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Fifth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. IX, Fifth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 4, Thursday, July 24, 2025/ Sravana 2, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question No. 61	9-14
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 62 to 80	15-116
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 691 to 920	116-1141

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

12th to 15th Reports 1142-1143

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

13th Report 1143

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 1144-1162

- (i) Regarding transfer of land under Bhilai Steel Plant to Nagar Nigam Risali, Durg district, Chhattisgarh
Shri Vijay Baghel 1144
- (ii) Need to frame a plan for repairing of roads and bridges in Chhota Udaipur district, Gujarat
Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva 1145
- (iii) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP and Urea to farmers in Jhansi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Anurag Sharma 1145-1146
- (iv) Need to establish a Tribal University/ University Center in Tapi district, Gujarat
Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava 1146
- (v) Need to establish a Tribal University in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha
Shrimati Malvika Devi 1146-1147

- (vi) Regarding development of infrastructure for promotion of carpet industry in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind 1147
- (vii) Need to launch a comprehensive camel conservation and livelihood scheme
Shri P. P. Chaudhary 1147-1148
- (viii) Need for agricultural policy to promote ecologically sustainable and bio-input based agricultural practice in the country
Dr. C. M. Ramesh 1148-1149
- (ix) Need to run Swarna Rekha Express (Train No. 13301/02) via Bokara and Purulia
Shri Dulu Mahato 1149-1150
- (x) Need to establish an ethanol production unit in Burhanpur district in Madhya Pradesh
Shri Gyaneshwar Patil 1150
- (xi) Need to introduce a Rajdhani/Vande Bharat train service between Gorakhpur and New Delhi
Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey 1150-1151
- (xii) Need to resolve the dispute over payment of dues to employees of State Corporations of undivided Bihar
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy 1151

- (xiii) Need to increase the ceiling of insured persons under ESI Act, 1948 from Rs. 21000 to Rs. 30000 per month
Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun 1152
- (xiv) Regarding situation arising out of eviction drive carried out in various districts of Assam.
Md. Rakibul Hussain 1152-1153
- (xv) Need to ensure adequate supply of Urea to farmers in Gujarat
Shrimati Geniben Nagaji Thakor 1153
- (xvi) Need to allocate additional 5 Kg of rice per household to non-National Food Security Act card holders of Kerala during Onam festival
Shri Rajmohan Unnithan 1153-1154
- (xvii) Need to include disease Lupus under the National policy for Rare Diseases
Shri Hibi Eden 1154-1155
- (xviii) Need for allocation of central share fund for construction of 'Y' shaped ROB at Kulavanigarapuram on Tirunelveli- Tiruchendur railway section in Tamil Nadu
Shri Robert Bruce C. 1155-1156
- (xix) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP and Urea to farmers in the country
Shri Ram Shiromani Verma 1156

- (xx) Regarding delay in implementation of projects under Jal Jeevan Mission in Kairana Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Sushri Iqra Choudhary 1157-1158
- (xxi) Need to establish a Public Sector undertaking (PSU) in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
Shri Malaiyarsan D. 1158
- (xxii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on former PM Late Shri Chandrasekhar
Shrimati Lovely Anand 1158-1159
- (xxiii) Need to drop existing criteria on size of agriculture land for determination of EWS category
Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav 1159-1160
- (xxiv) Need to introduce AC Local train services from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Karjat and Khopali in Maharashtra
Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne 1160
- (xxv) Need to provide financial assistance under centrally sponsored schemes to address water scarcity in Ramanathapuram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
Shri Navaskani K. 1160-1161

- (xxvi) Need to expedite the process to transfer the land owned by Parvathy Mills at Kollam to ESIC for establishment of a medical college

Shri N. K. Premachandran

1161-1162

ANNEXURE – I

- (i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 1166-1167
- (ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1168-1179

ANNEXURE – II

- (i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 1180
- (ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1181-1182

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 24, 2025/ Sravana 2, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**Starred Question No. 61**

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 61.

Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy

SHORTAGE OF CNG STATIONS IN HYDERABAD***61. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:**

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

- (a) the number of CNG stations currently operational along with the estimated number of CNG vehicles they cater in Hyderabad;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in Hyderabad city and its suburban areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the inadequacy of CNG stations is leading to long queues, operational delays for public transport vehicles, autos and private CNG users and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to increase the number of CNG fuel stations in Hyderabad and its suburbs and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):

- (a) to (d): A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d): Government has taken multiple steps to increase share of Natural gas in primary energy mix. This includes expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals, allocation of domestic gas to Compressed Natural Gas (Transport) / Piped Natural Gas (Domestic) CNG(T)/PNG(D) as priority sector, allowing marketing and pricing freedom with a ceiling price to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water & ultra-deep water and from coal seams, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative to promote Bio-CNG, etc.

In order to increase the reach of natural gas in the country, in addition to authorizing the natural gas pipelines, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized CGD entities to develop City Gas Distribution network in 307 geographical areas (GAs) covering almost 100 % of the country's mainland (excluding islands). As on 31.05.2025, various CGD entities have provided 1.50 Crores domestic PNG connections and commissioned 8,083 CNG Stations against the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) of about 12.6 Crores domestic PNG connections and 18,336 CNG station across the country (to be achieved by 2034). This marks a more than tenfold increase in the number of CNG stations in the country, which stood at 783 in the year 2014.

In the state of Telangana, the PNGRB has authorised 9 GAs for development

of CGD infrastructure (including 1 GA spread over Telangana and Karnataka). The Hyderabad Geographical Area has been authorized to M/s. Bhagyanagar Gas Limited (BGL) for the development of City Gas Distribution network. As on 31.5.2025, the authorized entity has established 83 CNG Stations in the GA. These CNG stations cater to approximately 55,000–60,000 CNG vehicles per day. The CNG sales in the Hyderabad Geographical Area have been continuously increasing and has increased from ~1.12 lakh kg/day in FY 2023–24 to ~2.1 lakh kg/day as of June 2025, reflecting more than 100% increase. Further to meet the growing demand in the GA, BGL has informed that they are in the process of continuously identifying new locations to cater to that demand.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Minister whether the entire country is covered by the CNG network and what is the Government doing to promote CNG in the country. ... (*Interruptions*)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Shafi Parambil, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Sushri Mahua Moitra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the body of the answer in fact contains the major part of the reply which is sought in the question. The Government is committed to both PNG and CNG, and all forms of energy transition. ... (*Interruptions*)

After the latest round of bidding, if I am not mistaken, about 98 per cent of

the land area of the entire country is covered by the bid. In fact, the total coverage in terms of PNG connections in 2014 was 25 lakhs. Today, those connections have increased from 25 lakhs to 1.5 crores. ... (*Interruptions*) Insofar as CGD stations are concerned, these have also increased in number. Insofar as the geographical areas are concerned, almost the entire country is now covered by this clean energy. ... (*Interruptions*) It is our effort now to go beyond the land area of the country and move in the direction of the island territories. All efforts have been made. Even in cylinder gas, which is the product of a refinery, in 2014, we had 14 crore connections. Today, we have 33,40,00,000 connections. ... (*Interruptions*)

This question, Sir, is actually on the number of connections in the city of Hyderabad, where the allottee has actually got 83 stations, and they are catering to 55,000 customers. ... (*Interruptions*) In fact, they are putting in more capex. There is going to be an expansion there. So, on all fronts – piped natural gas, CNG, CGD, and even CBG – the country is making very remarkable progress. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, I have a supplementary question. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैंने आपसे पहले भी कहा है कि प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है, आपका समय होता है। इसमें आप जनता की अपेक्षाएं और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाते हैं और इस पर सरकार की जवाबदेही होती है। कई मंत्रालयों और विभागों में आपके द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों के ऊपर जवाबदेही तय होती है। मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि बहुत मुश्किल से उनका नाम प्रश्न काल

में आता है और आपका व्यवहार जिस तरीके से रहता है, यह सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप इतने पुराने राजनीतिक दल के संसद सदस्य हैं, माननीय हैं, जिसका सदन की गरिमा और मर्यादा को बनाए रखने में बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप जिस राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य हैं, उस राजनीतिक दल के लोग देखेंगे कि आप किस तरह से सदन में व्यवहार करते हैं, तख्तियाँ लेकर आते हैं, नारेबाजी करते हैं, मेजें ठोंकते हैं। ये सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। आप लोग संसद की मर्यादा और गरिमा को बनाये रखें। यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। लोकतंत्र के अन्दर हमारी पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को दुनिया जानती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हम अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार करेंगे, आचरण करेंगे, तो देश की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में उसका क्या संदेश जाएगा?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप इनको यही सिखाते हैं? नारेबाजी करना, तख्तियाँ लेकर आना, मेज थपथपाना इत्यादि आपकी पार्टी के संस्कार नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन नयी पीढ़ी जिस तरीके का संस्कार कर रही है, उसे सारा देश देख रहा है कि किस तरह से जनता के करोड़ों रुपए संसद चलाने में खर्च होते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं, पुनः आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ, आप सब माननीय हैं। आप सभी को लाखों लोगों ने, उनकी अपेक्षाएं-आकांक्षाओं को सदन में उठाने के लिए चुनकर भेजा है। लोगों ने आपको तख्तियाँ लेकर आने और मेजें ठोकने के लिए नहीं भेजा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने पुनः आपसे आग्रह किया है। आप लोग अपने-अपने आसन पर जाएं। प्रश्नकाल के बाद नियमों के तहत, आपको हर मुद्दे और हर विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे फिर कह रहा हूँ कि तख्तियाँ लेकर आने पर सदन नहीं चलेगा। आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 62 to 80****TOLL COLLECTION BEYOND CONCESSION PERIOD*****62. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toll plazas operating on National Highways and Expressways, State/UT-wise especially in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government is aware of growing public discontent in Tamil Nadu and other States regarding toll plazas that continue to collect toll even after the end of the concession agreement period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of such toll plazas currently operating in Tamil Nadu and the reasons for continued toll collection beyond the agreement period;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to audit these toll plazas and hold concessionaires accountable for overcharging the public and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the burden of toll charges on daily commuters and small traders in Tamil Nadu and considered providing any relief and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The state-wise number of fee plazas operational on National Highways & National Expressways is at **Statement**.

(b): Collection of user fee at fee plazas on National Highways is not related to the recovery of project development cost. User fee is collected for the use of a completed section of National Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the NH Fee Rules.

As per the provision of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, the fee as notified as per Concession Agreement shall be leviable till the end of the concession period and after the concession period is over, the fee shall be collected by the Government or the executing authority as per the fee specified under sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of National Highway Fee Rules, 2008 on the date of transfer of such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually.

In respect of a public funded project, the fee leviable shall continue to be collected in perpetuity for such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually in accordance with these rules.

In case of BOT Projects, after the end of Concession period, the fee Plaza is handed over to Government and thereafter the user fee is collected by the Government through its implementing Agencies.

The revenue collected by the Government from user fee collection is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the funds provided through budgetary allocations are utilised for the development of National Highways.

(c) and (d): All user fee plazas on National Highways are strictly being operated as per the respective user fee notification published in the Gazette of India, in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, and the Concession Agreement. For reviewing the fee collection records and ensuring collection of fees as per provision of NH Fee Rule/ Concession Agreement, independent audits are conducted.

(e): There are various provisions for discounts in user fees and monthly passes for local and regular users of National Highways across the country, in accordance with the NH Fee Rules, 2008. In addition, no fee is levied for the use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles provided no service road is available.

Further, the Government has introduced a provision for an Annual Pass in the National Highway Fee Rules, 2008, for non-commercial cars, jeeps, and vans, effective from 15th August 2025, across the country. According to this provision, a person owning a mechanical vehicle for non-commercial purpose, having a valid and functional Fastag, shall be eligible to obtain a pass on payment of fee of rupees three thousand which shall be valid for one year or for two hundred crossings through any fee plaza on a national highway, whichever is earlier.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of user fee plazas operational on National Highways:

Name of the the State/UT	No. of operational fee plazas as on June, 2025
Andhra Pradesh (RO Vijaywada)	74
Assam (RO Guwahati)	10
Bihar (RO Patna)	41
Chhatisgarh (RO Raipur)	23
Gujarat (RO Gandhinagar)	62

Haryana (RO Chandigarh & RO Delhi)	75
Himachal Pradesh (RO Shimla)	06
Jammu & Kashmir (RO Jammu)	06
Jharkhand (RO Ranchi)	19
Karnataka (RO Bangalore)	62
Kerala (RO Thiruvananthapuram)	08
Madhya Pradesh (RO Bhopal & RO Jabalpur)	93
Maharashtra (RO Mumbai & RO Nagpur)	94
Meghalaya (RO Guwahati)	04
Odisha (RO Bhubneshwar)	31
Punjab (RO Chandigarh)	40
Rajasthan (RO Jaipur & RO Delhi)	162
Tamil Nadu (RO Chennai & RO Madurai)	72
Telangana (RO Hyderabad)	36
Uttar Pradesh (RO UP East-Varanasi & RO UP West-Lucknow, RO Delhi)	125
Uttarakhand (RO Dehradun)	12
West Bengal (RO Kolkata)	32
Total	1,087

WOMEN-LED MSMEs IN UTTAR PRADESH

***63. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the number of active women-owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Uttar Pradesh who have benefitted from various schemes of the Union Government during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) whether any structural barriers have been identified in women's access to collateral-free credit, digital tools and e-commerce platforms and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of women-led MSME hubs, industrial clusters or women-specific Livelihood Business Incubators or Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) projects currently operational in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (d) whether gender-wise data of beneficiaries is maintained by the Government for schemes like Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Champions, Skill India and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises and if so, the number of women beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI JITAN RAM MANJHI):

(a): As per available information, the State of Uttar Pradesh has a total digital registration of 22,61,765 women owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME).

Government implements various schemes to support and promote MSME, including those owned by women. Some of the significant schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that support women owned MSME are:

- (i) Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-

employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.

- (ii) Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSE (CGTMSE) provides guarantee for credit to micro and small Enterprises (MSE), with increased guarantee cover of 90% of the credit for women owned MSE.
- (iii) Public Procurement Policy (PPP) mandates that Central Ministry /Department / PSUs procure at least 25% of their annual procurement from MSE. Out of this, 3% procurement is mandated to be made from women owned MSE.
- (iv) Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme facilitates MSE to participate in domestic trade fairs and exhibitions, and adopt e-commerce.
- (v) MSME Trade Enablement and Marketing Initiative (MSME TEAM Initiative) aims to support 2.5 lakh women owned MSE. This initiative helps MSE to transact on ONDC e-commerce network through support in cataloguing, account management, transport and logistics.

Other Central Ministries/Departments also promote women owned MSME through their Schemes. Some such Schemes are:

- (i) PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY), implemented by the Ministry of Finance, extends collateral free credit upto Rs. 20 lakhs through Member Lending Institutions(MLIs) like Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCBs), Non- Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and

Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to eligible individuals for establishing income generating activities.

- (ii) Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), incubated at NITI Aayog, is a collaborative public-private initiative aimed at advancing gender parity in entrepreneurship across the country. It facilitates information, services, access to incubation, acceleration, and mentorship.
- (iii) Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme of the Ministry of Finance facilitates loans of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. One Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste(SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per Scheduled Commercial Bank Branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector, including activities allied to agriculture. The scheme was operational till 31 March 2025.

District-wise details of women owned MSME in Uttar Pradesh benefited from various schemes of Government during the last five years is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): The report “From Borrowers to Builders: Women’s role in India’s Financial Growth Story, March 2025” supported by NITI Aayog identifies limited credit readiness, lack of collateral, lack of knowledge of banking procedures, credit aversion, societal gender bias and limited financial literacy as the barriers women entrepreneurs face in accessing collateral-free credit.

As per the Economic Survey 2024-25, the structural barriers identified in womens’ access to digital tools and e-commerce include skill gaps, compliance barriers, and limited mobility. Rural women entrepreneurs face additional challenges, including limited business skills, market access, and technology gaps, compounded by a lack of mentorship and networking.

The 'Annual Survey of MSMEs: Leveraging E-commerce for the Growth of MSMEs', 2023, brought out by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), identifies lack of knowledge about digital technologies, limited access to market information, lack of training in digitization of business processes, and lack of funds for investments in technology as challenges faced by all MSMEs including women-owned MSMEs, in adopting digital tools and e-commerce.

(c): The Ministry has not supported any women- specific LBIs under 'A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship' (ASPIRE) scheme. However, nine Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh. The list is provided in **Statement-II(a)**.

A total of 6 women led clusters under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) are functional in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The list is provided in **Statement-II(b)**.

(d): Yes. Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship maintain gender disaggregated data in respect of beneficiaries of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Champions scheme, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, and Skill India scheme respectively. The number of women beneficiaries of these schemes in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, is given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise number of women owned MSMEs in Uttar Pradesh who have benefitted from major schemes of Government during the last five-years:

S. No.	District	PMEGP	CGTMSE	PMS	MSME TEAM	PM Mudra Yojna	Stand-Up India
1	Agra	549	44692	20	6	613201	422
2	Aligarh	200	1915	4		325526	275
3	Ambedkar Nagar	203	2980			225251	102
4	Amethi	284	695			23659	123
5	Amroha (J.P Nagar)	153	665			97077	66
6	Auraiya	147	734			37542	93
7	Azamgarh	469	6581	1		469441	169
8	Bagpat	102	597	4	1	118577	52
9	Bahraich	178	1012			296828	64
10	Ballia	193	4409	2		501550	164
11	Balrampur	83	842			41346	21
12	Banda	96	475			125582	67
13	Barabanki	274	904	1		83917	89
14	Bareilly	130	2934	20	1	363941	241

S. No.	District	PMEGP	CGTMSE	PMS	MSME TEAM	PM Mudra Yojna	Stand-Up India
15	Basti	139	1896			227145	130
16	Bhadohi/Sant Ravidas	164	2104	11	1	196773	95
17	Bijnor	230	1640		2	429008	83
18	Budaun	114	1032			115744	97
19	Bulandshahr	282	2067	3		258847	149
20	Chandauli	284	4357	5		330252	110
21	Chitrakoot	128	293			116301	27
22	Deoria	231	2916			731482	275
23	Etah	123	386	2		80910	81
24	Etawah	95	722			51113	96
25	Faizabad	228	1973			191386	176
26	Farrukhabad	140	602	2		19197	66
27	Fatehpur	180	1211	1		47327	88
28	Firozabad	191	800	1		145284	80
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	83	2892	97	10	46227	346
30	Ghaziabad	193	4721	55	7	228453	407

S. No.	District	PMEGP	CGTMSE	PMS	MSME TEAM	PM Mudra Yojna	Stand-Up India
31	Ghazipur	399	6195	2		351786	174
32	Gonda	268	2632			87357	82
33	Gorakhpur	328	5207	2		1319744	372
34	Hamirpur	99	770			32912	32
35	Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	188	643	16		207615	90
36	Hardoi	258	1005			55721	56
37	Hathras	152	765	1		83574	82
38	Jalaun	97	755			45996	42
39	Jaunpur	349	5467		1	486943	194
40	Jhansi	183	2408	6		214697	161
41	Kannauj	132	493	2		83032	32
42	Kanpur Dehat	136	703	2	1	36552	56
43	Kanpur Nagar	240	4290	52	4	204822	985
44	Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	98	223			20345	48
45	Kaushambi	137	540			79309	33

S. No.	District	PMEGP	CGTMSE	PMS	MSME TEAM	PM Mudra Yojna	Stand-Up India
46	Kushinagar	179	2200	1		925599	99
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	321	935		1	181043	103
48	Lalitpur	120	1195			13130	73
49	Lucknow	435	7756	42	9	387002	843
50	Maharajganj	120	1000			458046	164
51	Mahoba	99	526	1		30339	15
52	Mainpuri	203	614			14778	81
53	Mathura	260	1647	4		252521	259
54	Mau	184	2139			225989	100
55	Meerut	305	3185	14	2	257461	298
56	Mirzapur	412	3870	1		387422	84
57	Moradabad	150	1569	18	1	173866	249
58	Muzaffarnagar	230	2087	1	1	497788	143
59	Pilibhit	165	773			33463	36
60	Pratapgarh	487	1745			156447	135
61	Prayagraj	355	4757	4	2	626613	405
62	Raebareli	273	1502			178642	180

S. No.	District	PMEGP	CGTMSE	PMS	MSME TEAM	PM Mudra Yojna	Stand-Up India
63	Rampur	193	1310	7		106657	48
64	Saharanpur	269	2139	7		779943	144
65	Sambhal	116	397		1	80508	50
66	SantKabir Nagar	128	740			125477	100
67	Shahjahanpur	158	938			136216	107
68	Shamali	120	537	3		196502	31
69	Shrawasti	27	198			22285	9
70	Siddharthnagar	108	687			68785	66
71	Sitapur	147	725	1		174828	80
72	Sonbhadra	150	2220	1		449251	98
73	Sultanpur	209	1569			150827	151
74	Unnao	188	1155	1		102896	52
75	Varanasi	581	8650	24	3	748018	609
	Others@	-	-	-	-	566024	
TOTAL		15622	189908	442	54	18357658	11476

@ District-wise data for some NBFCs/MFIs is not available.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of industrial clusters or women-specific Livelihood Business Incubators or Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) projects currently operational in Uttar Pradesh.

II(a) District-wise number of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI) in Uttar Pradesh supported by ASPIRE. However, Ministry has not supported any women- specific LBIs:

S. No	District Name where LBI is located	Implementing Agency	No. of beneficiaries trained
1.	Deoria	NSIC, Deoria, U.P.	5956
2.	Naini Allahabad	NSIC, Naini Allahabad, U.P.	5299
3.	Lucknow	Samadhan Samiti, Lucknow / Delhi	640
4.	Basti	Govt ITI, U.P.	33
5.	Balia	Govt ITI, U.P.	30
6.	Ghazipur	Govt ITI, U.P.	29
7.	Gautam Buddha Nagar(Noida)	NIESBUD Gautam Buddha Nagar(Noida), U.P.	2246
8.	Kushinagar	LBI – Govt of UP	140
9.	Faizabad / Ayodhya	LBI – Govt of UP	-

II(b) List of women-led SFURTI clusters in Uttar Pradesh:

S. No.	District	Cluster Name	Total Artisans	Government Assistance (INR in Lakhs)
1	Lucknow	Chikankari Embroidery & Stitching Cluster Lucknow	640	332.6
2	Unnao	Chikankari Embroidery & Stitching Cluster	506	246.59
3	Deoria	Deoria Crochet Cluster	306	101.87
4	Fatehpur	Handicraft and Jute Cluster	750	284.4
5	Rampur	Rampur Multi Product Cluster	355	233.33
6	Ambedkar Nagar	Zari Zardozi, Stitching & Embroidery Cluster	400	210.59

STATEMENT-III**District-wise number of women beneficiaries in the State of Uttar Pradesh of MSME Champions, Skill India and CGTMSE**

S. No.	District	MSME Champions			CGT-MSE	Skill India			
		ZED	Registered Lean	Incubation		PMKVY *	JSS#	NAPS *#	CTS#
1	Agra	270	36		47,124	13,341	1762	233	1133
2	Aligarh	102	57		3,226	5,672	1403	37	547

S. No .	District	MSME Champions			CGT- MSE	Skill India			
		ZED	Registered Lean	Incubation		PMKVY *	JSS#	NAPS *#	CTS# #
3	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	26	23		7,178	6,180	3146	248	1197
4	Ambedkar Nagar	217	8		3,605	2,622	1612	94	692
5	Amethi	28	2		1,065	1,056	1555	37	373
6	Amroha (J. P. Nagar)	3	-		1,182	2,448	-	33	541
7	Auraiya	4	-		962	2,346	-	47	278
8	Azamgarh	7	-		8,554	11,211	-	150	525
9	Bagpat	19	9		943	585	-	35	84
10	Bahraich	2	-		1,544	2,192	1614	29	239
11	Ballia	9	-		5,145	2,808	1341	57	561
12	Balrampur		-		1,239	2,035	-	7	185
13	Banda		-	1	881	1,623	1684	24	696
14	Barabanki	178	3		1,657	1,370	1579	239	873
15	Bareilly	3	7		4,967	7,149	1076	140	811
16	Basti	2	-		2,527	1,735	1472	50	436
17	Bhadohi	69	7		3,114	763	1402	22	181

S. No .	District	MSME Champions			CGT- MSE	Skill India			
		ZED	Registered Lean	Incu bation		PMKVY *	JSS#	NAPS *#	CTS# #
18	Bijnor	87	18		2,719	8,833	-	25	509
19	Budaun	1	-		1,847	1,512	-	16	470
20	Bulandshahr	26	22		3,339	6,531	-	7	399
21	Chandauli	27	17	1	5,202	2,873	1369	46	217
22	Chitrakoot		-		508	2,627	1564	10	258
23	Deoria	12	1		3,580	3,047	1498	41	463
24	Etah	21	-		783	1,477	-	27	299
25	Etawah	9	5		1,030	1,613	1496	104	515
26	Faizabad (Ayodhya)		10		3,144	1,314	1557	60	931
27	Farrukhabad	2	-		1,417	1,685	728	18	358
28	Fatehpur	13	1		2,172	1,273	1520	9	602
29	Firozabad	70	2		1,569	4,221	1579	50	449
30	Gautam Buddha Nagar	257	40	24	4,418	2,470	1436	8998	549

31	Ghaziabad	190	45	8	7,133	2,893	1550	1261	348
32	Ghazipur	27	-		7,445	5,995	-	46	499
33	Gonda	5	-		3,544	586	1319	35	307
34	Gorakhpur	62	3		7,111	9,841	1636	227	842
35	Hamirpur	6	-		1,026	180	-	37	550
36	Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	16	12	1	849	1,130	-	14	470
37	Hardoi	27	1		2,011	1,426	1372	52	555
38	Hathras	26	1	1	1,223	3,930	-	18	355
39	Jalaun	45	3		1,128	509	1671	30	620
40	Jaunpur	2	-		7,507	3,630	1491	119	568
41	Jhansi	119	22	2	3,640	2,309	-	83	1308
42	Kannauj	3	-		969	1,150	-	10	518
43	Kanpur Dehat	11	1	1	1,056	-	-	-	-
44	Kanpur Nagar	607	56	4	8,400	9,186	2873	464	2459
45	Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	4	-		286	1,794	-	16	130
46	Kaushambi	1	-		945	645	1438	27	290
47	Kushinagar	1	-		2,697	2,967	-	42	449
48	LakhimpurKheri	2	1		1,664	1,416	-	12	698

49	Lalitpur	28	1		1,671	2,443	-	31	463
50	Lucknow	50	7	3	13,519	9,079	3126	1058	1199
51	Maharajganj		-		1,421	3,335	-	22	331
52	Mahoba	15	-		797	310	-	16	483
53	Mainpuri	6	5		1,100	1,719	-	14	470
54	Mathura	43	14	1	2,637	11,815	-	50	628
55	Mau	901	77		2,959	3,166	1608	28	487
56	Meerut	76	17	8	5,566	5,184	-	123	703
57	Mirzapur	30	6		5,184	7,611	1562	32	384
58	Moradabad	90	6	1	4,251	8,480	-	174	515
59	Muzaffarnagar	12	7		3,274	3,856	-	30	326
60	Pilibhit	3	4	1	1,239	3,989	1573	56	428
61	Pratapgarh	2	-		2,593	1,491	1596	29	276
62	Raebareli	52	18		2,615	460	1605	73	795
63	Rampur	4	11		2,091	2,277	-	136	277
64	Saharanpur	62	3		3,841	8,885	1193	127	1191
65	Sambhal	1	-		920	551	-	62	205
66	SantKabir Nagar	42	14		1,153	1,925	-	46	323
67	Shahjahanpur	5	-		1,461	2,644	1329	49	388

68	Shamali	2	3		591	629	-	14	215
69	Shrawasti	-	-		337	413	1404	11	97
70	Siddharthnagar	-	-		984	1,377	1387	32	197
71	Sitapur	49	-		1,340	2,129	-	40	640
72	Sonbhadra	1	16		2,951	6,901	1702	56	382
73	Sultanpur	14	-		2,603	1,620	1446	52	558
74	Unnao	28	5		1,995	409	1448	205	475
75	Varanasi	732	53	3	12,352	11,761	2865	253	657
TOTAL		4,941	680	30	2,66,720	2,58,658	69,587	16,205	39,430

*PMKVY: Pradhan Mantri KaushalVikasYojna

#JSS: Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme

*#NAPS: National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

##CTS: Craftsmen Training Scheme

GAS LEAK INCIDENT IN ASSAM

***64. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has ordered a formal inquiry into the recent gas leak incident reported at ONGC Rudrasagar Oil field in Sivasagar district of Assam

which has forced hundreds of residents to seek shelter in relief camps and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the preliminary findings, if any, regarding the cause of the leak and the role of the oil and gas companies operating in the affected area;

(c) whether any compensation has been announced or funds are being disbursed by the Government to the affected families including those who have been displaced or suffered health impacts and if so, the details thereof along with the other disaster relief and long-term rehabilitation measures taken in this regard;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address the fears of residents who have reportedly stopped using LPG cylinders due to safety concerns;

(e) whether any long-term measures have been taken by the Government to ensure stricter monitoring, emergency preparedness and public safety in areas with oil and gas infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details regarding last upgradation of infrastructure facility and the steps being taken to upgrade other such facilities across the country; and

(g) whether the Government has commissioned a health and environmental study to assess the impact of the blowout on the area's ecosystem and residents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):

(a) to (g): On 12 June 2025, a gas release incident was reported at ONGC's Well RDS-147A in the Rudrasagar Oil Field, located in Sivasagar district, Assam. Responding swiftly and in full compliance with established safety procedures, ONGC activated its specialized teams to handle the incident. Working in close coordination with the District Administration and supported by international well

control experts, a technically demanding and time-bound response was executed. The well was safely brought under control on 27 June 2025. The structured handling of the incident, adherence to safety protocols, and continuous on-ground coordination ensured that there were no injuries, fatalities, fire, or toxic emissions underscoring the effectiveness of the incident preparedness mechanisms in place.

In line with its mandate, the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas initiated a formal enquiry into the incident. The preliminary findings confirmed that the event caused no injuries, fatalities, fire, or toxic gas emissions. Gas analysis revealed the release of non-toxic methane (97.5%), with no presence of hydrogen sulphide or liquid hydrocarbons. Environmental parameters, including air and noise levels, were monitored by the Pollution Control Board of Assam (PCBA) and ONGC throughout the response period. All values remained within the limits prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). There was no reported impact on drinking water or agriculture. The Dikhow River embankment, which had been temporarily used during the emergency response, was fully restored following the operation.

Concurrently the District Administration, as a preventive measure, activated disaster management protocols. Approximately 350 families around 1,500 individuals were temporarily relocated to nine fully equipped relief camps. The State Government ensured the provision of meals, safe drinking water, sanitation, and medical support in these camps. To provide immediate financial relief, ₹25,000 was disbursed to each of 357 affected families under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF).

ONGC actively supported these efforts by supplying essential items, meals, and drinking water, deploying its medical teams and doctors, organizing mobile health camps, and providing ambulance services. The company also coordinated

logistics with the respective stakeholders and contributed to the restoration of flood-damaged embankments. After the well was safely capped, ONGC advised the residents that it was safe to return home. Accordingly, all relocated families have returned to their homes. The use of LPG and electricity has been resumed. Local officials and ONGC personnel engaged directly with communities to dispel apprehensions and facilitate resettlement. Over 3,000 safety masks and earplugs were distributed to mitigate discomfort due to odour or noise.

In parallel with immediate response and relief, Government continues to implement a comprehensive framework for public safety and operational resilience in the oil and gas sector. This includes regular safety audits and inspections by OISD, compliance with rigorous technical standards for well construction and emergency preparedness, periodic updates of safety guidelines in line with global best practices, and mandatory disaster management plans with on-ground simulations. These measures are particularly crucial in high-sensitivity operational zones like Assam.

Complementing these safety mechanisms, ONGC has undertaken significant infrastructure modernization efforts across the country. Over the past five years, nine major projects have been completed with a cumulative investment of ₹8,416 crore. In Assam, key projects either completed or in progress include:

- Pipeline Network Project (PNP), Geleky – ₹277 crore (completed),
- New Flare Systems at Rudrasagar and Geleky – ₹76 crore,
- Gas Compression Plants at Lakwa (₹119 crore, commissioned) and Geleky (₹164 crore, under progress),
- PNP Rudrasagar – ₹344 crore (ongoing),
- PNP Laiplingoan – ₹64 crore (initiated),

- New Gas Compressor Plant (GCP) at Geleky – ₹164 crore (in progress).

These upgrades reflect the Government's long-term commitment to safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible hydrocarbon operations in the state of Assam.

The Government remains focused on leveraging the resource potential in the region, including from the resources connected through this capped well, in a safe, sustainable, and technically sound manner, ensuring that economic opportunity is balanced with environmental stewardship and public welfare.

SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL ROADMAP

***65. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the global aviation sector has committed to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India is yet to finalise its Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) roadmap including incentivising green airport initiatives and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether such delay is likely to put Indian aircrafts/carriers at risk of future carbon trade barriers; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps being taken thereon?

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

- (a) and (b): The 41st International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly adopted a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in support of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement's

temperature goal. The LTAG does not attribute specific obligations or commitments in the form of emissions reduction goals to individual States. Instead, it recognizes that each State's special circumstances and respective capabilities will inform the ability of each State to contribute to the LTAG within its own national timeframe. ICAO has adopted a market based measure i.e. Carbon Offsetting Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to reduce carbon emissions from international aviation. India, being a Member State of ICAO, is under obligation to comply with the mandatory phase of CORSIA from the year 2027. Under the CORSIA scheme, airlines are required to offset their emissions, above a set baseline of 2019. The CORSIA scheme is applicable for international flights only. Based on the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) held on 24.11.2023, the indicative blending targets of 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028 and 5% by 2030 of Sustainable Aviation Fuel in Traditional Aviation Fuel, initially for international flights, have been approved. Ministry of Civil Aviation has advised all the operational airports with scheduled operations and developers of the upcoming Greenfield Airports to work towards achieving Carbon Neutrality & Net Zero which inter-alia includes use of green energy. Bengaluru Airport has achieved the highest Carbon Accreditation Level 5 of Airports Council International (ACI), whereas Delhi, Mumbai and Hyderabad airports have achieved Level 4+ ACI accreditation. These airports have become Carbon neutral. So far, a total of 88 airports have switched over to 100% green energy usage.

(c) and (d): Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

फास्टैग प्रणाली का स्वचालन

***66. श्री अजय भट्ट:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार देशभर में फास्टैग प्रणाली में स्वचालन से संबंधित समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देशभर के सभी टोल प्लाजाओं का स्वचालन कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उत्तराखंड में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव से संबंधित ऐसे कार्यों में तेजी लाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिनमें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण विलंब हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त कार्यों के पूरा होने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ख): सरकार ने 15/16 फरवरी 2021 की मध्य रात्रि से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा की सभी लेन को फास्टैग लेन घोषित कर दिया है।

वर्तमान में, राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (एनईटीसी) कार्यक्रम के तहत लगभग 98% से अधिक प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण फास्टैग के माध्यम से होता है। सभी फास्टैग लेनदेन एक सुरक्षित परितंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) में संसाधित किए जाते हैं जिसमें टोल प्रबंधन प्रणाली सॉफ्टवेयर, अधिग्रहणकर्ता बैंक, केंद्रीय समाशोधन गृह (सीसीएच) के रूप में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (एनपीसीआई) और फास्टैग जारीकर्ता बैंक शामिल होते हैं। इस लेनदेन में एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया शामिल है, जिसमें काटे गए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क (टोल) की सूचना राजमार्ग प्रयोक्ताओं को दी जाती है तथा उसे एक केंद्रीय संग्रह में दर्ज किया जाता है।

गलत टोल कटौती के मामले में, फास्टैग प्रयोक्ता फास्टैग जारीकर्ता बैंक, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हेल्पलाइन 1033 या समर्पित ईमेल falsededuction@ihmcl.com पर शिकायत दर्ज कर सकता है। प्रत्येक मामले की बैंक/भारतीय राजमार्ग प्रबंधन कंपनी लिमिटेड (आईएचएमसीएल) द्वारा गहनता से जाँच की जाती है और यदि मामला सही पाया जाता है, तो शुल्क वापस (चार्जबैक) किया जाता है।

संदिग्ध मामलों में, संशय का लाभ फास्टैग प्रयोक्ता को दिया जाता है। तथापि बैंकों की मानक धन राशि वापसी नीति 40 दिनों तक की अवधि की अनुमति देती है, ऐसे मामलों की समुचित रूप से जाँच की जाती है, और धन राशि वापसी अनुरोध आमतौर पर 3 दिनों के भीतर शुरू कर दिए जाते हैं।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (एनपीसीआई) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2024 में फास्टैग प्रयोक्ताओं से 12.55 लाख लेनदेन के लिए चार्जबैक किया गया, जो 2024 में किए गए कुल 410 करोड़ फास्टैग लेनदेन का लगभग 0.03% है।

गलत कटौती के मामलों में, गलत टोल संग्रहण एजेंसी पर प्रति मामले 1 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना भी लगाया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, फास्टैग के साथ-साथ एक अतिरिक्त सुविधा के रूप में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के चयनित खंडों पर उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ निर्बाध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (ईटीसी) प्रणाली को लागू करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है। "घरौंदा, चोर्यासी, नेमिली, यूईआर-II और द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे" के शुल्क प्लाजा पर निर्बाध टोलिंग प्रणाली को लागू करने के लिए प्रस्ताव के लिए अनुरोध (आरएफपी) आमंत्रित किया गया है, इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्यान्वयन के परिणामों और प्रभावकारिता के आधार पर चरणबद्ध तरीके से अन्य शुल्क प्लाजा पर इसे लागू करने की संभावना है।

(ग) से (घ): सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, यदि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का कोई खंड निर्माण/विकास संविदा/रियायत के संदर्भ में निर्माण पश्चात दोष देयता या अनुरक्षण प्रावधान द्वारा कवर नहीं किया जाता है, तब सरकार पहले से ही विकसित खंडों के लिए दो वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए अल्पकालिक अनुरक्षण संविदा (एसटीएमसी) या 5 वर्षों के लिए निष्पादन आधारित अनुरक्षण संविदा (पीबीएमसी) अनुमोदित करती है। इनके अलावा, यदि मानसून के मौसम में कोई क्षति होती है, तो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बहाल करने के लिए तत्काल अस्थायी मरम्मत कार्य किए जाते हैं। स्थायी मरम्मत कार्यों के लिए, सरकार मामले दर मामले आधार पर एसआर (विशेष मरम्मत)/ईआर (आपातकालीन मरम्मत)

कार्यों के अनुमोदन पर विचार करती है, जिसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार 06 माह से 01 वर्ष की समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है।

सरकार ने उत्तराखंड राज्य में वर्ष 2022-23 से 2642.75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 211 स्थानों पर भूस्खलन संरक्षा कार्यों को अनुमोदित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तराखंड में एसटीएमसी और पीबीएमसी के अंतर्गत किए जा रहे अनुरक्षण कार्यों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

विवरण	एसटीएमसी		पीबीएमसी	
	लंबाई (कि.मी.)	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	लंबाई (कि.मी.)	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
जारी	209.50	52.57	-	-
स्वीकृत कार्य जो सौंपे जाने हैं	102.30	25.60	120.20	142.52
वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए नियोजित	220	55	261	350
मशीनरी के लिए अतिरिक्त स्वीकृति	-	5.11	-	-
कुल	531.80	138.28	381.20	492.52

PM VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

***67. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

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

- (a) the percentage of traditional artisans who have applied under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme and those who have been enrolled successfully thereunder, State-wise;
- (b) the number of applicants who have applied, completed all the three stages of verification, enrolled and are currently availing benefits under the scheme including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) till June, 2025, State-wise and district-wise in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;
- (c) the challenges being faced in the verification process or enrolment of artisans in rural and tribal districts of Chhattisgarh and the steps being taken to address them;
- (d) the total number of SC/ST candidates trained, and verifications carried out under the said scheme till June, 2025, State-wise; and
- (e) whether any initiatives have been taken to spread awareness among SC/ST entrepreneurs in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI JITAN RAM MANJHI):

(a): As on 30th June 2025, about 2.71 crore traditional artisans have applied under PM Vishwakarma. As against the target of 30 lakh registrations, 29.94 Lakh i.e. 99.80 % traditional artisans have been registered successfully as PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise percentage of traditional artisans who have applied (enrolled) under PM Vishwakarma and those who have successfully registered is at **Statement-I**.

(b): Number of applicants who have applied, completed all the three stages of verification, registered, and are currently availing benefits under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes

(STs) upto June, 2025, is provided State/UT-wise, and district-wise for Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan at **Statement-II**.

(c): No significant challenges have been reported in the enrolment, verification and registration of artisans in rural and tribal districts of Chhattisgarh. Performance of Chhattisgarh under PM Vishwakarma is considered satisfactory; in terms of total registrations, Chhattisgarh ranks 11th among the 36 States/Union Territories.

(d): State/UT-wise details of total number of SC/ST candidates registered after completion of verification and imparted basic skill training under the PM Vishwakarma scheme, up to 30th June 2025, are at **Statement-III**.

(e): Yes, Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has undertaken a series of initiatives to spread awareness about PM Vishwakarma scheme, especially among SC/ST beneficiaries. Upto 30th June 2025, more than 760 awareness programmes/camps, over 50 workshops, 50 trade fairs, 34 State-level exhibitions, and more than 50 flash mobs have been organized across the country. The Ministry has also undertaken extensive publicity through social media campaigns, radio jingles on All India Radio, newspaper advertisements, hoardings, digital displays, and audio announcements in local languages at various public locations. To further enhance accessibility and ensure wider outreach, PM Vishwakarma Guidelines were translated into 12 regional languages and placed in public domain. In addition, State Governments/ UT Administrations were requested to disseminate awareness and facilitate registration under the Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise percentage of traditional artisans who have applied (enrolled) under PM Vishwakarma and those who have successfully registered under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 30.06.2025 are as follows:

S. No.	STATE/UT	Applications Received	Successful Registrations	% of Successful Registrations
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,63,108	2,22,939	10.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14,114	7,194	51.0
3	Assam	7,42,263	1,18,722	16.0
4	Bihar	18,32,848	1,61,728	8.8
5	Chhattisgarh	9,81,347	1,16,428	11.9
6	Goa	35,112	18,568	52.9
7	Gujarat	15,12,165	2,13,991	14.2
8	Haryana	7,28,613	41,307	5.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,83,106	19,695	10.8
10	Jharkhand	4,29,859	43,677	10.2
11	Karnataka	32,22,576	5,71,637	17.7
12	Kerala	59,135	22,300	37.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	31,66,603	2,77,241	8.8
14	Maharashtra	27,13,502	2,82,084	10.4

S. No.	STATE/UT	Applications Received	Successful Registrations	% of Successful Registrations
15	Manipur	89,439	18,099	20.2
16	Meghalaya	19,534	4,725	24.2
17	Mizoram	11,546	3,397	29.4
18	Nagaland	24,363	4,550	18.7
19	Odisha	7,39,637	1,06,171	14.4
20	Punjab	1,98,852	13,030	6.6
21	Rajasthan	21,55,216	2,50,643	11.6
22	Sikkim	6,291	3,401	54.1
23	Tamil Nadu	8,53,395	0	0
24	Telangana	3,73,552	88,730	23.8
25	Tripura	55,812	20,272	36.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	31,81,333	1,77,829	5.6
27	Uttarakhand	2,76,774	20,350	7.4
28	West Bengal	7,79,556	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,513	1,055	42.0
30	Chandigarh	3,651	768	21.0
31	Delhi	39,008	2,615	6.7

S. No.	STATE/UT	Applications Received	Successful Registrations	% of Successful Registrations
32	Jammu and Kashmir	4,92,235	1,54,863	31.5
33	Ladakh	6,450	4,183	64.9
34	Lakshadweep	1,446	697	48.2
35	Puducherry	5,884	899	15.3
36	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6,874	917	13.3
	TOTAL	2,71,07,712	29,94,705	11

STATEMENT-II

Total number of applications received, applications verified at Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, and total number of successful registrations under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme for Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan from 17.09.2023 to 30.06.2025 are as follows:

STATE	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
Chhattisgarh	9,81,347	6,79,412	2,65,392	1,18,768	1,16,428
Karnataka	32,22,576	20,84,316	10,08,877	5,76,563	5,71,637

STATE	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
Madhya Pradesh	31,66,603	18,41,472	11,21,183	2,78,946	2,77,241
Rajasthan	21,55,216	15,51,896	4,82,584	2,50,792	2,50,643

District -wise total number of applications received, applications verified at Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, and total number of successful registrations under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 30.06.2025 are as follows:

1. Chhattisgarh: District-wise information

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
1	Balod	41,094	33,384	27,717	8,150	8,115
2	Balodabazar-Bhatapara	52,529	29,316	23,849	5,825	5,825
3	Balrampur-Ramanujganj	3,343	1,973	1,936	667	654
4	Bastar	14,558	8,441	7,002	2,213	2,172
5	Bemetara	35,112	26,191	5,703	5,188	5,161
6	Bijapur	4,638	3,144	3,045	1,006	1,002
7	Bilaspur	79,721	40,675	15,115	6,615	6,561

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
8	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	1,888	1,518	1,509	750	749
9	Dhamtari	52,326	46,781	12,112	8,778	8,704
10	Durg	78,084	56,880	15,749	10,819	10,703
11	Gariyaband	17,497	11,484	10,258	1,837	1,820
12	Gaurela- Pendra- Marwahi	7,403	2,238	2,215	468	467
13	Janjgir- Champa	86,555	62,355	15,821	10,398	9,780
14	Jashpur	23,219	21,367	8,959	7,793	7,072
15	Kabeerdham	34,784	26,542	14,560	4,115	4,086
16	Khairagarh- Chhuikhadan- Gandai	1,362	1,020	421	133	125
17	Kondagaon	13,331	10,956	8,829	4,291	4,258
18	Korba	49,803	32,708	10,337	5,769	5,708
19	Korea	18,727	12,359	11,875	2,160	2,141
20	Mahasamund	34,632	30,148	7,996	5,987	5,821

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
21	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur (M C B)	3,774	3,351	3,285	625	619
22	Mohla-Manpur- Ambagarh Chouki	198	198	173	35	35
23	Mungeli	31,994	27,800	3,140	2,456	2,443
24	Narayanpur	1,291	670	649	277	276
25	Raigarh	45,251	24,068	2,903	1,880	1,849
26	Raipur	95,669	70,788	12,542	5,221	5,097
27	Rajnandgaon	67,411	34,351	5,790	3,560	3,533
28	Sakti	1,382	1,231	84	17	16
29	Sarangarh- Bilaigarh	1,040	884	49	43	42
30	Sukma	2,470	1,847	1,586	686	681
31	Surajpur	36,335	30,313	16,796	6,952	6,936
32	Surguja	25,703	16,293	5,644	1,672	1,661

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
33	Uttar Bastar Kanker	18,223	8,138	7,743	2,382	2,316
	TOTAL	9,81,347	6,79,412	2,65,392	1,18,768	1,16,428

Note: Enrolments and registrations have been relatively low in the districts of Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi, Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai, Manendragarh, Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki, Sakti, and Sarangarh-Bilaigarh, as these are newly formed districts.

