851	851	853	853	853	853
8	J & K	2769	2426	2426	2426	2426	2077

DIU							
GUJARAT	139	368	2111	1053	334	346	4351
BIHAR	0	0	0	0	396	0	396
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRIPURA	328	42	180	164	181	123	1018
JHARKHAND	592	721	538	583	684	258	3376
ASSAM	558	798	694	1913	442	1204	5609
PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	217	1	218
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	11	17	45	612	274	959
ODISHA	7669	9362	5604	1673	1634	2724	28666
MEGHALAYA	216	88	30	43	70	34	481
MIZORAM	43	14	28	31	21	11	148
MAHARASHTRA	603	228	436	965	515	150	2897
CHHATTISGARH	1993	1047	819	868	672	860	6259
TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	11843	2834	14677
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
HARYANA	0	0	0	0	178	0	178
UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Government of India's order requiring the mandatory upload of disability certificates on the UIDID Portal, month/State-wise?	9	Jharkhand	24836	25598	26496	26516	26067	25530
	10	Karnataka	43639	43639	43639	44825	44825	36815
	11	Kerala	29935	29935	29935	29935	66928	29791
	12	Madhya Pradesh	99924	99924	99924	99924	101470	101470
	13	Maharashtra	7654	8522	8870	9106	9322	9322
	14	Odisha	82182	86767	85805	90754	89433	89379
	15	Punjab	5151	4710	5656	5982	5982	5815
	16	Rajasthan	28137	29496	30502	30513	23468	23950
	17	Tamilnadu	57201	57201	63261	63261	64096	55358
	18	Telangana	17448	17448	17448	17448	20578	20578
	19	Uttar Pradesh	73213	73213	75280	75280	85773	85773
	20	Uttarakhand	2822	2822	2880	2880	2880	2880
	21	West Bengal	65177	65802	61539	61019	56700	54610
	22	Arunachal Pradesh	112	1284	112	112	112	112
	23	Assam	18916	18916	18916	34864	33139	33226
	24	Manipur	1007	1007	1007	1005	918	905
	25	Meghalaya	969	969	969	1558	1558	1558
	26	Mizoram	400	400	400	686	722	722
	27	Nagaland	960	960	960	960	1011	1011
	28	Sikkim	451	451	457	457	457	457
	29	Tripura	1954	1783	1769	1856	2131	2030
	30	A&N Islands	1	1	2	2	2	2
	31	Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100
	32	D&N Haveli and D&D	208	208	254	320	310	310
	33	NCT Delhi		6321	6321	4647	4601	4539

(d) As per scheme guidelines, the State/UT should develop a careful plan sensitive to the special needs of the beneficiaries to enable them to get Aadhaar numbers through proactive outreach. This should be followed up by seeding the Aadhaar numbers in the Bank/Post office accounts. It is for State/UT to ensure that no beneficiary is denied his or her entitlements for the reasons that she/he has no bank/post office account and/or Aadhaar number. However, State-wise number of beneficiaries removed due to invalid Bank/ Post office account from 2020-21 to current year is given at Annexure-III.

Annexure-III

Annexure referred to in part (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 165 to be answered on 11.03.2025 regarding Beneficiaries under IGNDPS

State-wise and year-wise no. of beneficiaries whose pension stopped due to invalid account

STOPPED DUE TO INVALID ACCOUNT					
State/UT	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
DELHI	0	0	6	7	4
MANIPUR	26	1	0	0	0
WEST BENGAL	8253	44	26	156	38
THE DADRA AND NAGAR	6	0	0	0	0

34	Ladakh	NA	363	150	219	219	219
35	Lakshadweep	51	51	51	51	51	51
36	Puducherry	1259	1259	1259	1259	1271	1271
	TOTAL	772220	783367	802323	823675	868376	811687

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 165 to be answered on 11.03.2025 regarding Beneficiaries under IGNDPS

State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries removed under IGNDPS

Name of State	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total
KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	8010	267	8277
DELHI	0	0	5	50	76	49	180
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	3336	3336
MANIPUR	366	282	0	174	30	26	878
WEST BENGAL	1903	17562	1673	5054	3173	1543	30908
MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	198	0	0	0	0	198

HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU					
GUJARAT	125	111	371	7	4
TRIPURA	0	0	0	98	0
JHARKHAND	24	5	15	89	7
ASSAM	6	8	42	11	30
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	10	29	12
ODISHA	175	48	20	13	21
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	5	2
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	1	41	42	10	4
CHHATTISGARH	12	5	8	31	17
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

AND DAMAN AND DIU								
GUJARAT	274	746	5592	740	698	644	8694	
BIHAR	0	0	0	0	396	0	396	
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TRIPURA	648	92	356	348	462	118	2024	
JHARKHAND	651	628	605	584	640	229	3337	
ASSAM	1030	1706	1342	3804	876	2357	11115	
PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	217	1	218	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	22	34	94	1286	480	1916	
ODISHA	7867	9965	4915	1477	1785	2486	28495	
MEGHALAYA	486	122	68	76	140	68	960	
MIZORAM	94	20	56	62	42	22	296	
MAHARASHTRA	1072	456	908	1906	1020	292	5654	
CHHATTISGARH	3914	1988	1740	1616	1410	1590	12258	
TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	11843	2834	14677	
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	0	8	0	0	12	
HARYANA	0	0	0	0	178	0	178	
UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

Annexure-III

Annexure referred to in part (d) of Lok Sabha Starred
Question No. 165 to be answered on 11.03.2025 regarding

Beneficiaries under IGNDPS

State-wise and year-wise no. of beneficiaries whose pension
stopped due to invalid account

STOPPED DUE TO INVALID ACCOUNT					
State name	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
DELHI	0	0	6	8	3
MANIPUR	54	0	0	0	0
WEST BENGAL	8253	45	25	156	38
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	12	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	250	942	22	14	8
TRIPURA	0	0	0	196	0
JHARKHAND	22	5	15	90	6
ASSAM	12	18	82	22	60
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	20	80	2
ODISHA	195	29	19	12	20
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	10	4
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	2	82	88	16	8
CHHATTISGARH	24	10	16	74	22
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: NSAP-PPS)

REASONS FOR DELAY:

REASONS FOR DELAY

The Ministry answered Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 165 asked by Dr.KalyanVaijinathrao Kale on the subject "Beneficiaries under IGNDPS" on 11.03.2025. However, while replying to a similar question, it came to the notice of the Ministry that incorrect data was provided in respect of the above said Starred Question. Information regarding records of discontinued beneficiaries (part (c) of the question) and beneficiaries whose pension was stopped due to invalid accounts (part (d) of the question) were extracted from National Social Assistance Programme- Pension Payment System (NSAP-PPS) Portal (which 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) and the discrepancy in the data was caused due to date filters and an inadvertent use of legacy data views during the extraction process. Additionally, certain flags in the database used to mark beneficiary status had been recently updated, which were not reflected in the earlier queries due to a caching issue in the reporting environment. The data extracted after resolving the above mentioned technical glitches in the portal needed revision in part (c) and (d) of the question.

... (व्यवधान)

12.18 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 190th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) (Demand No. 11) pertaining to the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*

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): Respected Madam, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 190th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) (Demand No. 11) pertaining to the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4011/18/25

... (Interruptions)

12.18½ hrs

(ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) 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 अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-2025) के संबंध में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 7th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) 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 अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) के संबंध में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 7^{वें} प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4012/18/25 and 4013/18/25 respectively.

... (व्यवधान)

12.19 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY- NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 AND UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Madam, with your permission, I rise to move the following motion:-

“That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the ‘Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ upto the first day of last week of the Winter Session, 2025.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा ‘संविधान (एक सौ उनतीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024’ संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय को शीतकालीन सत्र, 2025 के अंतिम सप्ताह के पहले दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.20 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामले उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

(i) Regarding hassle-free resolution of discrepancies under GST

श्री अतुल गर्ग (गाजियाबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) व्यवस्था में कुछ व्यावहारिक कमियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। GST लागू होने के बाद देश में व्यापार को कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एक समान स्वरूप मिला है और विकास की गति में भी इसका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। किन्तु कुछ अधिकारी नियमों का हवाला देकर अपनी कलम को हथियार के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप, यदि किसी छोटे तकनीकी कारण या ड्राइवर की त्रुटि से ट्रक पकड़ा जाता है, तो खरीदार या विक्रेता को सैकड़ों किलोमीटर दूर से बुलाकर, दो से तीन दिनों तक रोक कर, दो से तीन गुना TAX जमा कराया जाता है। अधिकांश मामलों में यह जमा राशि बाद में वापस कर दी जाती है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों के विपरीत, कई प्रतिष्ठानों पर छापेमारी की जाती है, उनके खरीदारों को अनुचित कारणों से बुलाकर, कागज़ जांच के नाम पर अनावश्यक रूप से परेशानी में डाला जाता है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे मामलों में 5-10% की समीक्षा व्यापारी कल्याण बोर्ड या इसी प्रकार के संगठनों द्वारा की जाए। यदि जांच में अधिकारियों की गलती पाई जाती है, तो सम्बंधित अधिकारियों पर भी उचित दंड लगाया जाए।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to promote MICE tourism in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) : हम सभी के लिए यह अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है, कि भारत MICE पर्यटन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है, सरकार MICE उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीतियाँ बना रही है एवं बुनियादी ढाँचे का विकास कर रही है, गुजरात जैसे राज्य में MICE पर्यटन को आकर्षित करने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन और सब्सिडी प्रदान करने का सफल प्रयोग हुआ। मैं सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जबलपुर को MICE पर्यटन केंद्र बनाए जाने का निवेदन करता हूँ। जबलपुर शिक्षा का एक बड़ा केंद्र होने के साथ साथ व्यावसाय एवं पर्यटन का भी बड़ा केंद्र हैं। अतः जबलपुर में केंद्र बनने से मध्य प्रदेश के साथ छत्तीसगढ़, एवं महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश के लोग भी लाभान्वित होंगे। इस क्षेत्र में MICE पर्यटन के विकास से यहां का आर्थिक विकास होगा, होटल एवं खानपान सहित पूरे सर्विस सैक्टर एवं अन्य सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे जिससे राजस्व उत्पन्न होगा, यह विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के पेशेवरों को एक साथ लाने सहित नेटवर्किंग और व्यावसायिक सहयोग बढ़ेगा, ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान होगा एवं रोजगार सृजन भी होगा। कृपया जबलपुर में MICE पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विशेष योजना पर सरकार विचार करे।

(iii) Need to start air services under RCS-UDAN Scheme at Hamirgarh airstrip in Bhilwara, Rajasthan

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : भीलवाड़ा स्थित हमीरगढ़ हवाईपट्टी को सरकार द्वारा उड़ान दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाई पट्टियों की सूची में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है तथा क्षेत्रीय उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत हवाई सेवा शुरू करने के लिए 5 चरण पूरे होने तक आर.सी.एस. - उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए हमीरगढ़ हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने वाला कोई भी मार्ग किसी भी एयरलाइन को अवार्ड नहीं किया गया है, जबकि वर्ष 2019 में उड़ान 4.0 योजना के दौरान बोलियां प्राप्त हुई थी लेकिन कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण हमीरगढ़ हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने की बोली, एयरलाइनों को अवार्ड नहीं की जा सकी भीलवाड़ा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर "वस्त्र नगरी" के रूप में ख्याति प्राप्त कर बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हब के रूप

में स्थापित है, यहाँ भारी संख्या में व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों का आवागमन है। लेकिन हमीरगढ़ हवाई पट्टी पर हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण या तो 135 किलोमीटर दूर उदयपुर एयरपोर्ट या फिर 250 किलोमीटर दूर जयपुर एयरपोर्ट से आवागमन करना पड़ता है जिससे समय की बर्बादी होती है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हमीरगढ़ हवाईपट्टी पर क्षेत्रीय उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली मुंबई अहमदाबाद सहित प्रमुख शहरों की हवाई सेवा शुरू की जाए।

(iv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya at BSF campus in Mahesana Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मेहसाणा लोकसभा क्षेत्र में मात्र एक ही केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अन्तर्गत एक मात्र केन्द्रीय विद्यालय ओ.एन.जी.सी. कैम्पस में संचालित किया जा रहा है। जहाँ मेहसाणा लोकसभा में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण विद्यालय में अन्य विद्यार्थी प्रवेश प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं तथा क्षेत्र की जनता की लम्बे समय से मांग है कि मेहसाणा लोकसभा में बी०एस०एफ० कैम्पस में रह रहे कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के बच्चों व अन्य क्षेत्रीय बच्चों के लिए नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना कराई जाए। अतः मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेहसाणा लोकसभा क्षेत्र के बी.एस.एफ. कैम्पस में नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना कराई जाए तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार कर शीघ्र ही नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना कराने की कृपा करें।

(v) Need to increase green cover in the cities

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच) : हमारे देश के नगर दिनों दिन प्रदूषित हो रहे हैं और उन्हें ऑक्सीजन जिसकी प्राथमिक रूप से आवश्यकता है की भी कमी है। हमारे देश में किए गए अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि वायुमंडलीय प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है और यह मानव जीवन के लिए हानिकारक बनती जा रही है। वायुमंडलीय प्रदूषण के कारण बीमारियां फैल रही हैं और भवनों के अंधाधुंध निर्माण के कारण मानव जीवन कठिन होता जा रहा है।

हमारे शहरों को अधिक ऑक्सीजन मिलने का एकमात्र तरीका अधिक पेड़ उगाना है परंतु फुटपाथ कंक्रीट से ढकी हुई है और इसलिए शहरों में पेड़ों को उगाना कठिन हो गया है। वृक्ष वीथियां भारतीय शहरों में अब मुश्किल से देखने को मिलती हैं। हमारे शहरों में जो पेड़ लगाए जाते हैं उन्हें लोगों द्वारा नष्ट कर दिया जाता है और वर्तमान व्यवस्था में उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि वे पेड़ों को रसायन डालकर नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, हमारे शहर को स्वच्छ हवा पहुंचाने के लिए "शहरी वन" एकमात्र रास्ता है। अब से, नगरों को शहरी वन बनाए जाने के लिए पर्याप्त जगह के साथ बसाने की योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए और लोगों के आवास के लिए भवनों तथा वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित भूमि के अनुपात में निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। इससे न केवल हमारे शहरों को ऑक्सीजन मिलेगी वरन् पक्षियों के लिए हरित शेल्टर मिलेगा और निवासियों को आराम के क्षण बिताने के लिए जगह मिलेगी।

शहरों में जो मकान बनते हैं उनकी प्लाटिंग की जाती है। उस समय हर मकान के चारों तरफ वृक्षारोपण का प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए। शहरी नगर निगम तथा अन्य निकायों द्वारा वनों में तथा ग्राम पंचायतों के दायरे में जो बंजर भूमि है वहां पर भी छायादार और फलदार वृक्ष लगाए जाएं।

(vi) Need to provide employment to people displaced due to Rajhara Coal Mines in Palamu Parliamentary Constituency and also resume mining activities therein

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं कि पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बंद पड़ी रजहरा कोलियरी को खुलवाने हेतु वर्ष 2014 से ही इस मामले को मैं सदन में उठा रहा हूं। उल्लेखनीय है कि रजहरा कोलियरी को खोलने के लिए सारी प्रक्रियाएं पूरी की जा चुकी है और हर तरह की व्यवस्था भी की जा चुकी है कि केवल 20 विस्थापितों को नौकरी दी जानी है जिसपर अटॉर्नी जनरल की सहमति भी प्राप्त हो चुकी है। परन्तु अनावश्यक रूप से विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। अतः माननीय कोयला मंत्री, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रजहरा कोलियरी में विस्थापितों के नौकरी देने

से संबंधित मामले का निराकरण कराते हुए उक्त कोलियरी में अविलंब उत्खनन का कार्य प्रारंभ कराने की कृपा की जाय।

(vii) Need to restore stoppage of trains at railway stations in Darrang-Udalgiri Parliamentary Constituency, Assam

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दरांग-उदालगुड़ी) : कोरोना महामारी काल के दौरान रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा देशभर में सभी तरह की रेल सेवाओं को बंद कर दिया गया था। हालात सामान्य होने के बाद देश में रेल सेवाओं को पुनः शुरू कर दिया गया था, लेकिन कुछ यात्री ट्रेनों को शुरू नहीं किया गया है या उनके पुराने ठहरावों को बंद कर दिया गया है। कोरोना काल में बंद की गई इन यात्री ट्रेनों के कारण मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दरांग-उदालगुड़ी (असम) समेत देशभर के सामान्य और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रेल यात्रियों को आवागमन हेतु बहुत सी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। रेल सुविधाओं के अभाव में इन लोगों को अन्य महंगे साधनों से यात्रा करने को मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है, जिसमें इनके समय और धन की बर्बादी होती है। रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दरांग-उदालगुड़ी के अंतर्गत Khoirabari, Tangla, Udalguri & Majbat समेत अन्य हॉल्ट स्टेशनों पर सभी एक्सप्रेस और यात्री ट्रेनों के ठहरावों को जल्द से जल्द पुनः शुरू किया जाए और गाडी संख्या 15961/15962, 22411/22412 व 15929/15930 का Majbat रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव मंजूर किया जाए।

(viii) Need to develop 'Acupressure Shodh Prashikshan Evam Upchar Sansthan' in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh as a Centre of Excellence

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : फूलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक्यूप्रेशर शोध प्रशिक्षण एवं उपचार संस्थान की स्थापना से क्षेत्र के लोगों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और वैकल्पिक चिकित्सा विकल्प प्रदान किए जा सकते हैं। इस हेतु एक्यूप्रेशर के क्षेत्र में शोध और प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देना की आवश्यकता है। क्षेत्र के लोगों को समग्र स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और कल्याण के लिए एक्यूप्रेशर की सेवाएं प्रदान करना बहुत जरूरी है। इससे प्रशिक्षित पेशेवरों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए जा सकते हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि फूलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक्यूप्रेशर शोध प्रशिक्षण एवं उपचार संस्थान को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाय जिससे यह शोध प्रशिक्षण संस्थान न केवल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार कर सके बल्कि समाज में स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्रदान कर सके।

(ix) Need to sanction construction of Ujjain-Jhalawar Railway Line

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र राजगढ़ मध्यप्रदेश की प्रस्तावित झालावाड़-से उज्जैन नवीन रेललाइन को स्वीकृति दिये जाने की मांग निरंतर की जा रही हैं। देश भर के प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिर्लिंग महाकालेश्वर उज्जैन से घोसला, आगर, सुसनेर, नलखेड़ा (माता बगलामुखी मंदिर) होते हुए सोयत तक के क्षेत्र को पहली बार रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिलेगा। इसके साथ ही उज्जैन से दिल्ली के लिये सीधा, सस्ता व समय की बचत वाला अतिरिक्त रेलमार्ग उपलब्ध होगा, जो कि उज्जैन, आगर-मालवा, झालवाड़ क्षेत्र के अंतर्राज्यीय व्यापार, व्यवसाय, पर्यटक आवागमन व धार्मिक सर्किट के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण होगा। अतः जनहित में प्रस्तावित उज्जैन से झालावाड़ रेललाइन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति देकर अनुगहित करें।

(x) Regarding Central University Status to Kurukshetra University in Haryana

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): Demand to grant the status of a Central University to Kurukshetra University, Haryana. I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the Honourable Minister of Education to a long-standing and meritorious demand from the people of Haryana. Kurukshetra University, established in 1956 on the sacred land of the Bhagavad Gita, is the oldest and most prestigious university in the state. For over 65 years, it has been a beacon of excellence in teaching and research. Its credentials speak for

themselves: it has been awarded the highest A++' grade by NAAC and has been ranked 8th among all State Universities in the country in Category-I by the Ministry of Education itself, which also granted it full academic autonomy. This university is not just a state asset; it is a national treasure. It has already embraced the vision of the National Education Policy 2020, fostering multidisciplinary learning and skill development. Granting Central University status to Kurukshetra University would be a fitting recognition of its exceptional track record and immense potential. It would attract national and international talent to this historic region, boost research, and fulfill the aspirations of millions. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to take immediate steps to elevate Kurukshetra University to the status of a Central University.