2. Karnataka: District-wise information

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
1	BAGALKOTE	95,649	8,901	8,679	3,950	3,876
2	BALLARI	1,15,632	76,008	31,081	23,878	23,810
3	BELAGAVI	2,72,229	1,38,062	40,974	25,532	25,404
4	BENGALURU RURAL	41,649	33,624	12,704	8,278	7,797
5	BENGALURU URBAN	1,80,920	74,372	30,416	15,006	15,001
6	BIDAR	1,60,521	1,24,799	42,887	33,258	32,974

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
7	CHAMARAJAN AGAR	1,14,928	89,273	64,730	30,051	30,001
8	CHIKKABALLA PURA	1,04,959	65,746	35,034	21,897	21,888
9	CHIKKAMAGAL URU	51,212	34,872	11,599	7,160	7,124
10	CHITRADURGA	1,48,213	1,14,829	50,386	41,250	39,926
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	25,722	20,120	10,683	7,280	7,247
12	DAVANAGERE	1,22,030	1,04,237	70,779	22,214	21,960
13	DHARWAD	1,30,742	61,746	23,917	13,614	13,282
14	GADAG	64,546	43,432	11,006	6,471	6,453
15	HASSAN	78,378	53,500	24,917	11,220	11,209
16	HAVERI	91,794	62,144	11,287	7,040	6,928
17	KALABURAGI	1,10,266	59,407	18,655	12,915	12,300
18	KODAGU	10,932	6,921	4,981	2,641	2,623
19	KOLAR	1,04,026	86,273	50,256	38,269	38,199
20	KOPPAL	1,16,149	83,554	27,795	17,437	17,422
21	MANDYA	1,15,227	87,956	52,965	22,378	22,376

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
22	MYSURU	1,95,410	1,19,079	57,997	34,856	34,771
23	RAICHUR	1,43,749	1,00,797	30,929	25,390	25,370
24	RAMANAGARA	46,138	34,282	21,778	9,372	9,366
25	SHIVAMOGGA	95,162	78,082	26,412	16,164	16,150
26	TUMAKURU	2,09,684	1,64,160	1,62,004	65,591	65,276
27	UDUPI	20,429	17,897	11,523	7,960	7,904
28	UTTARA KANNADA	55,414	35,339	20,284	13,348	13,179
29	VIJAYANAGARA	80,644	51,803	18,970	15,755	15,573
30	VIJAYAPURA	57,028	5,796	5,602	1,676	1,670
31	YADGIR	63,194	47,305	17,647	14,712	14,578
	TOTAL	32,22,576	20,84,316	10,08,877	5,76,563	5,71,637

3. Madhya Pradesh: District-wise information

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
1	AGAR-MALWA	33,683	24,251	17,931	4,336	4,334
2	ALIRAJPUR	18,007	16,441	15,052	3,199	3,196

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed¹	Stage Verification Completed²	Stage Verification Completed³	Successful Registrations
3	ANUPPUR	15,262	13,694	13,604	4,557	4,557
4	ASHOKNAGAR	35,504	29,900	28,809	9,473	9,472
5	BALAGHAT	32,939	30,399	30,182	4,235	4,234
6	BARWANI	37,221	28,439	6,916	1,265	1,265
7	BETUL	46,976	34,165	33,823	6,677	6,676
8	BHIND	1,22,397	59,525	6,056	4,417	4,416
9	BHOPAL	1,44,337	46,064	6,602	3,838	3,837
10	BURHANPUR	23,433	14,717	6,115	3,415	3,413
11	CHHATARPUR	83,958	47,109	11,712	7,080	7,080
12	CHHINDWARA	52,974	38,782	36,738	7,285	7,285
13	DAMOH	29,544	15,179	7,024	3,803	3,793
14	DATIA	51,943	45,594	33,326	5,918	5,786
15	DEWAS	58,749	28,428	25,039	3,493	3,485
16	DHAR	98,097	62,349	5,548	4,136	4,136
17	DINDORI	19,018	16,775	15,572	3,972	3,972
18	GUNA	46,178	24,247	9,361	6,506	6,505
19	GWALIOR	1,65,280	52,606	40,063	2,405	2,351
20	HARDA	17,995	7,603	1,403	1,054	1,054

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed¹	Stage Verification Completed²	Stage Verification Completed³	Successful Registrations
21	INDORE	2,01,061	41,248	19,967	8,100	8,100
22	JABALPUR	1,27,913	82,761	7,702	5,451	5,451
23	JHABUA	24,127	15,262	12,918	2,672	2,672
24	KATNI	50,398	28,400	22,014	5,470	5,425
25	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	50,184	23,860	12,447	1,936	1,936
26	KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)	92,396	64,402	64,041	4,036	4,036
27	MAIHAR	0	0	0	0	0
28	MANDLA	27,683	23,116	23,010	6,145	6,145
29	MANDSAUR	93,826	70,216	69,440	9,635	9,631
30	MAUGANJ	0	0	0	0	0
31	MORENA	1,62,666	99,850	96,048	8,437	7,657
32	NARMADAPURA M	68,099	43,404	18,760	6,554	6,554
33	NARSIMHAPUR	42,623	26,123	7,849	5,056	5,054
34	NEEMUCH	35,903	29,526	19,361	5,172	5,171
35	NIWARI	13,543	8,850	2,558	1,410	1,410
36	PANDHURNA	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed¹	Stage Verification Completed²	Stage Verification Completed³	Successful Registrations
37	PANNA	28,387	21,131	8,032	6,514	6,514
38	RAISEN	78,964	64,765	40,707	7,111	7,081
39	RAJGARH	82,558	57,282	24,587	11,758	11,709
40	RATLAM	73,933	36,837	11,721	5,885	5,858
41	REWA	67,170	40,278	20,601	9,225	9,222
42	SAGAR	1,14,181	42,229	27,139	7,892	7,827
43	SATNA	1,08,973	71,171	27,095	10,383	10,380
44	SEHORE	80,140	66,704	45,585	13,884	13,884
45	SEONI	28,552	18,954	18,207	4,854	4,853
46	SHAHDOL	22,823	13,600	13,372	4,311	4,308
47	SHAJAPUR	41,788	25,039	24,691	3,827	3,827
48	SHEOPUR	17,944	12,718	9,024	2,034	1,999
49	SHIVPURI	75,020	31,270	15,942	6,470	6,041
50	SIDHI	23,063	14,805	6,403	4,171	4,171
51	SINGRAULI	43,840	16,576	15,685	4,352	4,351
52	TIKAMGARH	32,200	21,704	20,744	3,121	3,120
53	UJJAIN	60,590	57,419	43,969	7,707	7,704
54	UMARIA	12,419	5,065	4,555	999	999

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed ¹	Stage Verification Completed ²	Stage Verification Completed ³	Successful Registrations
55	VIDISHA	50,141	30,640	16,133	3,310	3,304
	TOTAL	31,66,603	18,41,472	11,21,183	2,78,946	2,77,241

Note: There are no enrolments and Registration of PM Vishwakarma in Maihar, Mauganj, and Pandhurna, as these are newly formed districts.

4. Rajasthan: District-wise information

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed ¹	Stage Verification Completed ²	Stage Verification Completed ³	Successful Registrations
1	Ajmer	72,833	49,812	19,134	10,039	10,036
2	Alwar	84,757	60,262	27,053	12,984	12,975
3	Balotra	0	0	0	0	0
4	Banswara	44,354	37,265	10,148	5,291	5,285
5	Baran	40,047	28,837	14,603	8,877	8,875
6	Barmer	1,02,929	75,731	12,572	8,918	8,913
7	Beawar	1	0	0	0	0
8	Bharatpur	76,568	56,899	21,178	10,268	10,255
9	Bhilwara	45,361	30,270	9,305	6,565	6,562
10	Bikaner	56,167	40,693	16,658	11,683	11,681
11	Bundi	44,057	34,280	28,468	10,394	10,389
12	Chittorgarh	33,152	20,251	8,145	4,115	4,113

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage Verification Completed¹	Stage Verification Completed²	Stage Verification Completed³	Successful Registrations
13	Churu	86,846	77,227	21,844	13,723	13,721
14	Dausa	70,323	50,531	32,587	13,130	13,126
15	Deeg	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dholpur	42,548	29,359	9,326	3,784	3,780
17	Didwana-Kuchaman	0	0	0	0	0
18	Dungarpur	38,320	31,190	6,003	4,025	4,021
19	Ganganagar	59,368	43,138	10,336	5,303	5,301
20	Hanumangarh	69,200	52,734	16,168	9,270	9,266
21	Jaipur	1,77,585	1,49,993	34,293	17,028	17,020
22	Jaisalmer	28,300	24,217	8,300	5,382	5,379
23	Jalore	34,677	20,828	9,759	5,202	5,201
24	Jhalawar	64,940	44,378	11,641	7,713	7,675
25	Jhunjhunu	67,561	45,776	8,799	6,370	6,364
26	Jodhpur	1,45,754	1,08,272	26,658	8,461	8,459
27	Karauli	55,887	37,851	18,065	9,248	9,245
28	Khairthal-Tijara	4	0	0	0	0
29	Kota	46,681	31,121	17,549	6,168	6,166

S. No.	District	Applications Received	Stage 1 Verification Completed	Stage 2 Verification Completed	Stage 3 Verification Completed	Successful Registrations
30	Kotputli-Behror	0	0	0	0	0
31	Nagaur	1,88,178	1,11,413	17,421	9,126	9,124
32	Pali	59,802	38,777	7,688	5,027	5,026
33	Phalodi	4	0	0	0	0
34	Pratapgarh	20,366	17,290	3,362	2,165	2,164
35	Rajsamand	31,715	25,311	4,851	3,851	3,851
36	Salumbar	12	0	0	0	0
37	Sawai Madhopur	26,130	15,140	9,793	3,281	3,278
38	Sikar	1,17,145	81,809	8,415	6,363	6,361
39	Sirohi	29,099	18,881	4,648	2,387	2,385
40	Tonk	42,024	28,686	18,260	9,280	9,276
41	Udaipur	52,521	33,674	9,554	5,371	5,370
	Total	21,55,216	15,51,896	4,82,584	2,50,792	2,50,643

Note: Enrolments and registrations have been relatively low in the districts of Balotra, Beawar, Deeg, Didwana-Kuchaman, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, Phalodi, and Salumbar, as these are newly formed districts.

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise total number of SC/ST candidates trained, and skill verifications carried out under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 30.06.2025 are as follows:

1. Scheduled Castes Beneficiaries:

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	38,790	31,330	28,023
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	2	1
3	Assam	19,529	17,451	15,219
4	Bihar	38,834	30,310	24,375
5	Chhattisgarh	12,931	10,408	8,135
6	Goa	495	411	355
7	Gujarat	21,187	19,554	17,905
8	Haryana	14,635	12,916	10,696
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,840	8,124	7,288
10	Jharkhand	5,200	3,591	3,197
11	Karnataka	1,30,256	1,22,327	1,06,025
12	Kerala	1,841	1,043	905

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
13	Madhya Pradesh	59,316	53,082	42,655
14	Maharashtra	44,377	38,131	32,212
15	Manipur	1,330	712	594
16	Meghalaya	49	19	16
17	Mizoram	4	0	0
18	Nagaland	22	9	9
19	Odisha	28,996	25,734	22,810
20	Punjab	7,726	5,736	4,936
21	Rajasthan	52,488	49,250	43,773
22	Sikkim	329	94	74
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
24	Telangana	12,301	8,847	8,263
25	Tripura	5,875	4,534	4,302
26	Uttar Pradesh	42,260	35,838	29,092
27	Uttarakhand	6,266	3,724	3,225
28	West Bengal	0	0	0

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	3
30	Chandigarh	170	59	43
31	Delhi	547	220	163
32	Jammu and Kashmir	24,250	23,001	19,453
33	Ladakh	52	45	40
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
35	Puducherry	48	14	9
36	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	51	24	21
	Total	5,81,013	5,06,544	4,33,818

2. Scheduled Tribes Beneficiaries:

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,045	6,085	5,214
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,909	1,602	1,156
3	Assam	6,319	5,318	4,546
4	Bihar	4,821	3,671	2,970
5	Chhattisgarh	21,080	16,004	13,341
6	Goa	3,214	2,880	2,432
7	Gujarat	25,858	23,689	21,466
8	Haryana	66	63	48
9	Himachal Pradesh	758	361	323
10	Jharkhand	5,583	4,126	3,711
11	Karnataka	59,900	55,960	48,359
12	Kerala	78	48	35
13	Madhya Pradesh	33,169	29,719	23,884
14	Maharashtra	15,463	11,968	9,841
15	Manipur	2,168	678	577
16	Meghalaya	4,335	797	435

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
17	Mizoram	3,391	972	846
18	Nagaland	4,480	1,726	1,479
19	Odisha	7,816	6,591	5,999
20	Punjab	21	15	11
21	Rajasthan	15,476	14,526	12,787
22	Sikkim	993	487	424
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
24	Telangana	3,616	2,574	2,363
25	Tripura	1,560	1,241	1,108
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,159	1,016	864
27	Uttarakhand	1,144	863	758
28	West Bengal	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	16	14
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Delhi	17	7	5

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Successful Registrations	Number of Skill Verification Completed	Number of Basic Training Completed
32	Jammu and Kashmir	8,022	7,463	6,049
33	Ladakh	4,048	3,220	2,319
34	Lakshadweep	691	386	366
35	Puducherry	5	1	0
36	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	167	92	78
	TOTAL	2,50,455	2,04,165	1,73,808

आरसीएस-उड़ान की भूमिका

***68 श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:**

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

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

(क) देश में छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार किफायती हवाई यात्रा और संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने में क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) की भूमिका क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक शुरू किए गए नए मार्गों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार की उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में नए गंतव्यों को जोड़ने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और देशभर के दूरस्थ, पर्वतीय और आकांक्षी जिलों को जोड़ने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने सिरोही जिले में मानपुर हवाई पट्टी से विमान सेवाएं शुरू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और आरसीएस मार्गों के लिए पाँच दौर की बोली के बाद भी किसी भी एयरलाइन ने बोली प्रस्तुत नहीं की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार को उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों के संबंध में एयरलाइनों और यात्रियों से कोई प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) और (ख): नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने देश के अल्पसेवित और असेवित क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए 21 अक्टूबर, 2016 को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) शुरू की है। यह योजना वहनीयता सुनिश्चित करती है चूंकि जिन सीटों पर वीजीएफ प्रदान किया जाता है उनका हवाई किराया सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किफायती दरों पर सीमित किया जाता है। यह योजना क्षेत्रीय मार्गों पर एयरलाइन प्रचालकों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान करती है, जिसमें शामिल हैं: एयरलाइन प्रचालन लागत को कम करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा रियायतें और योजना के तहत हवाई यात्रा को किफायती बनाने के लिए ऐसे मार्गों पर परिचालन लागत और अपेक्षित राजस्व के बीच के अंतर को कम करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) भी।

योजना के शुरू होने के बाद से, देशभर में 637 आरसीएस मार्गों का प्रचालन शुरू किया गया है, जो 15 हेलीपोर्ट और 2 वाटर एयरोड्रोम सहित 92 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ते हैं। टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों को राष्ट्रीय विमानन मानचित्र में शामिल करके, 'उड़ान' योजना ने यात्रा समय को काफी कम कर दिया है और निवासियों, व्यवसायों दोनों के लिए सुगम्यता बेहतर हुई है तथा पर्यटन में वृद्धि हुयी है।

उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों में विकसित हवाईअड्डों, हेलीपोर्टों और प्रचालित आरसीएस मार्गों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

छत्तीसगढ़: अंबिकापुर, बिलासपुर और जगदलपुर नामक तीन हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने वाले 26 आरसीएस मार्ग।

ओडिशा: जेयपुर, झारसुगुड़ा, उत्केला और राउरकेला नामक चार हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने वाले 32 आरसीएस मार्ग।

हिमाचल प्रदेश: शिमला, कुल्लू, रामपुर (एच) और मंडी (एच) नामक चार हवाईअड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों को जोड़ने वाले 32 आरसीएस मार्ग।

(ग): आरसीएस-उड़ान एक बाजार संचालित योजना है जिसके तहत एयरलाइनों द्वारा कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईपट्टियों/हवाईअड्डों को बोली लगाने के लिए सूचीबद्ध किया जाता है। इस योजना के तहत और अधिक गंतव्यों और मार्गों को शामिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के आकलन के आधार पर, इच्छुक एयरलाइनें बोली के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। उड़ान 5.2 दौर में, जो विशेष रूप से छोटे विमानों (20 सीटर और उससे कम) के लिए है, स्पिरिट एयर ने 8-सीटर विमान का उपयोग करके शहडोल-भोपाल-शहडोल मार्ग के लिए बोली प्रस्तुत की है।

(घ): बोली प्रक्रिया के पाँच चरणों के दौरान, उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में 90 आरसीएस मार्गों का प्रचालन शुरू किया गया है जो उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के 12 हवाईअड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों को जोड़ते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखण्ड पहाड़ी राज्यों में 17 हवाईअड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों को जोड़ते हुए इन दो राज्यों में 92 आरसीएस मार्गों का प्रचालन शुरू किया गया है।

सरकार ने अगले 10 वर्षों में 120 नए गंतव्यों तक क्षेत्रीय संपर्क बढ़ाने और 4 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए संशोधित उड़ान योजना शुरू करने की घोषणा की है। क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, विशेष रूप से अल्पसेवित और असेवित क्षेत्रों में, यह योजना पहाड़ी, आकांक्षी और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के जिलों में हेलीपैड और छोटे हवाईअड्डों को भी सहायता प्रदान करेगी।

(ड): जी हाँ, मानपुर हवाईपट्टी उड़ान योजना दस्तावेज़ में असेवित हवाईपट्टियों की सूची में शामिल है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सिरौही जिले में मानपुर सहित किसी भी हवाईपट्टी को, किसी भी एयरलाइन द्वारा कनेक्टिविटी के लिए बोली दौर में प्रस्तुत वैध बोलियों के माध्यम से चिह्नित किए जाने पर विकास और प्रचालन के लिए लिया जाता है।

(च): उड़ान योजना के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों के संबंध में सरकार को एयरलाइनों और यात्रियों, दोनों से प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई है। कुछ प्रमुख चिंताएँ इस प्रकार हैं:

- i) शहर के केंद्र से हवाईअड्डे तक अंतिम-छोर संपर्क में चुनौतियाँ।
- ii) वीएफआर हवाईअड्डों पर मौसम के कारण कभी-कभी उड़ानों का मार्ग परिवर्तन/रद्द होना।
- iii) वीजीएफ अवधि पूरी होने के बाद मार्गों का बंद होना।
- iv) गैर-आरसीएस सीटों के कभी-कभी अधिक किराए होना।

AIR INDIA PLANE CRASH

***69. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Air India Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner with 242 people on board bound for London crashed moments after taking off from the city of Ahmedabad on June 12, 2025 in the world's worst aviation disaster in a decade and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of casualties i.e. loss of lives of air passengers, medical college students and common people etc., in the said crash/accident;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been set up to find out cause of the said crash and if so, the findings thereof along with the present status of the investigation being carried out by the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) in this regard;
- (d) the details of compensation being provided to the families of the victims and other financial and medical assistance to those severely injured in the crash; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future?

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

(a) to (e): Air India flight (AI-171), a scheduled international flight from Ahmedabad to Gatwick, London, crashed on 12.06.2025 around 1:40 PM. There were 242 persons on board including 230 passengers, 10 cabin crew and 2 pilots. 260

persons sustained fatal injuries in the accident, 241 on board and 19 on the ground. An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025. A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12.07.2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in. The investigation is in progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident. India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009 which inter-alia provides the liabilities of carriers for compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage. Air India has informed that it has released an interim compensation of Rs. 25 Lakhs to the Next of Kin (NoK) of 128 deceased persons as on 18.07.2025. For the remaining deceased, the payment of interim compensation is in various stages of document submission by the NoK. The process for the final compensation will be initiated after the completion of disbursement of interim compensation. Air India has also informed that the registration of the requisite Trust by TATA Sons has been completed on 18.07.2025 and the airline is in the process of initiating the requisite documentation and verification formalities to enable the disbursement of the voluntary ex gratia payment of Rs. 1 crore each to the Next of Kin (NoK) of deceased. Further, Air India

is assisting families of the deceased and injured in various ways such as travel arrangements, accommodation, medical expenses, immediate cash payments to daily wage earners who are injured etc. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards. DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

भारतमाला परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन

***70. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:**

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अब तक कितनी परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत और पूर्ण की गई हैं;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत कितनी ग्रामीण सड़कों को निर्मित और उन्नत किया गया है;

(ग) राजमार्ग निर्माण में स्मार्ट प्रौद्योगिकियों को शामिल करने हेतु उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत, विशेषकर उपरोक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के दूरस्थ और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सड़क संपर्क में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कितनी परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है?

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

(क): मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, भारतमाला चरण-I के अंतर्गत सौंपी गई और निर्मित परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सौंपी गई एनएच लंबाई (किमी में)	निर्मित एनएच लंबाई (किमी में)
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,913	1,570
2.	महाराष्ट्र	2,174	1,913
3.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	6.15	0

(ख): भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत कोई भी ग्रामीण सड़क का निर्माण या उन्नयन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग): राजमार्ग निर्माण में स्वचालित एवं कुशल मशीन-सहायता प्राप्त निर्माण (एआई-एमसी), एलआईडीएआर और ड्रोन आधारित विश्लेषण इत्यादी जैसी स्मार्ट प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाया जा रहा है।

(घ): भारतमाला परियोजना का उद्देश्य देश में लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता और संपर्कता (कनेक्टिविटी) बढ़ाना है, जिसमें जनजातीय, आकांक्षी और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों तक कनेक्टिविटी शामिल है।

उड़ानों का संचालन न होना

*71. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

(क) कुंभ आयोजन के बाद बांदा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के चित्रकूट जिले में स्थित देवांगना विमानपत्तन से उड़ानें संचालित न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) देवांगना विमानपत्तन से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों का संचालन कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है;

(ग) चित्रकूट को देश के अन्य भागों से जोड़ने के लिए वर्तमान में संचालित या प्रस्तावित घरेलू उड़ानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त विमानपत्तन को व्यावसायिक रूप से अर्थक्षम बनाने के लिए वहां से मालवाहक विमानों का भी संचालन किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क): क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना-उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-‘उड़ान’) की बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत चित्रकूट हवाईअड्डे को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया था। हवाईअड्डे का विकास 32.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से किया गया है और इसे 2बी-वीएफआर परिचालनों के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। ‘उड़ान’ योजना के तहत, फ्लाईबिग एयरलाइंस द्वारा चित्रकूट और लखनऊ के बीच आरसीएस उड़ान परिचालन दिनांक 12 मार्च 2024 को शुरू किया गया था। तथापि, दो प्रमुख परिचालन चुनौतियों अर्थात् खराब दृश्यता की स्थिति और रनवे री-कार्पेटिंग कार्य हेतु लखनऊ हवाईअड्डे का

दिन के समय बंद होने के कारण दिनांक 15 दिसंबर 2024 को ये सेवा बंद कर दी गई थी। लखनऊ हवाईअड्डे पर जारी री-कार्पेंटिंग कार्य के पूर्ण होने पर परिचालनों को पुनः आरंभ किया जाएगा।

(ख): चित्रकूट हवाईअड्डा एक घरेलू हवाईअड्डा है जो छोटे विमानों (19 सीटर या उससे कम) के परिचालन की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। वर्तमान में, इस हवाईअड्डे से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिचालन शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग): आरसीएस-‘उड़ान’ योजना के तहत चित्रकूट को प्रयागराज, वाराणसी, कानपुर और खजुराहो से जोड़ने वाले आरसीएस मार्ग फ्लाईबिग एयरलाइन को अवार्ड किए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में, चित्रकूट हवाईअड्डे पर कोई कार्गो टर्मिनल मौजूद नहीं है और घरेलू एयरलाइनों से इसके लिए कोई माँग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन पूरी तरह से नियंत्रणमुक्त हो गया। एयरलाइनें संबंधित हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा आवंटित स्लॉट और डीजीसीए से शेड्यूल की आगे की स्वीकृति के आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार के विमान के साथ क्षमता निर्माण करने, सेवा हेतु स्वैच्छा से किसी भी बाज़ार और नेटवर्क का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। इसलिए, यह एयरलाइन प्रचालक पर निर्भर करता है कि वे अपनी परिचालन और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर देश के किसी भी हवाईअड्डे से/हवाईअड्डे तक कार्गो सेवाओं की शुरुआत या निरंतरता पर विचार करें।

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

*72. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives/measures or implemented any schemes to recharge/improve groundwater levels across the country during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total funds allocated and utilised in this regard during the last five years, State-wise especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has considered utilising new-age technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Satellite mapping and other such technologies for mapping and measuring groundwater levels in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase awareness regarding the need to enhance groundwater levels across the country?

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

(a): Water being a State subject, the issues related to development, regulation and management of ground water is primarily the responsibility of the state governments. The Central Government provides technical support and financial assistance through its institutions and various centrally sponsored schemes. In this regard, the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) is implementing several projects and schemes to continuously monitor and improve the ground water levels in the country whose brief outline is given below:

- MoJS is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities like check dams, ponds, recharge shafts/pits etc by actively converging the resources from several platforms. Currently, JSA 2025 is underway in the country, with a special focus on Over-exploited and Critical districts. Further, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB)

initiative was launched under JSA during 2024, for taking up the construction of cost effective and locally suited artificial recharge structures across the country on a large scale through a convergent and participatory approach.

- MoJS is also implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana in selected 80 water-stressed districts in identified 7 states to ensure sustainable management of groundwater resources with community participation. Several supply and demand side interventions have been taken up under the scheme to boost ground water recharge and to reduce water demand as well.
- The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regulates and monitors ground water levels and quality and assess ground water resources etc throughout the country. Further, under National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) aquifer mapping for the entire mappable area of the country has been completed and district-wise aquifer management plans have been prepared and disseminated to the concerned administrations. Further, under NAQUIM 2.0, detailed micro level studies focusing on priority areas like water stressed zones, urban agglomerations, coastal regions have been done.
- Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has also been prepared by CGWB in consultation with States/UTs, which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water

harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water.

- Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India, which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country for the purpose of increasing water storage and boosting ground water recharge.
- Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW) is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and thus improving the ground water situation through demand reduction.
- In addition to the above, several State Governments have been implementing their own schemes targeting sustainable water resource improvement and management.

(b): Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan, which is an umbrella campaign for converging all ground water improvement activities, an amount of Rs. 1.18 lakh crores has been spent towards water conservation, artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting activities/works from April 2021 to July 2025 by convergence through MGNREGA. Similarly, for the state of Andhra Pradesh, an amount of Around Rs. 9,814 crores has been spent during the same period. State-wise expenditure details are provided in **Statement**.

(c): To leverage advanced global practices, this Ministry has adopted cutting-edge technology for more accurate groundwater mapping, monitoring, and assessment. CGWB employs GIS tools, remote sensing, and satellite data to develop scientific, region-specific management and recharge plans, including NAQUIM studies and the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge.

Further, this Ministry has taken up the process of installing Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) with telemetry systems throughout the country under its various schemes and projects like Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM &R) Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana, National Hydrology Project (NHP) etc. These instruments transmit high frequency water level data directly from the field to a central server which will facilitate near-real-time access to this data, helping in more robust policy formulation.

Moreover, Heli-borne geophysical surveys adopting Transient Electromagnetic Methods have been carried out by CGWB in collaboration with CSIR-NGRI for high resolution mapping of aquifers in the arid north western areas of the country. Several potential sites for ground water exploration as well as conducting artificial recharge have been identified in the survey.

(d): The government is continuously striving to enhance people's awareness about ground water issues of the country and secure active community participation for sustainable management of ground water resources. Some of the important measures taken in this regard are provided below:

- Sensitizing the communities on the need to preserve water and securing their active participation in water conservation works is at the heart of Jal Shakti Abhiyan. Through campaigns, workshops, and local initiatives, it educates citizens on rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and efficient water use. Moreover, Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up in every district of the country which act as knowledge centers disseminating information and advising people on various water related issues.
- JSJB campaign was launched under JSA with an objective to take ground water management to grassroots level. By converging efforts and funds from both government and community, the initiative strives to promote community ownership and responsibility, for developing cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.
- Large scale sustained information, education, communication (IEC) and awareness activities have been taken up under Atal Bhujal Yojana at Gram Panchayat level on local ground water issues. Further, regular Gram Panchayat level training programmes have enabled the local villagers to prepare Water Budgets and Water Security Plans for their Panchayats.
- Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIPs) on local ground water issues, wherein the local public is made aware of

rainwater harvesting techniques, construction and conservation of water harvesting structures etc.

STATEMENT
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

State-wise Expenditure incurred under Jal Shakti Abhiyan in convergence with MGNREGA from -2021—25 (in Lakhs)							
S.N o.	State	Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	Reuse and Recharge Structures	Watershed Development	Intensive Afforestation	Grand Total
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	147	99	1	124	7	378
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	273580	469571	364	186559	51336	981411
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13892	886	2659	6098	19614	43143
4	ASSAM	60377	13567	119	122439	15418	211914
5	BIHAR	211196	43859	8385	146723	27544	437708
6	CHHATTISGARH	251101	156291	7354	63766	29172	507683
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	GOA	46	121	30	106	16	319
9	GUJARAT	43947	57250	1307	51837	19447	173791
10	HARYANA	11012	14019	207	20853	2282	48374
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17949	3876	784	52710	7273	82590
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36413	8197	14619	69237	6927	135395
13	JHARKHAND	80574	2160	920	83972	27832	195460
14	KARNATAKA	259995	92652	41581	254500	266082	914807
15	KERALA	118159	41839	30318	425992	55815	672123

16	LADAKH	2953	130	1031	2953	155	7222
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	2	0	0	2	4
18	MADHYA PRADESH	422781	50997	20527	256107	57985	808395
19	MAHARASHTRA	30434	18194	3225	24700	84844	161397
20	MANIPUR	35907	12771	286	9887	16417	75271
21	MEGHALAYA	22590	2642	619	23956	14311	64119
22	MIZORAM	33003	1815	1169	14320	4420	54729
23	NAGALAND	9807	3251	303	7621	31579	52563
24	ODISHA	205492	116123	9617	234166	147239	712636
25	PUDUCHERRY	106	2905	0	15	2	3029
26	PUNJAB	8502	41796	719	33749	33840	118601
27	RAJASTHAN	701945	245079	3779	194947	117182	1262928
28	SIKKIM	2546	91	195	6757	4007	13595
29	TAMIL NADU	956291	161530	29904	404985	64375	1617082
30	TELANGANA	31559	92440	245	51433	61164	236849
31	TRIPURA	46563	4197	1332	53198	30091	135381
32	UTTAR PRADESH	229263	169432	4750	811800	54980	1270227
33	UTTARAKHAND	23234	7445	1716	58003	8496	98896
34	WEST BENGAL	199513	137368	11191	128166	233781	710019
Total (In Lakhs)		4340877	1972595	199256	3801679	1493635	11808039

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006

***73. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the details on the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 particularly on the recognition of individual and community forest rights in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the last five years and the manner in which their impact is being monitored;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to introduce any nationwide scheme similar to Kerala's 'Tribal Plus' programme that ensures additional employment under MGNREGS for tribal families and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of vacancies in posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates in Union Government departments, Public Sector Undertakings and educational institutions; and
- (e) the number of tribal students benefited from pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for administering the legislative matters of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules made thereunder, by exercising power under Section 12 of the Act, has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act. As per FRA and rules made thereunder, respective State Governments/ UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the FR Act and are being implemented in 20 States and 1 UT.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs seeks a Monthly Progress Report from the States/UTs, as per the latest information reported by States and collated under MPR till 31st May, 2025, a total of 25,11,375 titles have been recognised, comprising 23,89,670 individual and 1,21,705 community titles over the extent of 2,32,73,947.39 acres of forest land. The state wise details are enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs, out of their own funds, are available at <https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in> Monitoring of TSP is done based on the State TSP Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission in 2014.

(c): As informed by Ministry of Rural Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand - driven wage employment Scheme. It provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It also mandates an extra 50 days of wage employment for Scheduled Tribe households in forest areas and provides for an additional 50 days of wage employment in drought or natural calamity-affected rural areas. State Governments may allocate additional days of employment beyond the guaranteed period using their funds. Implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of the State and several provisions for proper implementation have been provided in the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(d): Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) monitors the progress of vacancies in posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Union Government. As informed by DoPT, "Occurrence and filling of vacancies, along with backlog reserved vacancies, is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government to constitute an In-House Committee for identification 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. The details of vacancies are maintained by the respective Ministry/ Department. Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been directed, from time to time, to fill up the vacant posts in a time bound manner. Each Ministry/Department of the Central Government is required to designate an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above, as Liaison Officer, to ensure due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to reservation. Further, each Ministry/Department is required to set up a Special Reservation Cell under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to assist her/him in discharge of duties. However, it is informed that as per the data furnished by the Ministries/ Departments as on 1.1.2025, more than 4.65 lakh backlog vacancies have been filled since 2016, including more than 1.15 lakh ST vacancies. Further, the representation of ST in the total employee strength reported by Ministries/ Departments to DoPT is 8.8%."

In addition to the above, the Department of Public Enterprises has been informed that- “As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2023-24 (as on 31.3.2024), out of the 8.12 lakh total employees in operating Central Public Sector Enterprises, 0.88 lakh (10.85%) were from Scheduled Tribes”.

(e): The number of tribal students benefited from pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes during the last 3 years is enclosed at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State wise details of claims received, titles distributed and the extent of forest land for which titles distributed (individual and community), as on 31.05.2025, is indicated below:

S. N o.	States/ UT	No. of Titles Distributed			Extent of Forest land for which titles distributed (in acres)		
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	226,651	1,822	228,473	454,706	526,454	981,160.00
2	Assam	57,325	1,477	58,802	NA/NR	NA/NR	NA/NR
3	Bihar	191	0	191	53.03	0.00	53
4	Chhattisgarh	481,432	52,636	534,068	949,770.89	9,102,957.49	10,052,728.38
5	Goa	856	15	871	1,506.45	18.66	1,525.11
6	Gujarat	98,732	4,792	103,524	168,448.83	1,240,680.15	1,409,128.99
7	Himachal Pradesh	662	146	808	126.65	62,677.24	62,803.89

8	Jharkhand	59,866	2,104	61,970	153,395.8 6	103,758. 97	257,154.83
9	Karnataka	14,981	1,345	16,326	20,077.30	36,340.5 2	56,417.82
10	Kerala	29,422	282	29,704	38,810.58	788,651. 25	827,461.83
11	Madhya Pradesh	266,901	27,976	294,877	903,533.0 6	1,463,61 4.46	2,367,147.5 2
12	Maharashtra	199,667	8,668	208,335	461,491.2 5	3,371,49 7.43	3,832,988.6 8
13	Odisha	462,067	8,832	470,899	674,775.3 3	743,193. 39	1,417,968.7 2
14	Rajasthan	49,215	2,551	51,766	70,387.18	239,763. 95	310,151.13
15	Tamil Nadu	15,442	1,066	16,508	22,104.80	60,468.7 7	82,573.57
16	Telangana	230,735	721	231,456	669,689.1 4	457,663. 17	1,127,352.3 2
17	Tripura	127,931	101	128,032	465,192.8 8	552.40	465,745.28
18	Uttar Pradesh	22,537	893	23,430	NA/NR	NA/NR	NA/NR
19	Uttarakhand	184	1	185	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	West Bengal	44,444	686	45,130	21,014.27	572.03	21,586.29
21	Jammu & Kashmir	429	5,591	6,020	NA/NR	NA/NR	NA/NR
TOTAL		2,389,670	121,705	2,511,375	5075083.51	18198863.89	23273947.39

NA/NR-Related figure is either not available or not reported.

STATEMENT -II

Details of Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students				
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	A.Y. 2022-23	A.Y. 2023-24	A.Y. 2024-25
1	A.& N. Islands	386	193	311
2	Andhra Pradesh	129032	79780	67888
3	Arunachal Pradesh	46330	42417	45125
4	Assam	62140	58774	77350
5	Bihar	3768	1444	3428
6	Chhattisgarh	34184	40552	34022
7	DNH DD	2208	1053	1627
8	Goa	4439	3274	3163
9	Gujarat	262538	226456	233161
10	Himachal Pradesh	4303	4390	4937
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10430	7319	15309

12	Jharkhand	147633	148676	65104
13	Karnataka	131968	123707	125823
14	Kerala	17652	12721	13072
15	Ladakh	8619	9413	8969
16	Madhya Pradesh	391317	353486	326410
17	Maharashtra	106817	130359	33432
18	Manipur	42572	33542	32275
19	Meghalaya	61360	76755	73902
20	Mizoram	38784	31685	28471
21	Nagaland	40638	42485	41793
22	Odisha	204172	213957	230366
23	Puducherry	18	11	10
24	Rajasthan	236628	168516	*
25	Sikkim	2650	1849	2411
26	Tamil Nadu	23529	25216	28273
27	Telangana	114911	131505	131032
28	Tripura	37380	33678	33506

29	Uttar Pradesh	9655	9676	10427
30	Uttarakhand	3534	3972	4766
31	West Bengal	63208	37760	29528
	Total	2242803	2054621	1705891

*- beneficiary data not reported by State/UT

Details of Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students				
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	A.Y. 2022-23	A.Y. 2023-24	A.Y. 2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar	260	173	281
2	Andhra Pradesh	40465	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5178	2852	2831
4	Assam	5688	4353	8075
5	Bihar	26450	8451	15139
6	Chhattisgarh	28642	44837	27171
7	DNH & DD	2017	1273	1162
10	Goa	2108	1670	1698
11	Gujarat	157553	121083	124886
12	Himachal Pradesh	2479	2616	3260
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4689	2548	8371
14	Jharkhand	129269	114519	129142

15	Karnataka	98705	97191	104211
16	Kerala	7604	7323	10312
17	Ladakh	760	2228	2029
18	Madhya Pradesh	255944	259997	212347
19	Manipur	1836	3470	3916
20	Meghalaya	1588	5590	6149
21	Mizoram	10312	8911	8807
22	Nagaland	*	*	*
23	Odisha	79252	106691	122029
24	Puducherry	21	11	14
25	Rajasthan	73816	76272	57037
26	Sikkim	49	62	377
27	Tamil Nadu	15325	17557	19178
28	Telangana	9255	2460	*
29	Tripura	15017	11601	12597
30	Uttar Pradesh	1579	2329	3211
31	Uttarakhand	1464	902	*
32	West Bengal	23979	21789	24333
	Total	1001304	928759	908563

***- beneficiary data not reported by State/UT**

बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में जल संकट

*74. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में लगातार बढ़ते जल संकट से अवगत है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस संकट से निपटने के लिए पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में वर्षा जल संचयन, नदी पुनर्जीवन, पारंपरिक जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार या जलग्रहण क्षेत्र के विकास से संबंधित योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में उक्त क्षेत्र में जल की प्रचुरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की ठोस कार्य योजना क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क): किसी भी क्षेत्र या देश की औसत वार्षिक जल उपलब्धता मुख्यतः जल-मौसम विज्ञान और भूवैज्ञानिक कारकों पर निर्भर करती है। किसी क्षेत्र में वर्षण में अत्यधिक अस्थायी और स्थानिक विषमताओं के कारण, जल उपलब्धता के परिणामस्वरूप जल संकट की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

वर्ष 2022 से केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) और राज्य/नोडल/भूजल विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से, समय-समय पर, देश के सक्रिय भूजल संसाधनों का आकलन प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है। भूजल संसाधन आकलन 2024 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के सभी चौदह (14) जिलों का आकलन किया जा चुका है। चौदह (14) में से दस (10) जिलों को सुरक्षित, तीन (03) जिलों को गंभीर और एक (01) जिले को अर्ध-गंभीर माना गया है। बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिलों हेतु भूजल संसाधन आकलन (जीडब्ल्यूआरए-2024) का सारांश **विवरण** में दिया किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): 'जल' के राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और कुशल प्रबंधन के लिए उपाय मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने हेतु, केंद्र सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उन्हें तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

भारत सरकार ने बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में जल संरक्षण, सतत भूजल प्रबंधन, भूजल स्तर में सुधार और पानी की कमी को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल/उपाय किए हैं:

- नदियों को आपस में जोड़ना (आईएलआर) - आईएलआर एक ऐसी परियोजना है जिसके माध्यम से अधिशेष जल वाले बेसिन से जल की कमी वाले बेसिन में जल अंतरण किया जाता है। **केन बेतवा लिंक परियोजना (केबीएलपी), राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन हेतु शुरू की गई पहली आईएलआर परियोजना है।** यह परियोजना बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जल संकट का सार्थक समाधान करेगी।
- **प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)** का शुभारंभ वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों में पानी की वास्तविक पहुंच को बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेत में जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करना, सतत जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं को लागू करना आदि है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत, 4 परियोजनाएं (उत्तर प्रदेश में एक और मध्य प्रदेश में तीन) हैं जो भारत के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र को लाभान्वित कर रही हैं।
- भारत सरकार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के विभिन्न जिलों में **अटल भूजल योजना** को लागू कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य सतत भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए समुदाय के भागीदारी दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से भूजल स्तर में गिरावट को रोकना है।

- भारत सरकार द्वारा बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित भारत के सभी जल संकटग्रस्त खंडों में भूजल की स्थिति सहित जल उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से **जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए)** को मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया। इस गति को बनाए रखने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन ने वर्ष 2020 में कैच द रेन (सीटीआर) अभियान शुरू किया, जिसे बाद में वर्ष 2021 में जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) के साथ एकीकृत कर दिया गया। अब यह एक वार्षिक पहल है, जिसमें जेएसए: सीटीआर का छठा संस्करण 22 मार्च 2025 को "जल संचय, जन भागीदारी: जन जागरूकता की ओर" विषय के साथ शुरू किया गया।
- केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के सभी जिलों में **राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण (नैक्यूम)** परियोजना पूर्ण कर ली है। जलभृत मानचित्रण और प्रबंधन योजनाएँ तैयार करके संबंधित राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ साझा की गई हैं। ब्लॉक-वार प्रबंधन योजनाओं में पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के माध्यम से विभिन्न जल संरक्षण उपाय शामिल हैं।
- **जल जीवन मिशन** के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने हेतु वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।
- **सीजीडब्ल्यूबी** ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से **भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर प्लान - 2020** तैयार किया है, जो बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित देश की विविध भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को दर्शाने वाली एक वृहद स्तरीय योजना है।

विवरण

सीजीडब्ल्यूबी 2024 के अनुसार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिलों के लिए भूजल संसाधन आकलन

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण	वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन	वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण	वर्ष 2025 तक घरेलू उपयोग के लिए वार्षिक भूजल का आवंटन	भविष्य में उपयोग के लिए निवल भूजल की उपलब्धता	भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर (%)	श्रेणी
1	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	88202.86	83792.73	53773.06	3324.12	29851.6	64.17	सुरक्षित
2		दमोह	39610.05	37629.53	21983.32	2735.18	15276.5	58.42	सुरक्षित
3		दतिया	49572.42	47093.81	17065.49	1894.54	29929.74	36.24	सुरक्षित
4		निवाड़ी	20177.35	19168.47	12888.07	1339.31	6102.63	67.24	सुरक्षित
5		पन्ना	54691.37	51956.8	18936.85	2635.57	32900.13	36.45	सुरक्षित
6		सागर	109286.49	103451.02	61105.44	4089.76	42117.73	59.07	सुरक्षित
7		टीकमगढ़	40862.48	38819.36	30396.84	3746.52	7839.53	78.3	अर्द्ध-गंभीर
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाँदा	73301.12	66450.21	43989.34	4256.96	22233.22	66.2	सुरक्षित
9		चित्रकूट	43872.74	40047.16	33169.49	2834.09	6675.13	82.83	अर्द्ध-गंभीर
10		हमीरपुर	45654.6	41346.26	27837.36	2268.15	13454.14	67.33	सुरक्षित
11		जालौन	103736.71	93767.55	52259.64	4509.25	41365.94	55.73	सुरक्षित
12		झांसी	74157.88	67359	44072.24	3439.34	23090.04	65.43	सुरक्षित
13		ललितपुर	39658.76	36339.3	30579.47	3775.9	5506.42	84.15	अर्द्ध-गंभीर
14		महोबा	30635.76	27843.33	25578.91	1212.54	3218.42	91.87	गंभीर

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और हाई स्पीड गलियारे

***75. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:**

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क के विस्तार का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से राष्ट्रीय हाई स्पीड गलियारों (एचएससी) की लंबाई में राज्य-वार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) वर्ष 2014 से देश में निर्मित सड़कों और प्रतिदिन निर्मित सड़कों की औसत लंबाई (किलोमीटर में) के संदर्भ में निर्माण में वृद्धि का किलोमीटर में राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले 14 वर्षों से निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-39 (सीधी-सिंगरौली मार्ग) के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सिंगरौली से कटनी मार्ग को सराय, टिकरी, मझौली और विजयसोता होते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में उन्नत और निर्मित करने की कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(च) जालौर-सिरोही जिलों सहित राजस्थान में और असम सहित उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में लंबित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) उपर्युक्त लंबित परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या संशोधित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ज) क्या नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मंजूरी के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क की लंबाई मार्च, 2014 के 91,287 किलोमीटर से बढ़कर वर्तमान में 1,46,342 किलोमीटर हो गई है। मार्च, 2014 की तुलना में वर्तमान में एनएच की लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): प्रवेश नियंत्रित राष्ट्रीय उच्च गति गलियारों (एचएससी)/एक्सप्रेसवे की लंबाई मार्च, 2014 के 93 किलोमीटर से बढ़कर वर्तमान में लगभग 5,110 किलोमीटर हो गई है। 5,110 किलोमीटर लंबाई में से 2,636 किलोमीटर लंबाई में पहले ही परिचालन शुरू हो चुका है।

मार्च, 2014 की तुलना में वर्तमान में संचालित प्रवेश नियंत्रित राष्ट्रीय एचएससी/एक्सप्रेसवे का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

लंबाई किमी में		
राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	31.03.2014 तक परिचालन में लंबाई	30.06.2025 तक परिचालन में लंबाई
दिल्ली	0	10
गुजरात	93	310
हरियाणा	0	583
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	7
कर्नाटक	0	151
मध्य प्रदेश	0	224
राजस्थान	0	964
तेलंगाना	0	153
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	232
उत्तराखंड	0	3
कुल योग	93	2,636

(ग): वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण (किलोमीटर में) तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माण में वृद्धि (किलोमीटर/दिन में) का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई (किमी में)	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माण की गति (किमी/दिन)
2014-15	4,410	12
2015-16	6,061	17
2016-17	8,231	23
2017-18	9,829	27
2018-19	10,855	30
2019-20	10,237	28
2020-21	13,327	37
2021-22	10,457	29
2022-23	10,331	28
2023-24	12,349	34
2024-25	10,660	29

2014-25 के दौरान निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-39 के सीधी से सिंगरौली खंड को चार लेन का बनाने के लिए कुल 106 किलोमीटर में से 50 किलोमीटर का निर्माण हो चुका है और संविदाकार की चूक के कारण मई, 2025 में कार्य समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

मार्च, 2027 तक शेष चार लेन बनाने के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए नई एजेंसी की नियुक्ति होने तक शेष खंडों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में रखने के लिए रखरखाव अनुबंध सौंप दिया गया है।

(ङ): सरकार को समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्य की सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में घोषित/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। इन पर निर्णय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा, कनेक्टिविटी की आवश्यकता, यातायात सघनता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सराय, टिकरी, मझौली और विजयसोता होते हुए सिंगरौली से कटनी मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकार अपने दायित्वों को पूरा करने में लगी हुई है।

(च) और (छ) : वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य और असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में लगभग 91,290 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 206 निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं विलंबित हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश परियोजनाएं 2026-27 तक चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूरी हो जाएंगी और केवल कुछ परियोजनाओं का ही कार्य 2026-27 से आगे चलेगा। इसमें से लगभग 410 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 1 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना राजस्थान राज्य के जालौर जिले से होकर गुजरती है और यह 2025-26 तक पूरी हो जाएगी।

(ज): अप्रैल, 2014 से देश में राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) और ग्रीनफील्ड खंडों सहित लगभग 54,004 किलोमीटर राज्य सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य यातायात सघनता, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, सड़क की स्थिति, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, निधियों की उपलब्धता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में, देश में लगभग 7.8 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लगभग 29,400 किलोमीटर लंबाई में 1,240 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं।

विवरण -I

मार्च, 2014 की तुलना में वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लंबाई किमी में	
		31.03.2014 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई	30.06.2025 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4,190	8,683
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,027	4,367
3	असम	3,634	4,077
4	बिहार	4,467	6,155
5	चंडीगढ़	24	15
6	छत्तीसगढ़	3,031	3,620
7	दिल्ली	80	157
8	गोवा	269	299
9	गुजरात	4,694	8,111
10	हरियाणा	2,050	3,347
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,196	2,607
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,513	1,935
13	झारखंड	2,968	3,633
14	कर्नाटक	6,177	8,191
15	केरल	1,700	1,858

16	लद्दाख	806	806
17	मध्य प्रदेश	5,116	9,263
18	महाराष्ट्र	6,249	18,462
19	मणिपुर	1,452	1,840
20	मेघालय	1,171	1,156
21	मिजोरम	1,222	1,499
22	नगालैंड	741	1,670
23	ओडिशा	4,550	5,897
24	पुद्दुचेरी	53	64
25	पंजाब	1,699	4,264
26	राजस्थान	7,646	10,733
27	सिक्किम	149	730
28	तमिलनाडु	4,975	7,000
29	तेलंगाना	2,400	4,926
30	त्रिपुरा	509	889
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	7,986	12,123
32	उत्तराखंड	2,282	3,664
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,908	3,910
34	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	300	331
35	दादरा और नगर हवेली	31	37
36	दमन और दीव	22	22
	कुल	91,287	146,342

विवरण -II

2014-25 के दौरान निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा: -

क्रम सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग लंबाई (किमी में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,339
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,856
3	असम	3,113
4	बिहार	4,312
5	छत्तीसगढ़	3,604
6	गोवा	235

7	गुजरात	3,676
8	हरियाणा	3,003
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,364
10	झारखंड	2,626
11	कर्नाटक	5,601
12	केरल	1,475
13	मध्य प्रदेश	7,352
14	महाराष्ट्र	15,415
15	मणिपुर	2,040
16	मेघालय	681
17	मिजोरम	1,199
18	नगालैंड	1,221
19	ओडिशा	4,978
20	पंजाब	2,811
21	राजस्थान	9,787
22	सिक्किम	456
23	तमिलनाडु	4,665
24	तेलंगाना	2,941
25	त्रिपुरा	749
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,293
27	उत्तराखंड	2,952
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,412
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	354
30	चंडीगढ़	1
31	दिल्ली	350
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	3
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,598
34	लद्दाख	193
35	पुद्दुचेरी	94

महाराष्ट्र में आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत विमानपत्तन

*76. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस)-उड़ान के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्यवार कितने नए विमानपत्तन निर्माण हेतु प्रस्तावित हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का आरसीएस-उड़ान के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में विमानपत्तनों के निर्माण का विचार है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना के अगले चरण में महाराष्ट्र को शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क): सरकार ने दिनांक 21.10.2016 को आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना शुरूआत की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों के लिए भारत के विभिन्न भागों तक पहुंच उपलब्ध कराने हेतु हवाई यात्रा को किफायती, सुविधाजनक और संधारणीय बनाकर आम जनता के लिए हवाई यात्रा सुलभ कराना है। यह योजना एकीकृत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने में उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य कर रही है, जिससे नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, रोजगार में वृद्धि हो रही है और देशभर में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास हो रहा है।

‘आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना’ के प्रारंभ होने के पश्चात से, 637 आरसीएस मार्ग परिचालित हो गए हैं, जो देशभर में 15 हेलीपोटों और 2 वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों सहित 92 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों

को जोड़ते हैं। उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2025 तक 153.59 लाख घरेलू यात्रियों ने 3.14 लाख से अधिक आरसीएस उड़ानों में यात्रा की है।

आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत चिह्नित हवाईअड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों/वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों का विकास और प्रचालन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान देशभर में 10 एयरोड्रोमों के प्रचालनशील होने की आशा है। इन हवाईअड्डों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक सात हवाईअड्डों नामतः कोल्हापुर, जलगांव, नांदेड़, गोंदिया, नासिक, सिंधुदुर्ग और अमरावती को प्रचालनरत किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत शोलापुर हवाईअड्डे का विकास किया गया है और यहां से वाणिज्यिक उड़ान परिचालन आरंभ हो गया है। रत्नागिरी हवाईअड्डे को चिह्नित किया गया है और उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसका विकास किया जा रहा है।

(घ): सरकार ने हाल ही में देशभर में 120 नए गंतव्यों तक क्षेत्रीय संपर्क बढ़ाने और अगले 10 वर्षों में 4 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए संशोधित उड़ान योजना को आरंभ करने की घोषणा की है। भविष्य में, यदि कोई एयरलाइन महाराष्ट्र को जोड़ने वाली आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए वैध बोली प्रस्तुत करती है, तो उस पर योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

विवरण

वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान प्रचालनशील होने वाले संभावित एयरोड्रोमों की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	हवाईअड्डा	स्वामी	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कार निकोबार	आई.ए.एफ.	ए.ए.आई.