(xi) Need to appoint an agency for monitoring and ensuring safety and security of public parks in cities

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : देश के हर राज्य में बड़े-बड़े शहरों में छोटे बड़े पार्क होते हैं। उनकी देखरेख उस शहर की नगर निगम या विकास प्राधिकरण करती हैं। आमतौर पर यह देखने में आया है कि नगर निगम और विकास प्राधिकरण इन पार्कों के सौन्दर्यकरण पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, इनमें बड़े बड़े फूलों के पौधे लगाए जाते हैं और उनको कीमती गमलों में सजाया जाता है, इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुत कीमती पत्थर के स्टेच्यू लगाए जाते हैं और सजावटी और नाचते हुये फव्वारे लगाये जाते हैं और बड़ी सुन्दर लाइटिंग की जाती है जब यह सब कुछ लग जाता है तो पार्क बहुत ही सुन्दर और मनमोहक लगने लगते हैं, लोग काफी लालायित रहते हैं इस दृश्य को देखने के लिए और समय निकालकर उस पार्क में अवश्य जाते हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि देश के प्रत्येक बड़े शहर में ऐसे पार्कों की देखभाल करने के लिए एक एजेंसी नियुक्त की जाये जिसका काम पार्कों की निगरानी और उसकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी हो, इससे स्थानीय संस्थाओं ने जो पैसा पार्कों

के सौन्दर्यकरण में खर्च किया है उसका सदुपयोग हो सके।

(xii) Regarding railway related issues of Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि भरतपुर जंक्शन पर सभी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों का ठहराव सहित कोरोना काल से बंद पड़ी फिरोजपुर -मुंबई जनता एक्सप्रेस को पुनः सुचारु रूप से चालू किया जाये। खेरली राजस्थान का महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन है तथा खेरली अनाज मंडी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। यहां दूर-दूर से हजारों व्यापारी कर्मचारी एवं मजदूर वर्ग आता हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगी कि रेलवे स्टेशन की महत्वता को देखते हुए कुछ सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों जैसे आगरा कैंट-साबरमती गाड़ी संख्या 12547/12548, हावडा-जोधपुर गाड़ी संख्या 12307/12308, बिकानेर-हावडा गाड़ी संख्या 22307/22308 तथा अजमेर-सियालदाह गाड़ी संख्या 12987/12988 को खेरली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव देने की कृपा करें।

(xiii) Need to review decision to do away with the 'Registered Post' system in the country

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): The Department of Posts have decided to do away with the Registered Post system in the country and have proposed to merge the Registered Post service with the Speed Post service for Domestic transmission. The cost for sending a registered post is Rs 26 and the speed post is Rs 42. The registered post system has played a crucial role in delivering documents of Banks, Passport Offices, Public Service Commission's correspondences, Police Station and other Government related correspondences as it could be received only by the addressee. In this regard, the move to merge the Registered Post and the Speed Post under the aim of streamlining the mail service, enhancing operational efficiency and delivering

greater customer convenience to be implemented with effect from 01.09.2025 needs to be seriously reconsidered. I request the Department of Posts to put on hold this proposed move and conduct a thorough study and cost benefit analysis and the social and legal impact on the customers of this country, if the Registered Post is non functional. Once again, I urge to Government to withdraw the notification in the interest of this nation.

(xiv) Need to develop eco-tourism infrastructure in Dhule, Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश (धुले) : मैं माननीय पर्यटन मंत्री का ध्यान इको टूरिज्म इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकसित करने की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। महाराष्ट्र, शांत समुद्र तटों, हरे-भरे जंगलों, से लेकर ऊंचे पहाड़ों और पश्चिमी घाटों, जो यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल है, तक विविध प्रकार के आवासों का घर है। प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और व्यापक सांस्कृतिक विरासत महाराष्ट्र को इको-पर्यटन के लिए आदर्श बनाता है। वर्तमान में, भारत सरकार स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत चैलेंज बेस्ड डेस्टिनेशन डेवलपमेंट (सीबीडीडी) के तहत देश भर में 5 इको-टूरिज्म परियोजनाएँ चला रही है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में एक भी नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में इकोटूरिज्म इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। यह न केवल पर्यावरण संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार भी प्रदान करेगा। सतपुड़ा पर्वत श्रृंखला और सह्याद्री पहाड़ियों के बीच बसा धुले जिला, तापी और पंजारा नदियों और लालिंग, कुरान और अलादाहरी झरनों और अनेर बांध अभयारण्य के साथ विविध वन्य जीवन का घर है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से पश्चिमी खानदेश का हिस्सा, इसमें लालिंग, सोनगीर और भामेर जैसे प्राचीन किले भी हैं जो इसे इको-टूरिज्म के लिए आदर्श बनाते हैं। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत धुले, महाराष्ट्र में इको टूरिज्म इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकसित किया जाये।

**(xv) Need to ensure payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP)
guaranteed to farmers under Paddy Procurement Policy in Kerala
especially in Palakkad district**

SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD): The farmers in Kerala, especially from the district of Palakkad are not getting payment against their produce supplied to the agency of the State Government of Kerala for the last several months. The delay in payment for the paddy procured by a government agency is pushing them into a debt trap or not even to go ahead with the sowing for the next season. The payment towards paddy provided by the farmers is given as loan through bank to them and loan liability towards payment made as a loan lies on their shoulders. The farmers were also not getting loan from bank for their other needs and Banks deny loans to them citing their low Credit Information Bureau India Limited score. Due to non-payment against paddy procured by the agency of the State Government, many farmers have dropped paddy cultivation. Once upon a time the paddy cultivation in Kerala was above 9 lakh hectares and it has now been reduced to less than two lakh hectares of land and may go down further, if we do not take corrective steps in this regard. Therefore, it is urged that the Minimum Support Price guaranteed should be paid to the farmers in Kerala directly.

**(xvi) Need to build a 'Dwar'(Gate) on Haryana-Delhi border in honour of
Pandit Lakhmichand, a poet of Haryanvi language**

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी (सोनीपत) : श्री पंडित लख्मीचंद जी, जिन्हें हरियाणा का 'सूर्य कवि' एवं 'हरियाणवी संस्कृति का जनक' माना जाता है, ने हरियाणा की लोक-संस्कृति, रागनी, किस्सागोई

और सामाजिक चेतना को अपनी ओजस्वी वाणी के माध्यम से नई ऊंचाइयों तक पहुँचाया। उनका साहित्य आज भी जनमानस को दिशा देने का कार्य कर रहा है। ऐसे महान व्यक्तित्व की स्मृति में एक भव्य द्वार का निर्माण हरियाणा और दिल्ली की सीमा पर (जैसे सिंधु बॉर्डर, कुंडली, बहादुरगढ़ आदि क्षेत्र में) करवाया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ उनके योगदान से प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकें। यह स्थान हरियाणा और दिल्ली की जनता को सांस्कृतिक एकता, लोक परंपराओं और विरासत से जोड़ने का एक माध्यम बनेगा। सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि इस विषय में संज्ञान लेते हुए आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करने की कृपा करें।

**(xvii) Need to build hospitals equipped with modern facilities in
Muzaffarnagar and Shamli districts in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली में बड़ी तेजी से फैल रहे जानलेवा बीमारियों कैंसर, हृदय रोग, पक्षाघात और लीवर फेलियर और इनके इलाज हेतु यहाँ पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध ना होने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुजफ्फरनगर समेत पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीन सुविधाओं से लैस अस्पताल नहीं है और जो हैं भी उनमें आधुनिक सुविधाएँ अपर्याप्त हैं इसलिए यहाँ के निवासियों को इलाज के लिए दिल्ली आना पड़ता है जो बड़ा खर्चीला और कष्टप्रद होता है। अतः मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली में इन विशेष सुविधाओं से लैस एक अस्पताल की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है तथा यदि यह संभव न हो तो लाला लाजपत राय मेडिकल कॉलेज मेरठ स्थित अस्पताल में कैंसर, हृदय रोग, पक्षाघात और लीवर फेलियर के लिए विशेष देखभाल यूनिट (Special Care Unit) को उच्चिकृत किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। अतः मैं सरकार से इस विषय पर अविलम्ब ध्यान देने की मांग करता हूँ।

(xviii) Regarding alleged irregularities in Public Distribution System

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र एटा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सिंगल स्टेज व्यवस्था में NFSA के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान F.C.I. से ट्रक द्वारा जैसे ही निकलता है, उसके बाद से ही तथाकथित तौर पर

परिवहन ठेकेदार/मुनीम और जिलापूर्ति अधिकारी और सप्लाई इन्सपेक्टर का खेल शुरू हो जाता है। नियमानुसार ट्रक डीलर को दुकान तक जाना चाहिये पर ट्रक हर ब्लॉक में हर डीलर की दुकान तक नहीं जाता है। यहीं पर 'राशन माफिया', ठेकेदार तथा मुनीमों के साथ मिलकर डीलरों से बचत का राशन खरीद लेते हैं। खाली होकर ट्रक डीलर की दुकान की चौहद्दी में भेजा जाता है। हर ब्लॉक का ठेकेदार तथा मुनीम सीधे जिलापूर्ति अधिकारी से सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं। हर महीने जिलापूर्ति अधिकारी को बोरा बजन व अन्य योजनाओं आंगनवाडी, एम०डी०एम० के अंतर्गत यही लोग राशन माफिया के साथ सीधा बचत का हिसाब देते हैं। खर्चा काटकर डी०एस०ओ० और सप्लाई इन्सपेक्टर हर महीने मोटा पैसा कमाते हैं। जो कि डीलर बोरा का बजन मुनीमों/ठेकेदार प्रतिनिधि से मांगता है उसकी शिकायत ये मुनीम लोग डी०एस०ओ० से कर देते हैं। डी०एस०ओ० छापेमारी के नाम पर डीलर की दुकान पर पहुँच जाते हैं और वहाँ से भी डीलर से पैसा वसूली करके लाते हैं। जो सप्लाई इन्सपेक्टर इनके हिसाब से नहीं चलता उसको एक ब्लॉक से दूसरे ब्लॉक में ट्रांसफर करते रहते हैं। शहर के हर ब्लॉक के डीलर 5000 रुपये प्रति दुकान के हिसाब से तथा देहात के डीलर 3000 रुपये प्रति दुकान के हिसाब से इकट्ठा करके तथाकथित तौर पर डी०एस०ओ० को देते हैं। जिले में 700 लगभग दुकानें हैं। डी०एस०ओ० अपने कार्यालय के बाबुओं को भी जो डीलर खर्चा दे जाते हैं उसमें हिस्सा मांगते हैं।

अतः मेरा उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री जी ने निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त संबंध में उचित कार्रवाई करने की कृपा करें।

(xix) Need for establishment of a modern cold storage with larger capacity in Musiri, Tamil Nadu

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to a matter of urgent public importance concerning the livelihood of banana farmers in the Musiri region of Tamil Nadu. The belt encompassing Musiri, Thottiyam, and Kulithalai, situated on the fertile banks of

the River Kaveri, is one of the largest banana-producing hubs in the state. Our farmers cultivate several important varieties like Poovan, Rasthali, and Nendran, which are supplied across the country and form the backbone of the local agricultural economy. The presence of the ICAR's National Research Centre for Banana in nearby Tiruchirappalli further underscores the strategic importance of this region. Despite this, the entire region suffers from a severe lack of modern cold storage infrastructure. Banana is a highly perishable crop, and without adequate storage, our farmers are frequently compelled to resort to distress sales at throwaway prices, especially during peak harvest seasons. This results in significant financial losses and negates their year-long hard work. Therefore, I urge the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to intervene and sanction the establishment of a large-scale, modern cold storage facility in Musiri. This single step will empower our farmers, reduce post-harvest wastage, and significantly boost the rural economy.

(xx) Need for infrastructure facilities and technological upgrading in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): I wish to bring to the attention of the Hon'ble Minister the infrastructural issues faced by the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in my Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency. In Bapatla district—ITI Gudavalli was established in 1980 and the ITI Nizampatnam has been set up recently. Despite consistently achieving 100% admissions, strong student performance in the All India Trade Test, and high student

placement rates, these institutes struggle with inadequate infrastructure. Despite their performance, both ITIs lack basic infrastructure, including proper classrooms, workshops, and amenities such as toilets, drinking water, fans etc. As a result, students are deprived of a conducive learning environment. Additionally, due to severe space constraints, they are also unable to introduce short-term skill development courses, limiting both the quality and reach of training. In light of their proven contribution to skill development and employability in the region, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to allocate funds to these ITIs in my Parliamentary Constituency of Bapatla to strengthen their infrastructure and ensure technological upgradations. This will enable them to further the NDA Government's vision of building a robust, skilled and modern workforce.

(xxi) Need to expedite construction of airport in Bhagalpur, Bihar

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : भागलपुर के सुलतानगंज में प्रस्तावित हवाई अड्डे के लिए 855 एकड़ भूमि चिन्हित की जा चुकी है। मार्च, 2024 में बिहार कैबिनेट ने भी इस परियोजना को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है और भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने इसी वर्ष 19 फरवरी को इसका प्री-फिजिबिलिटी अध्ययन भी पूरा कर लिया है। राज्य स्तर पर प्रारंभिक कार्रवाई पूरी हो चुकी है, लेकिन अब इस कार्य को गति देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में खगड़िया के निवासियों को हवाई यात्रा के लिए पटना या दरभंगा जैसे दूर के हवाई अड्डों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है जिससे उनका काफी समय और संसाधन व्यर्थ होता है। इस हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खगड़िया के लिए एक वरदान साबित होगा। खगड़िया, भागलपुर, मुंगेर और अन्य नजदीकी जिलों के निवासियों को बेहतर हवाई संपर्क मिलेगा जिससे व्यापार, पर्यटन और रोजगार

के अवसर बढ़ेंगे। यह क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करेगा और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर खोलेगा और आपातकालीन चिकित्सा सेवाओं तक त्वरित पहुँच सुनिश्चित होगी। हवाई अड्डा बनने से देश-विदेश के पर्यटक यहाँ आएंगे जिससे स्थानीय पर्यटन और व्यापार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भागलपुर हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र प्रारंभ करने हेतु भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करें।

(xxii) Regarding acute shortage of water in Sikar district, Rajasthan

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : राजस्थान के सीकर जिले के 13 नगर निकाय एवं 900 गांव-ढाणियों में पेयजल की भयंकर समस्या बनी हुई है इन शहरों एवं गांव ढाणियों में पेयजल योजनायें भूमिगत जल पर निर्भर थी जो करीब-करीब सूख चुका है या अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड युक्त हो गया है जो पानी पीने लायक नहीं रहा है जिससे लोगो को काफी समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं जिसके समाधान हेतु वर्ष 2021 में सीकर एवं झुंझुनू को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से कुंभाराम लिफ्ट योजना से जल जीवन मिशन पेयजल योजना में करीब 8000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनी हुई है लेकिन न तो आज तक जल का अलॉटमेंट हुआ है तथा न ही राज्य सरकार द्वारा बजट की व्यवस्था करके टेंडर किया गया है तथा न ही वर्क आर्डर किया गया है। अतः केंद्र सरकार एवं जल शक्ति मंत्री से निवेदन है कि अतिशीघ्र पानी अलॉट करके इसकी स्वीकृति जारी करके काम शुरू किया जाए जिससे प्यासी शेखावाटी के लोगों की प्यास बुझाई जा सके। जल जीवन मिशन को 5 वर्ष पूर्ण होने के बाद भी इस योजना पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है जो चिंता का विषय है अतः अतिशीघ्र पेयजल की समस्या का निदान किया जाये।

(xxiii) Regarding alleged forceful acquisition of land without payment of compensation under Bharatmala Project in Aurangabad district, Bihar

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : औरंगाबाद ज़िला में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत किसानों के साथ हो रहे घोर अन्याय हो रहा है। हाल ही में एक्सप्रेसवे निर्माण के नाम पर किसानों की सैकड़ों

बीघा खड़ी फसलों को ट्रैक्टर से रौंद दिया गया। यह कार्य बिना पूर्व सूचना, उचित मुआवज़ा और किसान की सहमति के किया गया, जिससे किसानों में भारी आक्रोश है। कृषि प्रधान देश में, जहाँ अन्नदाता को भगवान कहा जाता है, वहीं किसानों की मेहनत पर पानी फेरा जा रहा है। इस परियोजना से किसानों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि उन्हें मुआवज़ा भी नहीं दिया गया और जबरन भूमि अधिग्रहण का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें उचित मुआवज़ा दिया जाए, जिनकी फसलें रौंदी गई, उन्हें क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाए, और भविष्य में किसी भी विकास परियोजना में किसानों को विश्वास में लेकर ही कार्रवाई की जाए। यह सिर्फ औरंगाबाद की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह पूरे देश में किसानों की सुरक्षा और अधिकारों का प्रश्न है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस पूरे मामले की उच्चस्तरीय जांच करवाई जाए और प्रभावित किसानों को न्याय दिया जाए।

(xxiv) Need to establish a Rashtriya Makhana Vikas Board in Purnia district, Bihar

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार राज्य का पूर्णिया जिला, देश में 70% से अधिक मखाना उत्पादन करने वाला क्षेत्र है। मखाना उत्पादन की परंपरा, उसकी गुणवत्ता, निर्यात क्षमता और स्थानीय किसान समुदाय की जीविका पूर्णिया से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़ी हुई है। इसके बावजूद, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित "मखाना बोर्ड" की स्थापना हेतु दरभंगा को प्रस्तावित करना अत्यंत अन्यायपूर्ण एवं अव्यावहारिक है। पूर्णिया को पहले ही भौगोलिक संकेतक (GI Tag) प्रदान किया जा चुका है, जिससे इसकी विशिष्टता और क्षेत्रीय पहचान को मान्यता मिली है। यह क्षेत्र लंबे समय से मखाना आधारित कृषि, अनुसंधान एवं व्यापार का केन्द्र रहा है। यहां के किसानों, उत्पादकों और सहकारी समितियों ने इस क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीय-अंतरराष्ट्रीय पहचान दिलाई है। पीएमओ की ग्रीवांस सेल द्वारा दरभंगा को उचित बताना, तथ्यों और जमीनी वास्तविकताओं के विपरीत है। इस निर्णय से न केवल पूर्णिया के किसानों में आक्रोश है, बल्कि इससे एक सफल कृषि मॉडल को नजरअंदाज करने की

दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण प्रवृत्ति भी उजागर होती है। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि पूर्णिया जिले में ही "राष्ट्रीय मखाना विकास बोर्ड" की स्थापना हो।

(xxv) Need to establish a Sub-Regional Office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) at Sangli or Kolhapur in Maharashtra

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the demand for the establishment of a Sub-Regional Office (SRO) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) at Sangli or Kolhapur. The demand is due to the increasing burden on Stakeholders from these regions and the substantial contributions made by them to the ESIC System. Over the last 3 years, there has been a significant increase in both the employer registrations and insured persons. The employers are required to visit the SRO Pune, which is 200 Km away from Sangli-Kolhapur region, for personal hearings and regulatory issues, resulting in unnecessary travel, financial burden and loss of productivity. Other Government Departments such as the GST, IT and EPFO already have their Regional Offices catering to the local population. It is also suggested to introduce a system of faceless hearings to reduce the need for physical presence in many cases to ensure faster and more transparent adjudication. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Employment, to consider this matter of the establishment of an ESIC SRO at Kolhapur which would give effect to decentralisation, administrative efficiency, and accessibility.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, शून्यकाल ले रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यों के महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं। कृपया दो-दो मिनट में अपनी बात को रखें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं विपक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठें। क्या आप लोग शून्यकाल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? बहुत सारे सदस्यों को अपनी बात रखनी है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिये। सदन की कार्यवाही को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप शून्य काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.20 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी लोगों की उपस्थिति का धन्यवाद । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 20, भारतीय पत्तन विधेयक ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ।

15.01 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Dr. Mallu Ravi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है ।

... (व्यवधान)

15.02 hrs**INDIAN PORTS BILL, 2025**

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI

SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Respected Sir, I beg to move* :

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

“That the Bill to consolidate the law relating to ports, promote integrated port development, facilitate ease of doing business and ensure the optimum utilization of India’s coastline; establish and empower State Maritime Boards for effective management of ports other than major ports; establish the Maritime State Development Council for fostering structured growth and development of the port sector; provide for the management of pollution, disaster, emergencies, security, safety, navigation, and data at ports; ensure compliance with India’s obligations under international instruments to which it is a party; take measures for the conservation of ports; provide for adjudicatory mechanisms for the redressal of port-related disputes; and address matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to consolidate the law relating to ports, promote integrated port development, facilitate ease of doing business and ensure the optimum utilization of India’s coastline; establish and empower State Maritime Boards for effective management of ports other than major ports; establish the Maritime State Development Council for fostering structured growth and development of the port sector; provide for the management of pollution, disaster, emergencies, security, safety, navigation, and data at ports; ensure compliance with India’s obligations under international instruments

to which it is a party; take measures for the conservation of ports; provide for adjudicatory mechanisms for the redressal of port-related disputes; and address matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सभी सदस्यों को इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दूंगा । मैं आप सभी से आग्रह करता हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह जी, आनंद जी, मैं आप सभी को इस विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दूंगा । गौरव गोगोई जी, मैं आपको बोलने का अवसर दूंगा । अभी मैंने दिलीप शङ्कीया जी को बोलने के लिए कहा है ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA (DARRANG-UDALGURI): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Indian Ports Bill, 2025.