2.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	शिवपुर	आई.एन.एस.	ए.ए.आई.
3.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कैम्पबेल बे	आई.एन.एस.	ए.ए.आई.
4.	बिहार	पूर्णिया	एस.जी.	ए.ए.आई.
5.	झारखंड	बोकारो	एस.ए.आई.एल.	ए.ए.आई.
6.	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरि	आई.सी.जी.	एम.ए.डी.सी.
7.	ओडिशा	रंगेइलुंडा (बेरहामपुर)	एस.जी.	एस.जी.
8.	तमिलनाडु	नेवेली	एन.एल.सी.	ए.ए.आई.
9.	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	ए.ए.आई.	ए.ए.आई.
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर (सरसावा)	आई.ए.एफ	ए.ए.आई.

EXPANSION OF PUDUCHERRY AIRPORT

***77. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:**

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

(a) the present status of expansion of Puducherry Airport;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present only two destinations are connected with Puducherry Airport and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action for operating flights from Puducherry to Kochi and Shirdi in view of a large number of people travelling thereto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has developed a Master Plan for Puducherry Airport with the provision for operation of A-320 type of aircraft and Runway length of 2300m x 45m. The total additional land requirement will be 402 acres, out of which 217 acres are situated in Tamil Nadu and 185 acres are in Puducherry. The Master Plan has been shared with the Government of Puducherry.

(b): Puducherry Airport is presently connected to Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(c) and (d): With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network/route they wish to service, depending on their commercial and operational feasibility.

GROWTH OF AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE

***78. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of operational airports, heliports and water aerodromes in the country and the status of their growth;
- (b) the number of operational routes and the number of passengers travelled during the year 2024-25;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to make air travel more accessible and economical to the common man;
- (d) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to modernise and expand airport infrastructure in line with global standards across the country, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to develop new airports at Palghar district of Maharashtra and Pachmarhi, Matkuli tourist places in Narmadapuram district of Madhya Pradesh during the next five years and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): At present, there are 162 operational airports, including heliports and water aerodromes, in the country. During the year 2024-25, Indian airports recorded a total passenger traffic of 412 million, including 77 million international and 335 million domestic passengers, marking a 9% year-on-year growth. During this period, scheduled Indian operators operated on 835 domestic and 251 international routes.

(c): In 2016 Ministry of Civil Aviation launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), with the objective of enhancing regional air connectivity and making air travel more affordable for the general public and

promoting regional development. The Scheme ensures affordability as the airfares on the seats on which Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is provided are capped at affordable rates, as determined by the government. Since the commencement of the scheme, 637 RCS routes have been operationalised, connecting 92 unserved and underserved airports, including 15 heliports and 2 water aerodromes.

(d): Modernisation and expansion of infrastructure facilities at existing airports is a continuous process undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned airport operators/developers, depending on traffic demand, commercial viability, land availability, operational requirements for aircraft safety, and demand from airlines. To strengthen the aviation sector in the country, AAI, along with its PPP partners, has incurred a cumulative CAPEX exceeding Rs.96,000 crore during FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25.

(e): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Prefeasibility study conducted for construction of airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government. GoI has not received any proposal seeking approval under the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, for the construction of a Greenfield airport at Palghar in Maharashtra or at Pachmarhi or Matkuli in Madhya Pradesh, either from the concerned State Government or any airport developer.

HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES OF MAJOR OIL PSUS

***79. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B.:

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

- (a) the rationale behind the recent changes in the human resource policies of major Oil PSUs including recruitment, promotion, retirement norms and the manner in which these changes have impacted employee morale and workforce stability;
- (b) the detailed status report on workforce rationalization, contractual hiring trends and skill development initiatives undertaken across Oil PSUs during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any independent review or audit of HR practices in Oil PSUs concerning issues such as pay parity, gender diversity and representation of marginalized groups and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reforms being introduced in Oil PSUs' HR policies to attract and retain talent in core energy, green fuels and digital operations in light of increasing private sector competition and global energy transitions; and
- (e) the measures adopted by the Government to ensure transparency, fairness and accountability in the performance appraisal systems, transfers and disciplinary actions across Oil PSUs under purview of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):

(a) to (e): The human resource policies of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are formulated in accordance with various directives and guidelines issued from time-to-time in this regard by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The Government has delegated enhanced powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs in financial and operational matters, including HR policy. As most of major Oil CPSEs are Maharatna or Navratna CPSEs, their Boards are competent to formulate and implement their respective HR policies for below Board-level employees, subject to government guidelines.

To ensure effective implementation and adherence to Government guidelines, the HR policies of oil PSUs are subject to overall oversight by the Board of the company, Committees of the Board, Government and through other mechanisms such as audits conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), examination by Parliamentary Committees, etc.

Improvement in HR policies through innovative practices is an on-going exercise in oil sector CPSEs to attract and retain talent. For instance, as a part of this exercise, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has recently introduced reforms in their promotion policy to further strengthen a merit-based culture that rewards consistent performance and incentivizes productivity. The revised policy reinforces a culture of accountability, meritocracy and excellence,

ensuring that leadership roles are entrusted to those most aligned with ONGC's strategic goals.

Oil CPSEs undertake workforce rationalisation, contract hiring and skill development initiatives aligned with operational requirements and emerging industry trends, as assessed by them from time to time. A status report on workforce rationalization, contractual hiring trends and skill development initiatives undertaken across oil PSUs during the last five years, and the current year, year-wise, is as under –

Year	No. of Employees	Total No. of Contractual Hiring*/ engagements*	No. of Employees Trained Under Skill Development Initiatives
2020-21	99,531	92,304	54,011
2021-22	96,515	1,83,226	60,177
2022-23	95,515	2,00,638	69,663
2023-24	92,957	2,29,088	62,842
2024-25	92,449	2,49,441	66,243
2025-26 (upto June 25)	90,075	2,42,519	18,393

Source: ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, HPCL, BPCL, MRPL, CPCL, NRL, BL&C, and EIL

**: Includes Contractual Engagements*

Oil CPSEs have extensive online Performance Management System, various levels of evaluating authorities, full disclosure of annual performance appraisal reports (APARs) and appeal mechanisms that ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability.

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति केंद्र योजना

***80 .श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:**

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति केंद्र योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए गए पात्रता संबंधी मानदंड और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) जून, 2025 तक छत्तीसगढ़ और शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, पालघर जिला, महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के कुल कितने लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई और प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के उद्यमियों के बीच उक्त योजना के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए कोई पहल की है , यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के राजसमंद, नाथद्वारा, कुंभलगढ़, भीम, ब्यावर, जैतारण, मेड़ता शहर और डेगाना में लाभार्थियों के लिए क्या पहल की गई है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर कर्नाटक में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति केंद्र के कार्यालय स्थापित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति हब (एनएसएसएच) स्कीम का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों में उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देना तथा लोक प्रापण नीति के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) से 4% की अधिदेशित खरीद की पूर्ति को सुगम बनाना है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जैसे- संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी की खरीद हेतु संस्थागत वित्त पर विशेष ऋण-संबद्ध पूंजी सब्सिडी के माध्यम से 25 लाख रुपये तक की सब्सिडी; कौशल एवं क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम; विशेष बाजार सहायता स्कीम के माध्यम से बाजार संपर्क; तथा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए परीक्षण शुल्क, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों की सदस्यता शुल्क और सरकार द्वारा प्रवर्तित ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टल प्रदान किया जाता है।

एनएसएसएच स्कीम का लाभ उठाने के लिए, उद्यमी को अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, स्वामित्व वाली सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम (एमएसई) के मामले में, स्वामी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का होना चाहिए; साझेदारी वाली एमएसई के मामले में, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के साझेदारों के पास इकाई के कम से कम 51% शेयर होने चाहिए तथा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनियों के मामले में, कम से कम 51% शेयर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रवर्तकों के पास होने चाहिए।

(ख): एनएसएसएच स्कीम के अंतर्गत जून, 2025 तक विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 1,45,200 लाभार्थियों को सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या **विवरण-I** में है। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जून, 2025 तक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 44097 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में है।

छत्तीसगढ़ के कुल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 1418 लाभार्थियों ने एनएसएसएच स्कीम का लाभ उठाया है। शहडोल जिले के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 34 लाभार्थियों और पालघर जिले के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 287 लाभार्थियों ने स्कीम के विभिन्न घटकों का लाभ उठाया है।

(ग) और (घ): एनएसएसएच स्कीम के बारे में जागरूकता प्रसार के लिए, राजस्थान सहित देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर सम्मेलन, विक्रेता विकास कार्यक्रम और जागरूकता कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की जाती हैं। ये कार्यक्रम उन स्थानों/क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किए जाते हैं जहाँ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या अच्छी खासी है। इन आयोजनों में वित्तीय संस्थान, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम, उद्योग संघ, सरकारी ई-मार्केट (जेएम), उद्यम पंजीकरण और अन्य सरकारी विभाग/निकाय सहित सभी प्रमुख हितधारक अपनी स्कीमों/पहलों के बारे में जागरूकता सृजन कर हैं तथा प्रतिभागियों को मौके पर ही पथ-प्रदर्शन सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

स्कीम के और व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग किया जाता है, जिनमें लक्षित दर्शकों पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। अधिक जागरूकता के लिए सफलता की गाथाओं और स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में साझा किया जाता है।

राजसमंद, नाथद्वारा, कुंभलगढ़, भीम, ब्यावर, जैतारण, मेड़ता शहर और डेगाना से स्कीम के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त कर चुके अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

जिला	शहर	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
राजसमंद	नाथद्वारा	10
	कुंभलगढ़	
	भीम	
ब्यावर	जैतारण	-
नागौर	डेगाना	310
	मेड़ता	

(ड): पथ-प्रदर्शन सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, देश भर में 15 राष्ट्रीय एससी-एसटी हब कार्यालय (एनएसएसएचओ) क्रियाशील हैं; ये कार्यालय आगरा, बेंगलुरु, भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, बोधगया, लखनऊ, लुधियाना, मुंबई, पुणे, रांची, सिंधुदुर्ग और सूरत में हैं। कर्नाटक के लिए, एनएसएसएचओ बेंगलुरु एससी/एसटी उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करता है।

विवरण -I

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	30
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2856
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	853
4.	असम	7752
5.	बिहार	2917
6.	चंडीगढ़	104

7.	छत्तीसगढ़	1418
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव	32
9.	दिल्ली	3357
10.	गोवा	21
11.	गुजरात	7304
12.	हरियाणा	1702
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1190
14.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	227
15.	झारखंड	7644
16.	कर्नाटक	11786
17.	केरल	780
18.	लद्दाख	8
19.	लक्षद्वीप	2
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	5068
21.	महाराष्ट्र	20569
22.	मणिपुर	963
23.	मेघालय	771
24.	मिजोरम	513
25.	नागालैंड	1686
26.	ओडिशा	6170
27.	पुदुचेरी	213
28.	पंजाब	5447
29.	राजस्थान	3417
30.	सिक्किम	157
31.	तमिलनाडु	11747
32.	तेलंगाना	6317
33.	त्रिपुरा	644
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	22547
35.	उत्तराखंड	1132
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7856
	सकल योग	145200

विवरण -II

एनएसएसएच स्कीम के क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जून, 2025 तक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	30
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2001
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	315
4.	असम	3697
5.	बिहार	889
6.	चंडीगढ़	4
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	1211
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव	15
9.	दिल्ली	519
10.	गोवा	1
11.	गुजरात	2191
12.	हरियाणा	572
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	244
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	197
15.	झारखंड	1106
16.	कर्नाटक	337
17.	केरल	457
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	3968
19.	महाराष्ट्र	5170
20.	मणिपुर	289
21.	मेघालय	420
22.	मिजोरम	37
23.	नागालैंड	1108
24.	ओडिशा	1320
25.	पुदुचेरी	16
26.	पंजाब	1624

27.	राजस्थान	935
28.	सिक्किम	2
29.	तमिलनाडु	1051
30.	तेलंगाना	4271
31.	त्रिपुरा	518
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7958
33.	उत्तराखंड	899
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	725
	सकल योग	44097

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 691 to 920

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी

691. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2017 से 2022 के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत गृह ऋण लेने हेतु पात्र लाभार्थियों को 2.00 लाख रुपये की सब्सिडी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत गृह ऋण लेने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार शेष पात्र लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री आवासन (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ड) : जी हाँ, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं से युक्त हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। यह योजना चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), “स्व-स्थाने” स्लम पुनर्विकास (आईएसएसआर) और ऋण-संबद्ध सब्सिडी योजना (सीएलएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई है।

ऋण-संबद्ध सब्सिडी योजना (सीएलएसएस) घटक के तहत, प्रति आवास 2.67 लाख रुपये तक की ब्याज सब्सिडी आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस)/निम्न आय वर्ग (एलआईजी) और मध्यम आय वर्ग (एमआईजी) श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए प्रदान की गई थी। एमआईजी के लिए दिनांक 31.03.2021 को और ईडब्ल्यूएस/एलआईजी के लिए दिनांक 31.03.2022 को ऋण-संबद्ध सब्सिडी योजना समाप्त हो गई है। इस घटक को राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक (एनएचबी), भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (एसबीआई) और आवास और शहरी विकास निगम लिमिटेड (हुडको) जैसी केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों के माध्यम से एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया गया था। ब्याज सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए लाभार्थियों द्वारा बैंकों और हाउसिंग फाइनेंस कंपनियों (एचएफसी) को आवेदन किए गए हैं। सभी प्रकार से जांच करने के बाद, सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को ब्याज सब्सिडी जारी कर दी गई है। इस योजना के तहत 25,04,220 लाभार्थियों को कुल 58,885 करोड़ रुपये की ब्याज सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से प्राप्त सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अगले पाँच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराए पर देने के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी),

किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

इस योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, आईएसएस घटक के अंतर्गत, 9 लाख रुपये तक की आय वाले पात्र लाभार्थियों को अधिकतम 1.80 लाख रुपये की ब्याज सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। 35 लाख रुपये तक की संपत्ति के लिए 25 लाख रुपये तक के गृह ऋण, जिनका कारपेट एरिया 120 वर्ग मीटर तक है, 12 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए पहले 8 लाख रुपये पर 4.0% की दर से सब्सिडी के लिए पात्र हैं। सब्सिडी लाभार्थी के ऋण खातों में 5 वार्षिक किश्तों में जारी की जाती है, बशर्ते सब्सिडी जारी होने के समय ऋण चल रहा हो और 50% से अधिक मूलधन बकाया हो। आकांक्षी लाभार्थी <https://pmay-urban.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल पर आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

CLIMATE-RESILIENT URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

692. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is incorporating climate resilience into urban planning and infrastructure development to address recurring issues such as flooding, waterlogging and damage to critical systems like roads, drainage and housing during the monsoon season;
- (b) the concrete steps being taken to safeguard vulnerable communities, particularly those in informal settlements and flood-prone areas, from the adverse impacts of climate-induced disasters, ensuring their inclusion in disaster preparedness and recovery efforts;

(c) the manner in which the Government is utilizing technology such as early warning systems, real-time data monitoring and innovative disaster response tools to strengthen urban resilience and improve coordination during extreme weather events; and

(d) the financial strategies, incentives or partnerships the Government is establishing to mobilize resources and encourage private sector involvement in building sustainable and climate-resilient urban infrastructure?

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

(a) to (d): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

- i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding

https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

Iv <https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage was an admissible component, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3016.82 crore were approved. As reported by the States, 809 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,401.38 crore have been completed, which has resulted in elimination of 3,759 water logging points.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater

through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore have been approved so far.

MoHUA is also implementing a Sub-Scheme on “Formulation of Geographic Information System (GIS) based Master Plan for AMRUT Cities” under AMRUT. Under this sub-scheme, geo database is created as per the Design and Standards documents published by MoHUA. Further, under AMRUT 2.0, Sub Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been launched for Class-II towns with the population 50,000 - 99,999. Under this Sub-scheme the geo database is created through Very High Resolution Satellite Image or Drone Technology as per Design & Standards documents published by MoHUA. MoHUA has signed Memorandum of Understandings for creation of geo database through satellite images with National Remote Sensing Centre and through Drone technology with Survey of India. The State Government can use the geo-spatial data for management of urban floods also.

To give further boost to the urban infrastructure sector, in the Budget 2025-26, Government has announced setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’. This fund finances up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnership.

STATUS OF GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE 275(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION**693. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:****SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:**

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

- (a) the details of grants released to States under the proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution including various categories of grants during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the specific activities undertaken and funds actually utilised under each of these grants, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether guidelines or utilisation conditions are prescribed for these grants and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any States have reported under-utilisation, non-utilisation or diversion of such grants, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether any proposals from States including Andhra Pradesh are pending for additional releases or modifications and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Under the “proviso to Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution”, funds are released to State Governments under two categories, namely Creation of Capital Assets (CCA) i.e. Non-Recurring grants and Grant-in-aid General (GG) i.e.

Recurring grants. The details of grants released to States under the proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution under two categories during last five years, year-wise and State-wise is attached at **Statement-I**.

(b): Under the proviso to Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, funds are provided to the State Governments based upon the proposals received from the State Government duly approved by Executive Committee and after appraisal and approval thereof by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) constituted in this Ministry. The programme envisages prioritization among sectoral activities such as education, health, skill development, sanitation, water supply, agriculture and allied activities, other income generating schemes and administrative structure. The Utilization Certificate submitted by the States is for complete amount that was released and not category-wise. The details of funds utilization reported by State Government(s) during the last five years is attached at **Statement-II**.

(c): As per the provision of GFRs, Utilization Certificate (UC) in respect of non-recurring Grants becomes due after twelve months of the closure of the financial year and in case of recurring Grants it becomes due immediately after closure of the financial year. Accordingly, all States are periodically being requested by this Ministry to submit outstanding UC as per timelines stipulated under the provisions of GFRs. Most of the States have adhered to timelines in this regard and in case of non-submission of UC by some of the States, the outstanding amount is

adjusted by the Ministry with the subsequent release of funds to the concerned State under the proviso.

(d): So far, no such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry in respect of funds released under proviso to Grants under Article 275 (1) of the constitution of India.

(e): Receipt of proposals/works from States with notified Scheduled Tribes (STs) including Andhra Pradesh is a continuous process. Annual Plan for the year 2025-26 has been received from some States including Andhra Pradesh and are under process.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds released under two categories i.e. Creation of Capital Assets (CCA) and Grants-in-aid General (GG) under proviso to Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last five years is as under: -

(Rs. In lakh)

S. N o.	States	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.55	2023.00	2055.55	691	1948	2638.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	692.50	9149.05	9841.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	450.00	5564.00	6014.00	1435	8395	9830.00	559.56	6705.74	7265.30	0.00	6740.00	6740.00	3025.00	7005.00	10030.00
3	Assam	200.00	4392.37	4592.37	2181	389	2570.00	0.00	2300.00	2300.00	0.00	3294.12	3294.12	0.00	4286.23	4286.23
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	300	342	642.08	392.74	608.27	1001.01	0.00	871.24	871.24	524.00	0.00	524.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1850.28	8125.96	9976.24	2046	9558	11604.02	4069.98	9508.45	13578.43	2767.77	12909.00	15676.77	0.00	14506.46	14506.46
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	493	600.41	0.00	667.79	667.79	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	479.91	479.91
7	Gujarat	452.60	5487.44	5940.04	2700	4224	6923.79	1426.79	6122.33	7549.12	3384.77	1200.00	4584.77	0.00	2727.27	2727.27
8	Himachal Pradesh	279.00	882.00	1161.00	00	1500	1500.00	496.50	1158.50	1655.00	0.00	1696.45	1696.45	0.00	2244.23	2244.23
9	Jharkhand	1800.00	8478.00	10278.00	3869	8395	12264.19	2119.87	4558.00	6677.87	5750.00	8549.82	14299.82	0.00	5147.06	5147.06

S. N o.	States	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed
10	Karnatak a	1255.68	2050.00	3305.68	1050	2100	3210.00	1818.28	2479.29	4297.57	1070.00	3000.00	4070.00	202.13	4528.13	4730.26
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	0.00	94.78	722.89	817.67	0.00	1910.44	1910.44	0.00	395.81	395.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4279.78	4279.78	3794	1525	5319.10	0.00	8438.75	8438.75	1897.64	13844.06	15741.70	3275.12	5908.47	9183.59
13	Maharash tra	484.94	4088.22	4573.16	00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	0.00	0.00	1067.36	1067.36	0.00	2456.35	2456.35	0.00	1981.32	1981.32
15	Meghalay a	0.00	492.71	492.71	819	776	1595.25	934.66	1970.18	2904.84	0.00	3127.29	3127.29	0.00	2217.40	2217.40
16	Mizoram	150.00	1759.71	1909.71	519	2453	2971.54	461.42	1192.63	1654.05	0.00	2897.97	2897.97	141.20	2002.60	2143.80
17	Nagaland	0.00	1717.38	1717.38	96.30	3106	3202.39	1714.04	4149.43	5863.47	0.00	5020.11	5020.11	0.00	2050.50	2050.50
18	Odisha	1800.00	4504.62	6304.62	4208	7174	11382.05	5367.11	4783.44	10150.55	0.00	6870.56	6870.56	0.00	10107.95	10107.95
19	Rajasthan	1539.00	7627.00	9166.00	2447	7987	10435.21	859.10	10143.43	11002.53	0.00	8940.07	8940.07	0.00	4626.61	4626.61
20	Sikkim	220.00	296.00	516.00	545	1500	2045.00	224.42	495.96	720.38	0.00	1754.38	1754.38	632.92	3852.14	4485.06
21	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.49	650.49	0.00	2019.66	2019.66
22	Telangan a	150.00	2367.00	2517.00	00	2050	2050.00	837.38	2277.08	3114.46	0.00	5169.00	5169.00	0.00	13797.00	13797.00
23	Tripura	0.00	201.74	201.74	171	436	607.53	145.06	1149.65	1294.71	550.00	3676.39	4226.39	0.00	4151.82	4151.82

S. N o.	States	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed	GG	CCA	Total funds releas ed
24	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	877.43	927.43	00	833	832.71	0.00	1135.85	1135.85	0.00	1353.63	1353.63	0.00	1829.90	1829.90
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	101	100.65	306.02	0.00	306.02	129.82	834.23	964.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	295.50	3745.64	4041.14	00	00	0.00	1255.95	2930.55	4186.50	0.00	4744.40	4744.40	0.00	3549.61	3549.61
	TOTAL	11009.55	68960	79969.55	2697.30	65285	92324.57	23083.66	74565.57	97649.23	15550	101660	117210	8492.87	108564.13	117057

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of funds utilization reported by State Government under proviso to Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last five years is as under: -

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Funds Utilization reported by State Govt.	Funds Utilization reported by State Govt.	Funds Utilization reported by State Govt.	Funds Utilization reported by State Govt.	Funds Utilization reported by State Govt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	2055.55	2555.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6014.00	9830.00	7265.30	6740.00	0.00
3	Assam	4033.345	2392.33	2011.69	1978.52	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	642.08	818.91	614.88	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	9976.24	11604.02	13562.43	3524.39	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	400.41	667.79	0.00	44.31
7	Gujarat	5637.87	5091.71	6037.65	1667.04	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	1297.00	1350.00	940.43	364.57	0.00
9	Jharkhand	10278.00	10715.62	5642.87	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	3305.68	3210.00	4297.57	377.56	0.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	3689.47	3851.89	2751.16	145.10	0.00
13	Maharashtra	617.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	533.68	100.00	0.00
15	Meghalaya	492.71	1333.02	2353.65	1093.50	0.00
16	Mizoram	1909.71	2971.54	1654.05	1891.08	0.00
17	Nagaland	1717.38	3202.39	5303.07	1614.60	0.00
18	Odisha	6304.62	11382.05	10150.55	0.00	0.00
19	Rajasthan	9166.00	8892.69	6180.56	4292.86	0.00
20	Sikkim	389.65	2045.00	220.86	0.00	0.00
21	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1146.26	0.00	481.64
22	Telangana	2517.00	2050.00	3114.46	5169.00	0.00
23	Tripura	201.74	607.53	1194.71	2399.59	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	927.43	832.71	1041.66	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	100.65	12.05	0.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	4041.14	0.00	3745.03	1825.52	0.00
	TOTAL	74572.525	85061.34	80646.39	33798.21	525.95

*As per provision of GFRs, funds released under the category of Grant-in-aid General is due for the financial year 2024-25.

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

694. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

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

(क) देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्रों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की बेहतर पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का राज्य-वार, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देश में, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी की गई कुल धनराशि वर्षवार और राज्य-वार कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान इन छात्रवृत्तियों से लाभान्वित होने वाले स्कूली शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या, वित्तीय वर्षवार और राज्य-वार कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार विदेश में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए मेधावी अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने हेतु कोई योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और लाभार्थियों की संख्या राज्य-वार, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में कितनी है;

(च) इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पाठ्यक्रमों, देशों और संस्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियों की पहुँच, समय पर वितरण और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्रों की स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जारी रखने की अनुमानित दर क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या के बीच प्रारंभिक और उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है:

- i) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X)
- ii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा XI और उससे ऊपर)
- iii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति।
- iv) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (उच्च श्रेणी)
- v) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति।

ऊपर उल्लिखित योजनाओं में से, क्रम संख्या (i) से (ii) में छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं और संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं दोनों ओपन एंडेड योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें कक्षा 9वीं से लेकर स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों तक की पढ़ाई करने के लिए सभी पात्र छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, जिनके माता-पिता की आय प्रति वर्ष 2.5 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। आवेदन आमंत्रित करना, सत्यापन, लाभार्थियों का चयन और छात्रवृत्ति राशि का वितरण संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य- क्षेत्र की जिम्मेदारी है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर और वित्तीय तथा वास्तविक प्रगति की जांच के बाद केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी निधियां जारी करता है। राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन सभी पात्र अजजा छात्रों के बैंक खाते में डीबीटी मोड के माध्यम से छात्रवृत्ति राशि वितरित करते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र मैट्रिक-पूर्व स्तर पर छात्रवृत्ति योजना को अपने राज्य कोष से क्रियान्वित कर रहा है।

क्रम संख्या (iii) से (v) तक की योजनाएँ जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ हैं। इन केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्लॉट और निधियों का राज्य-वार आवंटन नहीं है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति के अंतर्गत, धनराशि सीधे छात्रों/संस्थानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से जारी की जाती है, जबकि क्रम संख्या (v) की योजनाएँ अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति विदेश मंत्रालय (एमईए) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। ये धनराशि दूतावासों के माध्यम से विदेशों में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को जारी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय विदेश मंत्रालय को धनराशि की प्रतिपूर्ति करता है।

(ख) और (ग): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मैट्रिक-पूर्व एवं मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति के अंतर्गत जारी की गई राज्य-वार धनराशि एवं लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है।

(घ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, विदेश में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए मेधावी अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने के लिए "अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति" की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

(ङ): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(च): राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना, मास्टर डिग्री, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल शोध के लिए विदेश में उच्च शिक्षा हेतु सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसमें किसी विशिष्ट देश पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, बशर्ते आवेदक को किसी प्रतिष्ठित विदेशी संस्थान/विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश मिला हो। नवीनतम क्यूएस वर्ल्ड यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग के अनुसार शीर्ष 1,000 संस्थानों में अध्ययन हेतु प्रत्येक वर्ष 20 अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।

(छः) मंत्रालय समाचार पत्रों, विज्ञापनों, पोर्टलों, विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थानों के माध्यम से योजनाओं का प्रचार कर रहा है। राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन भी अपने-अपने राज्यों/संघ राज्य- क्षेत्रों में प्रचार करते हैं।

(ज): स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्रों की पढ़ाई जारी रखने की दर के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

विवरण- I

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को जारी धनराशि और लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा (करोड़ रुपये में)							
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24		वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	
		निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी	निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी	निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार		260		173	0.10	281
2	आंध्र प्रदेश		40465	57.00	*	30.77	*
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.67	5178		2852		2831
4	असम	1.07	5688	1.88	4353	1.00	8075
5	बिहार		26450		8451		15139
6	छत्तीसगढ़		28642	52.50	44837		27171
7	डीएनएच और डीडी		2017		1273		1162
8	गोवा	1.08	2108	0.53	1670	0.36	1698
9	गुजरात	54.52	157553	62.00	121083	9.23	124886
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.79	2479	1.10	2616		3260
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर		4689		2548		8371
12	झारखंड		129269	57.00	114519		129142
13	कर्नाटक	23.70	98705	34.00	97191	7.00	104211
14	केरल		9457	4.36	8331	1.00	10980
15	लद्दाख		760		2228	0.40	2029
16	मध्य प्रदेश	127.44	255944		259997	53.05	212347
17	मणिपुर		1836		3470		3916

18	मेघालय	1.15	1588		5590	0.70	6149
19	मिजोरम		10312	3.07	8911		8807
20	नागालैंड		*		*		*
21	ओडिशा	93.97	79252		106691	29.50	122029
22	पुडुचेरी		21		11		14
23	राजस्थान	35.31	73816		76272	22.36	57037
24	सिक्किम	0.18	49		62		377
25	तमिलनाडु	4.04	15325	3.62	17557	0.60	19178
26	तेलंगाना		9255	1.50	2460	0.00	*
27	त्रिपुरा	11.37	15017		11601	6.92	12597
28	उत्तर प्रदेश		1579		2329		3211
29	उत्तराखंड		1464	0.15	902	0.70	812
30	पश्चिम बंगाल		23979	29.89	21789		24333
	कुल	357.29	1003157	308.60	929767	163.69	910043

*- राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र द्वारा लाभार्थी आंकड़ों की सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को जारी धनराशि और लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा							
(करोड़ रुपये में)							
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24		वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	
		निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी	निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी	निर्मुक्त निधि	लाभार्थी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह		386		193	0.10	311
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	133.57	129032	114.71	79780	120.00	67888
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	96.16	46330	80.00	42417	100.00	45125
4	असम	68.45	62140	35.00	58774	79.71	77350
5	बिहार		3768		1444	4.43	3428
6	छत्तीसगढ़	93.30	34184	71.25	40552	70.00	34022
7	डीएनएच डीडी		2208	4.04	1053	4.90	1627
8	गोवा	11.87	4439	5.27	3274	5.00	3163
9	गुजरात	244.26	262538	350.00	226456	231.22	233161
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश		4303		4390	5.00	4937
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	6.84	10430	7.46	7319	9.95	15309

12	झारखंड		147633	53.11	148676	200.00	65104
13	कर्नाटक		131968	225.56	123707	125.00	125823
14	केरल		14863	46.89	13731	29.00	13034
15	लद्दाख	18.91	8619	5.96	9413	35.00	8969
16	मध्य प्रदेश	270.49	391317	350.00	353486	250.00	326410
17	महाराष्ट्र	90.27	135915	570.36	139165	117.81	144785
18	मणिपुर	41.38	42572	30.00	33542	25.00	32275
19	मेघालय	146.20	61360	85.00	76755	145.08	73902
20	मिजोरम	25.90	38784	25.00	31685	24.00	28471
21	नागालैंड	36.08	40638	35.00	42485	62.00	41793
22	ओडिशा	171.33	204172	135.64	213957	294.00	230366
23	पुडुचेरी		18		11	0.00	10
24	राजस्थान	188.10	236628	220.00	168516	350.00	*
25	सिक्किम	9.25	2650		1849	6.00	2411
26	तमिलनाडु	28.54	23529	20.00	25216	25.00	28273
27	तेलंगाना	238.51	114911	112.50	131505	152.50	131032
28	त्रिपुरा	45.22	37380	40.00	33678	74.94	33506
29	उत्तर प्रदेश		9655	10.00	9676	15.00	10427
30	उत्तराखंड		3534	1.88	3972	2.70	3853
31	पश्चिम बंगाल		63208	34.06	37760	35.00	29528
	कुल	1964.63	2269112	2668.69	2064437	2598.34	1816293

*- राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र द्वारा लाभार्थी आंकड़ों की सूचना नहीं दी गई

विवरण-II

राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
आंध्र प्रदेश		1	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश		1	1
असम	4	4	2

छत्तीसगढ़	1		
गोवा			
हिमाचल प्रदेश		1	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	4	3
झारखंड	1	4	5
कर्नाटक		1	
मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	1
महाराष्ट्र	1	3	3
मणिपुर	13	20	18
मेघालय	2	2	3
मिजोरम		3	2
नागालैंड	6	6	4
ओडिशा	1	2	2
राजस्थान	2	2	2
तेलंगाना	6	5	8
त्रिपुरा		1	
उत्तराखंड	1	1	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	2	2
कुल	44	65	58

नोट:- संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेश मंत्रालय को भुगतान प्रतिपूर्ति के आधार पर।

SALINE INTRUSION INTO SOUTH GOA AGRICULTURAL LANDS

695. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to repair, rebuild or upgrade the century old water control systems to protect khazan agriculture in light of repeated saline inundation reported by farmers in Marcaim and Neura despite the presence of bundh and saltgate infrastructure;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to commission independent audits of the Water Resources Department (WRD) works and sanction corrective funding to address systemic issues considering that Rs. 9 crore were spent on repairing Neura bundhs but saline ingress continues due to defective sluice gates and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government would direct the Goa State Research Board (GSRB) or the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to install real-time water quality sensors and ensure accountability of gate-maintaining committees due to recurring failures in sluice gate management during high tides leading to groundwater contamination in wells and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to support community-led maintenance through grants for khazan tenant associations, fund technical training and link irrigation modernization measures (such as sluice gate automation) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to enable climate-resilient coastal farming and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Repair, rebuild or upgrading of water control system comes under the purview of concerned State Government. As informed by the State Government of Goa, Soil Conservation Division, Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa is entrusted to carry out the works of repairs/maintenance and remodeling of notified khazan bunds so as to protect the conservancy of khazan lands of the State. The works on khazan bunds are carried out under Agriculture Tenancy Act 1964 and Rules 1965 in force as per specified patterns of assistance.

The role of Soil Conversation Division is to carry out repairs/strengthening of khazan bund, which is administered by Revenue Department and hand it over to respective Taluk Mamlatdars, which in turn is handed over to tenant association by Taluk Mamlatdars. Once the repaired bund is handed over to the tenant association, it is joint duty of tenants to maintain it in good condition by taking up periodic maintenance works as and when required, as per the aforesaid Act.

State Government of Goa has further informed that, the bunds at Neura are in good condition whereas bund at Marcaim has been tendered and tender of the same has been referred to Goa State Works Board for consideration.

(c): Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) mandate primarily focuses on regulating groundwater abstraction through No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for various projects. While issuing NOCs, CGWA stipulates conditions for groundwater

quality monitoring to ensure sustainable practices. It is pertinent to mention that in Goa, the State Ground Water Authority, is the primary regulatory body for groundwater management within the state.

(d): Water, being a state subject; extension, renovation, modernisation and operation and maintenance of water resources projects are under the mandate of concerned State Governments. However, in order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources under various ongoing schemes. No such proposal for central funding has been received in this Department. Inclusion of a project for central funding, however, depends on various statutory clearances, fulfilment of criteria laid down in scheme guidelines, availability of funds, scope of the scheme etc.

IRRIGATION COVERAGE IN TAMIL NADU

696. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) the total area brought under irrigation through major and minor irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu particularly in Dharmapuri district during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for enhancing irrigation facilities in Tamil Nadu under various Central and State schemes during the said period with specific figures for the Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets for expanding irrigation coverage in Tamil Nadu for the current fiscal year and if so, the details thereof, district-wise with specific reference to Dharmapuri; and

(d) the specific steps taken by the Government to modernize and upgrade existing irrigation infrastructure in Tamil Nadu and ensure equitable distribution of water among farmers with a focus on Dharmapuri district?

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

(a): Water resources projects are planned, executed, funded and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, extending technical support and providing partial financial assistance to a few identified projects under the ongoing schemes of this Ministry.

The details of projects implemented under various Central and State schemes in irrigation sector along with details of area brought under irrigation in Tamil Nadu and Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of funds allocated and utilized for enhancing irrigation facilities in Tamil Nadu under various Central and State schemes in Tamil Nadu and Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency are given in **Statement-II**.

(c): As reported by the State Government, there are no targets set for expanding irrigation coverage in Tamil Nadu and Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency for the current fiscal year.

(d): Various projects have been undertaken by the Government to modernize and upgrade existing irrigation infrastructure in Tamil Nadu. This includes projects of Extension, Renovation, and Modernization (ERM) and Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP). Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project has also been implemented in Dharmapuri district.

In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, total 12,38,365 ha area has been covered under micro irrigation during 2015-2025, in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT-I

Details in respect of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Scheme (Central/State)	Area brought under Irrigation in Hectare in last 3-4 years
1.	Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel	Partial funding under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP)	3,264
2.	Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of	Partial funding under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Her Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKCP)	9,540

	water bodies (Phases IV to IX)		
3.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP)*	State scheme	5,43,000
4.	Barrage in river Kollidam	State scheme	10,945
5.	Athikadavu-Avinashi scheme	-do-	9,902
6.	Flood surplus diversion from Mettur dam	-do-	1,715
7.	ERM in Noyyal sub basin	-do-	2,833
8.	ERM in Kattalai canal	-do-	9,621
9.	ERM in Rajavoikkal irrigation system	-do-	5,174
10.	ERM in Lower Bhavani	-do-	1,00,057
11.	ERM in Cauvery basin	-do-	1,89,127
12.	ERM in Grand Anicut	-do-	92,054

*Project covers only stabilization of irrigation area over a period of 7years since 2018.

Details in respect of Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Scheme (Central/State)	Area brought under Irrigation in Hectare in last 3 years
1.	RRR-Phase-VI	Partial funding under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-	678

		Her Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKHP)	
2.	RRR-Phase-VIII	Partial funding under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- Her Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKHP)	152
3.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project- III (TNIAMP-III)*	State scheme	834

*Project covers only stabilization of irrigation area over a period of 7years since 2018.

STATEMENT-II

Details in respect of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	State Scheme & Year	Fund (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Plan Scheme (2022-2025)	12,946.02	11,485.87

Details in respect of Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	State Scheme & Year	Fund (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Plan Scheme (2022-2025)	86.38	51.99

CENTRAL VISTA PROJECT

697. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the present status of Central Vista Project;
- (b) the percentage of work completed under the project as on
June 30, 2025; and
- (c) the actual date of completion of the said project?

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

(a) and (b): The status of works and percentage of work completed under Central Vista Master Plan as on June 30, 2025 is as follows-

i. Completed Projects:

- 1. New Parliament Building
- 2. Redevelopment of Kartavya Path
- 3. Vice President Enclave

ii. Ongoing Projects:

- 1. CCS-1,2&3- 88%
- 2. CCS-10- 28%
- 3. CCS-6&7- 01%

(c): The date of completion for ongoing works is as follows:

- i. CCS-1,2&3- September, 2025

- ii. CCS-10- April, 2026
- iii. CCS-6&7- October, 2026

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PM-JANMAN SCHEME

698. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the list of targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for coverage of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) habitations and households;
- (b) the details of the projects proposed, approved, completed and pending under the said scheme across the country, component and State-wise; and
- (c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far under PM-JANMAN since its inception, year and State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The objectives of PM JANMAN are are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. The details of projects /interventions targeted under the scheme are at **Statement-I**. The details of progress of projects under the

abhiyan, State-wise, are given at **Statement-II**. The details of financial progress, State-wise, are given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of projects / interventions targeted under PM JANMAN

Name of Ministry	Activity	Mission Target (2023-2026)
M/o Rural Development	Provision of pucca houses	4.90 lakh houses
	Connecting roads	8000 km road
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units	1000 MMU (733 MMUs sufficient to cover all as per MoHFW)
M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply	19375 Villages
M/o Women and Child Development	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centres	2500
M/o Education	Construction and running of hostels	500
M/o Communications	Installation of mobile towers	Coverage of 4543 habitations
M/o Power	Energization of unelectrified HHs	143194 HHs
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Households sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme	All eligible and uncovered by MoP
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centers	1000
	Setting up of VDVks	500

STATEMENT-II**Details of progress of projects approved and being implemented under PM****JANMAN (as on 30.06.2025)**

S. No.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS (JJM)		MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHA N 2.0)		MoE (SSA)	
		Houses Sanctioned	Completed	Roads sanctioned (in KM)	Completed (in KM)	Sanctioned Villages	Saturated Villages	MMUs sanctioned	AWCs sanctioned	AWCs Operational	Sanctioned (No.)	Work started (No.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	43644	1738	612.718	1	1936	393	141	192	139	87	4
2	BIHAR	985	0	0	0	33	32	0	59	49	15	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	33113	9138	2449.11	441	1420	372	58	191	162	40	11
4	GUJARAT	12489	3872	1.55	2	572	572	17	67	67	13	3
5	JHARKHAND	36330	3290	914.14	13	2391	478	55	495	330	35	8
6	KARNATAKA	1100	45	63.756	0	439	193	5	23	22	5	1
7	KERALA	724	10	0	0	96	1	24	7	7	4	1
8	MADHYA PRADESH	183861	73458	1835	176	4802	1519	74	704	628	106	22
9	MAHARASHTRA	52000	7827	50.14	0	2764	1510	84	178	178	25	4
10	MANIPUR	2145	0	0	0	27	2	0	75	25	6	2
11	ODISHA	41341	13426	211.14	4	1110	561	50	89	89	76	6
12	RAJASTHAN	22080	6041	98.69	0	337	36	6	51	51	21	4
13	TAMIL NADU	12816	2972	0	0	1370	1237	105	55	55	8	7
14	TELANGANA	0	0	66.96	0	300	300	29	85	76	14	9
15	TRIPURA	17252	12710	203.11	0	251	28	6	221	141	32	14
16	UTTAR PRADESH	145	112	0	0	7	4	2	1	1	2	0
17	UTTARAKHAND	2134	1473	0	0	115	85	24	7	7	3	3

18	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	413	81	14	0	0	0	0
19	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		462159	136112	6506.314	637	18385	7406	694	2500	2027	492	99

*As per information from concerned Ministries.

S. No.	Name of State	MoP (RDSS)		MNRE		MoC (DoT-USOF)		MoTA			
		HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	Habitation planned for coverage	Habitation covered	MPCs sanctioned	MPCs where Work started	VDVKs sanctioned	Business Started
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25054	24924	1675	175	1629	1153	125	125	73	70
2	BIHAR	51	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	7077	7124	1578	729	190	81	75	33	16	16
4	GUJARAT	6626	6626	0	0	48	28	39	35	21	21
5	JHARKHAND	12444	3791	2342	1154	519	451	113	46	35	31
6	KARNATAKA	1615	1546	179	179	36	27	74	51	33	1
7	KERALA	345	313	98	0	52	30	15	9	7	5
8	MADHYA PRADESH	29290	22772	2060	0	206	88	125	124	83	49
9	MAHARASHTRA	9216	9216	0	0	418	280	121	121	40	40
10	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	0
11	ODISHA	3358	2017	0	0	459	167	74	60	43	41
12	RAJASTHAN	17633	15984	0	0	4	3	18	18	51	18
13	TAMIL NADU	10673	6102	0	0	164	106	60	57	37	5
14	TELANGANA	3884	3884	326	126	99	41	73	63	25	0
15	TRIPURA	11692	11692	1703	0	57	54	50	47	30	27
16	UTTAR PRADESH	195	195	0	0	5	2	5	4	5	3

17	UTTARAKHAND	669	669	0	0	1	1	15	9	9	5
18	WEST BENGAL	3372	3372	0	0	6	3	0	0	5	0
19	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	GRAND TOTAL	143194	120227	9961	2363	3894	2516	1000	802	516	332

*As per information from concerned Ministries.

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise, sanction/ releases of funds under PM-JANMAN, for Ministry of Tribal Affairs' interventions*

(in Rs. Cr)

S. No.	Name of State	MoTA				
		MPCs			VDVKs**	
		Funds released during 2023-24 to 2025-26	Ucs submitted	SNA balances	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	47.49	19.87	0.06	3.0755	1.53825
2	CHHATTISGARH	8.52	0.00	6.96	1.1975	0.59875
3	GUJARAT	6.03	0.00	3.54	0.525	0.2625
4	JHARKHAND	18.54	0.62	16.53	1.438	0.72
5	KARNATAKA	28.99	3.33	15.42	0.918	0.292
6	KERALA	2.29	0.00	1.10	0.2685	0.10825
7	MADHYA PRADESH	25.99	13.47	11.78	2.545	1.27275
8	MAHARASHTRA	45.03	12.47	24.65	1.812	0.90635
9	ODISHA	36.60	0.00	11.85	2.2365	0.8891
10	RAJASTHAN	6.76	0.00	1.66	4.421	2.20045
11	TAMIL NADU	25.87	10.10	5.43	1.2015	0.60075
12	TELANGANA	16.16	0.00	4.42	0.7305	0.36525
13	TRIPURA	12.07	10.02	2.06	1.275	0.627
14	UTTAR PRADESH	0.83	0.00	0.84	0.1595	0.0797
15	UTTARAKHAND	7.20	0.62	0.17	0.317	0.1585
16	WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.139	0

17	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.028	0.014
18	MANIPUR	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.15
19	BIHAR	2.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		293.77	70.50	106.47	22.5875	10.7836

*The records of the funds utilized for interventions to be carried out by other Ministries/Departments is maintained by concerned Ministries / Departments.