Sir, it is a landmark reform that will redefine the legislative contours of India's maritime landscape. We have 11,098 kilometres long coastline, which is not just a geography, but it is the economic spine of a four trillion-dollar economy, powering over 95 per cent of our trade by volume and nearly 70 per cent by value. I have often said, 'Ports are not merely gateways for goods; they are catalysts for transformation, engines of employment, and anchors of sustainable development'. ... (*Interruptions*)

सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज देश में इनलैण्ड वाटर वेज, पोर्ट्स और शिपिंग डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से भारत की अर्थनीति को बल मिला है और भारत की अर्थनीति के नाते यह बन पाया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सर, माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री सर्बानंद सोनेवाल जी के नेतृत्व में भी इस पोर्ट्स, वाटरवेज एंड शिपिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने पिछले कुछ सालों में काफी सारी उपलब्धियां हासिल की है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन से बिलॉग करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) भइया, आप थोड़ा हमारी बात सुनने की कोशिश करें। ... (व्यवधान) मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन की बात बोल रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) आप हमारी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) गौरव गोगोई जी, आप हमारी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय दिलीप शङ्कीया जी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह पूरे देश का विषय है। आप सभी को भी इस पर बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी दिलीप शङ्कीया जी की बात सुन लें, फिर हम आप सभी को इस विधेयक पर और चर्चा करने का अवसर देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except Shri Dilip Saikia's speech.

... (Interruptions) ... *

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : सभापति महोदय, मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विषय को एड्रेस कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, आज जिस हिसाब से पूरे देश के साथ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में भी इंग्लैंड वाटर पोर्ट शिपिंग को इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा महत्व मिल रहा है, गुरुत्व मिल रहा है, जिसके कारण बांग्लादेश, म्यांमार, भूटान

* Not recorded.

और नेपाल के साथ हमारे व्यवसाय का एक नया द्वार खुल गया है।...(व्यवधान) साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया का गेटवे गुवाहाटी है।...(व्यवधान)

सर, गुवाहाटी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, आज हमारे पूर्वोत्तर को क्या-क्या मिला है, ये हम सभी को मालूम है, सदन को मालूम है।...(व्यवधान) हमने गंगा विलास क्रूज 3200 किलोमीटर, लॉगैस्ट रूट में चलाया है।...(व्यवधान) यह लॉगैस्ट रूट है।...(व्यवधान) हमने इसके माध्यम से अपने टूरिज्म के साथ-साथ हमारी जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन फैसिलिटी है, जो सबसे सस्ती ट्रांसपोर्टेशन फैसिलिटी है, वह पूरे देश को गंगा विलास क्रूज के माध्यम से देखने का सौभाग्य मिला है।...(व्यवधान) इसके साथ-साथ हमने देखा है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जोगीघोपा में मल्टी लॉजिस्टिक हब बनाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) यह हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए मोदी जी का उपहार है।...(व्यवधान)

सर, इसके साथ-साथ पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, असम, गुवाहाटी, पांडु में हमें क्रूज टर्मिनल्स मिले हैं, पैसेंजर्स टर्मिनल्स मिले हैं।...(व्यवधान) हमें कार्गो शिप्स और कार्गो वेसल्स मिले हैं।...(व्यवधान) कुल मिला कर हमें शिप्स रिपेयरिंग फैसिलिटीज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, असम में मिला है।...(व्यवधान) सर, पचास साल यहां कांग्रेस ने शासन किया है, लेकिन एक भी वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग पोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को बताने लायक एक भी स्टेप कांग्रेस ने नहीं लिया है।...(व्यवधान) आज गौरव गोगोई जी बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान) वह सुन रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान) वे यहां पर बहरे हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान) जब डेवलपमेंट की बात होती है, तो वे सुन भी नहीं पाते हैं और बोल भी नहीं पाते हैं।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं विशेष कर गौरव गोगोई जी का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दिलीप शङ्किया जी, केवल आप की बात रिकॉर्ड में जा रही है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इस विधयेक पर आप जो बातें कह रहे हैं, वही बातें रिकॉर्ड में जा रही हैं। किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य की बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

...(व्यवधान)... *

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : सर, आज देश में जो पोर्ट कैपेसिटी है, वह पोर्ट कैपेसिटी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के 11 सालों के कार्यकाल में 87 प्रतिशत तक एन्हांस हुई है ।... (व्यवधान) इस देश में मेजर पोर्ट्स बन गए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) Ships used to linger for nearly four days.... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप अपनी बात को संक्षिप्त करें ।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : शिप्स यहां से वहां तक जाने में चार दिन लगते थे ।... (व्यवधान) नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, सर्बानंद जी के नेतृत्व में वहां 48 घंटे में ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटी, कार्गो पहुंचने का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ ।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं । ... (व्यवधान) नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कोस्टल एरिया नहीं है, लेकिन रिवर एरिया बहुत है ।... (व्यवधान) वहां ब्रह्मपुत्र, बराक और कपिली है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप अपनी बात को समाप्त करें ।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : मोदी जी ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को 20-20 नेशनल वाटर वेज तोहफा में दिया है । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूं ।... (व्यवधान) सर्बानंद जी ने इस बिल को यहां पर टेबल किया है, मैं भरतीय पतन विधेयक, 2025 को हृदय से सपोर्ट करता हूं । ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसे पारित करने के लिए अपोजिशन से भी आह्वान करता हूं । ... (व्यवधान) धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Thank you, Sir. I rise in support of the Indian Ports Bill today and I would like to debate on multiple issues in this Bill. In light of the decorum of the House, I would like to limit myself

* Not recorded.

to a very few points today. ... (*Interruptions*)

Our State is a very prosperous maritime State. We have a thousand kilometres of coastline. There are many developments that have benefited a North Eastern State of our country in the last decade in particular. The turnaround of the ships in major ports has halved from 93 hours to 48 hours today. Our international shipments ranking has improved from 44 to 23 in 2023. I welcome this initiative to integrate many things together on the port development and adjudication of many issues and ease of doing business on how to do trade, on how to do development of ports and identification of new ports. ... (*Interruptions*)

In fact, in our State, our Chief Minister has ideated that at every 50 kilometres, we should have a port with a theme - one will be for petrochemicals and one will be for ship repair and shipbuilding. I am very glad that our Union Minister Shri Sonowal has visited us in Vizag and has done a major conclave with seven countries in the Bay of Bengal. ... (*Interruptions*)

Also, on the cruise development, we already have two cruises and two more are coming. Of course, many more will come. I would love to debate on them another day but today. I whole-heartedly support, on behalf of our Party, this Bill and hope that this Bill is passed unanimously. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, आप सभी लगातार इतनी देर से नारे लगा रहे हैं, आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा,

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am requesting all of you to debate on the Bill. The

entire nation is watching you. The entire nation is watching what you are doing. You have been elected to make a piece of legislation. आप यहां कानून बनाने के लिए आए हैं, आप दर्शन सिंह चौधरी जी की बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय पत्तन विधेयक, 2025 पर मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जिसमें विश्वास, आंखों में भारत के समुद्री भविष्य का सपना, जुबान पर जोश, हमारे महापुरुषों की वाणी में रहा है, ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल केवल कानून नहीं है, इक्कीसवीं सदी के भारत का समुद्र घोषणा पत्र है। इसमें परिवर्तन की अनिवार्यता इसलिए भी है, 1908 के कानून का दौर था जब हिन्दुस्तान की तटरेखाओं पर विदेशी हुकूमत का पहरा था, तब के पत्तन, तब की तकनीक, तब की सोच सब कुछ अलग थी। ... (व्यवधान) आज हम ऐसे भारत में खड़े हैं, जहां माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 855 मिलियन टन कार्गो अपने प्रमुख पत्तनों से संभालता है, ... (व्यवधान) सागरमाला के माध्यम से 5.79 लाख करोड़ की 839 परियोजनाओं को आगे बढ़ा रहा है, ... (व्यवधान) जो राष्ट्रीय जल मार्गों को सलाना 145.5 मिलियन टन का परिवहन करता है। अब हमारे कानून उतने ही आधुनिक, उतने ही तेज और दूरदर्शी होने चाहिए जितना हमारा सपना है। ... (व्यवधान)

बिल का मुख्य स्तंभ है, हमारी नयी ऊर्जा और नई संरचना, इसमें मैरिटाइम स्टेट डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल बनी है। एमएसडीसी, केन्द्र और राज्य मिलकर एक साझा रणनीति बनाएंगे, टैरिफ और रणनीतियों में एकरूपता यही विकास की पहली शर्त है। ... (व्यवधान) स्टेट मैरिटाइम बोर्ड का गठन हुआ है, इससे राज्य और संघीय ढांचा मजबूत बनेगा, डिसप्यूट रिजोल्यूशन कमेटी बनी है, जिससे विवादों का छह माह के निपटारे की बात बिल में समाहित किया गया है। हाई कोर्ट तक अपील, न्याय में पारदर्शिता और समयबद्धता तय करती है। ... (व्यवधान) पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा इस बिल के महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु है। पत्तन का वेस्ट रिसेप्शन, आपदा तैयारी, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण ताकि ग्रीन भी हो और क्लीन भी हो। हम अंधेरे से लड़ेंगे और उजाले की ओर बढ़ेंगे, ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल उतना ही

उजाला लाता है, ... (व्यवधान) पारदर्शी टैरिफ, स्पष्ट नियम और मजबूत संस्थाएं, नई राहत दिखाती है। इसलिए समुद्री शक्ति का पुनर्जागरण 7 हजार 5 सौ किलोमीटर लंबे तट पर केवल समुद्री रेत नहीं है बल्कि अवसरों का स्वर्ण द्वार है।

“लहरों से डरकर नौका पार नहीं होती है
कोशिश करने वालों को कभी हार नहीं होती।”

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से एक एकादृष्टि, संघ राज्य समन्वय, निवेश का भरोसा और पर्यावरणीय संतुलन, चारों में संगम होता है। ... (व्यवधान) हमें कदम मिलाकर चलना होगा। इससे हमें लक्ष्य जरूर प्राप्त होगा और इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे यहां पर नर्मदा मैया का पावन तट है और उसमें भी कूज जैसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) नर्मदा मैया नदी मध्य प्रदेश की जीवनदायिनी है।

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे माननीय सदस्य को बिल पर बोलने दें। आप वेल में हंगामा क्यों कर रहे हैं? अगर आपको बिल पर बोलना है तो आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। मैं आपको बोलने का अवसर दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। आप सड़क पर भी धरना देते हैं। यह लोक सभा का सत्र चल रहा है और इस सत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण कानून बन रहा है। इस बिल को बनाने में आपकी भूमिका है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, नर्मदा नदी गुजरात की भी रक्षिणी है। ... (व्यवधान) उस नर्मदा नदी के संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन का भी प्रावधान इस बिल में होना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को पारित कर हम भारत को एक वैश्विक महाशक्ति

बनाने की दिशा निर्णायक कदम उठाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आज आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी समुद्री सीमाएं मजबूत हुई हैं इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और विपक्ष से भी अपील करता हूँ कि वे देशहित में इस बिल के समर्थन में आएँ और राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने में सहयोग करें। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं इसी भावना के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अगर इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर आपमें से कोई बोलना चाहता है तो आप सदन में व्यवस्था बनाकर रखें। अगर आप वेल से जाएंगे तो मैं आपको बोलने के लिए एलाऊ करूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपको कानून बनाने के लिए जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है और आप इस बिल की चर्चा में मौजूद हैं। श्यामकुमार बर्वे जी, जावेद साहब, मैं आपको बोलने का अवसर दूंगा। दीपेन्द्र जी, आप इन्हें कहिए कि ये अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। मैं इस विधेयक पर सभी को बोलने का अवसर दूंगा। इस विधेयक पर मंत्री जी विस्तार से जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन कम से कम आप सदन को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर सदन में कानून बनाने के लिए सरकार एक विधेयक लेकर आई है और अगर उस पर आप बोलना चाहते हैं तो कृपया आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to reply to the debate on the Indian Ports Bill, 2025.

I am, especially, thankful to hon. Members of Parliament Dilip Saikia ji,

Sribharat Mathukumilli ji, and Darshan Singh Choudhary ji for their kind support and extensive elaboration about the significance of this Bill.

Sir, the Indian Ports Bill, 2025 is a strategic intervention to reposition India's maritime sector for the 21st Century. India's coastline, the economic backbone of a four-trillion economy, has seen a remarkable progress under the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji.

Sir, in the last decade, our port capacity has expanded by 87 per cent, and cargo handling surged to a historic high of 855 million tonnes. We have drastically cut down ship turnaround time by nearly 49 per cent through mechanisation and digitisation. The coastal shipping has increased by an astounding 118 per cent.

Sir, they are not just numbers, they are testimony to our rampant pursuit of efficiency and growth which is why nine of our ports now rank in the World Bank Global Container Port Performance Index. Despite this progress, we are still governed by a colonial relic, the Indian Ports Act of 1908. This outdated statute lacks provisions for long-term planning, modern environmental safeguards, and efficient dispute resolution. It is a legislative framework from a bygone era unsuited for a modern, and a digitised maritime ecosystem.

Respected Sir, the Indian Ports Bill, 2025, is our answer to this challenge. It is the product of extensive consultation with coastal States, industry stakeholders, and the public. It embodies the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Sir, the Bill contains 11 Chapters and 85 Clauses that mainly focus on optimum utilisation of India's coastline by promoting integrated planning and

strategic development of our ports through a robust consulting framework between the States and the Centre. This Bill introduces several forward looking reforms. Number one is integrated planning. ... *(Interruptions)* It statutorily establishes the Maritime State Development Council, a recommended body to facilitate integrated long-term planning and data-driven decision making across all ports. The Bill introduces State-level Resolution Committees to provide fast, efficient and transparent mechanism for resolving port related dispute.

Sir, then we have the environmental and safety compliance. ... *(Interruptions)* It mandates that all ports comply with International Conventions like MARPOL requiring them to have robust plans for emergency preparedness, pollution prevention, and disaster management.

Sir, digital integration is also a very important aspect of this particular Bill. In line with our international obligation, this Bill empowers the Government to direct ports to establish a Maritime Single Window System enabling seamless electronic data exchange, improving the ease of doing business. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, this Bill is meticulously designed to align with the best global practices. With this, Sir, I request the House to pass the Bill. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि पत्तन से संबंधित विधि का समेकन करने, पत्तनों पर प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और संदूषण के लिए उपबंध करने, अंतरराष्ट्रीय लिखत, जिसका भारत पक्षकार है, के अधीन देश की बाध्यता का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने; पत्तन के संरक्षण के लिए उपाय करने, भारत में गैर-महापत्तनों के प्रभावी प्रशासन, नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन के

लिए राज्य समुद्रीय बोर्डों की स्थापना और सशक्त करने; पत्तन से संबंधित विवादों के निवारण के लिए न्यायनिर्णायिक तंत्रों का उपबंध करने; पत्तन के क्षेत्र की संरचनात्मक वृद्धि और विकास के संवर्धन के लिए समुद्रीय राज्य विकास परिषद् की स्थापना करने; भारत की तटरेखा का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने और उससे संसक्त और 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)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यों, श्री सौगत राय जी, श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी, श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद जी, श्री हैबी ईडन जी, श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी और श्री बैन्नी बेहनन जी, इन सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने विभिन्न खंडों में अपने-अपने संशोधन दिए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या कोई भी माननीय सदस्य अपने संशोधन को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है? यदि नहीं, तो सभा की सहमति हो, तो मैं सभी खंडों को सभा के निर्णय के लिए एक साथ ले रहा हूं। क्या सभा सहमत है?

... (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : हां। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 से 85 विधेयक के अंग बनें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

खंड 2 से 85 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

पहली से तीसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खण्ड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति: सभा की कार्यवाही सोलह बजकर तीस मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

15.25 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

16.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

16.30½ hrs

At this stage, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Akshay Yadav, Dr. Mohammad Jawed and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : महुआ जी, अभी सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू नहीं हुई और अभी से आप वेल में आ रही हैं। आखिर क्यों आप वेल में आ रही हैं? आप लोग वेल में क्यों आ रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपके सामने माइंस का एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। आपके सामने खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 21, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2025, माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

16.31 hrs

**MINES AND MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2025**

THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI G. KISHAN

REDDY): Sir, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals
(Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, be taken into
consideration.”... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट आप रुकिए।

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आपने आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसिजन देखा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचाराधीन है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एसआईआर का मामला विचाराधीन है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि जो इलेक्शन कमीशन का स्टैंड है, वह सही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : महोदय, वर्ष 2014 में आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रधानमंत्री बनने से पहले देश के माइनिंग सेक्टर की स्थिति क्या थी, यह सभी लोगों को मालूम है।... (व्यवधान) सारा देश इसे जान चुका है।... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के राज में माइंस के बारे में हर दिन मीडिया में, हर दिन हेडलाइंस ब्रेकिंग न्यूज में होती थी।... (व्यवधान) अलग-अलग कोर्ट्स के द्वारा अलग-अलग जजमेंट भी दिए गए।... (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लिटिगेशंस का सिलसिला भी चला था।... (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2014 में, वर्ष 2021 में, वर्ष 2023 में एमएमडीआर एक्ट में तीन बार रिवॉर्म्स लाए गए।... (व्यवधान) आज आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में इस एक्ट में 6 बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अमेंडमेंट्स संसद के सामने लाए गए हैं, जो माइनिंग सेक्टर के हित के लिए हैं।... (व्यवधान) आज देश की डिमांड है कि माइनिंग सेक्टर के द्वारा रोजगार बढ़ना चाहिए, माइनिंग सेक्टर के द्वारा देश को क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स मिलने चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) भारत के माइनिंग सेक्टर को देखते हुए आज ये बदलाव इस एक्ट में लाए गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, वर्ष 2014 से पहले जो पार्टी सत्ता में थी, उस समय माइंस का अलॉटमेंट कैसे होता था?... (व्यवधान) एक सफेद पेपर के ऊपर कुछ लोग लिखकर देते थे और उन्हें ही माइंस अलॉटमेंट होता था।... (व्यवधान) आज स्थिति क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आज तक एक भी

ऐसा इंसिडेंट नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में माइनिंग सेक्टर में नहीं आया है ।... (व्यवधान) नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ आज माइनिंग सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म्स लाए गए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) पहले क्या स्थिति थी? ... (व्यवधान) पहले पूरा भ्रष्टाचार होता था ।... (व्यवधान) पूरे माफिया लोग इसमें होते थे ।... (व्यवधान) आज उस स्थिति में पूरा बदलाव हो गया है ।... (व्यवधान) आपको मालूम है कि उनके राज में जो अलॉटमेंट हुए थे, लगभग 104 कोल माइंस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द करके उनका ऑक्शन करने के लिए आदेश दिया था ।... (व्यवधान) उस समय यह स्थिति थी ।... (व्यवधान) मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आदेश पर जो बदलाव आज आए हैं, उनका पूरा समर्थन आज देश की जनता कर रही है ।... (व्यवधान)

इसीलिए मैं आज इन छह अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए सभी लोगों से अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ । भारत के मिनरल्स की आज पूरी दुनिया में पुकार है ।... (व्यवधान) जिओ पॉलिटिक्स हो रही है, क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की डिमांड हैं । आज सेल फोन से लेकर विमान तक, एग्रीकल्चर से लेकर हरेक सेक्टर तक क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की जरूरत है ।... (व्यवधान) डिफेंस से लेकर स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी तक क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की जरूरत है । इसीलिए आज जो छह अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप सभी लोगों से सुझाव लेकर सर्वसम्मति से इन अमेंडमेंट्स को पास कराएं । मैं इसके लिए अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी अपील कर रहे हैं कि सभी लोगों के सुझाव लिए जाएं, क्योंकि उन्होंने आज विस्तार से वर्तमान सरकार की नीतियों पर प्रकाश डाला है और इससे पूर्ववृत्ती सरकार की नीतियों पर भी प्रकाश डाला है । जिस तरह से क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के विकास के लिए कुछ

संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, उन क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स से स्टेट्स को ही फायदा होगा। यह बिल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हित में है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स से जो रॉयल्टी आएगी, वह आपके स्टेट्स को जाएगी। यह बिल भारत सरकार की तरफ से माननीय मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन इसका जो पैसा आएगा, क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की जो परमिशन दी जाएगी, उसकी जो भी रॉयल्टी होगी, वह सभी राज्यों को जाएगी। राज्यों में पैसा जाए, क्या आप इसका विरोध करेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर राज्यों में किसी अमेंडमेंट से या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के इस बिल से लाभ होना है, तो क्या आप इसका विरोध करना चाहेंगे? क्या आप राज्यों को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं? इसमें आपके सुझाव जानने हैं। इसमें आपकी क्या राय है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है, यह क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के स्कोप को बढ़ाने के लिए है। चाहे वह कोबाल्ट हो, चाहे आयरन ओर हो, चाहे कोल हो, उसमें जो भी क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग भी इस चर्चा में भाग लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती मालविका देवी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise today with a heart full of hope and a vision for a stronger, more prosperous Bharat. I rise to speak in support of a landmark piece of legislation, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2025.... (*Interruptions*) This is a *Sankalp Patra*, a solemn promise and pledge to the people of our

nation. It is a promise to unlock the immense treasures that lie buried in the heart of our motherland, and to ensure that this wealth becomes a tool for the empowerment of every single *Bharatiya*.... (*Interruptions*)