**Ucs are yet to be received

EXTRACTION OF OIL BY ONGC FROM OIL RESERVES

699. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has explored crude oil reserves during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated quantum of various varieties of oil available in these reserves;
- (c) whether any such reserves have been found in the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of oil reserves from where oil is being extracted by ONGC along with the quantum of oil available in these reserves; and
- (e) the quantum of oil being extracted by ONGC from these reserves annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b): As a part of exploration activity during the last three years and the current year (till 01.07.2025), ONGC has acquired 2,936.36 Line Kilometre (LKM) of two dimensional (2D) and 33,170.80 Square Kilometre (SKM) of three dimensional (3D) seismic data. It has drilled 297 exploratory wells, which established around 185.87 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of 2P (Proven and Probable) Oil Initially In-Place (OIIP) reserves.

(c): Till 01.07.2025, ONGC has drilled 524 exploratory wells in State of Andhra Pradesh out of which 227 wells were proved hydrocarbon bearing. ONGC has also notified 94 new discoveries (72 prospects & 22 pools). As on 01.04.2025, ONGC has established a total 72.62 MMT (2P) In-place volume in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(d): The details of available Oil & Condensate reserves (2P in MMT) in ONGC operated acreages spread across various states and offshore areas (Both East Coast and West Coast) as on 01.04.2025 are given below:

State/ Region	Reserves (2P) (MMT)	
	Oil	Condensate
Gujarat	84.89	1.41
Assam	37.07	-
Tripura	-	0.07
Andhra Pradesh	1.99	1.03
Tamil Nadu	3.43	2.01
West Bengal	0.02	-
Total Onland	127.39	4.52
West Coast	144.74	13.01

East Coast	22.38	0.05
Total Offshore	167.12	13.06
Total ONGC	294.51	17.58

Presently oil is being extracted by ONGC from reserves in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, KG Offshore in the East Coast and Mumbai Offshore in West coast of India.

(e): The stand-alone crude oil (incl. condensate) produced annually by ONGC in the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25) are as follows:

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)
2022-23	19.584
2023-24	19.471
2024-25	19.598

प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत जारी कनेक्शन

700. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री भोजराज नागः

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंहः

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवाः

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधीः

श्री खगेन मुर्मुः

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः

श्री जनार्दन मिश्राः

श्री नव चरण माझीः

श्री राजकुमार चाहरः

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़ेः

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत कनेक्शन जारी करने का लक्ष्य क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उसके भिंड एवं दतिया जिलों तथा शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में अब तक इसके अंतर्गत कुल लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और जारी किए गए कनेक्शन कितने हैं तथा जून 2025 तक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को जारी किए गए ऐसे कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ के कांकेर और बालोद जिलों सहित देश भर में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध वितरण नेटवर्कों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध उक्त वितरण नेटवर्कों की संख्या कितनी है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (ग): पूरे देश में गरीब परिवारों की व्यस्क महिला सदस्यों को बगैर जमानत राशि के एलपीजी कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाने के उद्देश्य से मई 2016 में प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना) पीएमयूवाई (शुरू की गई थी। पीएमयूवाई के तहत 8 करोड़ कनेक्शन जारी करने का लक्ष्य सितंबर, 2019 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। शेष गरीब परिवारों को शामिल करने के लिए 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन जारी करने के लक्ष्य के साथ अगस्त, 2021 में उज्ज्वला 2.0 की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसे जनवरी, 2022 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। तत्पश्चात सरकार ने उज्ज्वल 2.0 के तहत और 60 लाख एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने का निर्णय लिया तथा दिसंबर 2022 के दौरान उज्ज्वला 2.0 के तहत 1.60 करोड़ कनेक्शन के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर लिया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत अतिरिक्त 75 लाख कनेक्शन जारी करने को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया था जिसे भी जुलाई, 2024 तक हासिल कर लिया गया था। दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में 10.33 करोड़ पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य तथा मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, दतिया जिले और शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) जिसमें पूरा अनूपपुर तथा उमरिया जिले और शहडोल एवं कटनी जिलों के कुछ भाग शामिल हैं (में पीएमयूवाई के तहत एलपीजी कनेक्शनों सहित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के तहत ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

01 जुलाई, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में कुल 25,573 एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स हैं जिसमें से 17,646 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान कर रही हैं। इनका कार्य प्रचालन देश भर में स्थापित तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज (के 213 एलपीजी बॉटलिंग संयंत्र के जरिए होता है। ओएमसीज ने ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के इलाकों में एलपीजी की पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए देश भर में 7997

डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स) दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 30.06.2025 के दौरान कमीशन (कमीशन की हैं, जिनमें से 7403 (अर्थात 93%) [रूरबन -1033, ग्रामीण -4991, दुर्गम क्षेत्रीय वितरक और राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण एलपीजी वितरक) डीकेवी+आरजीजीएलवी -(1379] ग्रामीण इलाकों में अपनी सेवा प्रदान कर रही हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ के कांकेर और बालोद जिले में उपलब्ध एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों की संख्या :

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पीएमयूवाई ग्राहकों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के अंतर्गत कनेक्शनों की संख्या
छत्तीसगढ़	38,01,052	17,25,401
मध्य प्रदेश	88,45,658	34,71,808

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर आईओसीएल

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों में पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत जारी किए गए कनेक्शन :

ज़िला	पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों की संख्या (लाख में)	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के अंतर्गत जारी कनेक्शनों की संख्या (लाख में)
भिंड जिला	1.69	0.48
दतिया जिला	1.12	0.37

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर आईओसीएल

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत जारी कनेक्शनों का विवरण:

ज़िला	पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शनों की संख्या (लाख में)	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के अंतर्गत जारी कनेक्शनों की संख्या (लाख में)
अनूपपुर	1.00	0.59
उमरिया	0.73	0.29
शाहडोल	1.48	0.69
कटनी	2.00	0.75

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर आईओसीएल

विवरण-II

छत्तीसगढ़ के कांकेर और बालोद जिले में एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की संख्या का ब्यौरा

जिले का नाम	शहरी	ग्रामीण शहरी	ग्रामीण	दुर्गम क्षेत्रीय वितरक	कुल
कांकेर	0	3	7	8	18
बालोद	0	2	7	2	11

स्रोत: उद्योग आधार पर आईओसीएल

PROPOSALS UNDER AMRUT

701. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details of the number of proposals received and approved under

the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed thereunder during

each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of works approved and completed in Andhra

Pradesh under the said mission during the said period, city-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed for these works in

Andhra Pradesh during the said period, city-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. As reported by the State/ Union Territories (UTs) on AMRUT portal, against the plan size of ₹77,640 crore approved under AMRUT, 6,010 projects worth ₹83,483 crore have been taken up. State-wise details of approved Plan size and works taken up under AMRUT is given in **Statement-I.**

Against the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore under AMRUT, the committed Central Assistance (CA) was ₹36,035.79 crore of which ₹34,901 crore

has been released so far to the States/ UTs. State-wise details of CA sanctioned for projects under AMRUT for the entire Mission period and released during each of the last three Financial Years is given in **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): Under AMRUT, central funds are allocated/ released to States/ UTs and not City-wise. Against the committed CA of ₹1,056.62 crore under AMRUT for the State of Andhra Pradesh, ₹1,049.89 crore has been released. As reported by the State on AMRUT portal, the State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up 226 projects worth ₹3,333.76 crore, of which, works worth ₹2,742.18 crore have been physically completed. City wise details of projects under AMRUT in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise approved plan size and works taken up under AMRUT

SI NO	State/UT	Approved Plan size	No. of projects taken up by State/ UT	Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	79	10.90
2	Andhra Pradesh	2890.17	226	3333.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	11	129.81
4	Assam	657.14	17	625.71
5	Bihar	2469.77	65	2575.72
6	Chandigarh	95.07	12	57.41
7	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	308	2460.67

SI NO	State/UT	Approved Plan size	No. of projects taken up by State/ UT	Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	2	41.45
9	Daman and Diu	18.03	3	25.98
10	Delhi	802.31	26	674.77
11	Goa	209.18	15	259.98
12	Gujarat	4884.42	451	5165.96
13	Haryana	2565.74	136	2919.99
14	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	75	304.51
15	Jammu and Kashmir	513.13	84	527.99
16	Jharkhand	79.92	59	1615.06
17	Karnataka	1245.74	404	5112.54
18	Kerala	4952.87	1108	2511.15
19	Ladakh	2359.38	20	72.02
20	Lakshadweep	3.61	6	2.42
21	Madhya Pradesh	6200.67	216	6765.91
22	Maharashtra	7759.32	208	8013.28
23	Manipur	180.31	6	211.87
24	Meghalaya	80.14	15	81.65
25	Mizoram	140.25	16	140.25
26	Nagaland	120.22	27	126.96
27	Odisha	1598.96	191	1714.42
28	Puducherry	64.91	23	64.10
29	Punjab	2766.62	163	2761.02
30	Rajasthan	3223.94	144	3485.97
31	Sikkim	40.06	75	37.53
32	Tamil Nadu	11194.78	445	13339.43
33	Telangana	1666.26	66	1663.08

SI NO	State/UT	Approved Plan size	No. of projects taken up by State/UT	Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)
34	Tripura	148.25	10	160.28
35	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	670	11846.79
36	Uttarakhand	593.02	150	590.63
37	West Bengal	4035	478	4051.63
Grand Total		77640.03	6010	83482.60

STATEMENT-II

Funds released for projects under AMRUT in the last three years

Amount in ₹ crore

S.NO	State / UT	Committed CA for the entire Mission period	Financial Year		
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	A&N Islands	10.82	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	1056.62	76.37	107.13	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	126.22	-	-	17.37
4	Assam	591.42	258.84	-	-
5	Bihar	1164.8	-	90.28	-
6	Chandigarh	54.09	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	1009.74	-	-	-
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.82	-	-	-
	Daman & Diu	18.03	-	-	14.43
9	Delhi	802.31	-	155.53	-

10	Goa	104.58	-	41.84	-
11	Gujarat	2069.96	-	300	-
12	Haryana	764.51	-	9.43	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	274.07	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	500.62	-	-	-
15	Ladakh	79.19	-	1.8	-
16	Jharkhand	566.17	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	2318.79	-	-	-
18	Kerala	1161.2	-	207.23	-
19	Lakshadweep	3.61	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	2592.86	-	-	-
21	Maharashtra	3534.08	-	-	249.94
22	Manipur	162.28	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	72.12	39.42	-	-
24	Mizoram	126.22	-	5.65	-
25	Nagaland	108.19	-	30.69	-
26	Odisha	796.97	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	64.91	19.66	-	-
28	Punjab	1204.47	-	204.87	-
29	Rajasthan	1541.95	-	53.26	-
30	Sikkim	36.06	-	2.97	-
31	Tamil Nadu	4756.58	-	828.95	-
32	Telangana	832.6	-	-	-
33	Tripura	133.43	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	4922.46	566.88	460.21	-
35	Uttarakhand	533.72	-	-	-
36	West Bengal	1929.32	-	-	-
Total		36035.79	961.17	2499.84	281.74

STATEMENT-III**City wise details of projects under AMRUT in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	City	No. of projects	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Physical Progress (In ₹ Cr.)
1	Adoni	8	42.03	36.05
2	Anantapur	9	54.51	22.86
3	Bhimavaram	6	75.40	74.76
4	Chilakaluript	7	164.16	135.19
5	Chittoor	6	243.06	212.06
6	Dharmavaram	8	56.16	19.99
7	Eluru	7	40.12	36.81
8	Gudivada	6	54.45	52.03
9	Guntakal	8	45.40	26.09
10	Guntur	5	54.57	44.59
11	GVMC	8	234.03	226.53
12	Hindupur	5	180.52	172.33
13	Kadapa	9	176.07	101.81
14	Kakinada	7	146.56	136.09
15	Kavali	6	77.41	75.13
16	Kurnool	8	144.54	120.40
17	Machilipatnam	8	80.12	69.92
18	Madanapalle	8	39.76	34.28
19	Nandyal	8	174.45	163.10
20	Narasaraopet	5	18.12	18.12
21	Nellore	7	125.96	73.09
22	Ongole	8	143.73	131.95
23	Proddatur	5	138.34	135.16
24	Rajahmundry	7	97.09	55.75
25	Srikakulam	8	80.31	30.96

Sl. No.	City	No. of projects	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Physical Progress (In ₹ Cr.)
26	Srikalahasti	6	25.98	17.09
27	Tadepalligudem	9	71.24	41.57
28	Tadpatri	5	134.29	103.20
29	Tenali	5	30.08	25.81
30	Tirupati	10	209.81	209.81
31	Vijayawada	8	128.53	97.78
32	Vizianagaram	6	46.96	41.89
	Total	226	3333.76	2742.18

BOMB THREATS TO THE AIRLINES

702. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recorded an increase in bomb threats to airlines in recent years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such threats reported at airports in Karnataka during the last five years and the number of individuals arrested in connection with the same along with the legal actions taken against them;
- (c) the impact of these threats on airline operations and passenger safety; and
- (d) the details of the measures implemented by the Government to prevent and respond to such hoax bomb threats while ensuring minimal disruption to air travel?

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

(a): As per the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the aviation security regulator in the country, a total of 881 hoax bomb threats have been received by Airline Operators since 2022 till 20th July, 2025. The details of such threat messages are as under:

Year	Number of bomb threats received
2022	13
2023	71
2024	728
2025 (upto 20.07.2025)	69

(b): 94 hoax bomb threats were received by airline operators in Karnataka from 2021 till 20th July, 2025. No arrests have been made for making hoax bomb threats to airlines in Karnataka.

(c) and (d): BCAS has mandated robust protocols for handling such threats in coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies, Central Security Agencies, CISF and stakeholders, leading to minimal impact on flight operations. Bomb Threat Contingency Plan (BTCP), a detailed contingency plan, is in place to handle such threats. As a part of BTCP, every airport has a designated Bomb Threat Assessment Committee (BTAC) which analyses the threat and takes action. In order to deal with hoax bomb threats, BCAS has issued advisories to all the Civil

Aviation stakeholders in the country to ensure maintenance of robust aviation security infrastructure and uphold public confidence in air travel.

पीएलआई योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

703. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) जून 2025 तक उत्पादन से संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत और वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और फूलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित कोई परियोजनाएँ भी उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल की गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना से देश की, विशेषकर प्रत्येक उक्त राज्य की खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अब तक सृजित कुल नौकरियों की संख्या कितनी है और देश के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा विशेषकर उक्त राज्यों में इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त योजना से कृषि उपज के मूल्य संवर्धन में मदद मिली है/परिणामस्वरूप वैश्विक बाजारों में भारतीय उत्पादों की मांग में सुधार हुआ है/वृद्धि हुई है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं?

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

(क): इस योजना का बजट परिव्यय 10,900 करोड़ रुपये है और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत कुल 170 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख): छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्यों में पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत कुल 48 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। फूलपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। इन राज्यों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): इस योजना से देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में प्रति वर्ष 35.00 लाख मीट्रिक टन की वृद्धि हुई है। छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्यों में बढ़ी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता इस प्रकार है:

	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में वृद्धि [प्रति वर्ष लाख मीट्रिक टन में]
छत्तीसगढ़	0.18
महाराष्ट्र	4.34
राजस्थान	1.23

(घ): पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत अब तक प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों तरह से कुल 3,39,034 रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं। रोजगार और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्यवार आँकड़ों का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

(ङ): पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के तहत प्रोत्साहन तभी स्वीकार्य हैं जब योजना के अंतर्गत कवरेज के लिए आवेदित खाद्य उत्पादों की प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण सहित विनिर्माण प्रक्रियाओं की पूरी श्रृंखला भारत में हो। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के तहत स्वीकृत कृषि प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों का कुल निर्यात 2019-20 के संदर्भ में 2024-25 तक 13.23% की सीएजीआर से बढ़ा है।

(च) : पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, देश भर में स्वीकृत कंपनियों द्वारा कुल 9032 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया गया। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्यों में किए गए निवेश का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्यों में पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत

स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी का नाम	ज़िला	प्रतिबद्ध निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)	वास्तविक/रिपोर्ट किया गया निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	छत्तीसगढ़	बीकाजी फूड्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	दुर्ग	40.93	45.13
2	महाराष्ट्र	अचल कैश्यू प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोल्हापुर	0	0
3	महाराष्ट्र	ब्रिटानिया इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	रंजनगांव	51	191.33
4	महाराष्ट्र	चोर्डिया फूड प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	सतारा	0	0
5	महाराष्ट्र	ड्रम्स फूड इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पुणे	0	0
6	महाराष्ट्र	अर्ली फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पुणे	0	0
7	महाराष्ट्र	एवरेस्ट फूड प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुंबई	9	11.06
8	महाराष्ट्र	एक्सोटिक फ्रूट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नासिक	76.86	133.19
9	महाराष्ट्र	एक्सोटिक फ्रूट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रत्नागिरि	6.79	1.18
10	महाराष्ट्र	फजलानी एक्सपोर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुंबई	0.00	0
11	महाराष्ट्र	फूड्स एंड इन्स लिमिटेड	नासिक	9.45	20.13
12	महाराष्ट्र	गद्रे मरीन एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रत्नागिरि	61.44	76
13	महाराष्ट्र	गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	थाने	16.41	15.25
14	महाराष्ट्र	गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	नागपुर	27.45	75.57
15	महाराष्ट्र	गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	नवी मुंबई	69.1	131.5

क्र. सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी का नाम	ज़िला	प्रतिबद्ध निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)	वास्तविक/रिपोर्ट किया गया निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)
16	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	4.66	10.52
17	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	11.72	31.83
18	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	10.64	12.45
19	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	12.59	32.83
20	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	4.42	13.43
21	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	1.35	6.31
22	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	0.76	2.44
23	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	120	129.03
24	महाराष्ट्र	हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	22.69	24.41
25	महाराष्ट्र	हिंदुस्तान यूनिलीवर लिमिटेड	नासिक	35.22	36.33
26	महाराष्ट्र	एचडब्ल्यू वेलनेस सॉल्यूशंस	पुणे	0	0
27	महाराष्ट्र	इंदापुर डेयरी एंड मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	पुणे	45.9	50.18
28	महाराष्ट्र	मैरिको लिमिटेड	जलगांव	0	0
29	महाराष्ट्र	एनबी लैबोरेटरीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	0	0
30	महाराष्ट्र	नागशेतिया इंडस्ट्रीज	नासिक	0	0
31	महाराष्ट्र	पराग मिल्क फूड्स लिमिटेड	पुणे	28.65	32.37
32	महाराष्ट्र	पार्ले एगो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रायगढ़	24	54.95
33	महाराष्ट्र	पार्ले बिस्कुट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	थाने	9.19	9.66

क्र. सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी का नाम	जिला	प्रतिबद्ध निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)	वास्तविक/रिपोर्ट किया गया निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)
34	महाराष्ट्र	प्रवीण मसालेवाले	पुणे	4.55	5.36
35	महाराष्ट्र	प्रवीण मसालेवाले	पुणे	20.33	20.69
36	महाराष्ट्र	प्रवीण मसालेवाले	सतारा/भांडगांव	7.88	7.88
37	महाराष्ट्र	सह्याद्रि फार्म्स पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट केयर लिमिटेड	नासिक	55.53	71.09
38	महाराष्ट्र	शांति एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज	सिंधुदुर्ग	0	0
39	महाराष्ट्र	सनफ्रेश एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	अहमदनगर	26.47	28.66
40	महाराष्ट्र	सुरुचि स्पाइसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	57.59	62.02
41	महाराष्ट्र	सुरुचि स्पाइसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नागपुर	46.93	48.92
42	महाराष्ट्र	टेस्टी बाइट ईटेबल्स लिमिटेड	पुणे	66.45	82.61
43	राजस्थान	बीकाजी फूड्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	बीकानेर	76.04	103.81
44	राजस्थान	बीकाजी फूड्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	बीकानेर	58.9	53.04
45	राजस्थान	बीकाजी फूड्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	बीकानेर	17.09	31.26
46	राजस्थान	बीकाजी फूड्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड (फ्रोजन यूनिट)	बीकानेर	78.09	73.57
47	राजस्थान	आईटीसी लिमिटेड	सीकर	6	0.11
48	राजस्थान	एमटीआर फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोटा	8.7	11.17

VERTICALS UNDER PMAY-U

704. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

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

- (a) the details of the four verticals under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Urban (PMAY-U) in the country including Chhattisgarh as on June, 2025;
- (b) the progress of the said yojana with respect to the number of houses sanctioned, under-construction and completed under each vertical of the yojana till June, 2025, State/UT-wise including Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan, Bengaluru Urban and Rural districts in Karnataka, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, Phulpur Lok Sabha Constituency, Delhi and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) the reasons for delays, if any, in the completion of houses under the said yojana and the steps being taken by the Government to expedite its implementation;
- (d) the total Central assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for PMAY-U projects in Karnataka, especially in Bengaluru till June, 2025; and
- (e) the category-wise details of beneficiaries such as Economically Weaker Sections, Low-Income Groups, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women-headed households covered under PMAY-U in Karnataka particularly in Bengaluru?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to

31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The BLC, AHP and ARH verticals of the scheme are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) through States and Union Territories (UTs). The ISS vertical is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies such as National housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 119.25 lakh houses including 7.09 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry, so far. Out of which 112.81 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.60 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 14.07.2025. State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed under each vertical of PMAY-U till June 2025 including Chhattisgarh is at **Statement-I**. Further, houses sanctioned, grounded and completed in

Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan, Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru Rural district of Karnataka, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, Phulpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Mandi of Himachal Pradesh under PMAY-U are at **Statement-II**. Parliamentary Constituency-wise progress of Scheme may also be seen at PMAY-U Dashboard at <https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in>.

PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution are done by States/UTs. The timeline for completion of houses/projects varies from State to State and it generally takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects. The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries etc.

The Ministry conducts regular reviews with the States/UTs to monitor progress of implementation of the scheme and expedite completion of sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline. The PMAY-U scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete all the sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

(d) and (e): Total Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilised till June 2025 for PMAY-U projects for State of Karnataka is ₹9,804 crore, ₹7,277 crore and

₹7,147 crore respectively and for Bengaluru is ₹2,693 crore, ₹2,336 crore and ₹2,164 crore respectively. Total houses sanctioned for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG), Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities and women-headed households covered under PMAY-U in State of Karnataka and Bengaluru is at

Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

Vertical-wise and State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 including Chhattisgarh

S. No.		Name of the State/UT	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)			Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) & In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*			Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) & Affordable Rental Housing (ARH)			Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) & Interest Subsidy Scheme
			Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Sanctioned / Grounded/ Completed
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	16,12,109	14,91,489	7,68,311	2,69,667	2,69,667	2,43,145	1,388	-	-	65,521
2		Bihar	4,18,411	2,69,668	1,63,843	6,502	6,502	5,644	-	-	-	20,299
3		Chhattisgarh	2,23,975	2,09,866	1,87,881	38,397	37,973	31,244	2,222	-	-	37,550

	h										
4	Goa	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,141
5	Gujarat	1,70,510	1,49,212	1,40,314	1,79,580	1,79,204	1,56,761	5,002	4,549	2,602	6,43,787
6	Haryana	82,905	43,610	23,755	2,452	2,085	1,818	2,545	2,545	-	44,933
7	Himachal Pradesh	10,054	10,054	8,779	64	64	64	205	205	-	2,522
8	Jharkhand	1,92,574	1,77,231	1,37,172	35,687	18,240	7,321	-	-	-	15,160
9	Karnataka	1,80,798	1,65,333	1,41,881	2,96,359	2,36,260	1,45,100	-	-	-	1,06,929
10	Kerala	1,27,153	1,20,359	1,00,156	2,153	2,121	1,314	-	-	-	32,651
11	Madhya Pradesh	7,34,952	7,14,428	6,48,625	57,800	57,600	42,697	268	268	-	1,73,381
12	Maharashtra	2,57,191	2,08,556	1,42,090	3,66,806	3,15,324	2,26,009	-	-	-	6,25,050
13	Odisha	1,84,366	1,58,814	1,39,848	18,217	14,349	12,269	-	-	-	12,756
14	Punjab	82,871	69,243	48,664	1,595	426	426	-	-	-	48,804
15	Rajasthan	1,43,565	1,06,008	60,654	41,888	40,193	25,303	2,928	2,928	480	1,48,362
16	Tamil Nadu	4,04,058	4,03,130	3,68,817	1,46,253	1,46,253	1,17,685	61,411	55,326	36,450	1,20,114
17	Telangana	1,13,681	-	-	1,59,628	1,46,577	1,35,181	14,490	-	-	88,446

18		Uttar Pradesh	17,48,159	15,35,927	14,89,940	71,420	68,347	56,509	1,112	-	-	1,55,456
19		Uttarakhand	25,190	24,389	15,132	18,496	18,480	7,466	170	170	170	19,919
20		West Bengal	5,25,499	5,17,892	3,78,838	3,984	2,348	1,084	-	-	-	85,622
Sub-total (States)			72,38,026	63,75,214	49,64,704	17,16,948	15,62,013	12,17,040	91,741	65,991	39,702	24,50,403
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	11,770	7,130	6,459	1,536	1,536	1,536	-	-	-	73
22		Assam	1,81,128	1,65,235	1,25,857	64	64	-	2,222	-	-	3,799
23		Manipur	52,286	49,329	18,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
24		Meghalaya	4,554	3,877	1,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
25		Mizoram	36,789	36,740	24,024	142	142	142	-	-	-	2,219
26		Nagaland	29,973	29,966	28,226	1,054	1,054	702	-	-	-	40
27		Sikkim	110	110	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	189
28		Tripura	84,136	81,544	73,194	4,005	4,005	1,929	-	-	-	2,848
Sub-total (NE)			4,00,746	3,73,931	2,77,669	6,801	6,801	4,309	2,222	-	-	9,605

States)												
29	Union Territories	A&N Islands	23	23	23	329	329	33	-	-	-	24
30		Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195	2,195	2,195	1,256
31		D&NH and D&D	1,098	1,098	601	1,531	1,531	1,531	-	-	-	7,318
32		Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,976
33		J&K	39,152	38,727	28,530	1,272	-	-	336	336	336	3,432
34		Ladakh	860	860	766	369	77	62	-	-	-	54
35		Puducherry	14,290	13,779	9,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,152
Sub-total (UTs)			55,423	54,487	39,123	3,501	1,937	1,626	2,531	2,531	2,531	44,212
Total			76,94,195	68,03,632	52,81,496	17,27,250	15,70,751	12,22,975	96,494	68,522	42,233	25,04,220

* In addition 4.01 lakh houses grounded and 3.41 lakh completed for slum dwellers under JnNURM during mission period.

STATEMENT-II

Details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed in Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan, Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru Rural district of Karnataka, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, Phulpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Mandi of Himachal Pradesh under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State	Details	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses Completed/ Delivered (Nos)
1	Rajasthan	Rajasamand Lok Sabha Constituency	6,202	5,477	4,270
2	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban District	1,42,502	1,30,048	94,139
3		Bengaluru Rural District	6,879	6,085	5,549
4	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency	17,034	15,439	12,692
5	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur Lok Sabha Constituency	26,914	24,653	23,317
6	Delhi	Delhi	29,976	29,976	29,976
7	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi District	1,324	1,324	1,067

STATEMENT-III

Total houses sanctioned for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG), Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities and women-headed households covered under PMAY-U in State of Karnataka and Bengaluru

S. No.	Particulars	Karnataka	Bengaluru including Urban and Rural districts
1	Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	4,86,501	1,01,422
2	Low Income Groups (LIG)	40,105	9,236
3	Scheduled Castes (SC)	1,00,585	12,481
4	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	26,357	1,279
5	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	1,03,886	18,690
6	Overall houses for Minorities	1,30,048	11,391
7	Overall houses for Women	3,15,142	39,379

DGCA SAFETY AUDIT

705. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMABHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has conducted any safety inspections as per the conventions of international civil aviation norms recently across various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such inspections carried out during the last two years and the current year and the findings thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether the DGCA has found any compliance issues by some airline companies during the said safety inspections and if so, the details thereof along with the names of such airline companies;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to such airline companies which are not adhering to the conventions of international civil aviation norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof, airline company-wise along with the response of the said airline companies in this regard; and

(f) the other measures being taken to improve airworthiness, pilot training and compliance of guidelines by airlines?

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

(a) to (f): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.;

DGCA conducted comprehensive safety audit recently at five airports i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Patna and Hyderabad. Scheduled Airlines were also covered during these inspections.;

Following areas were covered during these inspections:-

1. Aircraft Maintenance and Airworthiness;
2. Ramp Inspection;
3. Breath Analyser Test;

4. Ground Handling;
5. Air Traffic Management and Cabin Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) (Air Navigation Services Standards - ANSS);
6. Cabin Safety;
7. Aerodrome and Airside Operations;
8. State Govt-Civil Aviation Directorate (CAD);

Details of inspection carried out during the last two years and the current year including Ramp, Safety Oversight of Foreign Airlines (SOFA), Spot Checks and Night Checks, are as follows:-

Year;	No of Inspections;	Enforcement ;
		Action;
2023;	5745;	542;
2024;	6009;	673;
2025 ;	1999	254;

(Till April)

Findings recorded during these inspections were forwarded to the concerned organisations for taking necessary corrective actions.;

Pilot training is as per extant regulations as specified under various Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) and Operations circulars which are inline with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and global best practices.

PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**706. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:****SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) the funds allocated and released since the inception of the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the targets assigned to various training partners particularly for blacksmiths, goldsmiths and masons under the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total number of training sessions conducted along with partner-wise and course-wise details thereof;
- (d) whether dedicated centres have been developed for skilling, if so, the list of centres present in NTR district along with the number of people trained, profession-wise, particularly for blacksmiths, goldsmiths and masons; and
- (e) the number of enrolments and successful registrations in the State of Andhra Pradesh since the launch of the scheme, year-wise and district-wise?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 specified traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. As PM Vishwakarma is a Central Sector Scheme, State/UT-wise funds are not allocated.

(b): As per the information received from Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), no targets have been assigned to various training partners particularly for blacksmiths, goldsmiths and masons under PM Vishwakarma. However, as per the scheme guidelines, all the registered PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries have to be imparted basic skill training in due course of time by MSDE.

(c): The details of training conducted along with partner-wise and course-wise in Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement-I**.

(d): The details of training centres along with the number of people trained and assessed, profession-wise, particularly for blacksmiths, goldsmiths and masons in the NTR district of Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement-II**.

(e): The district-wise number of enrolments and successful registrations in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 20/07/25, are at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of training sessions conducted along with partner-wise & course-wise in Andhra Pradesh till 30-Jun-25		
Training Centre	Trade	No. of beneficiaries trained
All India Society For Electronics And Computer Technology	Tailor (Darzi)	149
Andhara Bank Rural Development Trust	Tailor (Darzi)	44
Council Of Education And Skill Development Trust	Fishing Net Maker	149
Council Of Education And Skill Development Trust	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	12
Council Of Education And Skill Development Trust	Shoemiths (Cobbler)	26
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	274
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	151
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Carpenter	180
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Fishing Net Maker	137
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Goldsmith (Sunar)	46
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	164
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Shoemiths (Cobbler)	826
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Traditional Basket Maker	228
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Traditional Malakar	73
Datapro Computers Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	887

Durgabai Mahila Sisu Vikasa Kendram	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	11
Durgabai Mahila Sisu Vikasa Kendram	Tailor (Darzi)	185
Durgabai Mahila Sisu Vikasa Kendram	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	39
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	2,027
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	150
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Blacksmith (Lohar)	294
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Brick Mason -Basic	86
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Carpenter	1,065
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Fishing Net Maker	785
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Goldsmith (Sunar)	700
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	288
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	262
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Shoemiths (Cobbler)	747
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Traditional Basket Maker	84
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Traditional Malakar	109
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	387
Edujobs Academy Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	4,089

G K Educational Trust	Washerman (Dhobi)	45
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	142
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Carpenter	991
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Fishing Net Maker	1,918
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Goldsmith (Sunar)	48
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	39
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	118
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Shoemiths (Cobbler)	580
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Traditional Basket Maker	719
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Traditional Malakar	45
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	585
Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	2,474
Innovision Limited	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	54
Innovision Limited	Tailor (Darzi)	272
Innovision Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	328
Jitm Skills Private Limited	Tailor (Darzi)	1,379
Learnet Skills Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	65
Learnet Skills Limited	Brick Mason -Basic	152
Learnet Skills Limited	Carpenter	374
Learnet Skills Limited	Fishing Net Maker	196
Learnet Skills Limited	Tailor (Darzi)	444

Learnet Skills Limited	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	179
Learnet Skills Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	129
Mahendra Skills Training & Development Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	211
Medhavi Foundation	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	112
Medhavi Foundation	Brick Mason -Basic	13
Medhavi Foundation	Goldsmith (Sunar)	144
Medhavi Foundation	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	10
Medhavi Foundation	Washerman (Dhobi)	401
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	76
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Blacksmith (Lohar)	71
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Carpenter	158
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Goldsmith (Sunar)	352
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	68
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Traditional Basket Maker	622
Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	96
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	98
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Brick Mason -Basic	2,431
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Carpenter	598
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Fishing Net Maker	349

National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Goldsmith (Sunar)	11
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Plaster Mason - Basic	30
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Tailor (Darzi)	2,353
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Traditional broom maker	467
National Academy of Construction Andhra Pradesh	Washerman (Dhobi)	1,118
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	453
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	778
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Carpenter	445
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Tailor (Darzi)	578
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Traditional Malakar	618
Orion Edutech Private Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	672
Pratt Muller Distributors Ltd	Tailor (Darzi)	17
Pratt Muller Distributors Ltd	Traditional Basket Maker	29
Pratt Muller Distributors Ltd	Traditional Malakar	24
Pratt Muller Distributors Ltd	Washerman (Dhobi)	111
Principal Govt Iti For Girls Anantapur	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	12
Project Director Drda West Godavari Bhimavaram	Tailor (Darzi)	4,335
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	119
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Boat Maker	45
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Carpenter	1,099

Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Fishing Net Maker	580
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	103
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Tailor (Darzi)	38
Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Washerman (Dhobi)	258
Silver Oak Shops And Offices Cooperative Housing Society Limited	Goldsmith (Sunar)	129
Silver Oak Shops And Offices Cooperative Housing Society Limited	Washerman (Dhobi)	45
Ap WomensCoopertive Finance Corporation	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	12
Bhartiya Samruddhi Investments And Consulting Services Limited	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	32
Bhartiya Samruddhi Investments And Consulting Services Limited	Fishing Net Maker	16
District Rural Development Agency	Traditional Basket Maker	132
District Rural Development Agency	Washerman (Dhobi)	23
Govt Degree College Rajampet	Washerman (Dhobi)	170
Govt. Industrial Training Institute,Boys Nellore	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	143
Govt. Industrial Training Institute,Boys Nellore	Carpenter	100
Govt. Industrial Training Institute,Boys Nellore	Washerman (Dhobi)	63
Govtitibhimavaram	Carpenter	357
Govtitibhimavaram	Tailor (Darzi)	514
Jan Shikshan SansthanAnantpur	Assistant Hair Dresser	93
Jan Shikshan SansthanAnantpur	Tailor (Darzi)	57
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Tirupati	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	117

Jan Shikshan Sansthan Tirupati	Tailor (Darzi)	342
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Visakhapatnam	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	118
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Visakhapatnam	Fishing Net Maker	31
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Visakhapatnam	Washerman (Dhobi)	27
Medhavi Skills University (Sikkim)	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	295
Medhavi Skills University (Sikkim)	Carpenter	42
Medhavi Skills University (Sikkim)	Traditional Basket Maker	359
Medhavi Skills University (Sikkim)	Washerman (Dhobi)	495
Mepma Tirupathi	Carpenter	56
Mepma Tirupathi	Washerman (Dhobi)	60
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	248
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	1,008
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Brick Mason -Basic	494
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Carpenter	1,604
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Fishing Net Maker	809

National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Shoemsmiths (Cobbler)	930
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Tailor (Darzi)	3,391
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Traditional Basket Maker	1,067
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Traditional Malakar	631
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	217
National Federation of Farmers Procurement Processing & Retailing Corporation of India Ltd	Washerman (Dhobi)	3,830
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Armourer	72
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	5,616
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	3,860
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Blacksmith (Lohar)	127
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Boat Maker	285
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Brick Mason -Basic	4,601
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Carpenter	6,675
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Fishing Net Maker	3,014
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Goldsmith (Sunar)	1,745
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	602

Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	944
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	8,951
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Tailor (Darzi)	23,919
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Traditional Basket Maker	4,549
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Traditional Malakar	1,001
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Traditional Soft Toy Maker	2,009
Shri Technologies (India) LLP	Washerman (Dhobi)	17,686
Sri Sai Aditya Health & Educational Society	Carpenter	149
Sri Sai Aditya Health & Educational Society	Washerman (Dhobi)	240
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Assistant Barber- Salon Services	1,700
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	359
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Boat Maker	181
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Brick Mason -Basic	1,231
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Carpenter	3,768
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Fishing Net Maker	660
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Goldsmith (Sunar)	661
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	189
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and	722

	terracotta product maker	
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	1,726
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Tailor (Darzi)	6,963
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Traditional Basket Maker	849
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Traditional Malakar	649
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Traditional Wooden Toy Maker	90
Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Washerman (Dhobi)	5,521
Union Rseti-Tirupati	Tailor (Darzi)	83

STATEMENT-II

List of centers in NTR district, Andhra Pradesh along with the no. of artisans trained, profession-wise, particularly for blacksmiths, goldsmiths and masons till 30-6-25			
District	Name of the Training Centre	Trade	Trained & assessed
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	316
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Brick Mason -Basic	19
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Carpenter	553
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Goldsmith (Sunar)	30
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	168

NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	491
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Traditional Basket Maker	57
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Traditional Malakar	151
NTR	PMKK NTR - Vijayawada	Washerman (Dhobi)	722
NTR	Edujobs - PONNAVARAM	Washerman (Dhobi)	97
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Assistant Barber-Salon Services	23
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Basic sculptor and stone artist (Moortikar)	10
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Blacksmith (Lohar)	16
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Carpenter	61
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- G.KONDURU	Carpenter	28
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- G.KONDURU	Fishing Net Maker	45
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Goldsmith (Sunar)	48
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	82
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- G.KONDURU	Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	41
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR- MYLAVARAM	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	25

NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR-G.KONDURU	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	167
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NANDIGAMA-3	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	195
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR-NANDIGAMA-4	Shoesmiths (Cobbler)	316
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR-G.KONDURU	Traditional Basket Maker	137
NTR	SHRITECH-AP-NTR-MYLAVARAM	Washerman (Dhobi)	109
NTR	National Federation of FarmersProcurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd, (NACOF)	Washerman (Dhobi)	302

STATEMENT-III

**The district-wise number of enrolments and successful registrations in the
State of Andhra Pradesh**

Name of Districts in Andhra Pradesh	Applications Received under PM Vishwakarma	Successful Registration under PM Vishwakarma
Alluri Sitharama Raju	11,995	834
Anakapalli	95,883	4,709
Ananthapuramu	1,15,282	12,509
Annamayya	39,306	4,683

Bapatla	37,858	2,937
Chittoor	43,501	5,962
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,02,795	6,535
East Godavari	1,55,752	4,616
Eluru	75,000	4,526
Guntur	1,05,400	5,261
Kakinada	1,01,585	4,922
Krishna	70,030	3,659
Kurnool	1,28,480	14,987
Nandyal	57,289	5,630
NTR	52,414	5,884
Palnadu	53,375	7,350
Parvathipuram Manyam	25,494	1,732
Prakasam	65,535	13,189
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	77,133	12,730
Sri Sathya Sai	63,439	7,237
Srikakulam	78,745	8,369
Tirupati	45,106	13,120

Visakhapatnam	1,33,160	3,341
Vizianagaram	83,651	6,185
West Godavari	1,85,296	32,466
Y.S.R.	1,60,421	29,570
TOTAL	21,63,925	2,22,943

बैजनाथ-भरमौर सड़क परियोजना

707. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बैजनाथ-भरमौर सड़क परियोजना (उतराला-होली सड़क परियोजना) को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के लिए निधि आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। बैजनाथ- भरमौर (उतराला -होली) सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है।

सरकार को समय-समय पर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्य की सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में घोषित/उन्नत करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के व्यापक सिद्धांतों, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ

तालमेल के आधार पर समय-समय पर राज्य की सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अधिसूचित करने के निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL AIR CONNECTIVITY

708. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to enhance regional air connectivity and affordability in West Bengal;
- (b) the number of passengers travelled and flights operated under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) since its inception, particularly in West Bengal;
- (c) the specific regions or airports identified for development on priority under the said scheme, particularly in West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure long-term sustainability and inclusivity in regional air connectivity across the country?

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

- (a) and (b): The Government launched Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by reviving unserved and underserved airports in Tier-2 & Tier-3

cities. 637 RCS routes have so far been operationalized. The Scheme has connected 92 unserved and underserved airports across the country.

In the state of West Bengal, Durgapur and Cooch Behar Airports have been developed and operationalised under the Scheme.

A total of 153.59 lakh domestic passengers have travelled in more than 3.14 lakh RCS flights across the country including West Bengal as on July 15, 2025 under the Scheme.;

(c): RCS-UDAN is a market driven Scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations and routes. Revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airstrips is undertaken upon its identification through a valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). Durgapur, Cooch Behar, Burnpur, Malda, Kalaikunda and Hashimara have so far been identified for the development and operation of RCS flights in West Bengal.

(d): In order to improve long-term sustainability of the routes and to address these issues, the government provides viability gap funding (VGF) to airlines, supports the upgrading of regional airports, and encourages operational flexibility. Further, eligible routes that were discontinued in the past rounds due to various reasons such as airline failure, are also re-bid, awarded and operationalised in the subsequent rounds.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ON HIGHWAYS

709. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the key objectives of implementing Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) on National Highways and Expressways;
- (b) the current progress in the implementation of the Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) across various regions of the country;
- (c) the benefits expected from the deployment of Vehicle to Everything (V2X) communication in reducing accidents, traffic violations and incident response times;
- (d) whether any specific timelines have been fixed for the phased implementation of ITS solutions on National Highways and Expressways and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the standalone ATMS projects that have been launched or are under development?

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

- (a): The key objective of implementing Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) or Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) on National Highways and Expressways is to enhance road safety, reduce traffic violations, and improve

incident response time through AI-based surveillance and automated enforcement mechanisms.

(b): National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Policy Circular No. 11.53 on 10.10.23 to implement the Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) on National Highways and Expressways. The Policy includes Surveillance of the entire Highway stretch and AI based Video Incident Detection and Enforcement System which will also facilitate generation of E-challans by Police and other Enforcement Agencies. The Policy document aims to reduce accidents, traffic violations and incident response time. The Government envisages to implement the ATMS solution in Highways and Expressways in phased manner.

(c): V2X is not a part of either ITS or ATMS Policy at present.

(d): The Government envisages to implement ATMS on all National Highways of 4 lane or above configuration in a few years.

(e): The details of 5 pilot Standalone ATMS projects are as under:

Corridor Name	Length (km)	State(s)	Status
Bangalore – Mysore (Augmentation)	117	Karnataka	Completed
Dwarka Expressway	58	Delhi, Haryana	Completed

Delhi-Agra	180	Uttar Pradesh	Under Progress
Lucknow Ring Road	103	Uttar Pradesh	Under Progress
UER-II	75	Delhi, Haryana	Under Progress

अमृत योजना के अंतर्गत बजट आवंटन

710. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान पेयजल, सीवरेज, पार्क, सड़कें और एलईडी स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग जैसी मूलभूत शहरी अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन (अमृत) के अंतर्गत बहुत कम/सीमित बजट आवंटन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक आवंटित बजट का स्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पूरे किए गए कार्यों के साथ-साथ पूरा होने के लिए लंबित कार्यों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री आवासन (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ग): अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 25 जून 2015 को देश भर के 500 चयनित शहरों (15 विलयित शहरों सहित 485 शहर) और कस्बों में शुरू किया गया था। यह मिशन

चयनित शहरों और कस्बों में जल आपूर्ति; सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन; वर्षा जल निकासी; हरित क्षेत्रों और पार्कों; और गैर-मोटर चालित शहरी परिवहन के क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास पर केंद्रित है।

अमृत के अंतर्गत, केंद्रीय निधियाँ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को आवंटित/जारी की जाती हैं और निधियाँ शहरों/यूएलबी को नहीं जारी की जातीं। अमृत के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान राज्य का अनुमोदित योजना आकार 3,223.94 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें 1,541.95 करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय हिस्सा शामिल है, जिसमें से 1,511.23 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार को जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

अमृत के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को परियोजनाओं के चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार दिया गया है। शहरी विकास और आवास विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी), राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एसएचपीएससी) को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर योजना के कार्यान्वयन को अनुमोदित करने, निगरानी करने और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। एसएचपीएससी की सिफारिश पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) की शीर्ष समिति मिशन के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के भीतर परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान करती है।

अमृत के अंतर्गत, जैसा कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा अमृत पोर्टल पर बताया गया है, झुंझुनू शहर ने 8.44 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 04 परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं, जिनमें 6.99 करोड़ रुपये की एक जल निकासी परियोजना और 1.45 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 03 हरित क्षेत्र एवं पार्क परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं। सभी 04 परियोजनाएँ पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

REGIONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM**711. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:****SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:****SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:****SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:****SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:****DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:****SHRI MITESH PATEL BAKABHAI:****SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:****SHRI DULU MAHATO:****SHRI P. C. MOHAN:****SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:****SHRI TAPIR GAO:****DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:****SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:****SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:****SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:****SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:****SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:****SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:****DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) helps in effectively reducing travel time, improving regional integration and generating employment opportunities;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to replicate the RRTS model in other fast-growing urban regions outside the NCR;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the names of regions/cities identified, proposed corridors, budgetary allocations and the expected timeline for implementation;
- (d) whether Bengaluru along with its surrounding urban and sub urban regions in Karnataka, Jhansi, Amroha, Prayagraj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Palghar and its nearby areas in Maharashtra, Dhanbad and Bokaro in Jharkhand and certain regions of Rajasthan have also been identified/selected for the purpose;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared for RRTS and the action taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) whether the Government has any plans to connect North East Delhi with RRTS network in the future and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC), the implementing agency for Namo Bharat Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor has informed that Namo Bharat RRTS corridor is a transformative infrastructure initiative that tackles multiple urban and regional challenges. Namo Bharat trains are designed for high speed of 180 Km/h, with an operating speed of 160 Km/h and hence reduces travel time. Further, the Namo Bharat corridor strengthens regional integration by seamlessly connecting key regional centres with the main hub through high-speed, reliable transit corridors. It further increases employment generation by creating large number of skilled and unskilled jobs.

(b) to (f): Functional Plan on Transport for NCR-2032' prepared by National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) had recommended development of eight rail based high-speed, high-frequency Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors to connect city centers of metropolitan and big cities, towns and urban areas. The eight recommended RRTS corridors are (i) Delhi-Gurugram-Rewari-Alwar (ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut (iii) Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat (iv) Delhi-Faridabad-Ballabhgarh-Palwal (v) Delhi-Bahadurgarh-Rohtak (vi) Delhi-Shahdara-Baraut (vii) Ghaziabad-Khurja and (viii) Ghaziabad-Hapur. The erstwhile Planning Commission of India (now NITI Aayog) appointed Task Force under the chairmanship of Secretary, MoHUA (previously MoUD) and prioritized three RRTS corridors,

namely, (i) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut, (ii) Delhi-Gurugram-SNB and (iii) Delhi-Panipat.

किसानों को एनएच 352क के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु मुआवजा

712. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा में एनएच-352क परियोजना के लिए किसानों की भूमि बाजार दर से बहुत कम मुआवजे पर अधिग्रहीत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया में किसानों को बाजार दर की तुलना में प्रति एकड़ कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है और यह मुआवजा बाजार दर से कितना कम है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में किसानों की असहमति/विरोध/न्यायालय में दायर याचिकाओं की जानकारी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा किसानों को न्याय दिलाने और मुआवजे की राशि का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवज़ा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 और आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर (भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार) अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3(क) के तहत अधिसूचित भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएलए) द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 में बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर मुआवज़े के निर्धारण और मूल्य के 100% क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य लागू लाभों के भुगतान का प्रावधान है।

(ग) और (घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3छ (5) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, यदि भूमि मालिक सीएलए द्वारा पारित मुआवज़े के किसी निर्णय से असंतुष्ट है, तो ऐसे विवाद का निपटान हरियाणा में जिले के उपायुक्त द्वारा किया जाता है, जिन्हें मध्यस्थ के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

UPSKILLING OF EMRS

713.SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the total number of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) currently operational, the number of such schools established during the last one year and the number of schools under-construction in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering the inclusion of new-age skills and technology-based learning modules in the curriculum of EMRS and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major challenges faced by the Government in the operation and management of these schools and the steps being taken to overcome them;

(d) whether the recruitment of teachers takes into account the geographical and socio-cultural context to ensure empathy towards local tribal communities and effective communication with students and if so, the details thereof along with the measures adopted in this regard; and

(e) the details of the current and future expansion plans for EMRS including the number of proposed schools and the targeted States or districts?

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

(a): The state-wise status of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) currently operational, the number of such schools established during the last one year and the number of schools under-construction in the country is at **Statement**.

(b): The Ministry is implementing several initiatives in collaboration with other government bodies to provide tribal students with access to digital and skill-based education. These initiatives include:

- i. Directions have been issued to schools to introduce skill-based subjects as per CBSE guidelines, including Information Technology, Agriculture, Marketing and Sales, Beauty and Wellness, Data Science etc.
- ii. Initiatives have been introduced to offer free, high-quality digital coaching for competitive exams such as IIT-JEE and NEET, providing online classes and academic support to tribal students to enhance their preparedness and improve their prospects of securing admission to premier engineering and medical institutions across the country.
- iii. Provision of Smart classrooms equipped with digital boards in partnership with ERNET, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- iv. The Amazon Future Engineer (AFE) program is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing access to computer science education for underserved and underrepresented communities. Learning Links Foundation (LLF) has

implemented the AFE program in 430 EMRSs to provide hands-on computer science education through interactive modules like the Hour of Code and Code-a-thon, students gain essential skills in programming and problem solving.

- v. Set-up of 400 Skill Labs in 200 EMRSs in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) to provide hands-on vocational training and industry-relevant skills to students.
- vi. A dedicated DTH TV channel – EKLAVYA (Channel No. 32), has been developed by CIET-NCERT, exclusively for EMRS students, which provides curriculum-based learning and competitive exam content for Classes 9th to 12th, ensuring uninterrupted access to quality educational resources even in remote locations.

(c): Till the year 2018-19, EMRSs were managed by state governments under the scheme of Grants-in-Aid through Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Thereafter, the scheme was revamped in 2018. The revamped scheme transformed EMRSs into a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded and managed by the central government for streamlined governance and uniformity. The Government has undertaken several steps for effective implementation of EMRS Scheme, which includes the following:-

- (i) Collaboration with State Tribal Welfare Departments for resolving issues related to land allocation, infrastructure, and recruitment.

- (ii) Regular review meetings with construction agencies and State EMRS Societies to address bottlenecks in construction and accelerate construction of EMRS buildings and related facilities.
 - (iii) Central Recruitment of Staff is conducted to fill vacancies for teaching and non-teaching staff, ensuring adequate personnel to run the schools effectively.
 - (iv) Regular training programs and workshops for teachers and administrative staff to enhance their capabilities.
 - (v) Adequate financial allocations and timely disbursement of funds to address resource-related delays.
 - (vi) Establishment of a system of periodic reviews and inspections to address challenges and ensure smooth functioning.
 - (vii) Introduction of CBSE curriculum, digital tools, and regular training for improving academic quality and uniformity in teaching standards.
- (d): For the recruitment of teachers, Priority is given for posting against the available vacancies in the particular state as follows :-
- (i) a) ST Female candidates are given home state (excluding their home district)
 - b) ST Male candidates are considered next
 - c) All Females are considered next

(ii) Arrangement is made to impart local language competency through language teachers available at schools/training. Recruited Candidates are also required to pass the regional language competency requirement of the State during the probation period. This will ensure better communication with students.

(iii) Regional language teachers are also recruited.

(e):The Central government has approved 728 EMRSs all across the country. As on date 722 schools are sanctioned and 479 schools are functioning. At present, no expansion plan for EMRS is under consideration.

STATEMENT

The state-wise status of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

S.No.	State	No. of EMRSs functional as on 15.07.2025	EMRSs have been made functional in 2024-25	EMRS under construction as on 15.07.2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	-	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	3
3	Assam	1	-	6
4	Bihar	2	2	1
5	Chhattisgarh	75	1	21
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	-	1
7	Gujarat	38	4	11

8	Himachal Pradesh	4	-	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	-	3
10	Jharkhand	51	44	34
11	Karnataka	12	-	0
12	Kerala	4	-	1
13	Ladakh	-	-	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	63	-	18
15	Maharashtra	37	-	15
16	Manipur	5	-	12
17	Meghalaya	-	-	13
18	Mizoram	11	5	2
19	Nagaland	3	-	19
20	Odisha	47	15	50
21	Rajasthan	30	-	1
22	Sikkim	4	-	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8	-	1
24	Telangana	23	-	3
25	Tripura	6	-	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	4	-	2
28	West Bengal	8	1	0
	Grand Total	479	73	235

NEW THERMAL POWER UNITS IN PUNJAB

714. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has approved the setting up of three new thermal power units of 800 MW each in the State of Punjab including two units at Ropar also known as Rupnagar and one at a new location and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has resolved coal transportation issues by relaxing haulage distance limits or through other measures and if so, the likely impact of these steps on uninterrupted fuel supply and power generation;
- (c) the expected timeline for commissioning these new units and the total additional power generation capacity to be added; and
- (d) whether this decision has been taken in view of Punjab's rapidly rising power demand and fuel supply constraints and if so, the mechanisms put in place to ensure timely implementation and efficient monitoring of project?

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

(a) to (d): No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Power. However, as per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity in the country. Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

The availability of adequate generation capacity to meet the electricity demand in a State lies under the purview of the respective State Government/ State Power Utility.

Government of India has taken various measures to address coal supply issues which are as under:

- i. **Rationalization of coal linkage:** Rationalization of coal linkages is a policy introduced in order to reduce the distance in transportation of coal from the coal mines to the consumer.
- ii. **Flexibility in coal utilization:** The Government of India in May, 2016 allowed flexibility in utilization of domestic coal by State/Central Gencos amongst their generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation by allocating more coal to their most efficient plants as well as by saving in transportation cost.
- iii. **Coal Logistic Plan and Policy:** Ministry of Coal had launched Coal Logistic Plan and Policy to enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs & promote sustainability. Under this plan, critical Railway projects have been identified, which are essential for improving rail connectivity, ensuring timely coal supply, and reducing logistics costs, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of coal transportation across the country.

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत मेगा फूड पार्क और शीतागार श्रृंखला परियोजनाएं

715. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव :

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत :

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री भरतसिंह शंकरजी डाभी:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

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

(क)सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित/ स्वीकृत मेगा फूड पार्कों और शीतागार श्रृंखला परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत कितनी निधि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं/उप-योजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा और झांसी जिले तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी जिले में कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह योजना किसानों को उनकी फसलों का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने और कृषि उपज की बर्बादी को कम करने में प्रभावी और सहायक रही है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और देश में, विशेषकर उक्त जिलों में इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(च) महाराष्ट्र राज्य और पालघर जिले में पीएमकेएसवाई की उपलब्धियों/कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में इस योजना के माध्यम से कितने रोजगार सृजित हुए हैं?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मेगा फूड पार्क (एमएफपी) और शीत श्रृंखला (सीसी) परियोजनाओं की संख्या तथा व्यय की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की मांग आधारित योजना है और पीएमकेएसवाई की किसी भी घटक योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटित/स्वीकृत/जारी नहीं की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा और झांसी तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी जिले सहित पूरे भारत से अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की पात्रता की जांच की जाती है।

और उनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर पात्र प्रस्तावों को योग्यता के आधार पर अनुमोदन दिया जाता है। अमरोहा और झांसी जिलों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी जिले में अब तक किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएमकेएसवाई योजना का उद्देश्य खेत से लेकर खुदरा दुकानों तक कुशल आपूर्ति शृंखला प्रबंधन के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण करना है जिसमें भंडारण, परिवहन आदि शामिल हैं, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर लाभ प्रदान करने में मदद मिलती है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के निर्माण से , कृषि उपज की मांग जो खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए कच्चा माल है, बढ़ जाती है जिससे किसानों को बेहतर कीमतें मिलती हैं और खेत पर लाभप्रदता बढ़ जाती है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के तहत, 1601 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1133 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिससे देश में 3,41,5102 किसान, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 2,14,243 किसान और अमरोहा जिले में 1,121 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नैबकॉन्स) द्वारा वर्ष 2020 में “खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त एकीकृत शीत शृंखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित इकाइयों के प्रभाव” पर किए गए और मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के अनुसार, यह रेखांकित किया गया कि खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की एकीकृत शीत शृंखला और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना के हस्तक्षेप के कारण, जबकि सभी क्षेत्रों में अपव्यय में कुछ कमी देखी गई, लेकिन फल और सब्जियां, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र में अपव्यय में महत्वपूर्ण कमी देखी गई।

(च): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई योजना का ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है। पालघर जिले में स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान, पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 58,691 रोज़गार सृजित किए गए हैं।

विवरण -I

मेगा फूड पार्क (एमएफपी) और शीत श्रृंखला (सीसी) परियोजनाओं की संख्या तथा व्यय की गई

धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	मेगा फूड पार्क		कोल्ड चेन	
		स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ	जारी की गई सहायता अनुदान राशि (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ	जारी की गई सहायता अनुदान राशि (करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	1	2.81
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3	132.1	34	228.31
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	12.02	2	6.46
4	असम	1	48.84	2	17.37
5	बिहार	2	47.05	5	34.86
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1	39.57	3	11.52
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	0	0	0	0
9	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0
10	गोवा	0	0	0	0
11	गुजरात	2	84.36	27	192.65
12	हरियाणा	2	62.55	23	134.65
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	45	17	133.91
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	29.03	6	40.33
15	झारखंड	0	0	0	0
16	कर्नाटक	2	86.29	16	98.06
17	केरल	2	87.8	8	21.19
18	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0

असम	7	1	65	28	1	0	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	0	22	21	1	1	106	58
बिहार	1	0	5	1	0	0	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4
चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
छत्तीस गढ़	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	6
दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	10	10	3	3	21	21
गोवा	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
गुजरात	4	4	35	27	8	8	27	21	2	1	18	17	8	4	4	4	1	1	107	87
हरिया णा	2	1	20	15	0	0	23	16	2	1	18	16	0	0	27	25	6	6	98	80
हिमाच ल प्रदेश	1	0	15	14	2	2	17	13	1	1	5	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	44	35
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1	18	12	3	3	6	5	1	0	5	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	40	30
झारखं ड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
कर्नाट क	3	1	25	14	3	2	16	14	2	1	11	10	1	0	34	34	0	0	95	76
केरल	2	2	24	17	1	1	8	4	2	2	7	7	0	0	7	4	0	0	51	37
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
लक्षद्वी प	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	4	2	22	8	1	1	12	8	2	2	8	7	1	0	0	0	2	2	52	30
महारा ष्ट्र	13	5	78	49	11	9	76	57	3	2	32	27	7	1	21	21	4	4	245	175
मणिपुर	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	5

मेघालय	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	10	6
मिजोरम	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
नागालैंड	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
उड़ीसा	1	0	9	2	0	0	8	4	2	1	5	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	28	12
पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
पंजाब	3	1	16	11	4	4	24	21	3	2	10	7	1	0	14	14	1	1	76	61
राजस्थान	2	0	25	14	6	5	14	13	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	55	36
सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
तमिलनाडु	12	2	32	23	9	8	23	13	1	0	23	19	4	1	41	41	0	0	145	107
तेलंगाणा	4	0	23	6	1	1	16	10	2	1	8	6	0	0	12	12	1	1	67	37
त्रिपुरा	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	9
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	2	37	27	5	4	27	18	0	0	10	9	4	1	11	11	1	1	97	73
उत्तराखण्ड	0	0	18	13	4	4	30	27	2	2	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	59	50
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	17	12	1	1	15	12	1	1	12	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	54	42
कुल	68	22	525	314	61	53	39	29	41	24	20	16	44	10	23	22	26	25	1601	1133
							5	1			5	9			6	5				

* अनु = अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या

* प्रचा. = प्रचालनरत परियोजनाएं

** सीसी = एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना

** एफटीएल = खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अवसंरचना योजना

** एपीसी = कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण की योजना

** सीईएफपीपीसी = खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना

** ओजी = ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स

** आर एंड डी = मानव संसाधन और संस्थान - अनुसंधान और विकास

** कौशल = मानव संसाधन और संस्थान - कौशल विकास

** सीबीएफएल = बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज सृजन योजना

** एमएफपी = मेगा फूड पार्क

विवरण-III**अमरोहा और झांसी जिलों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा**

योजनाएं	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	अनुमोद न का दिनांक	परियोज ना लागत	स्वीकृ त अनुदा न सहाय ता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहाय ता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति
एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला एवं मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना (शीत श्रृंखला)	उत्तर प्रदेश	न्यूफार्म फूड्स	एफ एंड वी	अमरोहा	20-04- 2017	25.62	9.19	9.19	पूर्ण
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना (सीईएफपीपीसी)	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेसर्स आशीर्वाद व्यंजन	दूध प्रसंस्कर ण	अमरोहा	14.09. 2018	15.78	5.00	4.89	पूर्ण
अनुसंधान एवं विकास	उत्तर प्रदेश	मूल्यवर्धित वुड एप्पल के प्रसंस्करण एवं तैयारी हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास (बुंदेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, झांसी)	सरकार	झांसी	2008- 09	0.39	0.39	0.20	पूर्ण

विवरण- IV

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न उप-योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा										
क्र. सं.	योजना*	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	पूर्ण/प्रचालनरत	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत सहायता अनुदान (करोड़ में)	जारी सहायता अनुदान (करोड़ में)	प्रसंस्करण (एमटी/वर्ष)	परिरक्षण (एमटी/वर्ष)	रोजगार	लाभान्वित किसान
1	एपीसी	13	5	414	119	65	3	2	14566	58700
2	बीएफएल	11	9	119	27	24	1	1	13092	60445
3	सीसी	76	57	2246	536	442	52	7	45600	725952
4	सीईएफपीपीसी	78	49	1169	291	201	25	0	28360	36127
5	एफटीएल	32	27	206	74	50	0	0	1184	0
6	एमएफपी	3	2	356	149	104	1	1	4243	5750
7	ओजी	7	1	242	97	33	3	0	17847	149800
8	अनुसंधान एवं विकास	21	21	10	10	9	0	0	0	0
9	कौशल	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	कुल	245	175	4764.52	1305.04	927.94	84.34	10.50	124892	1036774

*सीसी= एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना

*एफटीएल = खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अवसंरचना योजना

*एपीसी = कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण की योजना

* सीईएफपीपीसी = खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना

*ओजी= ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स

*आर एंड डी = मानव संसाधन और संस्थान - अनुसंधान और विकास

*कौशल = मानव संसाधन और संस्थान - कौशल विकास

*सीबीएफएल = बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज सृजन योजना

*एमएफपी = मेगा फूड पार्क

विवरण- V**पालघर जिले में स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा**

क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	अनुमोदन का दिनांक	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति
1	एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला एवं मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना (शीत श्रृंखला)	महाराष्ट्र	हेरिटेज फूड्स लिमिटेड	डेरी	पालघर	13-11-2018	46.06	9.82	9.82	पूर्ण

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PM-JUGA**716. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

(a) the number and details of villages selected under the Pradhan Mantri

Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA) across the country, State-wise along with the criteria used for their selection;

(b) the number and details of villages identified under PM-JUGA in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise along with their current status of implementation;

(c) the component-wise details of proposals received, approved and implemented under the said scheme across the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the total funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under PM-JUGA across the country since the inception of the said scheme, year/State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) households and individuals benefited from the said scheme so far, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) and (b): Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan targets specific tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more, where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in Aspirational blocks, with at least 50 tribal population. The States have been provided with the list of 63,843 villages, selected as per the Antyodaya gaps data approved under the Mission. In case the state finds any village has been left out in the list of 63,843, which is otherwise meeting the criteria, the States/UTs are free to send proposal for inclusion of the village under Abhiyan. The number and details of villages including Andhra Pradesh under PMJUGA/DAJGUA can be seen at the

website of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the link is attached here (<https://tribal.gov.in/dajagua.aspx>).

(c) and (e): Based on the proposals received from the respective States approved and implementation status of various line Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is attached herewith at **Statement-I**.

(d): Under the scheme total funds allocation, sanctioned and release is given below:

The details of various interventions along with targets and financial allocations, Ministry-wise, thereof under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No.	Ministry	Interventions/ (Scheme)	Targets	Financials (in Rs. Cr)
1	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	Pucca houses - (PMAY - Gramin)	20 lakhs houses	33800
		Connecting Road – (PMGSY)	25000 Km Road	25000
2	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Water Supply – Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	(i). Every eligible village (ii). 5,000 hamlets $\leq$ 20HH	50
3	Ministry of Power	House Electrification- (Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme - RDSS)	Every unelectrified HH and unconnected public institutions	1528
4	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Off-grid Solar Connection - New Solar Power Scheme.	(i). Every unelectrified HH and public institutions not covered through grid.	400

5	Ministry of Health and family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units - National Health Mission	Up to 1000 MMU	1694
		Ayushman Card - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) – NHA	Every eligible HH covered under the Abhiyan	50
6	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	LPG Connections - (PM Ujjwala Yojana)	25 Lakhs HHs	550
7	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Establishment of Anganwadi Centres – Poshan 2.0	8000 (2000 New AWC) & 6000 upgradation to Saksham AWC)	300
8	Ministry of Education	Construction of Hostels-Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1000 hostels	2750
9	Ministry of AYUSH	Poshan Vatikas - National AYUSH Mission	700 Poshan Vatikas	50
10	Department of Telecommunications	4G/5G Network - Universal Service Obligation Fund (DoT)	5000 Villages	500
11	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Skill India Mission (Existing Schemes)/propose	Skilling Centre in tribal districts	81
			1000 VDVks, Tribal Groups etc	100
12	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology	Digital Initiatives for tribals in collaboration	Development and integration of Ministry specific portals with PM Gatishakti portal	250

13	Ministry of Agriculture & farmer welfare	Promotion of sustainable agriculture - multiple Schemes of DoAFW	FRA Patta holders (~2 lakhs)	2500
14	Department of Fisheries	Fish culture support – Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	10,000 community and 1,00,000 individual beneficiaries	375
	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Livestock rearing – National Livestock Mission	8500 Individual/Group beneficiaries	75
15	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity building on FRA – Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	All Gram sabhas and concerned officers at Sub-division, District and State level dealing with FRA	30
16	Ministry of Tourism	Tribal Home Stays – Swadesh Darshan	1000 Tribal Home Stays with support of upto Rs 5 lakh per unit (for new construction), upto Rs 3 lakhs (renovation) and Rs 5 lakh for village community requirement.	60
17	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	DAJGUA	Enhancing the scope of SCA to Tribal Development / PMAAGY by including other interventions*	9013
*100 Tribal Multi-purpose Marketing Centres, improving infrastructure of Ashram Schools, Hostels, Govt./State Tribal Residential schools, Centre of Competencies for Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) and counselling support, Support for FRA & CFR Management interventions, setting up of FRA Cells, and project management funds with incentives for top performing tribal districts.				

Schemes under the abhiyan are covered subject to approval of respective schemes by the Cabinet.

Details indicating Allocation, Amount released in MoTA under the scheme of DA-JG UA as on 18.07.2025- In Lakhs							
Sl. No	State	Notional Allocation of share for funds(5 years) @35 Cr. Minimum per State, @25 Cr for big UT & @15 Cr for small UTs	Share of funds 2 year (2024-25 & 2025-26)	Approved by PAC	Earmarking for 2025-26	Funds Released during 2024-25	Funds released during 2025-26
A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I
1	Andhra Pradesh	18481	8230	16947	8230	0.00	2057.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6732	2998	3000	2998	0.00	749.5
3	Assam	35686	15891	31419	2372	13518.69	
4	Bihar	10848	4831	682	2039.2	0.00	509.8
5	Chhattisgarh	73340	32659	7401.95	3732	3654.74	
6	Goa	3500	1559	32.54	500		
7	Gujarat	68445	30479	17585	30479		7619.75
8	Himachal Pradesh	3500	1559	2867	190	1368.734	
9	Jharkhand	79897	35579	26332	35579		8894.75
10	Karnataka	28359	12629	968	5755		
11	Kerala	3500	1559	2234	1559		389.75
12	Madhya Pradesh	135,830.00	60487	51142	13597	9136.882	
13	Maharashtra	80440	35821	58008	35821		8955.25
14	Manipur	7304	3253	1875	3253		813.25
15	Meghalaya	20581	9165	0	3000		

16	Mizoram	7441	3314	0	1000		
17	Nagaland	12180	5424	5228	967.6	678.4	
18	Odisha	87498	38964	39687	5000	17422.8	
19	Rajasthan	78125	34790	24627	16748		4187.00
20	Sikkim	3500	1559	3635	1559		389.75
21	Tamil Nadu	5499	2449	4135	461	1987.754	
22	Telangana	22305	9933	643	9933		
23	Tripura	8203	3653	8169	3653		913.25
24	Uttar Pradesh	8587	3824	887	1000		
25	Uttarakhand	3500	1559	292	1569		
26	West Bengal	43714	19466	15	1000		
27	Jammu & Kashmir	8805	3921	877	3921		
28	Ladakh	2500	1113	0	440		
29	Lakshadweep	1500	668	0	200		
30	DN & DU	1500	668	0	200		
	TOTAL	8,71,300	388,000.00	308696	196756	47768	23163

STATEMENT-I

Ministry wise State-wise Progress of MoRD, MoJ & MoP

Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)		MoJS		MoP			
	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Sanctioned Villages	Saturated Villages	HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	PPs Sanctioned	PPs Electrified
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	1173	867	198	4921	1447	182	23
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	780	321	321	1938	0	9	0
ASSAM	54553	59385	3005	1374	0	0	0	0

BIHAR	16	208	698	678	7117	0	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	290068	104181	6677	1347	39,579	1,667	0	0
GOA	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	73399	34398	4247	4247	0	0	0	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2345	262	264	264	93	0	7	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	21	16368	387	111	13824	0	0	0
JHARKHAND	54651	1798	7039	1773	19467	0	1910	0
KARNATAKA	10363	1411	1080	612	4229	114	0	0
KERALA	597	117	89	0	1080	122	17	0
LADAKH	0	0	143	92	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	281439	41934	11228	4157	55795	42	650	7
MAHARASHTRA	334710	23743	4929	2662	6961	4397	0	0
MANIPUR	0	2577	508	117	0	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	37197	1428	944	0	0	0	0
MIZORAM	0	6474	379	379	0	0	0	0
NAGALAND	0	16379	605	489	0	0	0	0
ODISHA	17785	68234	7494	3461	0	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN	129114	13657	5709	1012	82842	0	195	0
SIKKIM	0	8	119	90	0	0	0	0
TAMIL NADU	112	358	114	81	0	0	0	0
TELANGANA	0	0	909	909	26525	774	672	0
TRIPURA	0	9252	353	36	7677	0	512	0
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	765	76	76		0		0
DAMAN & DIU	0	8			0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	0	64	516	354	6867	45	30	5
UTTARAKH AND	0	23	128	106	207	46	19	4

WEST BENGAL	0	270	3179	589	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	12,49,174	4,41,024	62,518	26,513	2,79,122	8,654	4,203	39

Ministry wise Progress of MoHFW, MoWCD, MoE & MoC

Name of State	MoHFW	MoWCD		MoE	DoT	
	MMUs Deployed	AWCs Sanctioned	AWCs operational	Hostels Sanctioned	Village Sanctioned for Mobile connectivity	Village covered for Mobile connectivity
ANDHRA PRADESH	0	177	0	4	194	162
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	45	56	26
ASSAM	6	49	0	209	140	105
BIHAR	0	45	0	19	30	23
CHHATTISGARH	3	0	0	42	305	154
GOA	0	0	0	0	8	3
GUJARAT	0	0	0	9	97	71
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	2	20	162
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	0	0	10	0
JHARKHAND	20	50	0	5	157	109
KARNATAKA	0	164	164	14	13	8
KERALA	0	0	0	2	0	0
LADAKH	0	0	0	1	17	8
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	6	66	0	104	527	315
MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	22	574	351
MANIPUR	0	0	0	44	45	4

MEGHALAYA	0	26	0	0	16	6
MIZORAM	0	41	0	13	22	11
NAGALAND	0	0	0	23	101	29
ODISHA	26	0	0	40	571	328
RAJASTHAN	0	135	115	58	254	165
SIKKIM	0	0	0	5	0	0
TAMIL NADU	0	3	3	0	78	74
TELANGANA	7	0	0	10	45	24
TRIPURA	0	119	0	15	68	51
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI						
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	3	34	17
UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	3	5	5
WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	70	875	282	692	3,389	2,212

Statewise Progress of MoTA

Name of State	MoTA				
	TMMC	Ashram Schools Projects	CFR	FRA Cells	CoC
ANDHRA PRADESH	6	175	0	1	1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	128	0	0	0
ASSAM	5	640	0	1	1
BIHAR	3	5	0	1	0
CHHATTISGARH	5	1160	400	1	1
GOA	0	0	0	1	0
GUJARAT	1	217	0	1	1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	45	10	1	0

JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	0	0	1	0
JHARKHAND	9	641	100	1	1
KARNATAKA	2	0	0	1	1
KERALA	2	30	0	1	1
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	4	526	300	1	2
MAHARASHTRA	6	160	0	0	1
MANIPUR	2	64	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
NAGALAND	2	198	0	0	0
ODISHA	5	527	100	0	1
RAJASTHAN	6	558	0	1	1
SIKKIM	2	49	0	0	0
TAMIL NADU	5	80	10	1	1
TELANGANA	0	623	0	1	1
TRIPURA	2	36	0	1	0
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	1	14	0	1	0
UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	1	1
WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	78	5876	920	18	15

DEATHS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS IN MAHARASHTRA

717. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

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

- (a) whether approximately 1.78 lakh lives are lost every year in road accidents in the country and that nearly 60% of these fatalities occur among individuals aged 18 to 34 years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of road accidents and fatalities attributed to potholes during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise including figures from Maharashtra;
- (c) the total number of road accident deaths in Maharashtra during the last three years, disaggregated by age group, gender and cause including those due to poor road conditions and potholes;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to identify and eliminate accident-prone spots and pothole-ridden stretches on National Highways and other major roads, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas of Maharashtra; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to launch any special road safety campaigns, enforcement drives, or youth-focused awareness programmes to reduce road accidents and fatalities among the 18–34 age group/youngsters and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. The said report has been published up to the year 2022. As per the report, total number of road accident fatalities occurred in the country on all category of roads from calendar year 2020 to 2022 are as under: -

Year	Total No. of Road Accidents Fatalities
2020*	1,38,383
2021*	1,53,972
2022	1,68,491

* - Covid affected Year.

As per the report, Year-wise Road Accident Fatalities for Age group 18 to 35 years are 47.4%, 46.3% and 45.1% for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively.

(b): As per data received from the States/UTs, road accidents are multi-causal phenomenon and are the result of interplay of various factors. These can broadly be categorized into (i) human error, (ii) road condition/environment and (iii) vehicular condition. State-wise and year-wise number of Road Accidents and Fatalities in the country on all categories of roads including State roads and Urban roads with Municipalities attributed to potholes during the calendar year 2020 to 2022 is annexed at **Statement-I**.

(c): The total number of Road Accident Fatalities in Maharashtra, classified according to Age & Gender and Traffic Rule Violation including through potholes, are at **Statement-II** and **Statement-III**, respectively.

(d): In so far as National Highways (NHs) are concerned, works are carried out as per standards, guidelines, manual, code of practice of Indian Roads Congress as well as specifications for Road and Bridge Works. Necessary road safety measures are taken during design, construction, operation and maintenance stages. Further, Guidelines have been issued by IRC for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, operational stage of NH projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring road safety. Road construction for other categories of roads is undertaken by States/UTs. The rectification measures are taken on the basis of road safety audits.

High priority is given for identification and rectification of black-spots/accident spots. Government takes immediate short-term measures on such black-spots like road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. Long-term measures like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also taken on black spots as permanent rectification measures as per site requirements.

(e): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken various initiatives to engage youth for road safety campaigns and awareness programs during the National Road Safety Month through activities performed on mygov.in, MYBharat portal etc. every year.

STATEMENT-I

Road Accidents and Fatalities on account of Potholes in the country -

State/UT Year	Accidents			Fatalities		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	13	25	20	8	13	15
Assam	194	187	319	57	55	117
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	15	40	1	4	7
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	6	8	0	6	5	0
Haryana	183	102	130	69	38	47
Himachal Pradesh	0	20	2	0	11	2
Jharkhand	129	97	56	79	77	34
Karnataka	36	67	55	7	16	19
Kerala	25	16	25	2	6	1
Madhya Pradesh	439	711	759	96	220	199
Maharashtra	61	33	4	39	14	4
Manipur	2	6	5	1	0	3
Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	2	1	0	2
Nagaland	57	15	12	2	3	1
Orissa	174	213	158	80	93	69
Punjab	102	114	84	78	77	60
Rajasthan	120	69	98	50	23	51
Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	0

Tamil Nadu	385	459	446	46	109	107
Telangana	58	87	153	36	29	40
Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	4	0	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1447	1254	1986	759	649	1030
West Bengal	63	64	44	39	28	34
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	7	1	2	4
Daman & Diu	-	-		0	-	
Delhi	55	56	28	13	9	7
Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	7	0	0	0
Ladakh	0	0	0	-	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	1	2	0	0	1
Total	3564	3625	4446	1471	1481	1856

STATEMENT-II

Total number of Road Accidents Fatalities in Maharashtra classified according to of Age and Gender						
Year/Age group	2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 18 years	205	63	314	59	370	84
18-25 Years	1553	116	2255	151	2497	260
25-35 Years	2979	302	3414	333	3898	388
35-45 Years	3114	356	3246	392	3584	409
45-60 Years	1954	281	2287	295	2440	345
60 and Above	464	112	495	127	614	130
Age not known	64	6	149	11	189	16
Total	10333	1236	12160	1368	13592	1632

STATEMENT-III

Number of Road Accidents Fatalities in Maharashtra according to Traffic Rule Violation including through potholes			
Violation Type	2020	2021	2022
Over-Speeding	9152	9829	11493
Drunken Driving / Alcohol & Drug Use	45	94	133
Driving on Wrong Side	489	376	730
Jumping Red Light	0	0	32
Use of Mobile Phone	3	2	27
Others	1880	3227	2809
Total	11569	13528	15224

MODEL CONTRACTING FRAMEWORK UNDER SBM-U

718.DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new Model Contracting Framework under the Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) to improve sanitation service delivery;

- (b) if so, whether this framework ensures the safety, dignity and welfare of sanitation workers and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the framework encourages participation of Private Sanitation Service Operators and community-based sanitation workers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the estimated number of households relying on septic tanks and the importance of regular desludging in urban areas; and
- (e) whether the Government is providing support to Urban Local Bodies for effective implementation of this framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), has issued Model Empanelment and Contract documents in June, 2025 to guide Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in engaging Private Sanitation Service Operators (PSSOs).

This framework aims to establish clear legal and operational guidelines for delivering safe, mechanized services in compliance with the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (PEMSR) Act, 2013.

The model contract document establishes the terms of services for sewer and septic tank cleaning services. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of city and private operator, service level benchmarks, and cost of services to citizens. It further sets the terms for penalties, termination and blacklisting of private

operators that violate the safety protocols causing risks to the health and safety of sanitation workers and failing to perform mechanized cleaning services under this contract.

Besides ensuring safety, dignity and safe mechanized sewer and septic tank cleaning by sanitation workers, these model documents encourage private entities such as cooperative societies, self-help groups (SHGs), Sani-entrepreneurs, or Micro-entrepreneurs etc. involved in sewer and septic tank cleaning services to register with cities.

(d): Out of an estimated 42 crore urban population in India, about 50% (4.5 crore households) use septic tanks. This indicates a critical need for regular desludging services to safely remove and dispose of faecal sludge at designated treatment locations. Around 35% of the population is connected to sewer networks that require regular maintenance for efficient wastewater flow to treatment plants. Both sewer systems and septic tanks need regular cleaning - sewer manholes must be cleared of blockages, and septic tanks must be desludged regularly.

(e) : Financial assistance packages are available for SHGs and Sani-entrepreneurs to procure mechanical equipment and setup businesses as mechanical cleaning service providers through National Safai Karamcharis Development Corporation (NSKFDC). In addition, the cities are also financially supported to procure adequate numbers of septic tank desludging equipment under Used Water Management (UWM) component of Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban 2.0.

REST HOURS FOR PILOTS

719. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether adequate rest hours are provided for commercial pilots in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether all international guidelines with respect to hours of rest for commercial pilots are being followed in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure the safety of Boeing and other aircraft operated in the country, particularly in light of the Air India-171 crash; and
- (d) the details of inspections conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure the safety and security of aircraft in the country during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has promulgated Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 7, Series J, Part III on Flight Duty Time Limitation (FDTL), which broadly stipulates minimum and/maximum rest/maximum duty requirements of pilots to address the issue of stress and fatigue. ;

Further, to mitigate the stress and fatigue factor of pilots DGCA has updated regulations on FDTL for pilots vide CAR Section 7 Series J Part III REV 2 dated 26.03.2024.

(c) and (d): DGCA has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices.

ASSET MONETISATION

720. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) the total amount raised so far through different modes of asset monetization by the Government;

(b) whether there has been any complaints that the toll operators continue the collection of toll even after the expiry of the period of allotment of a particular road sector and the maintenance of the sector allotted is not up to the mark; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action being taken in this regard ?

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

(a): The amount raised through different modes of Asset Monetization upto the FY 2024-25 are as under:

Mode	Revenue (Rs. in Cr.)
TOT	48995
InvIT	43638
Securitization	50125
TOTAL	142758

(b) and (c): No Sir. There is no such case of continuation of toll collection by earlier toll operators after the expiry of the Contract period for public funded Fee Plazas or Concession Agreement of BOT Fee Plazas. However, some complaints have been received regarding maintenance of roads in Toll Operate Transfer (ToT) projects especially in ToT Bundle-1 and ToT Bundle-5 (A2) in Gujrat. Appropriate corrective actions have been taken. Government has developed applications like NHAI one app for online handling and monitoring of road quality complaints including defect tagging, geo-tagged photos, and automated penalty deductions. Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) is also being used for periodic evaluation of road quality. Network Survey Vehicles (NSV) are also being used for road condition assessment using analytics and enforcement of Operation and Maintenance.

UDYAM PORTAL**721. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:****DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

- (a) the features of the Udyam Scheme/Registration Portal;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under this scheme across the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered on Udyam Portal since its launch, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the key achievements of this scheme across the country;
- (e) whether this scheme has proved a major milestone for MSME sector within the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the key initiatives to support agro-based and rural MSMEs in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): On 1st July, 2020, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) launched Udyam Registration Portal (URP), a free of cost, paperless and fully digitalized online platform, on which an enterprise can register itself as an MSME.

(b) and (c): Udyam Registration is free of cost and anyone can self register. No funds are sanctioned, allotted and utilised for this. The State/UT-wise details of MSMEs registered on the URP across the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, as on 18.07.2025 are given at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): Udyam has provided an identity to the MSMEs and has become an enabler for the MSME Sector across the country. An enterprise after registering on the URP becomes eligible to avail the benefits of the Schemes of the Ministry, subject to meeting the eligibility criteria defined in the guidelines.

(f): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments to support the MSMEs through its various schemes, programmes and initiatives. Under the Ministry of MSME, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major initiative to support agro-based and rural enterprises in the country. The details of the units assisted under PMEGP in the state of Uttar Pradesh are as given below:

Financial Year	Margin Money Subsidy Disbursed (in Crore)	No. of Units Assisted	Estimated Employment Generated
2022-23	378.66	11,601	92,808
2023-24	435.29	11,689	93,512
2024-25	219.09	5,518	44,144

STATEMENT

The details of state-wise number of MSMEs registered on URP, including UAP, from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025					
Sl. No.	State	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,261	157	3	19,421
2	Andhra Pradesh	33,60,676	16,491	942	33,78,109
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39,037	344	19	39,400
4	Assam	11,83,889	6,523	519	11,90,931
5	Bihar	35,73,259	11,635	560	35,85,454
6	Chandigarh	68,200	1,247	124	69,571
7	Chhattisgarh	11,35,360	8,198	701	11,44,259
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	29,903	901	132	30,936
9	Delhi	11,91,761	27,734	2,689	12,22,184
10	Goa	1,12,106	1,094	79	113,279
11	Gujarat	36,99,208	53,058	4,124	37,56,390
12	Haryana	16,69,870	22,580	1,729	16,94,179
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,91,899	2,507	208	294,614
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7,36,820	3,162	203	740,185
15	Jharkhand	13,17,404	5,758	349	13,23,511

16	Karnataka	43,32,18 8	30,775	2,238	43,65,201
17	Kerala	15,76,01 9	12,627	744	15,89,390
18	Ladakh	18,480	112	2	18,594
19	Lakshadweep	2,208	-	-	2,208
20	Madhya Pradesh	41,33,25 9	19,307	1,150	41,53,716
21	Maharashtra	85,51,71 6	72,793	6,694	86,31,203
22	Manipur	1,47,987	412	17	1,48,416
23	Meghalaya	53,908	393	34	54,335
24	Mizoram	44,951	207	6	45,164
25	Nagaland	60,701	170	16	60,887
26	Odisha	20,44,17 9	9,787	581	20,54,547
27	Puducherry	94,030	654	62	94,746
28	Punjab	18,22,76 7	16,546	1,205	18,40,518
29	Rajasthan	37,35,95 8	26,543	1,598	37,64,099
30	Sikkim	28,908	158	13	29,079
31	Tamil Nadu	52,70,70 1	38,540	2,735	53,11,976
32	Telangana	25,47,33 4	19,604	1,749	25,68,687
33	Tripura	271,441	679	45	272,165
34	Uttar Pradesh	70,62,33 6	39,018	2,475	71,03,829
35	Uttarakhand	539,209	3,945	270	543,424

36	West Bengal	45,53,73 2	23,323	1,706	45,78,761
	Total:-	6,53,20,6 65	4,76,982	35,721	6,58,33,368
Report Dated:- 18/07/2025 06:20 PM based on the revised criteria w.e.f. 01.04.2025 Source: Udyam Registration Portal					

GHATAL MASTER PLAN

722. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has communicated with the State Government of West Bengal regarding external assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and other agencies to finance Ghatal Master Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for not making the provision/approval from the Budget for the said project?

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

- (a) to (c): A flood management project of West Bengal namely, Phase-I works of Ghatal Master Plan in Paschim Medinipur and Purba Medinipur districts of West Bengal was considered by Advisory Committee of Department of Water Resource,

River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation under Ministry of Jal Shakti in its 136th meeting held on 6th June, 2018 and accepted for its techno-economic viability at an estimated cost of Rs. ₹1238.95 crore (price level 2017). Subsequently, based on recommendations of Investment Clearance Committee of DoWR, RD & GR in its 17th meeting held on 10.06.2022, the project has been accorded investment clearance.

Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Ghatal Master Plan has not been included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) during 2021-26 due its limited outlay of Rs 300 crore for the inclusion of new critical flood management projects and also not fulfilling the criteria for inclusion, namely, 'Projects from only those States may be included who have implemented Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ) either through a legislation or through an appropriate Executive Order'. Government of West Bengal has been advised that, if they want, they may explore possibilities of availing of external assistance.

दाहोद में हवाई अड्डे का विकास

723. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को गुजरात के दाहोद जिले में एक नया विमानपत्तन/हवाई पट्टी विकसित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है साथ ही परियोजना की स्थिति, अनुमानित लागत और कार्य प्रारंभ होने की अनुमानित तिथि क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित विमानपत्तन को दाहोद जैसे जनजातीय और पिछड़े जिले के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास, औद्योगिक विकास और पर्यटन क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त विमानपत्तन का निर्माण पूरा होने तक दाहोद के लिए वडोदरा, अहमदाबाद और इंदौर जैसे प्रमुख विमानपत्तनों से अस्थायी हवाई संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए कोई अल्पकालिक योजना तैयार की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध पर, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) की एक बहु-विषयक टीम ने व्यवहार्यता-पूर्व अध्ययन के लिए प्रस्तावित स्थल का दौरा किया। अध्ययन के अनुसार, रक्षा मंत्रालय से क्लियरेंस प्राप्त होने और प्राकृतिक/मानव निर्मित बाधाओं को दूर किए जाने के अध्यधीन, दाहोद को आईएफआर नियम में कोड-3सी टाइप विमानों के लिए अनुशंसित किया गया है।

(ख): यदि गुजरात सरकार दाहोद हवाईपट्टी को उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का अनुरोध प्रस्तुत करती है, तो इसे बोली के आगामी चरणों के लिए आरसीएस दस्तावेज़ में शामिल किया जा सकता है। किसी हवाईपट्टी को एक वैध बोली प्राप्त होने पर विकास के लिए लिया जाता है और आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए अवार्ड कर दिया जाता है।

(ग): मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ ही भारतीय विमानन विनियमन मुक्त हो गया है। किसी हवाईअड्डे से कनेक्टिविटी, संबंधित विनियमों के अनुसार हवाईअड्डे की परिचालन संबंधी तैयारी और एयरलाइनों की अपनी व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर उस हवाईअड्डे से/के लिए परिचालन करने की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHAR JAL SCHEME

724. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the details of the implementation of the Har Ghar Jal Scheme during the last five years, State/ UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilized thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 21.07.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.44 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 21.07.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 Crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. State/ UT-wise details are at **Statement-I**.