Beneath our feet is a repository of our past glory and the seed of our future prosperity.... (*Interruptions*) But for decades, the path to this prosperity has been riddled with obstacles. Our mining sector has been held hostage to outdated laws and regulatory constraints which have restricted ease of doing business.... (*Interruptions*) The past Governments had been unfair and we need to look into the annals of history as they did not do justice to our resources.... (*Interruptions*)

On the 21st December, 1957, the Minister of Mines and Oil, Shri K. D. Malaviya, introduced the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill, 1957.... (*Interruptions*) He treated the private sector with suspicion. Major minerals such as coal, lignite, minerals, oils, and iron ore under this Bill were not allowed for public sector.... (*Interruptions*) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, was further amended in 1972, and it was amended again in 1986. But the severe regulatory regime introduced by the MNDR in 1957 and the statutory amendments of 1972 and 1986 continued till the early 90s.... (*Interruptions*) The amendments in the Bill seemed to perpetuate the control of the Government. Today, Modi ji's dream is different. He wants to give out control of that. He is not the one who wants to control everything.... (*Interruptions*) He is working towards strengthening Bharat, the story of Bharat and unchaining the potential of India's mines and resources.... (*Interruptions*)

The Bill is a beacon of transparency, a catalyst for growth and a testament to our commitment to Antyodaya.... *(Interruptions)* The Bill will empower Bharat in three fundamental ways. First, it addresses the urgent need for critical minerals and secures their supply chains. From lithium to cobalt and other rare earth elements, these minerals drive India's economic growth story.... *(Interruptions)*

They are indispensable to a clean future through their usage in EVs and renewable energy.*(Interruptions)* It would not be far from the truth to say that these minerals will drive Bharat's Amrit Kaal.*(Interruptions)* The Bill empowers the Central Government to exclusively auction these mineral blocks, ensuring standardisation and reducing delays, which was a big problem in the past.*(Interruptions)* By fast-tracking the auction process, it will reduce our import dependence and enhance our strategic autonomy.*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, the technological and engineering prowess of Indian talent will not be limited to our national boundaries.*(Interruptions)* The amendment widens the scope of the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) by allowing to fund exploration activities abroad as well.*(Interruptions)* In the face of challenges to the global supply chains, this forward-looking decision by our Modi Sarkar will secure access to resources.*(Interruptions)* The Bill has managed to exemplify the *mantra* of 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास।'... (व्यवधान)

Earlier, our private sector used to hesitate about mineral exploration due to the high risk nature of the enterprise.*(Interruptions)* However, by introducing this, the Government has come forward with a clear message to the

corporations. We stand shoulder to shoulder with you.(Interruptions) We want to take India forward.(Interruptions) We want to make Bharat successful.(Interruptions) The licence provides an incentive, a share in the auction value of a mining lease, if a private explorer proves a resource.(Interruptions)

The Bill enshrines the principle of sustainable and inclusive development.(Interruptions) We are not just focused on what we extract from the earth, but also on what we must give back to the people and the environment.(Interruptions) The strengthened provisions of the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) are a revolutionary step.(Interruptions) This is not charity; it is the right of everyone.(Interruptions)

Odisha is a land of Gods. It is the land of Mahaprabhu Jagannath.(Interruptions) It is also blessed with abundance of nature's bounty, which sadly was never used.(Interruptions) For the people of Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput and Mayurbhanj, who still live amidst some of the richest iron ore and bauxite deposits, this Bill brings a promise of better life.(Interruptions) The revenue generated from the transparent auction of these mines will transform the face of these districts.(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI: I am just concluding.(Interruptions)

The DMF fund will bring a torrent of development.(Interruptions) Think of the tribal communities of Kalahandi and how they will develop.(Interruptions) The Bill is an emotional contract with the people of Odisha.

....(*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब आप अपने भाषण को समाप्त करें। आपकी बातें आ गयी हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI: Sir, I conclude with this last line. 'भारत की खान, मोदी जी का मान।'... (व्यवधान)

Thank you.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR): Thank you hon. Chairperson Sir. I rise to speak on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2025.(*Interruptions*)

In the last 10 years under the NDA Government, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji, India's mining sector has seen strong and sustained growth.(*Interruptions*) Since 2015, 385 mineral blocks have been auctioned with 50 mines already in production. Iron ore production more than doubled from 129 million tonnes in 2014-15 to a record 289 million tonnes in 2024-25.(*Interruptions*) Limestone production rose significantly from 295 million tonnes to 406 million tonnes in the same period.(*Interruptions*) The sector's Gross Value Addition increased from Rs.2.9 lakh crore to Rs.33.18 lakh crore between 2014-15 and 2022-23.(*Interruptions*) This Bill builds on that progress by improving transparency, accelerating approvals, and empowering States. These are all essential steps towards India's mineral security and continued economic growth.(*Interruptions*)

I wish to highlight some of the most commendable provisions of the Bill.(*Interruptions*) Clause 2, which defines and facilitates a regulated mineral

exchange, is a game-changer.(*Interruptions*) This will bring transparency and fair price discovery aligning us with global benchmarks like the London Metal Exchange.(*Interruptions*) It eliminates the opaque practices of the past, boosts investor confidence, and ensures that the public gets its due share of the mineral wealth.(*Interruptions*)

Clause 3 allows for a one-time contiguous area extension for deep-seated mineral leases.(*Interruptions*) This is a pragmatic approach that will significantly accelerate the exploration and production of critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and rare earths, which are vital for our energy transition and strategic resilience.(*Interruptions*)

Clause 6, which removes the need for prior Central Government approval for certain licences, is a powerful example of cooperative federalism.(*Interruptions*) By empowering States, this provision streamlines the licensing process, reduces red-tapism and enables faster operationalisation of mines.(*Interruptions*) This is a win for both State revenues and the national goal of mineral self-sufficiency.(*Interruptions*)

Coming to my home State, Andhra Pradesh, while the Central Government has been driving progressive reforms, unfortunately, our State's mining sector has faced severe setbacks in the last five years. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA: The previous administration's so-called 'free-sand' policy was disastrous. It resulted in widespread environmental destruction,

including riverbed degradation, and led to an estimated loss of near about Rs. 7,000 crore. But today, under the dynamic leadership of our new Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, things are finally turning around. We are bringing transparency back. Our new Mines and Minerals Policy, 2025, will resolve nearly 1,900 pending cases through a one-time settlement scheme. By reviving the first-come, first-served policy for mines and minerals, we are encouraging new ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point is already well taken. Kindly conclude.

... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति: कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

... *(व्यवधान)*

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA: In Andhra Pradesh and other States, royalty on limestone is levied based on mined quantities, but proximity of limestone mines to cement plants makes accurate estimation difficult, leading to revenue losses. ... *(Interruptions)* To address this, royalty can be charged on a pro rata basis on cement production, calculated from the limestone required to manufacture it. ... *(Interruptions)* This method will simplify monitoring and improve transparency, and ensure that the State gets its rightful revenue without relying solely on direct mine output measurements. Clinker and fly ash are sometimes mixed to make bricks. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already spoken and your point has been well taken.

Gurumoorthy ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Thank you, hon. Chairman Sir for giving me the opportunity to address the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, 2025, which seeks to modernise India's mining laws. The Bill introduces several transformative reforms but also raises serious concerns that must be addressed to ensure inclusive and responsible development. ... (*Interruptions*)

I will address some few positive points. ... (*Interruptions*) In Section 6A, the Bill allows a one-time expansion of mining lease areas for deep-seated minerals – up to 10 per cent for leaseholders and 30 per cent for composite licence holders. This enables mining of contiguous deposits deeper than 200 metres, reducing operational costs and improving resource utilisation. ... (*Interruptions*)

Under Section 15B and the Eighth Schedule, strategic and critical minerals added to existing leases will not incur additional charges. ... (*Interruptions*) This benefits industries essential to defence, clean energy, and electronics, while reducing India's import dependence in key sectors.

Under Sections 8A and 18B, the 50 per cent sales cap on captive mines is removed, allowing full sale of surplus production. Additionally, the establishment of regulated mineral exchanges will ensure transparent, efficient, and competitive mineral trading. ... (*Interruptions*)

There is some concern. This Bill omits explicit requirements for compliance with Article 338A(9), the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, and the Forest Rights Act. This undermines tribal rights in Scheduled Areas.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Brijmohan Agrawal ji.

... (Interruptions)

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद एवं बधाई देता हूँ। उनके द्वारा खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक 2025 लाया गया है।... (व्यवधान) यह एक ऐसा बिल है, जिसके माध्यम से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के खनन एवं वन क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विकास होगा। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 3 प्रतिशत डीएमएफ फंड को बढ़ाया है और रॉयल्टी को तीन प्रतिशत किया है। इससे छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, ओडिशा और झारखंड के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विकास होगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य से आता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ में 37 परसेंट कोल और लिग्नाइट है, 22 परसेंट आयरन है, 36 परसेंट लाइमस्टोन है, 12 परसेंट बॉक्साइट है।... (व्यवधान) परंतु इसके बावजूद भी उस क्षेत्र में जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उनके विकास के बारे में अगर किसी ने सोचा तो आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सोचा, जी किशन रेड्डी जी ने सोचा। इनके माध्यम से वहां तेजी से विकास होगा।... (व्यवधान)

हमारे ऐसे जो मिनरल्स हैं, जैसे लिग्नाइट है, लिथियम है, कोबाल्ट है, दुर्लभ मृदा है, छत्तीसगढ़ में लिथियम मिला है।... (व्यवधान) उन खनिजों के माध्यम से हमारी बैट्रीज के लिए जो लिथियम मिलता है।... (व्यवधान) उस लिथियम के माध्यम से पूरे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी और हमारी सोलर ऊर्जा भी तेजी से विकसित होगी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि डीएमएफ फंड का जो उपयोग है, वह उन क्षेत्रों में ठीक तरह से हो पाए, इसके लिए रेग्युलेशन इस नियम में लाया गया है।... (व्यवधान) पूर्व में, कांग्रेस की सरकार के जमाने में कोयला क्षेत्र में इतना बड़ा

भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, जिसके कारण गरीब क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी छत्तीसगढ़ के विकास के लिए, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, वंचितों के विकास के लिए यह कानून महत्वपूर्ण है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

श्रीमती संगीता देव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*)

I rise today in support of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2025, and to place on record my strong support for its provisions. ... (*Interruptions*)

This is not just a change in the law; it is a decisive step by our hon. Prime Minister towards securing Bharat's mineral future with foresight, efficiency, and strategic clarity. Minerals today are not only an economic resource; they are a strategic asset. Critical minerals are the new oil. ... (*Interruptions*)