State/ UT-wise and year-wise details of fund allocation, drawn and utilization reported under JJM are at **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT-I**JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 21.07.2025****(No. in Lakh)**

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019										Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Total	%	No.	%	
1	A&N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00	
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	0.13	0.65	0.42	0.34	0.52	-	-	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00	
3	DNH & DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	-	0.25	0.61	-	-	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00	
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.31	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00	

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019										Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Total	%	No.	%	
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	1.06	10.95	8.99	5.03	-	-	-	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00	
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	1.35	7.91	3.49	-	-	-	-	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00	
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	1.59	3.79	2.87	0.93	0.29	-	-	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00	
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	0.16	0.34	0.21	0.30	0.22	-	-	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00	
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.00	-	-	-	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00	
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	0.76	8.18	8.40	0.05	0.09	-	-	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00	

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019										Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Total	%	No.	%	
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	20.18	18.12	-	-	-	-	-	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00	
12	Uttarakhand	14.49	1.30	9.00	0.87	4.32	2.75	2.15	2.25	0.48	0.02	12.84	88.64	14.15	97.63	
13	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.38	93.40	0.39	96.88	
14	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	28.97	103.46	19.86	3.63	1.27	0.01	-	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71	
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	0.02	0.48	0.92	0.87	0.75	0.20	0.03	3.27	89.78	3.41	93.60	
16	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	-	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.52	38.86	1.22	91.82	
17	Lakshadweep	0.13		0.00	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.01	-	0.12	91.41	0.12	91.41	
18	Uttar Pr.	267.22	5.16	1.93	4.66	19.16	5.81	59.88	120.52	22.71	2.96	235.69	88.20	240.85	90.13	

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019										Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Total	%	No.	%	
19	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.00	5.45	37.09	10.66	8.22	15.17	6.19	0.82	83.58	56.94	132.02	89.94	
20	Tamil Nadu	125.27	21.76	17.37	0.17	16.13	14.90	26.52	23.05	8.51	0.56	89.85	71.73	111.61	89.10	
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	0.46	1.42	1.65	0.81	1.32	0.52	0.04	6.22	82.81	6.46	86.07	
22	Karnataka	101.31	24.51	24.20	0.21	3.43	18.70	20.57	9.23	8.59	1.49	62.22	61.42	86.73	85.61	
23	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	0.02	0.87	1.34	0.80	1.91	0.36	0.05	5.35	82.20	5.40	82.90	
24	Assam	72.24	1.11	1.54	0.49	5.07	16.52	8.75	22.95	3.98	0.10	57.86	80.09	58.97	81.63	
25	Chhattisgarh	49.98	3.20	6.40	0.96	1.51	4.45	10.81	18.05	1.43	0.19	37.40	74.82	40.59	81.22	
26	J&K	19.26	5.75	29.87	2.07	2.16	0.58	0.40	3.47	1.14	0.02	9.85	51.13	15.60	81.00	
27	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	0.04	1.96	0.70	0.49	0.08	0.06	-	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.59	

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019										Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Total	%	No.	%	
28	Odisha	88.67	3.11	3.51	4.37	15.47	17.47	12.22	12.06	3.25	0.19	65.04	73.35	68.15	76.86	
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	1.19	12.77	9.59	11.88	3.86	0.48	0.11	39.88	41.75	70.63	73.93	
30	Madhya Pr.	111.71	13.53	12.11	4.19	19.87	10.89	8.91	11.30	8.22	1.66	65.03	58.22	78.56	70.33	
31	Rajasthan	107.74	11.74	10.90	1.02	6.81	5.38	13.88	12.18	9.45	0.64	49.36	45.82	61.11	56.71	
32	West Bengal	175.54	2.15	1.22	0.05	12.48	23.31	20.77	22.92	15.24	1.57	96.33	54.87	98.47	56.10	
33	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	0.95	3.00	4.19	8.77	11.93	2.03	0.12	30.98	49.53	34.43	55.05	
34	Kerala	70.77	16.64	23.51	0.85	4.04	6.64	5.29	3.67	1.41	0.13	22.04	31.15	38.68	54.66	
	Total	19,36.46	3,23.63	16.71	82.62	3,22.62	2,01.34	2,32.75	2,99.26	94.41	10.70	12,43.70	64.23	15,67.33	80.94	

Source: JJM-IMIS

STATEMENT- II**JJM: Financial Progress 2019-20****Rs. in Crore**

S. No	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	-	1.78	0.50	0.50	NR	-
2	Andhra Pr.	25.74	372.64	372.64	398.38	121.62	60.59
3	Arunachal Pr.	6.22	132.55	177.47	183.69	127.68	13.05
4	Assam	359.35	694.95	442.36	801.71	358.87	29.01
5	Bihar	313.16	787.31	417.35	730.51	473.33	150.34
6	Chhattisgarh	31.58	208.04	65.82	97.40	39.23	38.52
7	Goa	-	7.57	3.08	3.08	3.08	6.17
8	Gujarat	-	390.31	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74
9	Haryana	10.13	149.95	149.95	160.08	69.29	73.80
10	Himachal Pr.	-	148.67	205.83	205.83	197.41	15.46
11	J & K	27.14	322.03	322.03	349.17	200.25	24.01
12	Jharkhand	75.79	267.69	291.19	366.98	114.89	120.78
13	Karnataka	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	491.01	298.70
14	Kerala	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
15	Ladakh	8.10	166.65	67.86	75.96	NR	0.61
16	Madhya Pr.	1.26	571.60	571.60	572.86	326.65	288.75
17	Maharashtra	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.40	308.04	431.79
18	Manipur	-	67.69	91.17	91.17	28.20	6.60
19	Meghalaya	0.80	86.02	43.01	43.81	26.35	0.77
20	Mizoram	0.14	39.87	68.05	68.19	37.41	1.81

21	Nagaland	-	56.49	56.49	56.49	23.54	4.67
22	Odisha	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	241.12
23	Puducherry	1.27	2.50	ND	1.27	0.97	NR
24	Punjab	102.91	227.46	227.46	330.37	73.27	78.20
25	Rajasthan	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	702.35
26	Sikkim	0.84	15.41	26.15	26.99	14.71	1.48
27	Tamil Nadu	1.49	373.87	373.10	374.59	114.58	99.14
28	Telangana	4.48	259.14	105.52	110.00	88.33	72.89
29	Tripura	48.94	107.64	145.37	194.31	59.45	6.48
30	Uttar Pr.	58.33	1,206.28	1,513.14	1,571.47	638.22	379.17
31	Uttarakhand	6.12	170.53	170.53	176.65	110.04	23.02
32	West Bengal	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	469.54
Total		2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	12,388.18	5,983.49	4,090.79

DNH & DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not

Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2020-21**Rs. in Crore**

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.50	2.93	1.46	1.96	1.45	-
2	Andhra Pr.	276.76	790.48	297.62	574.38	419.30	181.31
3	Arunachal Pr.	56.02	254.85	344.85	400.87	392.43	47.15
4	Assam	452.45	1,608.51	551.77	1,004.22	880.44	91.08
5	Bihar	257.18	1,839.16	353.60	610.78	551.82	374.42
6	Chhattisgarh	58.17	445.52	334.14	392.31	223.77	221.04
7	Goa	-	12.41	6.20	6.20	2.99	13.49
8	Gujarat	5.70	883.08	983.08	988.78	838.50	883.43
9	Haryana	90.80	289.52	72.38	163.18	130.67	120.09
10	Himachal Pr.	8.42	326.20	547.48	555.90	329.01	42.25
11	J & K	148.92	681.77	53.72	202.64	88.69	5.17
12	Jharkhand	268.08	572.24	143.06	411.14	286.62	177.73
13	Karnataka	81.65	1,189.40	446.36	528.01	349.62	428.26
14	Kerala	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
15	Ladakh	75.96	352.09	ND	75.96	9.43	NR
16	Madhya Pr.	246.21	1,280.13	960.09	1,206.30	1,014.70	876.84
17	Maharashtra	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56
18	Manipur	62.96	131.80	141.80	204.76	189.14	18.52
19	Meghalaya	17.46	174.92	184.92	202.38	188.30	20.44
20	Mizoram	30.77	79.30	104.30	135.07	107.90	10.13
21	Nagaland	34.90	114.09	85.57	120.47	91.95	10.00
22	Odisha	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.98
23	Puducherry	0.30	4.64	1.06	1.36	0.20	1.00

24	Punjab	257.10	362.79	ND	257.10	146.74	152.77
25	Rajasthan	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	815.90
26	Sikkim	12.30	31.36	39.36	51.66	43.43	3.75
27	Tamil Nadu	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.87	399.57
28	Telangana	31.10	412.19	82.71	113.81	61.17	133.98
29	Tripura	136.46	156.61	117.46	253.92	195.00	22.26
30	Uttar Pr.	933.25	2,570.94	1,295.47	2,228.72	1,774.65	885.89
31	Uttarakhand	66.60	362.58	271.93	338.53	227.32	20.02
32	West Bengal	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1,953.66	1,196.07	641.17
Total		6,447.36	23,033.02	10,917.86	17,365.22	12,544.51	7,905.45

DNH & DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported

Source: JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2021-22

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.52	8.26	2.06	2.58	1.95	-
2	Andhra Pr.	155.09	3,182.88	791.06	946.15	234.02	233.84
3	Arunachal Pr.	8.43	1,013.53	1,555.53	1,563.96	1,113.37	117.99
4	Assam	123.78	5,601.16	4,200.87	4,324.65	2,505.42	312.89
5	Bihar	58.95	6,608.25	ND	58.95	4.00	336.79
6	Chhattisgarh	168.54	1,908.96	477.24	645.78	498.69	488.63
7	Goa	3.21	45.53	22.77	25.98	14.03	17.98
8	Gujarat	150.28	3,410.61	2,557.96	2,708.24	2,124.85	2,226.25
9	Haryana	32.51	1,119.95	559.98	592.49	433.78	430.31
10	Himachal Pr.	226.89	1,262.78	2,012.78	2,239.67	1,420.78	149.71

11	J & K	113.96	2,747.17	604.18	718.14	112.43	8.31
12	Jharkhand	124.51	2,479.88	512.22	636.73	437.21	510.99
13	Karnataka	178.39	5,008.80	2,504.40	2,682.79	1,418.68	1,567.62
14	Kerala	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
15	Ladakh	66.52	1,429.96	340.68	407.20	144.96	NR
16	Madhya Pr.	191.61	5,116.79	3,837.59	4,029.20	2,262.78	2,479.33
17	Maharashtra	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1,935.63	377.98	477.98
18	Manipur	15.62	481.19	601.19	616.81	474.78	52.80
19	Meghalaya	14.18	678.39	1,078.39	1,092.57	672.05	76.55
20	Mizoram	27.17	303.89	303.89	331.06	250.98	32.31
21	Nagaland	28.52	444.81	333.61	362.13	345.14	27.88
22	Odisha	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,288.36
23	Puducherry	1.18	30.22	7.47	8.65	2.32	0.10
24	Punjab	110.36	1,656.39	402.24	512.60	247.83	265.70
25	Rajasthan	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,919.83	1,693.61
26	Sikkim	8.23	124.79	194.79	203.02	90.12	11.57
27	Tamil Nadu	377.58	3,691.21	614.35	991.93	457.63	496.16
28	Telangana	55.15	1,653.09	ND	55.15	17.70	68.88
29	Tripura	61.51	614.09	714.09	775.60	599.82	65.13
30	Uttar Pr.	454.07	10,870.50	5,435.25	5,889.32	2,728.48	2,935.18
31	Uttarakhand	111.22	1,443.80	1,082.85	1,194.07	603.31	67.99
32	West Bengal	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	2,162.19	1,547.52	725.77
Total		4,825.92	92,308.77	40,009.77	44,835.69	25,325.67	18,226.18

DNH & DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported

Source: JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2022-23**Rs. in Crore**

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.63	9.15	2.16	2.79	0.60	-
2	Andhra Pr.	712.13	3,458.20	ND	712.13	304.71	98.38
3	Arunachal Pr.	450.59	1,116.35	1,116.35	1,566.94	1,256.17	181.27
4	Assam	1,819.22	6,117.61	4,588.21	6,407.43	3,959.95	442.75
5	Bihar	54.95	4,766.90	ND	54.95	NR	66.19
6	Chhattisgarh	147.09	2,223.98	2,223.98	2,371.07	2,096.70	2,079.12
7	Goa	11.95	49.98	ND	11.95	11.04	20.14
8	Gujarat	583.39	3,590.16	3,590.16	4,173.55	3,084.89	3,272.38
9	Haryana	158.71	1,157.44	463.00	621.71	519.77	447.46
10	Himachal Pr.	818.89	1,344.94	1,344.94	2,163.83	1,615.65	182.41
11	J & K	605.71	3,039.11	1,439.50	2,045.21	1,141.38	153.69
12	Jharkhand	199.52	2,825.52	2,119.14	2,318.66	1,789.85	1,593.00
13	Karnataka	1,264.11	5,451.85	2,725.93	3,990.04	2,807.73	3,240.51
14	Kerala	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
15	Ladakh	262.25	1,555.77	382.76	645.01	364.34	-
16	Lakshadweep	-	36.99	9.25	9.25	NR	-
17	Madhya Pr.	1,766.42	5,641.02	2,820.51	4,586.93	3,526.87	3,516.37
18	Maharashtra	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.53	2,972.21
19	Manipur	142.03	512.05	256.03	398.06	233.64	26.03
20	Meghalaya	420.52	747.76	1,047.00	1,467.52	1,098.48	122.85
21	Mizoram	80.08	333.91	448.58	528.66	407.40	45.74
22	Nagaland	17.00	484.28	484.28	501.28	481.71	52.71
23	Odisha	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,149.50
24	Puducherry	6.34	17.83	ND	6.34	0.94	0.22
25	Punjab	264.78	2,403.46	ND	264.78	264.80	210.69

26	Rajasthan	1,288.79	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.59	3,937.70	4,123.31
27	Sikkim	112.90	136.17	188.92	301.82	222.53	20.63
28	Tamil Nadu	534.30	4,015.00	872.96	1,407.26	593.71	664.36
29	Telangana	37.44	1,657.56	ND	37.44	11.39	13.52
30	Tripura	175.78	666.97	849.91	1,025.69	798.67	82.64
31	Uttar Pr.	3,160.84	12,662.05	9,496.54	12,657.38	9,650.07	9,259.84
32	Uttarakhand	590.75	1,612.50	1,209.38	1,800.13	1,515.93	163.93
33	West Bengal	614.67	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,704.79	1,953.73	3,204.21
Total		19,510.05	100,789.77	54,742.30	74,252.35	50,667.81	40,147.74

DNH & DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2023-24

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	2.20	7.52	3.76	5.96	0.99	-
2	Andhra Pr.	407.42	6,530.49	793.57	1,200.99	861.11	939.08
3	Arunachal Pr.	310.77	1,057.11	771.21	1,081.98	1,056.97	137.98
4	Assam	2,447.48	10,351.68	6,204.00	8,651.48	7,870.90	866.11
5	Bihar	54.95	-	ND	54.95	NR	NR
6	Chhattisgarh	274.38	4,485.60	2,885.56	3,159.94	2,638.91	2,627.12
7	Goa	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25

8	Gujarat	1,088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3,325.80	2,377.83	2,676.40
9	Haryana	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	628.65	589.79	687.56
10	Himachal Pr.	548.18	379.67	402.34	950.52	859.96	98.38
11	J & K	903.84	9,611.31	3,267.12	4,170.96	3,510.26	364.69
12	Jharkhand	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
13	Karnataka	1,182.31	12,623.37	4,966.62	6,148.93	5,266.73	6,106.09
14	Kerala	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
15	Ladakh	280.66	477.11	131.07	411.73	346.73	-
16	Lakshadweep	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	NR	-
17	Madhya Pr.	1,060.06	10,297.86	5,419.90	6,479.96	6,388.57	6,390.54
18	Maharashtra	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,371.34
19	Manipur	164.42	110.54	ND	164.42	119.49	18.75
20	Meghalaya	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,573.51	171.74
21	Mizoram	121.27	425.46	303.10	424.37	416.52	43.77
22	Nagaland	19.57	366.86	314.90	334.47	294.71	44.02
23	Odisha	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.36
24	Puducherry	5.40	15.39	1.00	6.40	6.39	0.62
25	Punjab	-	479.02	119.76	119.76	103.79	166.43
26	Rajasthan	3,432.89	3,019.94	250.00	3,682.89	2,898.54	3,904.64
27	Sikkim	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.90	318.98	29.67
28	Tamil Nadu	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30

29	Telangana	26.06	-	ND	26.06	NR	NR
30	Tripura	227.01	1,773.40	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
31	Uttar Pr.	3,007.30	20,884.45	16,947.00	19,954.30	19,102.47	20,285.30
32	Uttarakhand	284.20	4,689.69	1,890.66	2,174.86	1,942.71	236.81
33	West Bengal	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
Total		23,584.58	132,936.83	69,885.01	93,469.59	82,295.58	69,219.37

DNH & DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2024-25

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	4.97	2.98	0.45	5.42	0.61	-
2	Andhra Pr.	339.88	2,520.97	70.00	409.88	375.65	597.87
3	Arunachal Pr.	26.84	217.82	108.91	135.75	84.14	4.85
4	Assam	780.58	5,198.78	2,159.63	2,940.21	2,829.16	315.70
5	Bihar	54.95	-	-	54.95	NR	NR
6	Chhattisgarh	521.03	1,277.27	191.59	712.62	489.82	3,008.22

7	Goa	0.40	4.32	0.65	1.05	1.05	6.89
8	Gujarat	947.97	2,420.14	59.00	1,006.97	818.84	2,697.35
9	Haryana	38.86	462.03	-	38.86	23.68	264.80
10	Himachal Pr.	90.56	916.53	137.48	228.04	189.20	19.67
11	J & K	660.69	2,112.86	693.86	1,354.55	1,341.93	135.53
12	Jharkhand	263.46	2,114.22	70.00	333.46	203.56	1,097.60
13	Karnataka	882.20	3,804.41	570.66	1,452.86	764.14	10,078.54
14	Kerala	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	1,081.13	1,403.70
15	Ladakh	65.00	624.78	187.43	252.43	181.04	-
16	Lakshadweep	29.06	0.75	0.56	29.62	3.17	-
17	Madhya Pr.	91.39	4,044.70	2,622.35	2,713.74	2,683.52	10,190.95
18	Maharashtra	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	2,235.12	3,150.59
19	Manipur	44.93	-	-	44.93	33.57	1.12
20	Meghalaya	296.90	653.60	405.65	702.55	672.62	81.03
21	Mizoram	7.85	45.09	13.52	21.37	18.95	9.62

22	Nagaland	39.75	39.75	19.87	59.62	59.45	6.61
23	Odisha	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	750.81	2,834.61
24	Puducherry	0.01	12.58	3.77	3.78	3.50	1.84
25	Punjab	15.97	644.54	50.00	65.97	59.16	242.77
26	Rajasthan	786.95	11,061.46	1,659.22	2,446.17	2,212.99	3,171.90
27	Sikkim	11.92	124.50	62.25	74.17	72.94	16.44
28	Tamil Nadu	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,333.23	3,343.47
29	Telangana	26.06	-	-	26.06	NR	NR
30	Tripura	111.10	736.75	368.38	479.48	477.98	65.86
31	Uttar Pr.	851.83	12,621.95	6,310.98	7,162.81	7,162.80	12,423.82
32	Uttarakhand	232.51	1,016.80	568.40	800.91	671.59	90.88
33	West Bengal	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	3,003.06	4,905.55
Total		11,180.11	69,926.68	22,540.22	33,720.33	29,838.41	60,167.78

DNH & DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2025-26**(As on 21.07.2025)****Rs. in Crore**

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	4.80	-	-	4.80	-	-
2	Andhra Pr.	34.24	-	-	34.24	0.01	0.01
3	Arunachal Pr.	51.60	-	-	51.60	-	-
4	Assam	111.06	-	-	111.06	-	-
5	Bihar	54.95	-	-	54.95	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	222.79	-	-	222.79	-	20.02
7	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Gujarat	188.14	-	-	188.14	2.36	12.31
9	Haryana	15.17	-	-	15.17	-	-
10	Himachal Pr.	38.84	-	-	38.84	-	-
11	J & K	12.62	-	-	12.62	0.21	0.02
12	Jharkhand	129.90	-	-	129.90	-	-
13	Karnataka	688.71	-	-	688.71	-	471.26
14	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ladakh	71.39	-	-	71.39	-	-
16	Lakshadweep	26.46	-	-	26.46	-	-
17	Madhya Pr.	30.22	-	-	30.22	-	1,765.65
18	Maharashtra	970.22	-	-	970.22	-	-
19	Manipur	11.36	-	-	11.36	-	-
20	Meghalaya	29.93	-	-	29.93	2.71	0.25
21	Mizoram	2.42	-	-	2.42	-	-
22	Nagaland	0.17	-	-	0.17	-	-
23	Odisha	101.81	-	-	101.81	-	-

24	Puducherry	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.07	0.03
25	Punjab	6.80	-	-	6.80	-	-
26	Rajasthan	233.17	-	-	233.17	-	-
27	Sikkim	1.23	-	-	1.23	-	0.39
28	Tamil Nadu	211.59	-	-	211.59	-	122.18
29	Telangana	26.06	-	-	26.06	-	-
30	Tripura	1.49	-	-	1.49	0.59	0.34
31	Uttar Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	20.21
32	Uttarakhand	129.32	-	-	129.32	-	-
33	West Bengal	475.13	-	-	475.13	-	-
Total		3,881.88	-	-	3,881.88	5.95	2,412.67

DNH & DD does not avail fund

Source: JJM-IMIS

PENDING NHs PROPOSALS IN KARNATAKA

725. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- (a) whether any proposals are pending for the upgradation of State Highways (SHs) into National Highways (NHs) in Karnataka and the region of Uttara Kannada and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the present status of progress of ongoing National Highway projects in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka;
- (c) whether the Government has encountered any hurdles in completing these projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has fixed any timeline to complete these projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/UTs, etc., including from the State of Karnataka for declaration / up-gradation of State roads as National Highways (NHs). Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs from time to time based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority, traffic levels and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

(b) to (d): The details of ongoing NH projects in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka along with their present status, physical progress and Scheduled/Revised scheduled date of completion are enclosed as **Statement**. Some of these projects have been delayed due to issues related to land acquisition, forest clearance and slow progress by contractors.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing NH Projects in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka along with their Present Status, Physical Progress and Scheduled/Revised scheduled date of completion

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Total Length (km)	Total Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Cumulative Physical Progress (in %)	Scheduled/revised Scheduled Completion Date

1	Upgradation of 2/4 lane with paved shoulder from Sirsi-Yekmbi- Havari Section of NH-766E	766E	74.98	313	15%	31.03.2027
2	Upgradation of 2/4 lane with paved shoulder from Belekere-Kumta- Sirsi Section of NH-766EE & NH-766E	766EE & 766E	58.92	440	75%	31.12.2025
3	Road connectivity to Honnavar Port from Kasarkod on NH-66	66	4.58	131	1%	06.06.2026
4	Strengthening & Improvements from Km. 48.00 to 64.00 (Arbail to Idagundi Section) of NH-63 (NH-52) of Ankola-Gooty section	52	16	31.90	95%	30.10.2025

UPGRADING NH-87

726. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade National Highway (NH)-87 to a four-lane configuration to alleviate existing congestion and to connect Paramakudi-Ramanathapuram section, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total estimated expenditure for the project and the amount sanctioned in the current financial year;
- (c) the likely generation of indirect employment in terms of person-days; and
- (d) the time by which the project is likely to be operational?

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

- (a): Yes Sir. 4-laning of Paramakudi - Ramanathapuram Section of NH-87 from Km 80+360 to Km 127+025 (Total length - 46.665 Km) in Tamil Nadu has been approved.
- (b): The Total Capital Cost of the project is Rs.1853.16 crore.
- (c): The project is expected to generate about 8.40 lakh person-days of direct employment and about 10.45 lakh person-days of indirect employment.
- (d): Bids have been invited and the construction period has been kept as 24 months from the Appointed Date of the project.

वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति का कार्यान्वयन

727. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

- (क) वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति के अंतर्गत अब तक राज्य-वार कितने पुराने वाहन स्क्रेप किए गए हैं;
- (ख) इस नीति के अंतर्गत नए वाहन खरीदने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को क्या लाभ दिए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) राजस्थान में इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) राजस्थान में इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन हेतु क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) नीति के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्यवार, विशेषकर राजस्थान में, कितने स्क्रेपिंग केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

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

(क): उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केंद्र (आरवीएसएफ) में कुल 1,32,612 सरकारी वाहन और 1,25,721 निजी वाहन स्क्रेप किए गए हैं। संबंधित राज्यों में स्थापित आरवीएसएफ द्वारा स्क्रेप किए गए वाहनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): अपने वाहनों को स्वैच्छिक रूप से स्क्रेप करने का विकल्प चुनने वाले नागरिकों को निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जाते हैं: -

- (i) साकानि 714 (अ), दिनांक 04.10.2021 में प्रावधान है कि यदि वाहन 'जमा प्रमाणपत्र' प्रस्तुत करने पर पंजीकृत किया जाता है, तो पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने का शुल्क नहीं लिया जाएगा।
- (ii) साकानि 720 (अ), दिनांक 05.10.2021 में "जमा प्रमाणपत्र" प्रस्तुत करने के एवज में पंजीकृत किए गए वाहन के लिए मोटर वाहन कर में छूट (गैर-परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में पच्चीस प्रतिशत तक और परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में पंद्रह प्रतिशत तक) का प्रावधान है। बशर्ते कि यह रियायत परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में आठ वर्ष तक और गैर-परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में पंद्रह वर्ष तक उपलब्ध होगी।

(iii) साकानि 200 (अ), दिनांक 26.03.2025 में सभी परिवहन और गैर-परिवहन वाहनों के लिए ऐसे प्रमाण पत्र के एवज में मोटर वाहन कर में पचास प्रतिशत तक की रियायत का प्रावधान है, जो मास उत्सर्जन मानक भारत स्टेज I (बीएस-I) मानदंडों और पहले के मास उत्सर्जन मानक मानदंडों के अनुसार विनिर्मित हैं और सभी मध्यम तथा भारी माल मोटर वाहन और सभी मध्यम तथा भारी यात्री मोटर वाहन, जो मास उत्सर्जन मानक भारत स्टेज II (बीएस-II) मानदंडों के अनुसार विनिर्मित हैं।

(ग): राजस्थान राज्य में, 3 पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केंद्र (आरवीएसएफ) परिचालन में हैं, जहां अब तक 7,822 निजी वाहनों को स्क्रेप किया गया है और 2 स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशन (एटीएस) परिचालन में हैं, जहां 47,789 वाहनों का परीक्षण किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान ने स्क्रेप किए गए वाहन के 'जमा प्रमाणपत्र' के आधार पर खरीदे गए नए वाहनों पर मोटर वाहन कर में छूट की घोषणा और कार्यान्वयन किया है, जो इस प्रकार है:

(i) परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में मोटर वाहन कर में 15% छूट

(ii) गैर-परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में मोटर वाहन कर में 25% छूट

(घ): वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति में पुराने, अनफिट प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाने के लिए परितंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) तैयार करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन/हतोत्साहन प्रणाली शामिल है। इस नीति के प्रावधानों को लागू करने के लिए, मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 की रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत नियम अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

(ड): दिनांक 16.07.2025 तक, देश भर में 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 106 पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केंद्र (आरवीएसएफ) परिचालन में हैं। परिचालनरत आरवीएसएफ का राज्य-वार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परिचालनरत आरवीएसएफ
आंध्र प्रदेश	2
असम	4
बिहार	2
चंडीगढ़	1
छत्तीसगढ़	2
दिल्ली	1
गोवा	1
गुजरात	7
हरियाणा	17
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
कर्नाटक	2
लद्दाख	1
मध्य प्रदेश	5
महाराष्ट्र	8
ओडिशा	2
पंजाब	4
राजस्थान	3
तेलंगाना	3
उत्तर प्रदेश	32
उत्तराखंड	5
पश्चिम बंगाल	2
कुल	106

विवरण

राज्यों में स्थापित आरवीएसएफ द्वारा स्क्रेप किए गए वाहनों का ब्यौरा

राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राज्य में स्थापित आरवीएसएफ द्वारा स्क्रेप किए गए निजी वाहन
आंध्र प्रदेश	1506
असम	1277
बिहार	591
चंडीगढ़	3159
छत्तीसगढ़	432
गोवा	158
गुजरात	10239
हरियाणा	17590
हिमाचल प्रदेश	294
कर्नाटक	3816
लद्दाख	4
मध्य प्रदेश	3303
महाराष्ट्र	1893
ओडिशा	1458
पंजाब	2618
राजस्थान	7822
तेलंगाना	59
उत्तर प्रदेश	60626
उत्तराखंड	1901
पश्चिम बंगाल	6975
कुल	125721

प्रत्येक राज्य में स्थापित आरवीएसएफ द्वारा स्कैप किए गए सरकारी वाहनों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राज्य में स्थापित आरवीएसएफ द्वारा स्कैप किए गए सरकारी वाहन
आंध्र प्रदेश	9408
असम	5485
बिहार	1536
चंडीगढ़	5068
छत्तीसगढ़	673
गोवा	71
गुजरात	3919
हरियाणा	17410
हिमाचल प्रदेश	190
कर्नाटक	1827
लद्दाख	201
लक्षद्वीप	6
मध्य प्रदेश	3172
महाराष्ट्र	16360
ओडिशा	1049
पंजाब	1484
राजस्थान	6578
सिक्किम	149
तेलंगाना	1112
उत्तर प्रदेश	53002
उत्तराखंड	2039
पश्चिम बंगाल	1873
कुल	132612

EXPORT AND GROWTH RATE OF INDIAN FOOD INDUSTRIES

728. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) the total export and growth rate of the Indian Food Industries during the last eight years; and

(b) the total turnover of the Indian Food Industries during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): The details of the total agro-food products exported during the last 8 years up to 2024-25 along with the Gross Value Addition (GVA) and the percentage growth rate of the food processing sector during the last 8 years up to 2023-24 is placed at **Statement**. The turnover data for food processing industries is not available.

STATEMENT

1. Details of Food products exports during the last 8 years up to 2024-25 (in US \$ Billion).

Year	Agro-Food Products' Exports (in US\$ Billion)
2017-18	35.46
2018-19	35.30

2019-20	32.73
2020-21	38.65
2021-22	46.11
2022-23	51.06
2023-24	46.43
2024-25	49.43

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

2. Details of GVA and Growth rate for food processing sector during the last 8 years up to 2023-24(as per 1st RE).

Year	GVA (in lakh Crore)	Growth rate (in percentage)
2016-17	1.79	11.18
2017-18	1.93	7.82
2018-19	2.36	22.28
2019-20	1.96	-16.89
2020-21	1.95	-0.68
2021-22	1.90	-3.46
2022-23	2.08	9.87
2023-24	2.24	7.55

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

हवाई पट्टियों में खराबी

729. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में हाल ही में हुई विमान दुर्घटना का प्रमुख कारण हवाई पट्टियों में खराबी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कितनी हवाई पट्टियों में ऐसी खराबी पाई गई है;

(ग) क्या इससे हवाई सेवाएं प्रभावित हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ऐसे हवाई पट्टियों की खराबी से कब तक निपटने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): अहमदाबाद में दिनांक 12.06.2025 को एअर इंडिया की फ्लाइट एआई-171 के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के संभावित कारण(णों)/योगदायी कारक(कों) का निर्धारण करने के लिए वायुयान (दुर्घटनाओं और घटनाओं का अन्वेषण) नियमावली, 2017 के नियम 11 के तहत महानिदेशक, वायुयान दुर्घटना अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच का आदेश दिया गया है।

दुर्घटना पर प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट एएआईबी द्वारा 12 जुलाई, 2025 को प्रकाशित की गई है और यह उनकी वेबसाइट www.aaib.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है। प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हवाईअड्डे की अवसंरचना से संबंधित किसी प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

प्रथम श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों द्वारा कार्यों को पूरा करने में विलंब

730. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल कितने कार्य प्रथम श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों द्वारा पूरे किए गए हैं और सीपीडब्ल्यूडी, एनबीसीसी, एचएससीसी, एचआईटीईएस आदि एजेंसियों द्वारा संबंधित ग्राहक सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को सौंपे गए हैं;

(ख) ऐसे कितने ठेके हैं जिनमें निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरे नहीं हुए और ऐसे मामलों में अधिक लागत और अधिक समय लगने का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कितने प्रथम श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों को मूल समय-सीमा से 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई और ऐसे मामलों में लागत वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है/सीमा कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) पिछले परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण कितने प्रथम श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों को बोली लगाने के लिए अयोग्य घोषित किया गया/वर्जित किया गया है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ): सीपीडब्ल्यूडी, एनबीसीसी, एचएससीसी और एचआईटीईएस से संबंधित जानकारी

क्रमशः **विवरण I, II, III और IV** में संलग्न है।

संसद प्रश्न	उत्तर
क. वर्ष 2014 से अब तक सीपीडब्ल्यूडी जैसी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों द्वारा संबंधित क्लाइंट सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को पूरे किए गए और सौंपे गए 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कार्यों की कुल संख्या;	87
ख. उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जिनमें निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं किया गया तथा इन मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का ब्यौरा;	71 संलग्न विवरण 'I' के अनुसार
ग. उन वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें मूल समय सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा, और इसके कारण भी बताए गए हैं; और	46 संलग्न विवरण 'I' के अनुसार

विवरण -I					
सीपीडब्ल्यूडी					
क्र. सं.	कार्यालय का नाम	2014 से सीपीडब्ल्यूडी जैसी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों द्वारा संबंधित क्लाइंट सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को पूरे किए गए और सौंपे गए 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कार्यों की कुल संख्या;	उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जिनमें निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं किया गया तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का ब्यौरा;	वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें मूल समय सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा, कारण सहित; और	पिछली परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य/प्रतिबंधित किए गए वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों की संख्या?
घ. पिछली परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य/प्रतिबंधित किए गए वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों की संख्या कितनी है?					1

1. एडीजी (भोपाल)					
	सीई रायपुर	5	1 नया रायपुर, सी. जी. में जीपीओए का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि समय अधिकता शून्य 25 महीने 2 बड़ौदा रायपुर (सीजी) के एनआईबीएसएम के लिए प्रशासनिक भवन, स्कूल भवन, बालक छात्रावास और बालिका छात्रावास सहित विकास कार्यों का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि समय अधिकता शून्य 13 महीने 3 भिलाई में 100 बिस्तरों वाले ईएसआईसी अस्पताल का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि समय अधिकता शून्य 34 महीने 4 कुटेलाभाटा, दुर्ग, सीजी में आईआईटी भिलाई का स्थायी परिसर, चरण-I (स्टेज-I) का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि समय अधिकता 56 करोड़ 20 महीने 5 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोक्योरमेंट एंड कंसट्रक्शन (ईपीसी) के आधार पर पीएमएसएसवाई (चरण-IV) के तहत जगदलपुर में सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि समय अधिकता 23 करोड़ 44 महीने	1 नया रायपुर, सी. जी. में जीपीओए का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि 0.71 करोड़ 2 बड़ौदा रायपुर (सीजी) के एनआईबीएसएम के लिए प्रशासनिक भवन, स्कूल भवन, बालक छात्रावास और बालिका छात्रावास के विकास कार्यों का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि 2.96 करोड़ 3 भिलाई में 100 बिस्तरों वाले ईएसआईसी अस्पताल का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि 2.74 करोड़ 4 कुटेलाभाटा, दुर्ग, सीजी में आईआईटी भिलाई का स्थायी परिसर, चरण-I (स्टेज-I) का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि 56 करोड़ 5 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोक्योरमेंट एंड कंसट्रक्शन (ईपीसी) के आधार पर पीएमएसएसवाई (चरण-IV) के तहत जगदलपुर में सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल का निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि 0.07 करोड़ लागत और समय अधिकता का कारण - 10C/10CA, अतिरिक्त कार्य। जगदलपुर में साइट की गड़बड़ी, कोविड की पहली और दूसरी लहर, भूमि विवाद आदि के कारण लागत में वृद्धि और देरी का कारण GST वृद्धि है।	
	सीई भोपाल	1	1 एचएसईआर, भोपाल (एमपी) में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत विभिन्न भवनों का निर्माण (पैकेज-I) निविदा राशि 55.05 करोड़, पूर्णता लागत - 100.08 करोड़, समय अधिकता - 18 महीने	लागत और समय अधिकता का कारण - 10C/10CA, अतिरिक्त कार्य। जीएसटी वृद्धि, क्लाइंट विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त सलाहकार से ड्रॉइंग प्राप्त न होने/देरी से प्राप्त होने के कारण लागत में वृद्धि और देरी का कारण है।	

	एसई और पीडी आरपीसी रायपुर	2	1 ईई और एसएम (सी)। और ईई और एसएम (ई) लागत वृद्धि शून्य समय अधिकता 36 महीने 2 ईई और एसएम (सी)। और ईई और एसएम (ई) लागत वृद्धि 0.40 करोड़ समय अधिकता 21 महीने	1.1 ईई और एसएम (सी)। और ईई एंड एसएम (ई) लेआउट में मौजूदा सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, जो काम की निविदा देते समय ग्राहक द्वारा नहीं बताई गई थी। 1.2 कोविड-19 की पहली और दूसरी लहर के कारण काम पर प्रभाव और नियंत्रण क्षेत्र में स्थित परियोजना के कारण काफी प्रभावित हुआ। 2. ईई और एसएम (सी)। और ईई एंड एसएम (ई) लागत बढ़ने के कारण- जीएसटी स्लैब में 12% से 18% तक बदलाव के कारण भुगतान के कारण एजेंसी को 01.07.2022 से अतिरिक्त 6% जीएसटी का किया गया भुगतान। समय अधिकता का कारण - कोविड महामारी	
	एसई और पीडी इंदौर	3	1 मेसर्स एशियन कॉन्सटन कंपनी अजमेर अनुमानित लागत - 51.78 करोड़ वर्तमान व्यय - 65.82 करोड़ समय अधिकता - 17 महीने 2 मेसर्स बीएल इफ्रा प्रोज पी लिमिटेड अनुमानित लागत - 69.86 करोड़ वास्तविक व्यय 129.16 करोड़ समय अधिकता - 13 महीने 3 मेसर्स डीईई वीईई प्रोज लिमिटेड निविदा राशि 255.96 करोड़ वास्तविक व्यय 343.25 करोड़ समय अधिकता - 14 महीने	क्लाइंट द्वारा कार्यक्षेत्र में परिवर्तन और अतिरिक्त कार्यक्षेत्र।	
	एसई और पीडी भोपाल	1	1 सी/ओ सीएपीटी, कान्हासैय्या गाँव, भोपाल (पैकेज-4बी) समय अधिकता - 453 दिन	ड्राइंग और निर्णय लंबित होने, फंड की कमी आदि के कारण देरी।	
2	एडीजी (सीमा)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
3	एडीजी (गुवाहाटी)	1	लागत में वृद्धि शून्य समय अधिकता 256 दिन	शून्य	शून्य
4	एडीजी (हैदराबाद)	11	2	3	शून्य
5	एडीजी (जम्मू)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

6	एडीजी (कोच्चि)	6	6 (विवरण ख)	6 (विवरण ख)	(विवरण बी)
7	एसडीजी (चेन्नई)	8	10(विवरण ग)	6(विवरण ग)	शून्य
8	एडीजी (दिल्ली)	5	1 संख्या - समय अधिकता 2 वर्ष 4 माह 18 दिन 1 संख्या - समय अधिकता 3 माह लागत वृद्धि - 78 करोड़	01 संख्या - करार की शर्तों के अनुसार 6,56,65,221/- रुपये की वृद्धि का भुगतान किया गया और क्षतिपूर्ति की लेवि के बिना ईओटी को स्वीकृत दी गई। 02 संख्या - समझौते के खंड के अनुसार 7,76,42,588/- रुपये की वृद्धि का भुगतान किया गया और क्षतिपूर्ति वसूले बिना ईओटी को मंजूरी दी गई। 01 संख्या - कोविड-19 के कारण लागत में 26% (लगभग) वृद्धि।	शून्य
9	एसडीजी (पीआरएनडी)	1	निविदा राशि 66.48 करोड़ अंतिम लागत 80.99 करोड़ समय अधिकता - 1 वर्ष 7 माह 29 दिन	एक ठेकेदार को 14.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वृद्धि के साथ यह काम पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। यह देरी कार्यस्थल पर विभिन्न बाधाओं के कारण हुई।	शून्य

10	एडीजी लखनऊ	14	10 1. विभूति खंड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ में केंद्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क, डीआरआई, सीबीएन, एनएसीईएन आदि के लिए कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण, जिसमें जलापूर्ति, स्वच्छता संबंधी व्यवस्था, आंतरिक विद्युत व्यवस्था, अग्निशमन प्रणाली, फायर अलार्म, सब-स्टेशन, डीजी सेट, लिफ्ट, एचवीएसी और यूपीएस शामिल हैं। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 3 वर्ष 7 महीने 2. एजी, यूपी, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ के लिए कार्यालय भवन और गेस्ट हाउस का निर्माण। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 3 वर्ष 3 महीने 3. इंजीनियरिंग कोर लैब बिल्डिंग का निर्माण कार्य, बेसमेंट, ग्राउंड और पांच मंजिलें, जिसमें प्लंबिंग, सीवरेज सिस्टम, आंतरिक और बाहरी विद्युत कार्य, अग्निशमन, फायर अलार्म, सीसीटीवी सिस्टम, एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, पीए सिस्टम, बिल्डिंग मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, लिफ्ट, एचवीएसी सभी आईआईटी कैपस, कानपुर में पूर्ण। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 1 वर्ष 10 महीने	10	शून्य

	एडीजी लखनऊ		4. आईआईटी परिसर, कानपुर में एयरोस्पेस इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के भवन के बेसमेंट, ग्राउंड और छः मंजिला बहुमंजिला भवन में रेट्रोफिटिंग का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है, जिसमें प्लंबिंग, सीवरेज सिस्टम, आंतरिक और बाहरी विद्युत कार्य, अग्निशमन, फायर अलार्म, सीसीटीवी, सिस्टम, एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, पीए सिस्टम, बिल्डिंग मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, लिफ्ट, एचवीएसी शामिल हैं। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 2 वर्ष 8 महीने से अधिक 5. आईआईटी कानपुर के लिए विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी भवन (जी+5) का निर्माण, जिसमें आंतरिक जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता स्थापना, आंतरिक विद्युत स्थापना, एचवीएसी, आईएमबीएस, लिफ्ट, अग्निशमन, फायर अलार्म सिस्टम, सार्वजनिक उद्घोषणा प्रणाली, रास्ते और अन्य सभी संबंधित कार्य शामिल हैं, ताकि आईआईटी परिसर, कानपुर में इंजीनियरिंग खरीद और निर्माण (ईपीसी) के आधार पर भवन का संचालन किया जा सके। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 1 वर्ष 5 महीने		

	एडीजी लखनऊ		6. आईआईटी परिसर, कानपुर में इंजीनियरिंग प्रोक्थोरमेंट एंड कंसट्रक्शन ईपीसी आधार पर अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला परिसर भवन, बेसमेंट प्लस ग्राउंड प्लस मेजेनाइन फ्लोर सहित चार मंजिला भवन का निर्माण, जिसमें प्लंबिंग, फायर अलार्म, सीवरेज सिस्टम, भवन का बाहरी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कार्य, अग्निशमन, फायर अलार्म, पीए सिस्टम, भवन प्रबंधन प्रणाली, लिफ्ट, एचवीएसी, बाहरी विकास, रास्ते सभी पूर्ण और भवन को कार्यशील बनाने के लिए अन्य सभी संबंधित कार्य शामिल हैं। कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं समय अधिकता 1 वर्ष 9 महीने 7. कानपुर के फजलगंज में जनरल पूल कार्यालय आवास, जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता स्थापना, आंतरिक विद्युत स्थापना, लिफ्ट, विद्युत सब-स्टेशन स्थापना, डीजी सेट, अग्निशमन प्रणाली और यांत्रिक वेंटिलेशन का निर्माण।		

	एडीजी लखनऊ		8. कमला नेहरू नगर (हापुड़ चुंगी के पास), गाजियाबाद में ईपीसी आधार पर जीएसटी भवन (2 बेसमेंट + जी+7 मंजिल) समग्र संरचना का निर्माण निविदा लागत - 74.64 करोड़ किया गया सकल कार्य - 96.37 करोड़ समय अधिकता 1 वर्ष 2 महीने 9. वायुसेना स्टेशन हिंडन में रनवे की पुनः सतह तैयार करना (एसएच: रनवे, टैक्सी ट्रैक, डिस्पैच आदि की सतह तैयार करना और चौड़ा करना और ओआरए/एसजीए को कठोर फुटपाथ कठोर टर्न पैड में परिवर्तित करना) निविदा लागत- 1,16.50 करोड़ किया गया सकल कार्य - 133.28 करोड़ समय अधिकता 2 महीने 10 वायुसेना स्टेशन, हिंडन में सुरक्षा दीवार का प्रावधान (एसएच: सिविल कार्य) निविदा लागत- रु. 76.27 करोड़ किया गया सकल कार्य - 95.36 करोड़ समय अधिकता 2 वर्ष 6 महीने			
11	एडीजी (बैंगलोर)	0	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	
12	एडीजी (प्रोजेक्ट दिल्ली)	2	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	
13	एडीजी (पटना)	11 (विवरण घ)	11 (विवरण घ)	11 (विवरण घ)	शून्य	
14 सतत विकास लक्ष्य (कोलकाता)						
	सीई (कोलकाता)	3	1. जोका में आईसीडी डब्ल्यूक्यू के लिए भवन का निर्माण		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 3 लागत वृद्धि - 0	लागू नहीं
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता		
			87.92 करोड़	22 महीने		
			2. प्लॉट संख्या 5/1, ब्लॉक डीपी में एसटीपीआई के लिए आईटी पार्क का निर्माण			
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता		
			69.64 करोड़	2 वर्ष 10 महीने		
			3. राजरहाट में सीएफएसएल के लिए कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण			
लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता					

			72.04 करोड़	5 वर्ष 2 महीने			
	सीए (कोलकाता)	शून्य					
	सीई (बरहामपुर)	1	अधूरे कार्यों की संख्या - 1		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1 लागत वृद्धि - 75,22,764	लागू नहीं	
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता			
			शून्य	392 दिन			
	सीई (भुवनेश्वर)	शून्य			लागू नहीं		
	सीई (आईआईटी खड़गपुर)	1	अधूरे कार्यों की संख्या - 1		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1 लागत वृद्धि - 0	लागू नहीं	
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता			
			शून्य	699 दिन			
	एसई सिलीगुड़ी	2	शून्य				
	एसई (आईआईआई टी कल्याणी)	शून्य	अधूरे कार्यों की संख्या - 1		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1 लागत वृद्धि - 0	प्रतिबंधित ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1	
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता			
			शून्य	52 महीने			
	एसई (दुर्गापुर)	शून्य					
	एसई (आईआईएम सी जोका)	शून्य					
	एसई (राउरकेला)	1	शून्य				संबंधित नहीं
	एसई (बारासात)	2	1. कोलकाता के पानीहाटी में एनआईपीईआर विभाग के लिए कार्यालय सह-आवासीय और छात्रावास परिसर का निर्माण		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1 लागत वृद्धि - 0	लागू नहीं	
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता			
			शून्य	07 महीने			
	एसई (एम्स भुवनेश्वर)	0	1. एडमिन बिल्डिंग का निर्माण		अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 2 लागत वृद्धि - 0	लागू नहीं	
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता			
			शून्य	49 महीने			

			2. क्रिटिकल केयर हॉस्पिटल का निर्माण		
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता	
			शून्य	12 महीने	
	एसई (राजरथाट)	1	1. न्यू टाउन, कोलकाता में कॉर्पोरेट भवन का निर्माण	अनुमत ठेकेदारों की संख्या - 1 लागत वृद्धि - 0	लागू नहीं
			लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता	
			शून्य	3 वर्ष और 4 महीने	
	एसई (आरटीआई)	शून्य			
15	एडीजी (चंडीगढ़)	6 (विवरण ड.)	6 (विवरण ड.)	6 (विवरण ड.)	शून्य

क्र. सं.	समझोता राशि (क्रेडिट)	पूरा होने की लागत (करोड़)	लागत में वृद्धि (करोड़)	विवरण की शर्तों के अनुसार समय - सीमा (महीनों में)	वास्तविक रूप से कार्य समापन की समय-सीमा (महीने में)	समय अधिकता (महीनों में)	देरी का कारण
1	77.78 रु.	87.68 रु.	9.90 हालाँकि, लागत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई। कार्य पूरा होना एए एंड ईएस की स्वीकृति के दायरे में था।	15	51	36	1) सीमित कार्य स्थान और सामग्री भंडारण के लिए जगह की कमी। 2) कोविड-19 लॉकडाउन के दौरान काम प्रभावित हुआ।
2	73.52 रु.	67.01 रु.	शून्य	24	41	17	1) आईआईएसईआर द्वारा नियुक्त पूर्व एजेंसी द्वारा पुरानी सेंट्रिंग शटरिंग को हटाने में देरी। 2) आईआईएसईआर द्वारा नियुक्त पूर्व एजेंसी द्वारा इनडोर स्टेडियम में प्रवेश कक्ष, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल और सेंट्रल कोर्ट को सौंपने में देरी। 3) अगस्त 2018 में बाढ़ के कारण।
3	135.01 रु.	118.95 रु.	शून्य	24	38	14	1) ई एंड एम कार्यों के संबंध में ग्राहक से अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता। 2) अगस्त 2018 में बाढ़ के कारण।
4	76.04 रु.	69.53 रु.	शून्य	24	42	18	1) अगस्त 2018, अगस्त 2019 में बाढ़ के कारण। 2) नींव रखने के कार्य, लिफ्ट वेल का विवरण और रिटेनिंग दीवारों आदि में संशोधन।

5	106.15 रु.	56.74 रु.	शून्य	18	60	42	1) प्रमुख कारण ग्राहक द्वारा मांगे गए परिवर्तनों और धन की कमी के कारण स्ट्रक्चरल ड्राईंग संशोधन हैं। 2) अगस्त 2018, अगस्त 2019 में बाढ़ के कारण। 3) कोविड महामारी 2020, 2021 और मुकदमेबाजी के कारण।
6	68.53 रु.	84.57 रु.	16.04 रु.	18	43	25	1. धन राशि उपलब्ध न होने के कारण 2. ग्राहक द्वारा नियुक्त परामर्शदाता द्वारा ड्राईंग उपलब्ध कराने में देरी।

सीपीडब्ल्यूडी (विवरण – ग)			
क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	लागत में वृद्धि	समय अधिकता
1	चेन्नई स्थित आईआईटी मद्रास में 96बी टाइप के फैकल्टी अपार्टमेंट (3 ब्लॉक, प्रत्येक में 32 फ्लैट, जी+8 मंजिल) का निर्माण	4 करोड़	1.32 गुना
2	आईआईटी मद्रास, चेन्नई-36 में मौजूदा मंदाकिनी छात्रावास के स्थान पर बालक छात्रावास का निर्माण। उप-कार्य 1: जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता संबंधी संरचना स्थापित करना, जल निकासी, मौजूदा संरचित विकास कार्यों को हटाने सहित भवन का भाग।	10 करोड़	1.82 गुना
3	आईआईटी मद्रास, चेन्नई-36 में नए शैक्षणिक परिसर-II का निर्माण	34 करोड़	2.03 गुना
4	आईआईटी मद्रास डिस्कवरी कैंपस के लिए थाईयूर बी गांव में हॉस्टल ब्लॉक जी प्लस 4, अकेडमिक रिसर्च ब्लॉक जी प्लस 2 का निर्माण, जिसमें फूड कोर्ट, यूटीलिटी और सामान्य सेवाएं शामिल हैं। (खंड-3 के तहत निर्धारित)	ना	2.14 गुना
5	जेआईपीएमईआर, कराईकल के आवासीय और शैक्षणिक परिसर के लिए 152 क्वार्टरों (60 क्वार्टर, टाइप II, 30 क्वार्टर, टाइप III, 30 क्वार्टर, टाइप IV, 20 क्वार्टर, टाइप V और 12 क्वार्टर, टाइप VI), एमएस निवास, डीन निवास, सर्वेंट क्वार्टर, लड़कों के 240 छात्रावास, लड़कियों के 240 छात्रावास, 150 नर्स छात्रावास, सेवा भवन और विकास कार्य जैसे भराव, सड़कें, तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी, जल निकासी, बोरवेल, भूमिगत हौदी, सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र, खुली पार्किंग, जल शोधन संयंत्र आदि का निर्माण।	शून्य	724 दिन

6	एनआईटी पुडुचेरी परिसर, कराईकल में संबद्ध विकास कार्य और थोक सेवाओं सहित कम्पोजिट ब्लॉक बिल्डिंग और 2 अर्ध-स्थायी भवनों का निर्माण।	कार्य प्रगति पर है	25 जुलाई तक 25 महीने
7	जेआईपीएमईआर, कराईकल के शैक्षणिक परिसर में मेडिकल कॉलेज भवन का निर्माण और संबंधित विकास कार्य तथा थोक सेवाएं	शून्य	416 दिन
8	एनआईटीपीवाई परिसर, कराईकल में लड़कों के 456 छात्रावास, ब्लॉक नंबर 2 (जी+4) मंजिलों का निर्माण, 2 (दो) मंजिलों के लिए मौजूदा लड़कियों के छात्रावास का वर्टिकल विस्तार, सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (एक मंजिला इमारत)।	कार्य प्रगति पर है	25 जुलाई तक 16 महीने
9	रंगनाथन गार्डन, अन्ना नगर पश्चिम, चेन्नई में 152 क्वार्टर टाइप- II, 304 क्वार्टर टाइप- III और 76 क्वार्टर टाइप- IV का निर्माण	230.89 करोड़ रुपये	1048 दिन
10	रंगनाथन गार्डन, अन्ना नगर पश्चिम, चेन्नई में केंद्रीय राजस्व कॉलोनी भूमि पर सीमा शुल्क/केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग के लिए 726 आवासीय क्वार्टरों में (स्टिल्ट पार्किंग सहित 288 क्वार्टर, टाइप - II, 288 क्वार्टर, टाइप - III और 150 क्वार्टर टाइप - IV) का निर्माण।	282.07 करोड़ रुपये	409 दिन

क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	लागत में वृद्धि	कारण
1	चेन्नई में आईआईटी मद्रास में 96बी टाइप के फैकल्टी अपार्टमेंट (3 ब्लॉक, प्रत्येक में 32 फ्लैट, जी+8 मंजिल) का निर्माण	शून्य	ठेकेदार के नियंत्रण में न होने के कारणों से देरी
2	आईआईटी मद्रास, चेन्नई-36 में मौजूदा मंदाकिनी छात्रावास के स्थान पर बालक छात्रावास का निर्माण। उप-कार्य 1: जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता संबंधी संरचना स्थापित करना, जल निकासी, मौजूदा संरचित विकास कार्यों को हटाने सहित भवन का भाग।	9 लाख	ठेकेदार के नियंत्रण में न होने के कारणों से देरी
3	आईआईटी मद्रास, चेन्नई-36 में नए शैक्षणिक परिसर-II का निर्माण	90 लाख	ठेकेदार के नियंत्रण में न होने के कारणों से देरी
4	-	4.5% की अनुमति	कोविड 19 और असामान्य खराब मौसम की स्थिति के कारण
5	रंगनाथन गार्डन, अन्ना नगर पश्चिम, चेन्नई में केंद्रीय राजस्व क्वार्टरों के लिए 152 क्वार्टर, टाइप- II, 304 क्वार्टर टाइप- III और 76 क्वार्टर टाइप- IV का निर्माण	30,18,23,565 रु.	1) कोविड 19 लॉकडाउन अवधि। 2) धन की कमी।

6	रंगनाथन गार्डन, अन्ना नगर पश्चिम, चेन्नई में केंद्रीय राजस्व कॉलोनी में सीमा शुल्क/केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग के लिए 726 आवासीय क्वार्टरों में (स्टिल्ट पार्किंग सहित 288 क्वार्टर, टाइप - II, 288 क्वार्टर, टाइप - III और 150 क्वार्टर टाइप - IV) का निर्माण।	10,41,40,007 रुपये	1) कोविड 19 लॉकडाउन अवधि। 2) धन की कमी।

सीपीडब्ल्यूडी (विवरण - घ)

एडीजी, पटना के कार्यालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न इकाई से उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ

क्र. सं.	प्रश्न	सीई (पटना)	सीई (रांची)	(एआईएमएस एवं आईआईटी पटना)	एसई (बोधग या)	एसई (मुजफ्फरपुर)	एसई एवं पीडी (जमशेदपुर)	सीई और ईडी धनबाद	एसई भागलपुर
(क)	वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल कार्यों की संख्या जिन्हें सीपीडब्ल्यूडी के माध्यम से वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों द्वारा पूरा किया गया तथा संबंधित क्लाइंट सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को सौंपा गया:	शून्य	शून्य	02	02	शून्य	02	3	02

(ख)	उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जहां निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरे नहीं किए गए तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का विवरण:	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	टीओआर (ए) - 2.26 सीओआर - 0 टीओआर (बी) - 2.47 सीओआर - 0	02	लागू नहीं	टीओआर (ए) - 1.25 टीओआर (बी) - 1.8	3 1. टीओआर 3.92 सीओआर 43.88 करोड़ रुपये 2. टीओआर 1.9 सीओआर 23.41 करोड़ रुपये 3. टीओआर 2.72 सीओआर 22.60 करोड़ रुपये	02 टीओआर (ए) - 2.95 टीओआर (बी) - 1.78

(ग)	वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों की संख्या, जिन्हें मूल समय-सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में कारण सहित अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा; और	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	दोनों कार्यों की लागत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है क्योंकि दोनों ही कार्य प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन और व्यय स्वीकृति के भीतर पूरे किए गए	02 एनआई टी शर्तों के अनुसार लागत वृद्धि की अनुमति है	लागू नहीं	1. करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार लागत वृद्धि का भुगतान किया गया। समय अधिक होने के कारण किसी वृद्धि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। 2. लागत वृद्धि शून्य थी क्योंकि वृद्धि खंड प्रयोज्य नहीं था।	3 1. 1000 रुम बॉयज हॉस्टल का निर्माण सी.ओ.आर. 43.88 करोड़ रुपये कारण: क) मौजूदा सेवा लाइन ख) साइट की कमी के कारण स्वीकृत जी+10 फ्लोर से जी+15 फ्लोर तक लेआउट में परिवर्तन ग) 2016 से 2019 के दौरान फंड की कमी घ) कोविड-19 महामारी ड.) किचन ब्लॉक की 8वीं से 10वीं मंजिल के लिए आगे बढ़ने के निर्णय में देरी च) यूजी सम्प आदि का स्थानांतरण 2. 600 रुम गर्ल्स हॉस्टल का निर्माण सी.ओ.आर. 23.41 करोड़ रुपये कारण: क) मौजूदा सेवाएं और संरचना ख) 2016 से 2019 के दौरान निधि की कमी ग) एनजीटी द्वारा लिफ्टिंग ऑफ सैंड पर लगाया गया प्रतिबंध 3. टाइप-V और VI क्वार्टर का निर्माण सी.ओ.आर. 22.60 करोड़ रुपये कारण: क) मौजूदा सेवाएं और संरचना।	02 01. शून्य 02. 1.75 करोड़

								ख) 2016 से 2019 के दौरान निधि की कमी। ग) कोविड-19 महामारी।	
(घ)	वर्ग-। ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें पिछले प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य / प्रतिबंधित किया गया ?	इस कार्यालय से संबंधित नहीं है।							

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर			
(क)	वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल कार्यों की संख्या जिन्हें सीपीडब्ल्यूडी के माध्यम से वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों द्वारा पूरा किया गया तथा संबंधित क्लाइंट सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को सौंपा गया;	6			
(ख)	उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जहां निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरे नहीं किए गए तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का विवरण;	क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	लागत में वृद्धि (राशि करोड़ रु. में)	समय अधिकता
		1.	हमीरपुर में 240 बिस्तरों वाली हॉस्पिटल बिल्डिंग का निर्माण	23.70	25 महीने
		2.	आईटी पार्क, देहरादून में आरबीआई की ऑफिस बिल्डिंग का निर्माण	शून्य	31 महीने
		3.	आईआईटी रुड़की, रुड़की, उत्तराखंड में संकाय आवास (चरण I, 60 फ्लैटों और चरण II, 120 फ्लैटों) का निर्माण	शून्य	26 महीने
		4.	आईआईटी रुड़की, रुड़की, उत्तराखंड में 800 क्षमता वाले छात्र छात्रावास का निर्माण।	शून्य	37 महीने
		5.	विज्ञान कुंज, आईआईटी रुड़की, रुड़की, उत्तराखंड में ईपीसी आधार पर 572 सीटर छात्र ईडब्ल्यूएस छात्रावास (चरण-1 कार्य) का निर्माण।	शून्य	14 दिन
		6.	एम्स ऋषिकेश में 72 टाइप-V और 27 टाइप-VI क्वार्टरों का निर्माण।	शून्य	27 महीने

(ग)	वर्ग-1 के ठेकेदारों की संख्या, जिन्हें मूल समय-सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में कारण सहित अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा; और	इकाई	वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों की संख्या	लागत में वृद्धि (राशि करोड़ रु. में)	कारण
		सीई एवं ईडी, चंडीगढ़	1	23.70	करार के प्रावधान के अनुसार अनुमति दी गई।
		सीई-देहरादून	1	शून्य	
		एसई एवं पीडी, रुड़की	2	शून्य	
		एसई एवं पीडी, उत्तराखंड	1	शून्य	
		कुल	5		
(घ)	वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें पिछले प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य / प्रतिबंधित किया गया ?	1			

विवरण-II

एनबीसीसी

क्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर (संख्या में)
(क)	वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल कार्यों की संख्या जिन्हें एनबीसीसी के माध्यम से वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों द्वारा पूरा किया गया तथा संबंधित क्लाइंट सरकारों/विभागों/एजेंसियों को सौंपा गया।	92
(ख)	उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जहां निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरे नहीं किए गए तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का विवरण;	57 परियोजनाओं के लिए समय सीमा में वृद्धि की गई।

(ग)	वर्ग-1 के ठेकेदारों की संख्या, जिन्हें मूल समय-सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में कारण सहित अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा; और	57 परियोजनाओं में से, 54 परियोजनाओं का समय मूल समय-सीमा से 20% से अधिक बढ़ा। 54 परियोजनाओं में से, विवरण के अनुसार 7 विवरण लागत वृद्धि का भुगतान किया गया था (संलग्नक-II-ए)। शेष 3 के लिए, संलग्नक-II-बी के अनुसार समय/लागत वृद्धि का विवरण
(घ)	वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें पिछले प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य / प्रतिबंधित किया गया ?	5

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है कि एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में बोली प्रक्रिया में ठेकेदार वर्ग का कोई विभाजन नहीं है, सभी निविदाएं खुली ई-निविदा प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आमंत्रित की जाती हैं।

विवरण-II- क

एनबीसीसी

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	टाईम ओवर रन/कोस्ट ओवर रन
1	पूर्वी किदवई नगर, नई दिल्ली	कार्यस्थल पर विभिन्न बाधाओं, जैसे श्रमिक आवास का स्थानांतरण और मौजूदा सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण आदि के कारण 03 ठेकेदारों को समय-सीमा से आगे कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई है। श्रम और सामग्री दर के लिए लागू थोक मूल्य सूचकांक

		के अनुसार ही वृद्धि का भुगतान किया जाएगा। समय सीमा लगभग 18 महीने है।
2	ईएसआईसी एमजीएम अस्पताल परेल, मुंबई	परिवर्तन के कारण अनुमोदन में देरी और क्लाइंट से निर्णय में देरी के कारण क्लाइंट द्वारा जारी 12.33 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वृद्धि। समय सीमा: लगभग 36 महीने।
3	ईएसआईसी ट्रॉमा सेंटर, लखनऊ	4.5 करोड़ रुपये (ठेकेदार को भुगतान की गई लागत वृद्धि) , भार मुक्त साइट सौंपने में देरी, परिवर्तन के कारण अनुमोदन और ग्राहक से निर्णय में देरी। समय सीमा: लगभग 24 महीने।
4	ईएसआईसी डेंटल कॉलेज और ईएसआईसी अस्पताल, पांडु नगर, कानपुर का नवीनीकरण:	10.13 करोड़ रुपये (ठेकेदार को जारी की गई राशि), भार मुक्त साइट सौंपने में देरी, विचलन की अनुमोदन और ग्राहक से निर्णय में देरी। समय सीमा: लगभग 12 महीने।
5	ईएसआईसी मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश	66 करोड़ रु.(लागत वृद्धि), भार मुक्त साइट सौंपने में देरी, परिवर्तन के कारण अनुमोदन और ग्राहक से निर्णय में देरी। समय सीमा: लगभग 15 महीने।
कुल संख्या		07 संख्या

विवरण-II(ख)

एनबीसीसी

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	टाईम ओवर रन / कोस्ट ओवर रन
1	सीआईएसएफ, रांची।	लिया गया अधिक समय - 24 महीने, लागत वृद्धि - शून्य. समय अधिक लेने का कारण - ठेकेदार की ओर से देरी।

2	सीआईएसएफ, महिपालपुर	लिया गया अधिक समय - 3 महीने, लागत में वृद्धि - शून्य. समय अधिक होने का कारण - ठेकेदार की ओर से देरी।
3	मेडिकल कॉलेज डूंगरपुर, राजस्थान।	लिया गया अधिक समय - 14 महीने, लागत में वृद्धि - शून्य. समय अधिक लेने का कारण - पुराने क्वार्टरों को खाली करने और अतिक्रमण मुक्त स्थल सौंपने में देरी , ओवरहेड एचटी लाइन का स्थानांतरण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग से निधि जारी करने में देरी।

विवरण-III

एचएससीसी

क्रम सं.	सवाल	उत्तर (संख्या में)
(क)	वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या जिन्हें एचएससीसी के माध्यम से वर्ग-I ठेकेदार द्वारा संबंधित क्लाइंट/सरकार/विभाग/एजेंसियों को पूरा करके सौंप दिया गया है।	52
(ख)	उन ठेकों की संख्या जहां निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय-सीमा पर पूरा नहीं किया गया तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का ब्यौरा।	50 (विवरण-III-क)

(ग)	श्रेणी-। ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें मूल समय सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में अनुमत लागत वृद्धि की सीमा, कारण सहित; और	42 (विवरण-III-क)
(घ)	पिछली परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य/प्रतिबंधित किए गए वर्ग-। ठेकेदारों की संख्या कितनी है?	शून्य

क्र.सं.	(क) ठेकेदार द्वारा पूर्ण किए गए निर्माण कार्य (2014 से 50 करोड़ या उससे अधिक)	क्र.सं.	(ख) ठेकेदार द्वारा समय-सीमा पर पूरा न किया गया निर्माण कार्य (परियोजना लागत, समय अधिकता जैसे विवरण सहित)	(ग) पूर्ण किए गए निर्माण कार्य (मूल समय से 20% देरी), यदि छूट दी गई हो , तो कारण बताएं	(घ) ठेकेदार अयोग्य/ प्रतिबंधित (पिछली परियोजना के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण)
1	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए एम्स परिसर, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में ओपीडी ब्लॉक और अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं का निर्माण और दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव	1	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए एम्स परिसर, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में ओपीडी ब्लॉक और अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं का निर्माण और दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव	रु. 126403865, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)	शून्य
2	एम्स परिसर, मस्जिद मोठ, नई दिल्ली में दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संबंधित कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित जराचिकित्सा ब्लॉक का निर्माण	2	एम्स परिसर, मस्जिद मोठ, न्यू में दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संबद्ध कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित जराचिकित्सा ब्लॉक का निर्माण	अंतिम बिल जमा नहीं किया गया	

3	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए मस्जिद मोठ क्षेत्र, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संबंधित कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित मातृ एवं शिशु ब्लॉक का निर्माण	3	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए मस्जिद मोठ क्षेत्र, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संबंधित कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित मातृ एवं शिशु ब्लॉक का निर्माण	रु. 203762349, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांक निर्धारित कार्य पूर्ण होने की तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखे गए थे। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना तरलता क्षति के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
4	जेपीएन एपेक्स ट्रॉमा सेंटर, एम्स, नई दिल्ली में बर्न एवं प्लास्टिक सर्जरी ब्लॉक का निर्माण एवं अन्य संबद्ध सेवाएं तथा दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव	4	जेपीएन एपेक्स ट्रॉमा सेंटर, एम्स, नई दिल्ली में बर्न एवं प्लास्टिक सर्जरी ब्लॉक का निर्माण एवं अन्य संबद्ध सेवाएं तथा दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव	रु. 173215726, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांक निर्धारित कार्य पूर्ण होने की तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखे गए थे। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
5	हरियाणा के झज्जर के बादशा में राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान के लिए अस्पताल, ओपीडी और अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं का निर्माण और दोष सुधार	5	हरियाणा के झज्जर के बादशा में राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान के लिए अस्पताल, ओपीडी और अन्य संबद्ध	₹649368228, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांक निर्धारित कार्य पूर्ण होने की तिथि के अनुसार

	दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव		सेवाओं का निर्माण और दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान उनका रखरखाव	स्थिर थे । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के दिया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)	
6	हरियाणा के झज्जर के बादशा में राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान (एनसीआई) के लिए आवासीय परिसर का निर्माण, जिसमें संबद्ध सेवाएं और दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संचालन एवं रखरखाव शामिल है।	6	हरियाणा के झज्जर के बादशा में राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान (एनसीआई) के लिए आवासीय परिसर का निर्माण, जिसमें संबद्ध सेवाएं और दोष सुधार दायित्व अवधि के दौरान संचालन एवं रखरखाव शामिल है।	293550535 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)	
7	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए एम्स परिसर, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान संबद्ध कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित नए पेड वार्ड का निर्माण (शेष कार्य)	7	एम्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए एम्स परिसर, अंसारी नगर, नई दिल्ली में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान संबद्ध कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित नए पेड वार्ड का निर्माण (शेष कार्य)	93658486 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)	

8	पीजीआईएमईआर, डॉ. आरएमएल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के लिए डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान संबद्ध कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित रेजिडेंट डॉक्टरों के लिए छात्रावास ब्लॉक का निर्माण	8	पीजीआईएमईआर, डॉ. आरएमएल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के लिए डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान संबंधित कार्यों, संचालन और रखरखाव सहित रेजिडेंट डॉक्टरों के लिए छात्रावास ब्लॉक का निर्माण	260365035, रु. वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
9	कल्पना चावला राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (केसीजीएमसी), करनाल, हरियाणा (पैकेज-II) के लिए अस्पताल, ओपीडी एवं अन्य संबद्ध कार्यों का निर्माण	9	कल्पना चावला राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (केसीजीएमसी), करनाल, हरियाणा (पैकेज-II) के लिए अस्पताल, ओपीडी एवं अन्य संबद्ध कार्यों का निर्माण	6837990 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
10	प्रस्तावित कल्पना चावला राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (केसीजीएमसी), करनाल, हरियाणा के लिए आवास ब्लॉक का निर्माण	10	प्रस्तावित कल्पना चावला राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (केसीजीएमसी), करनाल, हरियाणा के लिए आवास ब्लॉक का निर्माण	-580167 रु., वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
11	रायबरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान	11	रायबरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान	169892348, रु. की वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय

	(एम्स) के लिए अस्पताल और मेडिकल कॉलेज का निर्माण।		(एम्स) के लिए अस्पताल और मेडिकल कॉलेज का निर्माण।	विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
12	रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एम्स (पीएमएसएसवाई के तहत) के लिए बाह्य विकास और सेवाओं सहित आवास परिसर का निर्माण।	12	रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एम्स (पीएमएसएसवाई के तहत) के लिए बाह्य विकास और सेवाओं सहित आवास परिसर का निर्माण।	169892348, रु. की वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
13	पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक डिजाइन, इंजीनियरिंग, खरीद और निर्माण ईपीसी आधार पर उन्नत तंत्रिका विज्ञान केंद्र का निर्माण और उनका रखरखाव	13	पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक डिजाइन, इंजीनियरिंग, खरीद और निर्माण ईपीसी आधार पर उन्नत तंत्रिका विज्ञान केंद्र का निर्माण और उनका रखरखाव	111579143 रुपये, के वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
14	निम्हान्स, बैंगलोर के लिए उप-विशेषज्ञता अस्पताल ब्लॉक का निर्माण "	14	निम्हान्स, बैंगलोर के लिए उप-विशेषज्ञता अस्पताल ब्लॉक का निर्माण "	शून्य

15	लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज और एसोसिएटेड हॉस्पिटल्स नई दिल्ली के लिए डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक पुनर्विकास योजना के तहत फिनिशिंग, एयर कंडीशनिंग, विद्युत कार्य, सड़क, फुटपाथ, सीवरेज, ओटी, ऑडिटोरियम, आईटी, गैस मैनिफोल्ड, इलेक्ट्रिकल, सबस्टेशन और ऑन्कोलॉजी और शैक्षणिक ब्लॉक के लिए अन्य सभी संबंधित सेवाओं सहित शेष भवनो का निर्माण और उनका संचालन और रखरखाव।	15	लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज और एसोसिएटेड हॉस्पिटल्स नई दिल्ली के लिए डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक पुनर्विकास योजना के तहत फिनिशिंग, एयर कंडीशनिंग, विद्युत कार्य, सड़क, फुटपाथ, सीवरेज, ओटी, ऑडिटोरियम, आईटी, गैस मैनिफोल्ड, इलेक्ट्रिकल, सबस्टेशन और ऑन्कोलॉजी और शैक्षणिक ब्लॉक के लिए अन्य सभी संबंधित सेवाओं सहित शेष भवन कार्यों का निर्माण और उनका संचालन और रखरखाव।	शून्य
16	लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज और एसोसिएटेड हॉस्पिटल्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक पुनर्विकास योजना के तहत ओपीडी, आईपीडी और दुर्घटना और आपातकालीन ए और ई ब्लॉक के लिए फिनिशिंग, एयर कंडीशनिंग, विद्युत कार्य, सड़क,	16	लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज और एसोसिएटेड हॉस्पिटल्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान व्यापक पुनर्विकास योजना के तहत ओपीडी, आईपीडी और दुर्घटना और आपातकालीन ए और ई ब्लॉक के लिए फिनिशिंग, एयर कंडीशनिंग, विद्युत कार्य, सड़क,	शून्य

	फुटपाथ, सीवरेज, ओटी0, विद्युत सबस्टेशन और अन्य सभी संबंधित सेवाओं सहित शेष भवनो का निर्माण और उनका संचालन तथा रखरखाव		फुटपाथ, सीवरेज, ओटी0, विद्युत सबस्टेशन और अन्य सभी संबंधित सेवाओं सहित शेष भवनो का निर्माण और उनका संचालन तथा रखरखाव	
17	आईआईटी-खड़गपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल में डॉ. बी. सी. रॉय आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान के लिए सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल और अन्य सुविधाओं का निर्माण	16	आईआईटी-खड़गपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल में डॉ. बी. सी. रॉय आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान के लिए सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल और अन्य सुविधाओं का निर्माण	89204215 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
18	राजस्थान के हनुमानगढ़ में नए मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना के लिए शैक्षणिक भवन, छात्र एवं छात्रा आवास, स्टाफ क्वार्टर, रेजिडेंट हॉस्टल ब्लॉक, भूमिगत जल टंकी (UGT), सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (STP), इनडोर स्पोर्ट्स ब्लॉक, गेस्ट हाउस, विद्युत उपकेंद्र (ESS) तथा अन्य संबंधित सेवाओं का निर्माण कार्य, जिसमें कार्य पूर्ण होने के पश्चात 3 वर्षों की डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी	18	राजस्थान के हनुमानगढ़ में नए मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना के लिए शैक्षणिक भवन, छात्र एवं छात्रा आवास, स्टाफ क्वार्टर, रेजिडेंट हॉस्टल ब्लॉक, भूमिगत जल टंकी (UGT), सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (STP), इनडोर स्पोर्ट्स ब्लॉक, गेस्ट हाउस, विद्युत उपकेंद्र (ESS) तथा अन्य संबंधित सेवाओं का निर्माण कार्य, जिसमें कार्य पूर्ण होने के पश्चात 3 वर्षों की डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि	44755559 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

	अवधि तथा 5 वर्षों तक संचालन एवं रखरखाव।"		तथा 5 वर्षों तक संचालन एवं रखरखाव।"	
19	चरण-I कार्यों का निर्माण जिसमें अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यालय के साथ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अतिथि गृह सहित छात्रावास ब्लॉक, टाइप III आवासीय क्वार्टर, सुरक्षा लॉज, पशु फार्म और पशु घर, हैदराबाद में एनआईएबी के लिए संबद्ध कार्यों सहित एसटीपी शामिल हैं।	19	चरण-I कार्यों का निर्माण जिसमें अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यालय के साथ अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अतिथि गृह सहित छात्रावास ब्लॉक, टाइप III आवासीय क्वार्टर, सुरक्षा लॉज, पशु फार्म और पशु घर, हैदराबाद में एनआईएबी के लिए संबद्ध कार्यों सहित एसटीपी शामिल हैं।	929466 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
20	राजकुमारी अमृत कौर नर्सिंग कॉलेज, नई दिल्ली में डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान शैक्षणिक छात्रावास ब्लॉक और सभागार का निर्माण और उनका रखरखाव	20	राजकुमारी अमृत कौर नर्सिंग कॉलेज, नई दिल्ली में डीफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि के दौरान शैक्षणिक छात्रावास ब्लॉक और सभागार का निर्माण और उनका रखरखाव	49593698 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
21	संगरूर(पंजाब)पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि	21	संगरूर(पंजाब)पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ में डेफेक्ट लाइबालिटी अवधि	199846181 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय

	के दौरान सैटेलाइट सेंटर का निर्माण, रखरखाव		के दौरान सैटेलाइट सेंटर का निर्माण, रखरखाव	विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
22	एम्स @ नागपुर आवासीय	22	एम्स @ नागपुर आवासीय	127638773 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
23	एम्स @ नागपुर (पैकेज II)	23	एम्स @ नागपुर (पैकेज II)	113549605 रुपये , वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

24	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - गुवाहाटी	24		111383264 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
25	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - डिब्रूगढ़ (एसएसबी डिब्रूगढ़ (असम मेडिकल कॉलेज))	25	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - मोती लाल नेहरू मेडिकल कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश	106892194 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
26	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - शिमला	26	एसएसबी, सफदरजंग अस्पताल	62527770 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

27	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - मोती लाल नेहरू मेडिकल कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश	27	आपातकालीन ब्लॉक, सफदरजंग अस्पताल	60740552 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
28	एसएसबी, सफदरजंग अस्पताल	28	एम्स @ कल्याणी पैकेज । ओपीडी और आवासीय	140567595 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
29	आपातकालीन ब्लॉक, सफदरजंग अस्पताल	29	एम्स @ कल्याणी पैकेज II अस्पताल और शैक्षणिक	69940095 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

30	एम्स @ कल्याणी पैकेज । ओपीडी और आवासीय	30	एसएसबी बुर्ला, पीएमएसएसवाई पीएच-III	190695367 रुपये वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
31	एम्स @ कल्याणी पैकेज II अस्पताल और शैक्षणिक	31	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - उदयपुर	79311927 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
32	एसएसबी बुर्ला, पीएमएसएसवाई पीएच-III	32	मेडिकल कॉलेज पाली, राजस्थान	119318855 रुपये वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

33	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - उदयपुर	33	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय - कोटा	60937818 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
34	मेडिकल कॉलेज पाली, राजस्थान	34	ईएसआईसी - सिलीगुड़ी	शून्य
35	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय - कोटा	35	एम्स @ गुंटूर (पैकेज I)-ओपीडी और आवासीय	65035498 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
36	ईएसआईसी - सिलीगुड़ी	36	एम्स @ गुंटूर (पैकेज II)-अस्पताल और ऐकडेमिक ब्लॉक	शून्य
37	एम्स @ गुंटूर (पैकेज I)-ओपीडी और आवासीय	37	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - गोवा	102721429 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था

				। कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
38	एम्स @ गुंटूर (पैकेज II)-अस्पताल और ऐकडेमिक ब्लॉक	38	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज- औरंगाबाद	18479596 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
39	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - गोवा	39	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज- लातूर	163332243 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

40	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज- औरंगाबाद	40	आरआईएमएस, इम्फाल में स्नातक सीटों की वृद्धि के लिए छात्रावास और आवासीय क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य शेष है।	84268018 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
41	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज- लातूर	41	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - सरकारी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रीवा	21136211 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
42	पैकेज - I - एलजीबीआरआईएमएच अस्पताल, तेजपुर, असम	42	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - एनएसबी मेडिकल कॉलेज, जबलपुर	शून्य
43	पैकेज - II - आवासीय LGBRIMH, तेजपुर, असम	43	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - गजरा मेडिकल कॉलेज, ग्वालियर	शून्य
44	निर्माण: RIPANS सुविधा जोड़ें - आइजोल , मिजोरम	44	PMSSY - III - पटियाला, पंजाब	शून्य

45	PMSSY - III - शासकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, सीवा	45	PMSSY - III - राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	64017134 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
46	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - एनएसबी मेडिकल कॉलेज, जबलपुर	46	सीएनसीआई, कोलकाता	54229774 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
47	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - गजरा मेडिकल कॉलेज, ग्वालियर	47	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - एमकेसीजी मेडिकल कॉलेज , बेरहामपुर	73438228 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

48	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - पटियाला, पंजाब	48	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - उत्तर बंगाल मेडिकल कॉलेज - सिलीगुड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल	57538284 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
49	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - राजकीय मेडिकल कॉलेज, झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	49	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - एमकेसीजी मेडिकल कॉलेज , बेरहामपुर	66534415 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
50	सीएनसीआई, कोलकाता	50	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - उत्तर बंगाल मेडिकल कॉलेज - सिलीगुड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल	331526041 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)

51	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - एमकेसीजी मेडिकल कॉलेज , बेरहामपुर			79123506 रुपये, वृद्धि राशि का भुगतान कार्य पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि तक किया गया जबकि सूचकांकों को कार्य पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार स्थिर रखा गया था । कारण: समय विस्तार बिना लिक्विडिटी डेमेज के प्रदान किया गया। (कारण ठेकेदार और एचएससीसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है)
52	पीएमएसएसवाई - III - उत्तर बंगाल मेडिकल कॉलेज - सिलीगुड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल			शून्य

विवरण-IV**एचआईटीईएस वर्ग-1 के ठेकेदारों द्वारा पूरा किया गया कार्य**

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1	2014 से अब तक 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत वाले कुल कार्यों की संख्या जिन्हें वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों द्वारा एचआईटीईएस के माध्यम से संबंधित ग्राहक सरकार/विभाग/एजेंसियों को पूरा करके सौंप दिया गया है;	12
2	उन अनुबंधों की संख्या जहां निविदा दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं किया गया तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत और समय की अधिकता का ब्यौरा;	12 (विवरण -IV-क संलग्न)
3	श्रेणी-1 ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें मूल समय सीमा से 20% से अधिक देरी से कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी, तथा ऐसे मामलों में लागत वृद्धि की अनुमत सीमा, कारण सहित।	12 (विवरण-IV-क संलग्न)
4	वर्ग-1 ठेकेदारों की संख्या जिन्हें पिछली परियोजना के पूरा होने में देरी के कारण बोली लगाने से अयोग्य/प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया है।	शून्य

एचआईटीईएस (विवरण -IV-क)												
क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	क्लाइंट	दी गई राशि (करोड़ रु में)	वास्तविक राशि (करोड़ रु में)	कोस्ट ऑवर रन (करोड़ रु में)	वर्ग-I के ठेकेदारों के नाम	शुरू करने की निर्धारित तिथि	पूरा करने की निर्धारित तिथि	पूर्णता की वास्तविक तिथि	टाइम आवर रन (प्रतिशत में)	लागत में वृद्धि की अनुप्रयोज्यता	टिप्पणी
1	आरएचटीसी नजफगढ़, दिल्ली में 100 बिस्तरों वाले सामान्य अस्पताल का निर्माण	डीजीएचएस स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	49.93	67.32	17.39	मेसर्स एशियन कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी	10-02-2019	10-02-2020	23-03-2023	311%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार लागू	यथोचित कारण के लिए ठेकेदार को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

2	चित्रकूट (उत्तर प्रदेश) में 200 बिस्तरों वाले मातृ एवं शिशु अस्पताल का निर्माण	राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन	77.3 5	75.1 4	शून्य	मेसर्स केएमवी प्रोजेक्ट्स	02-09-2016	01-03-2018	31-01-2020	129%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार लागू	ठेकेदार पर 1.96 करोड़ रुपये का मुआवजा लागा या गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।
3	एम्स बठिंडा	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	557.48	582.89	25.41	मेसर्स एनसीसी लिमिटेड	25-08-2018	24-08-2020	30-04-2022	84%	लागू नहीं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहरा या गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

4	शंकर विद्यार्थी मेमोरियल मेडिकल कॉलेज, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के उन्नयन का निर्माण	स्वा स्थ्य एवं परिवा र कल्या ण मंत्राल य	101. 37	95.1 1	शून्य	मेसर्स शिवांश इंफ्रास्ट्र क्चर डेवलपमें ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	02- 12- 2018	01- 04- 2020	31-01- 2022	138%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार लागू	ठेकेदा र को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मे दार नहीं ठहरा या गया। कार्य बजटी य लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

5	सर्जिकल ब्लॉक-जीएमसी कोट्टायम, केरल	केरल सरकार	114.43	129.61	15.18	मेसर्स जतन कंस्ट्रक्शन्स	03-02-2020	02-08-2022	31-01-2025	100%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA लागू है	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया और अंतिम बिल प्रक्रियाधीन है।

6	जीएमसी कोन्नी चरण - I	केरल सरकार	167.33	129	शून्य	मेसर्स एनसीसी लिमिटेड	23-12-2013	22-06-2015	20-12-2021	434%	लागू नहीं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।
7	जीएमसी तंजावुर पीएमएसएसवाई_III, तमिलनाडु	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	79.8	84.31	4.51	मेसर्स केएमवी प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड	15-06-2016	14-12-2017	13-12-2018	67%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

8	जीएमसी तिरुनेलवे ली पीएमएसए सवाई_ III तमिलनाडु	स्वा स्थ एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	79.6 4	85.9 8	6.34	मेसर्स केएमवी प्रोजे क्ट्स लिमिटेड	22- 06- 2016	21- 12- 2017	31-12- 2018	69%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मे दार नहीं ठहरा या गया। कार्य बजटी य लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।
9	रिम्स आदिलाबा द, पीएमएसए सवाई_ III तेलंगाना	स्वा स्थ एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	77.5 8	76.9 2	शून्य	मेसर्स केएमवी प्रोजे क्ट्स लिमिटेड	16- 07- 2016	15- 01- 2018	16-03- 2022	277%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मे दार नहीं ठहरा या गया। कार्य बजटी य लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

10	केएमसी वारंगल, पीएमएसए सवाई_ III तेलंगाना	स्वा स्थय एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	78.6 5	78.8 2	0.17	मेसर्स केएमवी प्रोजे क्ट्स लिमिटेड	16- 07- 2016	15- 01- 2018	08-06- 2021	226%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मे दार नहीं ठहरा या गया। कार्य बजटी य लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया।

11	एसएसबी, जीएमसी कोझिकोड , पीएमएसए सवाई_III, केरल	स्वा स्थय एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	71.1 4	80.2 4	9.1	मेसर्स चेरियन वर्की कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12- 07- 2017	11- 04- 2019	31-12- 2021	156%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया और अंतिम बिल प्रक्रियाधीन है।

12	टीडी एमसी, अलप्पुझा, पीएमएसए सवाई _III , केरल का उन्नयन	स्वा स्थय एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	74.1 5	81.9 8	7.83	मेसर्स चेरियन वर्की कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12- 07- 2017	11- 04- 2019	31-01- 2022	161%	निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार 10CA और 10CC लागू हैं	ठेकेदार को उचित देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। कार्य बजटीय लागत के भीतर पूरा किया गया और अंतिम बिल प्रक्रियाधीन है।

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

731. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is on track to complete tap water connections in rural India by 2025 and if so, the details of the progress made so far under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the current percentage of rural households with access to tap water and the number of households yet to be covered;
- (c) the major challenges faced in achieving full tap water coverage and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges;
- (d) the status of sanitation-related goals under the Swachh Bharat Mission and the initiatives undertaken to sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages; and
- (e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for tap water connections and sanitation programmes during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India had launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a centrally sponsored scheme in August 2019, aiming at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 21.07.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.44 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 21.07.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 Crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in

their homes and works for the remaining 3.69 Crore households are at various stages of completion as per plan of the respective State/ UT.

To achieve the goal of the Mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

(c): States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects; nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances; setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and

implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and of HR for programme management;

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

Further, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation was launched in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Moreover, recognizing the importance of sustainable water management especially for drinking water availability, JSA-CTR was implemented with the theme “Source Sustainability for Drinking Water” in 2023. Similarly, in 2024, JSA was implemented with the theme “Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti” and in 2025, JSA is being implemented with the theme “People's Action for Water Conservation - Towards Intensified Community Connect” emphasizing the pivotal role played by community especially women in the field of water conservation.

(d): Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26, with the focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus

(Model). As reported by the States, 4,70,834 villages have been declared ODF Plus (Model) as on 21.07.2025.

(e) :The details of the funds allocated and utilized under Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	Jal Jeevan Mission		Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)	
Year	Allocated	Utilized	Allocated	Utilized
2022-23	55,000.00	54,839.79	5000.00	4925.14
2023-24	70,000.00	69,992.37	7000.00	6802.58
2024-25	22,694.00	22,638.44	7192.00	3622.00

FOUR LANE ROAD FROM MALAPARAMBA TO VELLIMADUKUNNU ON NH-766

732. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Public Works Department of State Government of Kerala has sought permission from National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) or the Union Government for constructing a four-lane road from Malaparamba to Vellimadukunnu on National Highway (NH)-766 as a continuation of Mananchira–Malaparamba Road in Kozhikode district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for denial of permission by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir. The State Government of Kerala has sought permission to construct a 4-lane road from Malaparamba to Vellimadukunnu on National Highway-766. The technical proposal in this regard is awaited from the State Government.

INCREASING URBAN CHALLENGES

733. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing urban challenges such as poor sanitation, housing shortage, unplanned construction and frequent urban flooding across major cities;

(b) if so, the steps taken to strengthen urban infrastructure including drainage systems, waste management, rainwater harvesting and housing for the Economically Weaker Sections;

(c) whether there have been delays, implementation gaps or quality concerns under key schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and the Smart Cities Mission; and

(d) if so, the details of the corrective measures taken to improve execution, ensure transparency and effectively achieve the housing and sanitation goals?

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

(a) to (d): As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0 (PMAY-U 2.0), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0 (SBM – U 2.0), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), etc.

Through these Missions/Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts.

AMRUT: Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem. Under AMRUT, 4,622 Million Litre per Day (MLD) sewage treatment capacity (new/augmented) has been created of which 1,437 MLD capacity has been developed for

recycle/reuse. Under AMRUT 2.0, approved projects cover 6,964 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmentation) of which 1,938 MLD sewage treatment capacity is for recycle/reuse. MoHUA has also launched "Jal Hi AMRIT" initiative under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, which aims to incentivize States and Union Territories (UTs) to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards on sustained basis. The focus of this initiative is to build capacity and incentivizing qualitative improvements in the treated discharge effluent. This initiative is targeted to create opportunities for suitable reuse of water, contributing to the overall goal of water security through increasing water availability under the Mission. As reported by the States, under AMRUT, 809 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,401.38 crore have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore have been approved.

SBM-U: Growing urban population in the country has led to rise in the demand of sanitation and solid waste management in the urban areas of the country. To meet the sanitation related demand of the Urban Population, Government of India launched the SBM-U on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. Under SBM – U, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period was ₹62,009

crore, including committed Central Assistance of ₹14,623 crore. To continue the support to cities, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving safe sanitation and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills, legacy dumpsite remediation. Under SBM – U 2.0, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹1,41,600 crore, including committed Central Assistance of ₹36,465 crore. The initiatives under the SBM-U are targeted at benefitting the entire population of the city including Economically Weaker Sections.

PMAY-U: MoHUA has been implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Based on the learnings from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 to assist 1 crore additional eligible urban beneficiaries through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). Under PMAY-U, formulation of projects and execution is done by States/Union Territories (UTs). It has been observed that major challenges faced by the implementing agencies include non-availability of encumbrance free land, unwillingness of beneficiaries, delay in getting statutory clearances/No Objection Certificates (NOCs), provision of infrastructure by State/UT/ULB etc. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses within the stipulated timeframe.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM): SCM was launched in June, 2015 and 100 cities were selected for development as Smart Cities. SCM was launched to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and the application of 'Smart solutions' to improve the quality of life and attract people and investments to the cities. The SCM has ended on 31-03-2025.

उत्तराखंड में सड़क निर्माण

734. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तराखंड के पहाड़ी, ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण और रखरखाव की वर्तमान स्थिति से अवगत है और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक निर्मित/पुनःनिर्मित सड़क की लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) चार धाम सड़क परियोजना और अन्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण या विस्तार में देरी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या गैर-परिवहन मोटर वाहनों को व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए अनुमति देने के कारण राज्य में बाइक टैक्सी सेवाओं के संबंध में कोई नीतिगत विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार का रुख क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तराखंड जैसे संवेदनशील भूभाग में सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाओं को सुलभ, सुरक्षित और व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए मुख्यतया उत्तरदायी है। उत्तराखंड राज्य में वर्ष 2014-15 से 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) तक कुल 2,969 किलोमीटर लंबे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास किया गया है।

(ख): उत्तराखंड राज्य में चार धाम और अन्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण विभिन्न न्यायालयों में वन और पर्यावरण मंजूरी से संबंधित देरी और मुकदमेबाजी, भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी, जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, रेत/गिट्टी-मिट्टी की अनुपलब्धता, संविदाकारों का खराब निष्पादन, स्थल(साइट) के कार्य को प्रभावित करने वाली भारी वर्षा, वन्यजीव मंजूरी, अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के लिए स्थानीय मांग, संविदाकारों के साथ मध्यस्थता/संविदात्मक विवाद आदि हैं।

(ग): मोटर यान एग्रीगेटर्स दिशानिर्देश, 2025 के खंड 23 में "एग्रीगेटर्स द्वारा गैर-परिवहन मोटरसाइकिलों के एकत्रीकरण (एग्रीगेशन)" का प्रावधान है।

(i) खंड 23.1 में कहा गया है, "राज्य सरकार एग्रीगेटर्स के माध्यम से साझा गतिशीलता के रूप में यात्रियों द्वारा यात्रा के लिए गैर-परिवहन मोटरसाइकिलों के एग्रीगेशन की अनुमति दे सकती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यातायात से होने वाली भीड़ और वाहन प्रदूषण में कमी आएगी, साथ ही अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ किफायती यात्री आवाजाही, अतिस्थानीय स्तर पर आपूर्ति (हाइपरलोकल डिलीवरी), आजीविका के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे।

(ii) खंड 23.2 में कहा गया है कि "राज्य सरकार अधिनियम की धारा 67 की उपधारा (3) के तहत अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यात्रियों द्वारा यात्रा के लिए गैर-परिवहन मोटरसाइकिलों के एग्रीगेशन की अनुमति दे सकती है"।

सरकार को उत्तराखंड राज्य में बाइक टैक्सी सेवाओं के संबंध में नीति-संबंधी किसी टकराव के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि गैर-परिवहन मोटर वाहनों को वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(घ): सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 4ई अर्थात शिक्षा, इंजीनियरिंग (सड़क और वाहन दोनों), प्रवर्तन और आपातकालीन देखभाल के आधार पर एक बहुआयामी रणनीति तैयार की है।

सड़कों का विकास और रखरखाव भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों और मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटना-प्रवण स्थानों पर क्रैश बैरियर, रंबल स्ट्रिप्स, रिफ्लेक्टिव साइनेज और गति नियंत्रण जैसे उचित सुरक्षा उपाय लागू किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित रूप से सड़क सुरक्षा लेखापरिक्षा (ऑडिट) और ब्लैक स्पॉट सुधार कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दुर्घटनाओं के वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण और लक्षित उपायों को तैयार करने के लिए एकीकृत सड़क दुर्घटना डेटाबेस (आईआरएडी) परियोजना को लागू किया गया है।

MSME SECTOR IN LADAKH

735. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) the details of the ongoing schemes and new proposals under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the Union Territory of Ladakh;
- (b) the number of entrepreneurs benefitted in the UT of Ladakh under different schemes of the Government;
- (c) whether the Government has any special scheme or programme keeping in view the specific nature and needs of the MSME sector in the Union Territory of

Ladakh and to support the local artisans and entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment studies to evaluate the success of the ongoing schemes of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation of MSMEs in the country including Ladakh. The schemes are operational in all the States and UTs of the country. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Schemes, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, etc. 6,58,33,368 MSMEs are registered on Udyam Portal including Informal Micro Enterprises with an employment of 28,51,41,204 persons till 15.07.2025. Out of this, 18,594 MSMEs are registered in Ladakh employing 54,284 persons.

The progress of some of the major schemes of Ministry of MSME is given below:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, being implemented through Banks since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country including rural area in the non-farm sector. Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) is also implemented by KVIC. The major components of KGVY are viz. Khadi Vikas Yojana (offers end to end support in promoting Khadi Industry), Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (an artisan centric programme - for revival of traditional and inherent skills of rural artisans).
 - 9532 number of entrepreneurs benefitted in the Union Territory of Ladakh under the Schemes of KGVY and PMEGP.
 - 260 beneficiaries were benefitted under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) of KVIC to promote the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) activities in the Union Territory of Ladakh.
- (ii) The Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) ongoing Central Sector scheme. The objective of the programme is to motivate young persons (Men and Women) representing different sections of the society including SC/ST, women, physically handicapped, Ex-servicemen, and BPL persons to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options. The ultimate objective is to

promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country.

Progress of ESDP scheme in Ladakh in last 3 years is as below:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries
2.	2022-23	1	50
3.	2023-24	2	94
4.	2024-25	28	1573
Total		31	1717

(iii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises: The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) jointly instituted Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in the year 2000 to provide credit guarantees for loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), without requiring collateral security or third-party guarantees.

As reported by CGTMSE, since inception in 2000, till 30.06.2025, 2,348 credit guarantees were approved involving an amount Rs. 300.73 crore in the Union Territory of Ladakh.

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), under Ministry of MSME, has established a Solar powered wool processing cluster under the S&T Scheme of KVIC at Village Saspochey, Leh-Ladakh benefiting more than 20 women spinning artisans.

- (v) Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme run by Ministry of MSME extends benefits for creating market access initiatives to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) including MSEs in Union Territory of Ladakh.

Beneficiaries of PMS scheme in Ladakh so far:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2022-23	Nil
2.	2023-24	2
3.	2024-25	80
4.	2025-26 As on date	Nil

- (vi) The PM Vishwakarma (PMV) Scheme, launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools across the country, including the UT of Ladakh. As on 18.07.2025 6,462 applications have been received through Common Service Centres (CSCs) in the UT of Ladakh out of which 4,184 have been successfully registered and have started availing the scheme benefits.

(c): The Centre for Rural Enterprise Acceleration through Technology (CREATE) has been set up in the premises of Handloom Department at Leh to enhance local productivity, product quality, economic potential and improve livelihoods for the local traditional artisans and enterprises. CREATE is a processing unit set up for conversion of dehaired Pashmina to Pashmina Roving.

(d): No impact assessment studies have been undertaken specifically for the Union Territory of Ladakh.