They will power electric mobility, renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, and defence capabilities. Securing them is as important as securing our borders. This Bill addresses several long-standing gaps in our mining framework. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : माननीय सभापति जी, भारत की ग्रोथ स्टोरी में माइनिंग सेक्टर एक

इम्पोर्टेन्ट पिलर है। ... (व्यवधान) सारे भारत की ही नहीं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया में रिन्युएबल एनर्जी, इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी, कटिंग एज टेक्नोलॉजीस में आज क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की बहुत इम्पोर्टेंस है। ... (व्यवधान) सभापति जी, आज भारत लिथियम में, अलग-अलग सैक्टर्स में विदेश पर डिपेंड है। ... (व्यवधान) भारत में क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स का प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम है। ... (व्यवधान) मिनरल बोलें तो कोल और एल्युमिनियम ही था। ... (व्यवधान) आज समय-समय पर, वर्ष 2015 के बाद नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो प्रयास किया गया है, उस कारण आज हरेक सैक्टर में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं जो बताना चाहता हूँ, आज क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की जो इम्पोर्टेंस है, उसको सभी लोगों को समझना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) सोलर पैनल से ले कर विंड टर्बाइन तक, एग्रीकल्चर से ले कर मेडिकल इक्यूपमेंट्स तक, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तक, सेल फोन से ले कर विमान तक, डिफेंस से ले कर स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी तक, हर सैक्टर में आज क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की बहुत बड़ी डिमांड है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए हमें बहुत कुछ मेहनत करनी पड़ी। ... (व्यवधान) आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जिस देश में जाते हैं, उस देश में अगर क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स हैं तो उस टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए, क्रिटिकल मिनरल के लिए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री बहुत प्रयास करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लोगों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) भारत सरकार ने भी प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेश पर विदेश में क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के लिए एक संस्था भी ऑर्गनाइज की है। ... (व्यवधान) आज 'काबिल' नाम से एक पीएसयू भारत सरकार ने क्रिएट की है। ... (व्यवधान) उसके द्वारा आज लिथियम के लिए, अलग-अलग क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के लिए हम जांबिया जा रहे हैं, अर्जेंटीना जा रहे हैं। अलग-अलग देशों में जा कर भारत सरकार का, गवर्मेंट टू गवर्मेंट प्लान कर के, एमओयू कर के, उन क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स को भारत में लाने का प्रयास हम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इतना ही नहीं, आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद, जिस जगह माइनिंग होती है, उस माइनिंग इफेक्टिव एरिया में, माइनिंग इफेक्टिव लोगों के लिए एक डीएमएफ की स्थापना की है। ... (व्यवधान)

डीएमएफ के द्वारा आज माइनिंग इफेक्टिव एरिया, हेल्थ सेक्टर, एम्प्लॉयमेंट जनरेशन,

एग्रीकल्चर, रोजगार आदि के विषयों पर काम चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में डीएमएफ की स्थापना होने के बाद 1 लाख 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अलग-अलग जिलों में एक्सपेंडीचर किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) जिला कलेक्टर के नेतृत्व में, आदरणीय एमपीज़, एमएलएज़ एवं अन्य प्रतिनिधियों के साथ डीएमएफ का काम चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

पहले पूरे माइनिंग सेक्टर को राजनीतिक लोग, उनके परिवार के लोग, उनकी रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग लूटते थे। ... (व्यवधान) आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आने के बाद उनके द्वारा डीएमएफ की स्थापना करके पूरे विलेजेस में इफेक्टेड पीपुल्स के लिए वे काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक यूनिफॉर्म माइनिंग लिस्ट सिस्टम लाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) आज माइनिंग इफेक्टेड एरियाज़ में डीएमएफ के साथ-साथ NMET के द्वारा एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आज NMET के द्वारा फाइनेंसिंग करके बड़ी और छोटी कंपनियां भी आई हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैंने एक्सपेक्ट किया था कि पूरा विपक्ष भी इस पर बिल का समर्थन करेगा, क्योंकि गांवों में एंप्लॉयमेंट देने के लिए, आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए, उनकी जिंदगी में उजाला लाने के लिए माइनिंग सेक्टर में आज काम हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, आज कुछ लोगों को माइनिंग सेक्टर में विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) कुछ लोगों को भारत की सेना पर विश्वास नहीं है। कुछ लोगों को सिक्योरिटी फोर्स पर विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) कुछ लोगों को इंडियन इकोनॉमी पर विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) उनको भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट पर विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) उनको भारत की पार्लियामेंट पर विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) उनको भारत की इलेक्शन व्यवस्था पर विश्वास नहीं है और उनको भारत की मीडिया पर भी विश्वास नहीं है। यह बिल माइनिंग सेक्टर में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पिलर साबित होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित देश बनाना चाहते हैं, 5 ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी बनाना चाहते हैं और उसमें माइनिंग सेक्टर भी रोजगार का बहुत

बड़ा सेक्टर होगा। यह बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण पिलर होगा। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सब इस बिल का यूनेनिमसली समर्थन करें। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मुझे बहुत दुख है कि आप जिस पर डिमांड करना चाहते हैं और जिस पर आप चर्चा की मांग कर रहे हैं, उसको लेकर आप सभी वेल में हैं। आज वह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचाराधीन है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर जो ऑब्जर्वेशन दी है, उसके बारे में आपको पता है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The entire nation is watching what you are doing. I am requesting you. The Supreme Court has made an observation on this particular subject. You must take a note.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप इस तरह से सदन का काम बाधित नहीं कर सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 को और संशोधित करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है:

‘कि खंड 2 से 12 विधेयक के अंग बनें।’

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 12 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

“खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।”

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी अब प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill be passed”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

17.00 hrs

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Item No. 22, hon. Finance Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 12.08.2025

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करें।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

17.01 hrs

MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025 TO SELECT COMMITTEE

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item No. 23, hon. Finance Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

The names of the Members of the Committee will be decided by hon. Speaker.

The terms & conditions regarding the Committee will be decided by hon. Speaker.

The Committee shall make a report by the first day of the next session.”

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आपने सुना कि माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी ने क्या प्रस्ताव किया है? मणिकम टैगोर साहब, गोगोई जी क्या आपने सुना?

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: She wants to send this Bill to a Select Committee.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी का सपोर्ट करेंगे या विरोध करेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 का और संशोधन करने वाले

विधेयक को सभा की प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए।

समिति के सदस्यों के नामों का निर्णय माननीय अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

समिति से संबंधित निबंधन और शर्तें माननीय अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्णीत की जाएंगी।

समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन आगामी सत्र के प्रथम दिवस तक प्रस्तुत करेगी।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : औजला साहब, आप किसके विरोध में ‘न’ कह रहे हैं? क्या आपको पता है?

यह विधेयक सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जा रहा है। क्या आप विरोध करेंगे कि यह विधेयक सेलेक्ट कमेटी को न जाए?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: संसदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री किरें रिजिजू जी।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिजिजू) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज विपक्ष के साथियों ने जो व्यवहार किया है, वह हम सभी ने देखा है कि कागज का टुकड़ा चेयर की तरफ फेंका गया है और गंदी नारेबाजी की गयी है। ... (व्यवधान) जिस सदन में हम लोग काम करते

हैं और देश की सेवा करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस सदन में हम लोग शपथ लेकर आये हैं, आज उसी सदन में आप लोगों ने चेयर की तरफ कागज फेंक कर सदन की गरिमा को गिराया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस घटना का खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। यह सदन सबका है। यह देश का सदन है। यहां अपोजिशन पार्टी की मनमानी से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह देश और यह सदन नियम और कानून से चलेगा। यहां इनकी मनमानी नहीं चलेगी। ... (व्यवधान) हम लोग भी विपक्ष में रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने जिंदगी भर अपोजिशन में बैठ कर काम किया है। ऐसा व्यवहार हमने जिंदगी में नहीं देखा है। ... (व्यवधान) हम लोग भी संघर्ष और प्रोटेस्ट करते थे, लेकिन हम लोग तरीके से करते थे। ... (व्यवधान) कागज फाड़कर, यहां इस तरह की नाटकबाजी कर के, गंदी-गंदी बातें कर के, नारे लगा कर, कुर्सी पर कागज फेंक कर के, आप लोगों ने पूरे सदन की गरिमा को गिराया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसका खंडन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) देश आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। हम लोगों ने बार-बार कहा है कि अगर आपमें हिम्मत है, तो चर्चा में भाग लें। हम लोग हिम्मत से काम करने वाले लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) देश के सामने हम लोग बिजनेस लेकर आये हैं, बिल लेकर आये हैं, काम-काज लेकर आये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप लोग चर्चा में भाग नहीं लेते हैं, सिर्फ अनाप-शनाप बातें करते हैं और फिर आप कहेंगे कि हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आखिर में विपक्ष के साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब भी समय है, अभी भी सुधर जाइए। अभी भी समय है, चर्चा में भाग लेकर देश के लिए काम करने के लिए अभी भी वक्त है। ... (व्यवधान) समय बर्बाद मत कीजिए। हम लोगों को यहां सदन में काम करने के लिए भेजा गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

हम लोगों को यहां बोलने के लिए भेजा है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां तोड़-फोड़ करने और कागज उठाकर चेयर पर फेंकने के लिए नहीं भेजा है। ... (व्यवधान) जनता ने आप लोगों को एमपी चुनकर यहां भेजा है। ... (व्यवधान) आपकी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी के लोग आपकी हरकत देखकर कितने दुखी होंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं इनकी हरकतों का आज यहां खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं इसमें जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो सदन में हुआ है, वह माननीय सदस्यों ने नहीं किया है। कांग्रेस के उपनेता आपने इशारा किया, आपने कागज दिया कि कागज को फाड़िए। कोई भी उपनेता इस तरह का गैर जिम्मेदाराना हरकत नहीं करेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। राहुल जी, सदस्य सदन में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। आप सदस्यों को बैल में भेजते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के उपनेता होने के बाद, आप सदस्यों को बैल में भेज रहे हैं। आप केवल सदस्यों को बैल में ही नहीं भेज रहे हैं, आप सदन की गरिमा को भी गिरा रहे हैं, जो संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा है। आप लोगों को उकसाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लोग चेयर पर कागज फेंकें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जिस तरह के नारे लगाए गए हैं, आप उपनेता हैं और आप कम से कम जिम्मेदार हैं। आपको सदन में अपने सदस्यों को कहना चाहिए, वहीं आप स्वयं उकसाने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह दुःख का विषय है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही सोमवार, दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

17.06 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Monday, August 18, 2025/Sravana 27, 1947 (Saka).*

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