REGISTRATION UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME**736. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:****SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the number of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) artisans registered in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme (PMVY) along with the number of certificates and identity cards issued in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries who have completed basic and advanced training, category-wise and district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries who have received the fifteen thousand rupees toolkit incentive, category-wise and district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the total number and value of collateral-free Enterprise Development Loans disbursed to SC/ST/OBC artisans who have completed their training, district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 specified traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The district-wise, number of Scheduled Castes

(SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) artisans registered along with the number of certificates and identity cards issued is at **Statement-I.**

(b): The district-wise, data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries who have completed basic skill training under the scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh is at **Statement-II.**

(c): The district-wise, data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries who have received toolkit incentive in the state of Uttar Pradesh is at **Statement-III.**

(d): The district-wise, total number and value of collateral-free enterprise development loans disbursed to SC/ST/OBC artisans who have completed their basic skill training in the State of Uttar Pradesh is at **Statement -IV.**

STATEMENT-I

District-wise, number of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) artisans registered

S. No.	District	Successful registration under PM Vishwakarma			Certificate and ID Card issued		
		OBC	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST
1	Agra	1,056	950	4	1,055	942	4
2	Aligarh	1,433	796	10	1,428	795	10
3	Ambedkar Nagar	7,361	3,490	7	7,356	3,488	7
4	Amethi	594	210	1	593	209	1
5	Amroha	2,305	662	3	2,294	660	3
6	Auraiya	1,276	1,385	5	1,275	1,381	5
7	AYODHYA	2,775	1,065	2	2,774	1,065	2
8	Azamgarh	1,620	665	5	1,571	662	5
9	BAGHPAT	951	144	2	949	144	2

10	Bahraich	1,354	277	4	1,348	276	4
11	Ballia	3,123	796	186	3,120	796	186
12	Balrampur	798	165	13	796	165	13
13	Banda	515	100	2	513	100	2
14	Bara Banki	1,806	439	4	1,791	434	4
15	Bareilly	4,392	973	8	4,400	975	8
16	Basti	743	229	1	740	228	1
17	Bhadohi	1,575	420	5	1,567	419	5
18	Bijnor	1,231	518	15	1,228	518	15
19	Budaun	1,461	477	4	1,456	476	4
20	Bulandshahr	869	381	3	864	379	3
21	Chandauli	815	312	17	814	312	17
22	Chitrakoot	336	184	2	333	183	2
23	Deoria	2,330	641	166	2,323	641	166
24	Etah	525	263	0	522	263	0
25	Etawah	719	411	0	719	410	0
26	Farrukhabad	452	107	0	449	106	0
27	Fatehpur	872	254	1	864	247	1
28	Firozabad	770	375	4	759	373	4
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1,102	502	9	1,101	502	9
30	Ghaziabad	854	362	7	850	362	7
31	Ghazipur	1,469	511	24	1,468	511	24
32	Gonda	2,466	756	15	2,453	754	15
33	Gorakhpur	4,635	1,358	17	4,631	1,358	17
34	Hamirpur	624	191	0	624	190	0
35	Hapur	531	354	2	531	354	2
36	Hardoi	897	249	0	893	249	0
37	Hathras	368	200	9	367	200	9
38	Jalaun	929	560	3	926	561	3
39	Jaunpur	2,972	921	16	2,964	918	16
40	Jhansi	1,834	740	6	1,829	739	6
41	Kannauj	270	80	0	264	80	0

42	Kanpur Dehat	302	131	1	301	131	1
43	Kanpur Nagar	933	287	0	925	284	0
44	Kasganj	1,032	313	2	1,031	309	2
45	Kaushambi	3,313	1,993	2	3,304	1,993	2
46	Kheri	1,692	449	34	1,684	442	34
47	Kushinagar	3,686	784	147	3,655	777	144
48	Lalitpur	2,262	730	42	2,244	711	42
49	Lucknow	581	220	2	574	217	2
50	Mahoba	958	277	1	956	277	1
51	Mahrajganj	2,309	440	20	2,307	440	20
52	Mainpuri	960	345	1	877	335	1
53	Mathura	410	302	2	408	302	2
54	Mau	2,980	1,299	72	2,979	1,297	72
55	Meerut	1,178	601	1	1,178	601	1
56	Mirzapur	2,139	421	22	2,130	420	22
57	Moradabad	1,668	653	1	1,665	652	1
58	Muzaffarnagar	1,512	444	2	1,504	440	2
59	Pilibhit	824	164	0	822	164	0
60	Pratapgarh	5,119	1,888	9	5,116	1,888	9
61	Prayagraj	2,484	666	10	2,473	666	10
62	Rae Bareli	326	112	1	325	112	1
63	Rampur	1,098	305	2	1,096	304	2
64	Saharanpur	3,551	1,888	3	3,504	1,843	3
65	Sambhal	1,328	495	0	1,326	490	0
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,547	580	6	1,544	579	6
67	Shahjahanpur	1,443	361	4	1,441	360	4
68	Shamli	1,351	293	2	1,345	291	2
69	Shrawasti	535	191	24	535	191	24
70	Siddharthnagar	589	134	4	589	134	4
71	Sitapur	1,239	270	4	1,221	264	4
72	Sonbhadra	1,334	651	104	1,322	651	104
73	Sultanpur	1,273	560	1	1,262	556	1

74	Unnao	333	46	2	332	45	2
75	Varanasi	3,118	506	49	3,098	502	49

STATEMENT-II

District-wise, data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries

S. No.	District	Basic Training completed under PM Vishwakarma		
		OBC	SC	ST
1	Agra	885	675	3
2	Aligarh	1,063	600	6
3	Ambedkar Nagar	4,703	2,242	3
4	Amethi	466	152	0
5	Amroha	1,381	402	3
6	Auraiya	1,008	1,082	4
7	AYODHYA	2,351	912	1
8	Azamgarh	1,107	456	1
9	BAGHPAT	633	105	2
10	Bahraich	1,104	238	3
11	Ballia	2,558	564	142
12	Balrampur	732	143	13
13	Banda	342	64	0
14	Bara Banki	1,243	272	3
15	Bareilly	3,078	684	7
16	Basti	458	146	0
17	Bhadohi	1,311	358	4
18	Bijnor	604	211	8
19	Budaun	1,088	341	2
20	Bulandshahr	417	203	2
21	Chandauli	682	237	13
22	Chitrakoot	188	99	2
23	Deoria	1,809	509	135

24	Etah	392	201	0
25	Etawah	614	298	0
26	Farrukhabad	341	64	0
27	Fatehpur	648	175	0
28	Firozabad	624	316	2
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	871	316	5
30	Ghaziabad	585	248	7
31	Ghazipur	958	314	12
32	Gonda	2,060	564	12
33	Gorakhpur	2,863	780	8
34	Hamirpur	570	125	0
35	Hapur	371	227	2
36	Hardoi	684	167	0
37	Hathras	285	161	5
38	Jalaun	669	407	2
39	Jaunpur	2,025	559	9
40	Jhansi	1,757	697	6
41	Kannauj	199	42	0
42	Kanpur Dehat	264	99	0
43	Kanpur Nagar	722	204	0
44	Kasganj	797	235	2
45	Kaushambi	2,402	1,361	2
46	Kheri	1,421	350	26
47	Kushinagar	3,150	637	128
48	Lalitpur	1,906	638	30
49	Lucknow	490	152	2
50	Mahoba	661	84	1
51	Mahrajganj	1,853	340	13
52	Mainpuri	551	211	0
53	Mathura	328	242	1
54	Mau	2,229	888	48
55	Meerut	734	407	0
56	Mirzapur	1,651	306	15

57	Moradabad	924	361	1
58	Muzaffarnagar	1,069	329	0
59	Pilibhit	633	119	0
60	Pratapgarh	3,655	1,223	5
61	Prayagraj	1,920	495	7
62	Rae Bareli	217	58	0
63	Rampur	730	226	2
64	Saharanpur	2,482	1,326	3
65	Sambhal	790	284	0
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	616	269	3
67	Shahjahanpur	1,014	275	2
68	Shamli	857	192	2
69	Shrawasti	240	87	9
70	Siddharthnagar	390	43	2
71	Sitapur	852	187	4
72	Sonbhadra	1,102	554	90
73	Sultanpur	932	402	1
74	Unnao	259	21	0
75	Varanasi	2,419	388	39

**Advanced Skill Training for 10% of PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries to be commenced shortly by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)*

STATEMENT-III

District-wise, data of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries who have received toolkit incentive

S.no.	District	E-Voucher issued under PM Vishwakarma			No. of Toolkits Delivered		
		OBC	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST
1	Agra	896	705	3	242	114	0
2	Aligarh	1,054	600	5	410	195	3

3	Ambedkar Nagar	5,119	2,587	3	1,062	399	0
4	Amethi	478	158	0	86	19	0
5	Amroha	1,319	365	3	158	35	0
6	Auraiya	1,058	1,124	4	356	303	4
7	AYODHYA	2,505	985	2	686	230	0
8	Azamgarh	1,165	524	3	318	129	0
9	BAGHPAT	587	101	1	91	12	0
10	Bahraich	1,084	247	3	306	46	0
11	Ballia	2,601	604	154	960	188	73
12	Balrampur	713	150	13	261	21	1
13	Banda	327	60	0	85	22	0
14	Bara Banki	1,184	246	3	162	30	1
15	Bareilly	3,238	630	5	675	165	1
16	Basti	554	166	0	101	10	0
17	Bhadohi	1,239	336	4	301	46	0
18	Bijnor	687	257	12	34	16	1
19	Budaun	1,104	372	2	329	78	0
20	Bulandshahr	344	187	1	37	19	0
21	Chandauli	657	219	14	192	44	2
22	Chitrakoot	173	76	0	15	10	0
23	Deoria	1,931	519	136	396	139	40
24	Etah	382	221	0	91	48	0
25	Etawah	571	281	0	108	54	0
26	Farrukhabad	330	65	0	63	19	0
27	Fatehpur	558	164	1	174	29	0
28	Firozabad	622	319	3	145	36	0
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	866	340	6	7	7	0
30	Ghaziabad	599	261	7	31	21	0
31	Ghazipur	1,127	371	15	315	51	4
32	Gonda	1,956	616	12	552	151	4
33	Gorakhpur	2,988	796	7	620	167	1

34	Hamirpur	545	127	0	142	26	0
35	Hapur	334	198	1	38	29	1
36	Hardoi	740	165	0	280	64	0
37	Hathras	317	165	7	72	27	2
38	Jalaun	691	411	2	190	79	0
39	Jaunpur	2,318	640	11	691	159	2
40	Jhansi	1,748	693	6	794	252	3
41	Kannauj	194	41	0	50	7	0
42	Kanpur Dehat	248	93	0	52	13	0
43	Kanpur Nagar	748	198	0	247	56	0
44	Kasganj	785	234	1	256	58	0
45	Kaushambi	2,496	1,461	1	854	430	0
46	Kheri	1,372	357	29	429	98	25
47	Kushinagar	2,932	565	113	824	130	38
48	Lalitpur	1,836	639	32	622	176	15
49	Lucknow	473	151	2	49	23	1
50	Mahoba	656	115	0	112	10	0
51	Mahrajganj	1,829	338	13	267	37	3
52	Mainpuri	530	203	0	38	7	0
53	Mathura	351	244	2	111	49	0
54	Mau	2,349	1,026	59	674	232	20
55	Meerut	831	437	1	211	117	0
56	Mirzapur	1,517	302	13	390	47	2
57	Moradabad	771	365	1	171	100	0
58	Muzaffarnagar	1,082	333	0	280	93	0
59	Pilibhit	650	126	0	152	32	0
60	Pratapgarh	4,110	1,348	7	1,270	381	2
61	Prayagraj	1,909	542	7	484	98	4
62	Rae Bareli	227	65	1	32	2	0
63	Rampur	840	239	2	122	34	0
64	Saharanpur	2,330	1,250	3	422	243	0
65	Sambhal	810	288	0	93	31	0

66	Sant Kabir Nagar	506	199	2	66	31	0
67	Shahjahanpur	1,022	273	2	304	69	1
68	Shamli	835	168	1	240	35	0
69	Shrawasti	198	82	1	27	4	0
70	Siddharthnagar	397	33	0	34	3	0
71	Sitapur	857	178	3	181	19	2
72	Sonbhadra	1,073	510	78	283	102	15
73	Sultanpur	914	431	1	201	66	0
74	Unnao	262	25	0	43	3	0
75	Varanasi	2,428	417	40	858	116	13

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise, total number and value of collateral-free enterprise development loans disbursed

S. No.	District	No. of Loan disbursed under PM Vishwakarma			Loan disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)		
		OBC	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST
1	Agra	26	25	0	19.7	21.6	0.0
2	Aligarh	217	119	1	208.3	110.2	1.0
3	Ambedkar Nagar	128	43	0	103.4	28.2	0.0
4	Amethi	6	1	0	5.8	0.8	0.0
5	Amroha	37	12	1	33.9	11.6	1.0
6	Auraiya	35	33	0	33.4	32.0	0.0
7	AYODHYA	192	59	0	162.1	46.0	0.0
8	Azamgarh	40	12	0	34.4	10.0	0.0
9	BAGHPAT	97	11	0	88.3	9.5	0.0
10	Bahraich	43	11	0	35.4	6.8	0.0
11	Ballia	301	49	9	265.9	40.4	7.3
12	Balrampur	13	1	0	11.5	1.0	0.0

13	Banda	12	2	0	12.0	2.0	0.0
14	Bara Banki	26	3	0	25.0	3.0	0.0
15	Bareilly	106	24	1	95.5	22.5	0.5
16	Basti	20	5	0	16.4	3.2	0.0
17	Bhadohi	27	4	0	23.0	3.5	0.0
18	Bijnor	31	12	0	26.7	9.9	0.0
19	Budaun	101	25	0	93.1	21.5	0.0
20	Bulandshahr	47	22	0	41.9	21.5	0.0
21	Chandauli	36	7	0	31.4	5.0	0.0
22	Chitrakoot	7	5	0	5.5	2.5	0.0
23	Deoria	60	8	3	53.2	7.5	3.0
24	Etah	62	36	0	48.3	23.6	0.0
25	Etawah	8	0	0	7.2	0.0	0.0
26	Farrukhabad	22	2	0	18.6	2.0	0.0
27	Fatehpur	17	1	0	16.4	1.0	0.0
28	Firozabad	33	11	0	24.6	8.0	0.0
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	300	55	1	287.6	50.0	0.5
30	Ghaziabad	55	16	0	53.0	15.0	0.0
31	Ghazipur	32	8	1	25.2	6.1	1.0
32	Gonda	75	19	0	70.7	17.5	0.0
33	Gorakhpur	114	32	0	106.6	30.3	0.0
34	Hamirpur	37	5	0	30.9	3.5	0.0
35	Hapur	32	16	0	28.4	14.5	0.0
36	Hardoi	21	8	0	18.6	7.5	0.0
37	Hathras	50	19	0	40.9	13.9	0.0
38	Jalaun	16	8	0	13.9	6.7	0.0
39	Jaunpur	115	27	0	99.2	23.6	0.0
40	Jhansi	297	108	0	274.2	93.9	0.0
41	Kannauj	11	0	0	8.5	0.0	0.0
42	Kanpur Dehat	7	1	0	6.4	0.5	0.0
43	Kanpur Nagar	40	6	0	36.9	5.1	0.0
44	Kasganj	89	30	0	53.0	18.2	0.0

45	Kaushambi	126	47	0	105.9	36.8	0.0
46	Kheri	90	24	0	75.7	19.4	0.0
47	Kushinagar	175	26	3	169.9	24.3	3.0
48	Lalitpur	394	123	3	378.0	119.5	3.0
49	Lucknow	15	5	0	13.3	3.3	0.0
50	Mahoba	37	0	0	30.0	0.0	0.0
51	Mahrajganj	83	15	1	66.6	12.9	0.8
52	Mainpuri	46	16	0	39.9	14.5	0.0
53	Mathura	41	25	0	37.2	22.1	0.0
54	Mau	86	36	2	74.3	31.5	1.0
55	Meerut	107	70	0	102.1	67.1	0.0
56	Mirzapur	110	15	2	97.3	13.5	1.2
57	Moradabad	16	5	0	15.5	4.9	0.0
58	Muzaffarnagar	147	31	0	133.5	28.5	0.0
59	Pilibhit	20	4	0	20.0	3.0	0.0
60	Pratapgarh	275	62	0	217.6	49.4	0.0
61	Prayagraj	58	15	0	52.6	13.4	0.0
62	Rae Bareli	13	1	0	11.0	1.0	0.0
63	Rampur	35	17	0	31.5	15.8	0.0
64	Saharanpur	611	243	0	575.3	225.1	0.0
65	Sambhal	70	21	0	59.6	18.8	0.0
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	16	5	0	15.5	4.5	0.0
67	Shahjahanpur	45	16	0	37.0	11.9	0.0
68	Shamli	85	18	0	82.5	17.5	0.0
69	Shrawasti	5	0	0	4.5	0.0	0.0
70	Siddharthnagar	25	4	0	22.6	2.0	0.0
71	Sitapur	13	1	0	11.0	1.0	0.0
72	Sonbhadra	99	40	10	86.1	35.1	9.7
73	Sultanpur	44	8	0	38.9	7.3	0.0
74	Unnao	14	1	0	13.4	1.0	0.0
75	Varanasi	131	18	1	110.5	15.0	1.0

जल शक्ति अभियान और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना

737. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जल शक्ति अभियान के अंतर्गत देश के किन क्षेत्रों में अब तक जल संरक्षण, वर्षा जल संचयन और सामुदायिक भागीदारी आधारित कार्यकलाप कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत जल उपयोग दक्षता, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से राज्य-वार कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने 2014 से अब तक अपने द्वारा आरंभ किए गए कार्यक्रमों, योजनाओं और पहलों की प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का कोई सारांश तैयार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) 2014 से अब तक सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्राप्त की गई प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ और परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क): 'जल' राज्य विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और कुशल प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उन्हें तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) वर्ष 2019 में जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन अभियान (जेएसए: सीटीआर) के साथ शुरू हुआ, जो वर्ष 2021 से एक वार्षिक विशेषता बन गया है। मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 22 मार्च 2025 (विश्व जल दिवस) को "जल संचय, जन भागीदारी: जन जागरूकता की ओर" विषय के साथ जेएसए: सीटीआर का छठा संस्करण शुरू किया है, जिसमें सामुदायिक भागीदारी और जल संरक्षण जागरूकता पर बल दिया गया है। यह अभियान अधिकतम प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अभिसरण वित्तपोषण और सक्रिय सामुदायिक भागीदारी पर बल देता है। जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए मंत्रालयों के बीच प्रभावी अंतर-

क्षेत्रीय अभिसरण के लिए, सरकार के पास एक बहुआयामी रणनीति है जो सहयोग, संसाधन अनुकूलन और संस्थागत समन्वय का लाभ उठाती है। देश भर में जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य खेत में जल की वास्तविक पहुंच को बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेत में जल के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, स्थायी जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं आदि को शुरू करना है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) एक अम्ब्रैला योजना है, जिसमें दो प्रमुख घटक शामिल हैं, अर्थात् त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), जिन्हें जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

एआईबीपी और एचकेकेपी घटक विस्तार, नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन सहित वृहद, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन से संबंधित हैं। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन, जल उपयोग दक्षता वृद्धि, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई आदि के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों का अलग-अलग विवरण नहीं रखा जाता है। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत विस्तार, नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण तथा जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के कार्यान्वयन सहित सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन से लक्षित लाभार्थियों की कुल अनुमानित संख्या लगभग 1.95 करोड़ है।

इसके अलावा, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विकास और जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि के लिए समर्पित पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रोप (पीडीएमसी) योजना, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसमें अक्टूबर, 2024 तक लगभग 86.14 लाख लाभार्थी हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई और पीडीएमसी की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): वर्ष 2014 से अब तक जल संसाधन विभाग, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की प्रमुख उपलब्धियां और परिणाम जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट (<https://www.jalshakti-dowr.gov.in>) पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण-I

जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार प्रगति

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जेएसए वर्ष	जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन	पारंपरिक जल निकायों का नवीनीकरण	पुनः उपयोग और रिचार्ज संरचनाएँ	वाटरशेड विकास	कुल जल संबंधी कार्य (वर्ष-वार)	कुल जल संबंधी कार्य (राज्य-वार)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	2021	53	880	56	12	1001	2228
		2022	122	38	113	41	314	
		2023	68	42	188	115	413	
		2024	84	32	211	66	393	
		2025	12	26	40	29	107	
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2021	179098	32594	1999	42166	255857	1036721
		2022	105398	34828	872	35820	176918	
		2023	104729	51440	13428	58131	227728	
		2024	97569	44550	42207	53463	237789	
		2025	67170	23098	18974	29187	138429	
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2021	694	18	173	462	1347	8632
		2022	1079	171	163	309	1722	
		2023	932	123	320	531	1906	
		2024	1960	153	315	1016	3444	
		2025	91	8	8	106	213	
4	असम	2021	20380	813	101	21265	42559	197850
		2022	15273	2138	36	15905	33352	
		2023	16836	1722	2133	17447	38138	
		2024	27516	2808	3835	32756	66915	
		2025	6361	419	734	9372	16886	
5	बिहार	2021	50101	9251	43953	28954	132259	738063
		2022	51872	8565	11951	25515	97903	
		2023	90464	11447	26028	43709	171648	

		2024	116793	10488	36061	59002	222344	
		2025	64138	4166	12595	33010	113909	
6	चंडीगढ़	2021	120	0	0	0	120	329
		2022	0	0	0	0	0	
		2023	0	0	0	0	0	
		2024	199	8	0	0	207	
		2025	2	0	0	0	2	
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2021	58228	15146	8269	42393	124036	628052
		2022	64589	12994	18178	36669	132430	
		2023	65180	16670	10701	39657	132208	
		2024	83826	38759	20425	54242	197252	
		2025	22946	4594	5619	8967	42126	
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	2021	94	0	0	0	94	387
		2022	24	1	0	0	25	
		2023	115	1	0	0	116	
		2024	16	0	1	3	20	
		2025	102	0	27	3	132	
9	दिल्ली	2021	52	34	0	0	86	272
		2022	1	1	0	0	2	
		2023	58	1	0	0	59	
		2024	98	5	0	0	103	
		2025	4	16	2	0	22	
10	गोवा	2021	9	17	19	44	89	898
		2022	59	79	20	51	209	
		2023	15	59	9	19	102	
		2024	55	138	70	84	347	
		2025	31	64	12	44	151	
11	गुजरात	2021	18655	11458	20162	33453	83728	423366
		2022	22062	10114	26992	39934	99102	
		2023	8585	8122	11502	40443	68652	
		2024	21884	12380	45133	61893	141290	
		2025	6715	3657	9319	10903	30594	
12	हरियाणा	2021	49771	9533	26312	7800	93416	174855
		2022	11376	5479	11015	3419	31289	
		2023	5525	4150	5111	5676	20462	
		2024	5071	4868	4403	9197	23539	

		2025	1585	1078	1837	1649	6149	
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2021	14011	2505	1046	39810	57372	292535
		2022	13429	2454	1101	40287	57271	
		2023	18806	1981	1229	45408	67424	
		2024	22651	2157	1623	67526	93957	
		2025	3065	192	227	13027	16511	
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2021	24596	5770	1882	47406	79654	584264
		2022	15712	3392	117145	48650	184899	
		2023	18074	3641	63172	68254	153141	
		2024	36355	4094	16721	80393	137563	
		2025	15015	492	679	12821	29007	
15	झारखंड	2021	64934	1120	30910	276758	373722	888459
		2022	26536	1135	11019	134209	172899	
		2023	2313	329	873	196	3711	
		2024	30179	347	2680	170202	203408	
		2025	24395	304	2018	108002	134719	
16	कर्नाटक	2021	184651	22713	261330	225920	694614	2393147
		2022	130601	20289	184600	210779	546269	
		2023	121275	20478	112191	236151	490095	
		2024	152133	28344	94627	262119	537223	
		2025	40367	8141	12722	63716	124946	
17	केरल	2021	44219	14921	36293	114631	210064	952444
		2022	28066	13237	28407	92946	162656	
		2023	39411	22604	50404	138275	250694	
		2024	40222	20212	51603	151814	263851	
		2025	13423	7706	9903	34147	65179	
18	लद्दाख	2021	1230	34	10	1301	2575	41366
		2022	1354	52	13032	2151	16589	
		2023	1432	80	13358	2341	17211	
		2024	1855	75	1414	1032	4376	
		2025	474	2	11	128	615	
19	लक्षद्वीप	2021	2	1	0	0	3	39
		2022	3	12	0	0	15	
		2023	0	15	0	0	15	
		2024	1	1	0	0	2	

		2025	0	4	0	0	4	
20	मध्य प्रदेश	2021	164941	7118	55776	170692	398527	1481212
		2022	256949	14626	33066	90399	395040	
		2023	89359	10632	28457	87719	216167	
		2024	111733	8771	21361	72461	214326	
		2025	209001	2505	22069	23577	257152	
21	महाराष्ट्र	2021	7220	1796	25399	10907	45322	273978
		2022	21390	5800	39279	11747	78216	
		2023	18905	3960	31753	10131	64749	
		2024	23735	3975	20978	11631	60319	
		2025	7932	1465	11839	4136	25372	
22	मणिपुर	2021	6256	1703	42	1990	9991	30714
		2022	712	216	20	362	1310	
		2023	3312	1393	17	1633	6355	
		2024	6222	1973	58	2636	10889	
		2025	1104	522	5	538	2169	
23	मेघालय	2021	3540	659	175	3689	8063	40900
		2022	3374	408	134	2900	6816	
		2023	4340	681	251	4128	9400	
		2024	7019	752	298	7113	15182	
		2025	716	38	32	653	1439	
24	मिजोरम	2021	6499	405	1025	3842	11771	54493
		2022	5407	294	292	2431	8424	
		2023	8162	243	436	3903	12744	
		2024	8737	170	703	6266	15876	
		2025	3083	23	162	2410	5678	
25	नागालैंड	2021	323	38	41	248	650	6066
		2022	506	256	41	520	1323	
		2023	785	254	82	1081	2202	
		2024	341	126	33	857	1357	
		2025	227	17	2	288	534	
26	ओडिशा	2021	76114	13571	12018	89543	191246	785292
		2022	88375	18338	19769	103558	230040	
		2023	78342	16494	13731	61291	169858	
		2024	69879	12653	12682	55132	150346	

		2025	22195	7416	3400	10791	43802	
27	पुदुचेरी	2021	6	461	0	2	469	3699
		2022	5	603	0	6	614	
		2023	265	874	0	14	1153	
		2024	50	762	12	8	832	
		2025	26	602	0	3	631	
28	पंजाब	2021	1719	6613	1356	10611	20299	109079
		2022	2357	6879	859	9820	19915	
		2023	2396	7351	2072	13700	25519	
		2024	3159	9153	1882	14792	28986	
		2025	2158	6866	296	5040	14360	
29	राजस्थान	2021	178187	19693	1702	74852	274434	906776
		2022	76121	13642	7816	42664	140243	
		2023	147566	15989	3635	24305	191495	
		2024	156034	20278	3143	37451	216906	
		2025	44257	6239	10917	22285	83698	
30	सिक्किम	2021	944	15	443	1886	3288	20651
		2022	705	43	578	2059	3385	
		2023	5763	30	454	1926	8173	
		2024	544	18	916	2791	4269	
		2025	106	4	328	1098	1536	
31	तमिलनाडु	2021	208835	14935	204342	101805	529917	1795028
		2022	104126	13327	245488	71057	433998	
		2023	111432	19813	184761	97762	413768	
		2024	83853	5798	84138	140212	314001	
		2025	40137	1986	22076	39145	103344	
32	तेलंगाना	2021	3689	4646	9498	6045	23878	385986
		2022	13286	11254	56055	30465	111060	
		2023	14665	13669	51047	27317	106698	
		2024	17673	22526	30314	29295	99808	
		2025	13922	3855	5649	21116	44542	
33	त्रिपुरा	2021	33331	995	1662	38551	74539	227181
		2022	15604	634	1127	26287	43652	
		2023	25703	740	2283	17544	46270	
		2024	27185	426	2795	17179	47585	

		2025	7919	56	451	6709	15135	
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2021	86599	35944	44610	407109	574262	2921339
		2022	112283	53502	39264	494147	699196	
		2023	101619	45078	49372	401270	597339	
		2024	130475	48370	32402	576702	787949	
		2025	51522	16558	5698	188815	262593	
35	उत्तराखंड	2021	17340	4623	2559	40895	65417	395568
		2022	30559	5069	2734	44491	82853	
		2023	134487	3334	1239	34262	173322	
		2024	16470	3480	1519	42080	63549	
		2025	2416	467	225	7319	10427	
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	2021	121236	55813	39433	73871	290353	336632
		2022	22455	7912	1323	9108	40798	
		2023	1438	346	19	272	2075	
		2024	230	61	1	36	328	
		2025	1742	524	5	807	3078	
कुल कार्य		2021-25	6087969	1259225	3077786	7713521	18138501	18138501
कुल कार्य (जेएसए - 2019)		2019	273256	44497	142740	159354	619847	966438
कुल योग			6361225	1303722	3220526	7872875	18758348	19104939

विवरण-II

पीएमकेएसवाई और पीडीएमसी योजना के अंतर्गत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा			
क्र. सं.	राज्य	पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लक्षित लाभार्थियों की कुल अनुमानित संख्या	पीडीएमसी के तहत लाभार्थियों की संख्या (अक्टूबर 2024 तक)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	876280	836154
2	असम	47666	50699
3	बिहार	395887	29494
4	छत्तीसगढ़	110296	167854
5	गोवा	23843	686

6	गुजरात	1192391	842581
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50395	17609
8	हरियाणा	-	146815
9	झारखंड	1282496	61487
10	कर्नाटक	1013460	2174456
11	केरल	401747	8628
12	मध्य प्रदेश	1401396	298291
13	महाराष्ट्र	3307905	1097032
14	मणिपुर	270803	17225
15	ओडिशा	1891735	118077
16	पंजाब	698186	12041
17	राजस्थान	1417644	647885
18	तेलंगाना	655848	298456
19	तमिलनाडु	6584	1136663
20	उत्तराखंड	संकलन के अंतर्गत	45592
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	4322751	304551
22	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	116713	1173
23	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	1771	3
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	224724
25	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	9481
26	मेघालय	-	1155
27	मिजोरम	-	6847
28	नगालैंड	-	11206
29	सिक्किम	-	42582
30	त्रिपुरा	-	4602
	कुल	1,94,85,797	86,14,049

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN BIHAR

738. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the contamination of groundwater in the Kishanganj region of Bihar allegedly caused by mining activities and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific measures taken by the Government to assess and mitigate the impact of this groundwater contamination;
- (c) the details of potential health risks identified for the local population due to the contaminated water and the steps being taken to address these risks; and
- (d) the extent to which the contamination has impacted agriculture and farming in the affected areas along with the remedial actions initiated to support local farmers?

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

(a): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the entire country including Kishanganj, Bihar on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. The data on ground water quality for Bihar indicates that the ground water in the state remains largely potable. However, localized occurrence of certain contaminants, including Nitrates, Iron, Manganese etc, beyond the limits prescribed for drinking water use has been reported in some isolated pockets of the Kishanganj area, in the analysis conducted during 2024.

(b): Water is a state subject and the responsibility of taking initiatives to mitigate ground water contamination and to provide safe drinking water to citizens lies primarily with the state governments. However, to complement the efforts of the state governments, several steps have been taken by the Central Government to address these issues across the country, including the state of Bihar. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:-

- i. The ground water quality data generated by CGWB is regularly disseminated through Annual Reports, Half-yearly Bulletins and Fortnightly Alerts for quick action by the stakeholders.
- ii. In order to enhance monitoring efficiency, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for Groundwater Quality Monitoring has been adopted by CGWB, which stipulates more frequent and denser sampling, particularly in vulnerable areas, to ensure a more comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality.
- iii. Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, while taking up aquifer studies, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water.
- iv. The ground water pollution also owes its origin to contamination of surface water sources for which various efforts have been made in the country like installing Sewage Treatment Plants, Effluent Treatment Plants and better system of sewage networks etc. Under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the government has initiated several steps for improving the water

quality along the river Ganga and its tributaries, which also covers the area of Bihar.

- v. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution in water. CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources by developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for enforcement by SPCBs/PCCs.

(c): Long term consumption of ground water having contaminants above the permissible norms is known to cause several adverse health impacts like Arsenicosis, Fluorosis, diseases of lungs, kidneys and some types of cancers. Government of India, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with states for providing contamination free potable tap water to every rural household of the country in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level including in Bihar :-

- Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception. Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery.

- While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- The “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021.
- To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, around 2180 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country with 123 in Bihar. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). States/UTs have been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a regular basis and take remedial action wherever necessary to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.
- States/ UTs have also been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) as an interim measure, especially in quality affected habitations, to provide potable drinking water to every household.
- As informed by Public Health Engineering Department, Bihar, to mitigate the impact of ground water contamination, under "Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal" yojana, 2325 water supply schemes have been established with Suitable WTP/IRP (Water Treatment Plants/Iron Removal Plants) in all the 1769 wards of the district. Through these water supply schemes, pure drinking water is being supplied to all the household of the district by providing tap water connection.

(d): The Government is striving to make adequate water of appropriate quality available for agricultural and domestic needs across the country, including in Kishanganj, Bihar, by resorting to extensive construction of artificial recharge,

rainwater harvesting and other water conservation structures and revival of traditional and existing water bodies. Towards this end, several schemes and programmes are ongoing in the country.

In order to boost their impact through convergence, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is being implemented by this Ministry, including in Bihar since 2019, which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. The Government of Bihar, on its part, is implementing Jal Jeevan Hariyali Scheme with similar objectives.

Additionally, this Ministry is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs, including Bihar.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTING AVIATION ACCIDENTS

739. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M. :

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up a high-level committee/task force to probe the crash of Air India plane AI-171 in Ahmedabad and to suggest “comprehensive guidelines” to respond to aviation accidents against the backdrop of the said crash;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said committee and the action taken on its reports till date;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such a committee would be set up to prepare a roadmap to prevent accidents and ensure compensation to the victim families;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the said committee would focus on formulating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preventing and handling such occurrences in the future and publish its report within three months and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also true that the proposed committee would not substitute other inquiries being conducted by relevant organizations and if so, the details thereof;
- and
- (f) whether there was any lack of rescue operations when the air crash took place on 12.6.2025 in Ahmedabad which prompted the Government to constitute such a panel and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): A High-Level Committee was constituted on 13.06.2025 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future post Air India Flight AI-171 incident. The Committee is to submit its report within three months.

The key objectives of the Committee are given below:

- 1) Recommend necessary improvements and formulate suitable SOP to prevent such incidents in the future.
- 2) Suggest policy changes, operational improvements and training enhancements required to prevent such occurrences and handle post-crash incident situation.
- 3) Assess emergency response of various stakeholders (both Central and State Governments), including rescue operations, and coordination among them.

High-Level Committee has been constituted to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future. The Committee will not be a substitute to other enquiries being conducted by relevant organisations but will focus on formulating SOPs for preventing and handling such occurrences in the future.

DEFECTS REPORTED BY AIRLINES

740. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI K SUDHAKAR:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the number of defects reported and recorded for commercial airlines operating in India since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of defects reported and recorded for commercial airlines since 2021-22, category-wise;
- (c) the total number of investigations conducted by an appropriate authority with regard to such defects since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (d) whether any airlines have failed to comply with Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) including provisions for recording, reporting, investigating or rectifying defects and if so, the action taken thereon;
- (e) the total number of passenger complaints filed with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) since 2021-22, year-wise; and
- (f) the details of the steps/measures taken by the Government to strengthen and enforce safety standards in light of the recent aviation tragedy?

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

(a) to (c): Details of technical defects in aircraft reported since 2021 to 2025 (till 21.07.2025) are attached at **Statement-I**.

All defects reported by the airline to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) are required to be investigated for taking appropriate rectification action.

The investigation of all defects particularly major defects has to be completed expeditiously so as to take preventive/corrective action at the earliest possible.

The major defect will be investigated by the operator in association with DGCA.

(d): DGCA has comprehensive regulations under Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) which requires that the aircraft is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer and DGCA guidelines and all technical issues reported on the aircraft are rectified before the aircraft is released for flight. Under the system, airlines are required to ensure that the aircraft are maintained in a continuous state of airworthiness and all technical issues are rectified. DGCA has developed mechanism of conducting surveillance, spot checks, night surveillance etc. of the airlines/ organizations and personnel to ensure all regulatory requirements are complied with to ensure safety of passenger and aircraft. The observations/ findings made during surveillance, spot checks and night surveillance are provided to the airline for taking corrective action.

(e): Details are attached at **Statement-II**.

(f): Post-accident, DGCA enhanced the check and inspection of the critical component of safety assurance in order to identify and rectify immediate systemic issues. DGCA continuously reviews and updates its surveillance methodology based on risk assessment, operator performance, fleet performance and global best practices such as the guidelines issued by European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and Federal Aviation Agency (FAA).;

STATEMENT-I**Technical defects reported to DGCA involving scheduled commercial airlines (2021-2025 (Till 21 July))**

S/N	AIRLINES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Till 21 July)
1.	M/s Alliance Air	04	03	07	51	00
2.	M/s Indigo	179	215	246	46	62
3.	M/s Spicejet	170	143	47	23	08
4.	M/s Tata Sia Airlines Ltd (Vistara)	85	97	79	44	-
5.	M/s Air India Ltd (Air India + Air India Express)	76	64	63	253	85 (61 – Air India Express)
6.	M/s Akasa Air	-	06	06	04	28
TOTAL		514	528	448	421	183

STATEMENT-II**Passenger Complaints received in DGCA since 2021**

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 till 14 th July
Total number of grievances received	4131	3783	5513	4016	3925

PROJECTS UNDER SBM-U IN AMALAPURAM

741. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned and implemented under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) in Amalapuram Lok Sabha Constituency, Urban Local Body (ULB) and component-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under SBM-U in the said Constituency since its inception, year and component-wise;

(c) the number of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL), Community Toilets and Public Toilets constructed under the said mission in the said Constituency;

(d) the details of the solid waste management infrastructure in the said Constituency including the number and type of processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), composting units, bimethanation plants and other waste treatment facilities sanctioned and operational;

(e) the percentage of the households covered under door-to-door waste collection, source segregation and scientific waste disposal across ULBs in the said Constituency;

(f) whether any legacy dumpsites have been identified in the ULBs of Amalapuram and if so, the status of their remediation along with the details of the funds allocated and utilised in this regard; and

(g) the details of the capacity building initiatives undertaken under the said mission in Amalapuram including the number of sanitation workers trained or supported?

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

(a) to (f): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is uniformly implemented in all the urban areas of the country including **Amalapuram Lok Sabha Constituency**. Under SBM-U, funds are released by Government of India to the States/UTs on the basis of action plan duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) submitted by States/UTs which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT Govt. **Constituency-wise** details of financial assistance/projects approved is not maintained.

Out of the allocated funds of ₹1413.30 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U 2.0, action plans having central share of ₹1409.67 crores have been approved and ₹298.69 crores have already been claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, under Solid Waste Management component of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, action plans approved for remediation of 85.43 lakh ton of legacy waste, waste to composting plants of 3064 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 165 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 1685 TPD, Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste processing plants of 650 TPD alongwith 107 Mechanical Road sweepers with total central share of ₹458.10 crores.

So far 2.43 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed against mission target of 1.93 lakh IHHLs and 17,799 Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PTs) seats have been constructed against the mission target of 21,464 CT/PTs. Further, as reported by the State, 100% door to door

collection is practiced in 98% of the wards i.e. 3,801 wards out of the total 3,872 wards and source segregation is being practiced in 96% of the wards i.e. 3,730 wards out of total 3,872 wards. As reported, processing of municipal solid waste is 85.47% i.e. out of total 6,210 ton per day (TPD) of waste generated, 5,308 TPD waste is processed. Details of waste processing facilities including legacy waste dumpsites may be accessed at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.

(g): Funds for Capacity Building (CB) is provided to State and cities to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives. However, Sanitation being a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution, it is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute, operate sanitation projects and training of sanitation worker in the urban areas of the country.

CONTROLLING VEHICULAR POLLUTION

742. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) the contribution of vehicles to pollution in the country;

(b) the number of vehicles, commercial and private, in the four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and the pollution index in these cities;

(c) whether there is any need to reduce the number of vehicles to control pollution and if so, whether the Government has taken any decisions to discourage the purchase of vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether easy and cheap vehicle loans provided by banks are contributing to the increased ownership of vehicles in families and if so, the details of the steps taken to discourage this trend?

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

(a): Road transport accounted for about 12% of national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2021. [Source: IEA & NITI Aayog Report-Transitioning India's Road Transport Sector; Published: July: 2023]

(b): The number of registered vehicles in four metropolitan cities are as under:

Name of the metropolitan City	Number of registered commercial vehicles	Number of registered private vehicles	Total number of vehicles
Delhi	1243153	14244188	15487341
Mumbai	709378	4917007	5626385
Kolkata	484668	3247621	3732289
Chennai	528430	5177469	5705899
Total	2965629	27586285	30551914

(c): 1. The Government has taken several steps to control and minimize air pollution caused by vehicles in the country which inter-alia include:

- (i) Notified Bharat Stage (BS) VI Emission limits including use of alternative fuels vide G.S.R 889 dated 16.09.2016 to reduce pollutants from motor vehicles.
- (ii) Notified E20 as a Mono fuel vide G.S.R 27 (E), dated 5th January, 2024 for all category of vehicles.
- (iii) Notified Hydrogen as a fuel vide GSR 885(E) dated 16th December 2022 for ICE BS-IV vehicles.
- (iv) Notified the Vehicle Scrapping Policy vide G.S.R 720 dated 5th October 2021 to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles under the framework of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.
- (v) Mandated the fitment of FASTAG to all M and N category vehicles vide G.S.R 1361 dated 2nd November 2017 to reduce idling time at toll plazas, cutting fuel consumption and emissions.

2. Government has taken following initiatives to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

- (i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018 to grant exemption from the requirements of the permit to the battery operated transport vehicles.
- (ii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 to grant exemption of Battery Operated Vehicles from payment of fees for the

purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.

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

(iv) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 to facilitate retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles.

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

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

(d): Banks take credit decisions as per their Board approved policies subject to overarching regulatory guidelines, including the instruction contained in RBI's master circular on "Loans and Advances- Statutory and other Restrictions", and to meet legitimate credit needs of the customers.

PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATIYA VIKAS MISSION

743. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

the details of the total number of infrastructure development activities, such as haat bazaars and warehouses, completed and currently ongoing under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), year and State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the construction of such bazaars and warehouses, year and State-wise;

(c) the details of the total number of tribal artisan melas and exhibitions organised under the said mission, year and State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the total funds allocated and utilized by the Government for promoting awareness about the said mission?

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

(a) and (b): The details of year and state-wise infrastructure facilities sanctioned along with funds released and utilized for the same under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme is given at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): The details of tribal artisan melas and other exhibitions organized by TRIFED under PMJVM scheme is given at **Statement-II**. The expenditure incurred by TRIFED for promotion and marketing activities during last 3 years is given below:

Financial Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	145	174	289

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released, infrastructure components sanctioned & developed and expenditure made under the PMJVM scheme

Sl. No.	States	Year of Sanction	Funds released (Rs. In lakhs)	Infrastructure Components - Sanctioned (In Number)			Fund Utilization (In Rs. Lakhs)
				Modernisation of Haats	Storage Facilities	Others	
1	Chhattisgarh	FY 2017 – 18 FY 2018 – 19 FY 2019 – 20	990.25	196	132		UC pending
3	Jharkhand	FY 2018 - 19	39.00			8	
2	Gujarat	FY 2014 – 15	497.37	45	2	3	
4	Maharashtra	FY 2013 – 14	325.00	17	9	10	
5	Andhra Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19	709.50	115	1	1	
6	Madhya Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19	2681.25	235	160		1300

7	Odisha	FY 2014 – 15	820.00	100	39		UC pending
8	West Bengal	FY 2018 – 19	455.44	100	33		197.66
9	Uttar Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2020 – 21	821.25	155	16		UC pending
10	Manipur	FY 2018 – 19	300	86	87		300
11	Nagaland	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2024 – 25	288.55*	66	43		65.80
12	Assam	FY 2018 – 19	708.39	150	60		UC pending
13	Tripura	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2019 – 20	114.00	20	16		114
14	Kerala	FY 2020 – 21	357.75	72	36		357.75
15	Tamil Nadu	FY 2020 – 21	124.33	5	5		UC pending
Total			9138.69	1372	639	22	2335.21

*Rs. 222.75 Lakhs has been sanctioned to the Nagaland State in FY 2024 – 25 for the Modernization of 36 nos. of Haat Bazar and Creation of 36 nos. of Storage facilities.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of tribal artisan melas and exhibitions organized by TRIFED in the last two years under PMJVM scheme

Sl. No	State / UT	2023-24		2024-25	
		Tribal Artisan Melas organized	Exhibitions organized	Tribal Artisan Melas organized	Exhibitions organized
1	Andhra Pradesh	7		1	
2	Bihar	1			
3	Chhattisgarh	6			
4	Chandigarh		1		
5	Delhi		3		4
6	Goa	1			
7	Gujarat		1		3
8	Himachal Pradesh		1	4	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1			
10	Jharkhand	6	1		1
11	Karnataka	7		1	3
12	Kerala	6	1	3	
13	Ladakh		1	2	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	3		1	2
15	Maharashtra	9			
16	Odisha		3		2
17	Pondicherry		1		1
18	Rajasthan		1	2	4
19	Tamil Nadu	9	2	1	3
20	Telangana			1	2

21	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
22	Uttarakhand	4	2	1	2
23	West Bengal		1		
	Grand Total	61	20	18	30

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT MSMEs

744. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

Will the minister of **SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government specifically to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the objectives, scope and targeted beneficiaries of these schemes;

(c) the key initiatives currently underway aimed at promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation;

(d) the total amount of funds disbursed to MSMEs in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year under subsidised loan schemes; and

(e) whether any new proposals or schemes are under consideration to further support the MSME sector in the State of Tamil Nadu especially in areas such as cluster development and if so, the details thereof and the timelines for the rollout of such proposals?

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

(a) to (d): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation of MSMEs in the country including Tamil Nadu. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, etc. The Schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes and funds are not allocated state-wise.

6,58,33,368 MSMEs are registered on Udyam Portal, including Informal Micro Enterprises, with an employment of 28,51,41,204 persons till 15.07.2025. Out of this, 53,11,976 MSMEs are registered in Tamil Nadu employing 2,76,97,460 persons.

The details of some of the major schemes is as under:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit –linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youths. Margin

Money subsidy ranging from 15% to 35% of project cost, for Projects upto Rs. 50 Lakh in manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector, is provided. Under the scheme, Margin Money subsidy for general category beneficiaries is 25% in rural areas 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories, including women, Margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

Details of number of units assisted and funds utilized (Margin Money (MM) subsidy disbursed), under PMEGP in Tamil Nadu during the last 3 financial years and the current year i.e from FY2022-23 to FY2025-26 (up to 15.07.2025): is given as under:

Financial Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy Disbursed (in Crore)	Estimated Employment Generated
2022-23	6,140	178.92	49,120
2023-24	6,814	198.72	54,512
2024-25	3,949	121.15	31,592
2025-26 (up to 15.07.2025)	2,280	56.77	27,547

(ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises: The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) jointly instituted Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in the year 2000, to provide credit guarantee for the loans extended by Member Lending Institutions to Micro and Small

Enterprises (MSEs) without collateral security and third-party guarantee.

CGTMSE implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs.

The details of the credit guarantees extended in the last 3 years under CGS in Tamil Nadu, is as given below:

CGS - Guarantees Approved- Tamil Nadu		
Financial Year	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved (in ₹ Crore)
2022-23	61,883	7,114
2023-24	1,13,815	15,061
2024-25	1,79,817	21,447
2025-26 (till 30.06.2025)	28,147	6,592

(iii) Under the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), several programmes have been conducted on Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP), Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme (E-SDP), Management Development Programme (MDP), Advance E-SDP and Advance MDP. The number of programmes and beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2021-22	31	3002
2.	2022-23	235	9433
3.	2023-24	319	16445
4.	2024-25	363	17929
Total		948	46809

(iv) The PM Vishwakarma (PMV), a Central Sector Scheme, launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools, across the country. As per the Scheme guidelines, the State Monitoring Committee (SMC) and District Implementation Committee (DIC) are to be formed by the respective State/UT's for implementation of the Scheme. Government of Tamil Nadu has not constituted the State Monitoring Committee (SMC) and District Implementation Committee (DIC), due to which the registration of beneficiaries is affected in Tamil Nadu. However, as on 18.07.2025 more than 8.53 Lakh applications have been received through Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Tamil Nadu.

(v) The network of Technology Centres / Tool Rooms in the country supports MSMEs in providing access to advance manufacturing technologies, training & skilling and business consultancy services to make them competitive. Under Tool Rooms & Technical Institutions (TRs & TIs) scheme, Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, is set-up with objective to support the footwear industry by providing footwear technology services, designing & developing moulds and dies for the footwear Industry, and offering consultancy services. CFTI also provides skilling to youth to create industry-ready manpower and undertakes re-skilling of the existing industry workforce as per need of Industry.

(e):Under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), financial assistance is extended for

establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and creation and up-gradation of industrial estates. Establishment of Flatted Factory Complexes is also supported under the scheme. For CFCs, Government of India Grant is up to 80%, upper limit of Project cost is Rs. 30 crore whereas, for ID projects Government of India Grant is up to 70%, upper limit of Project is Rs. 15 crore. An amount of Rs 62.57 cr has been released for projects under MSE-CDP in state of Tamilnadu during 2022-23 to 2024-25.

CSR ACTIVITIES BY SJVN, PFC AND NTPC

745. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

DR. ANAND KUMAR GOND:

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

- (a) the works undertaken by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for social welfare under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year in various States of the country including Bihar, location-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds spent on various works by each of them during the said period and the number of people benefitted from the same, place-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria regarding utilization of funds under CSR;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take effective steps to ensure that

the funds under CSR are spent particularly in the aspirational and hilly, backward and Scheduled Caste dominating areas in the country including Himachal Pradesh and Bahraich Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received any Social Audit Report to monitor the CSR activities undertaken by SJVN, PFC and NTPC; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (g) : Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power (MoP) including SJVN, PFC and NTPC undertake CSR activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives, Care for the Elderly, Differently-abled Persons, promoting sports activities, contribution to PM CARES Fund, Research & Development, contribution to education institutions, disaster management etc.

CSR funding is a Board-driven process and the Board of the Enterprise is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR policy of respective CPSE, DPE guidelines & amendments issued from time to time in this regard. The CSR

activities are undertaken by CPSEs by themselves or through agencies/Department of Central/State Governments. The Government monitors the compliance of CSR provisions through the disclosures made by companies in the MCA 21 portal. State/Implementing agency wise details of recipients of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent thereon are made available on the respective websites of CPSEs i.e. <https://sjvn.nic.in>, <https://www.pfcindia.com>, <https://ntpc.co.in> and Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal i.e. csr.gov.in.

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण

746. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने आवास निर्मित किए गए हैं और महिलाओं एवं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा शहरी स्वच्छता मिशन के अंतर्गत किसी भी शहर में अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन और स्वैच्छिक शौचालयों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन सी नई तकनीक लागू की गई है और इस संबंध में ऐसी तकनीक का प्रभाव क्या है;

(ग) मुंबई, जयपुर और कोलकाता जैसी प्रमुख स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उक्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत नागरिकों को कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं;

(घ) क्या योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन समय पर हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) शहरी क्षेत्रों में मेट्रो, बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (बीआरटीएस) और ई-बाइक जैसी सतत गतिशीलता सेवाओं के विस्तार की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस संबंध में हाल ही में कितना निवेश किया गया है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) दिनांक 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए योजना की अवधि को 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है तथा देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि अगले पांच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास का निर्माण किया, खरीदा और उन्हें किराये पर लिया जा सके। चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत 7.09 लाख आवासों सहित पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत कुल 119.25 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृत किया है। 14.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार अब तक, देश भर में 112.81 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन हैं, जिनमें से 93.60 लाख आवास बनकर पूरे हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) और महिला लाभार्थियों के लिए क्रमशः कुल 46 लाख और 93 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0) शुरू किया है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शौचालयों (आईएचएचएल, सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय, आकांक्षा के अनुरूप शौचालय और मूत्रालय) के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। एसबीएम-यू 2.0 में एक नया घटक अर्थात् प्रयुक्त जल प्रबंधन (यूडब्ल्यूएम) भी शामिल है, जिसके अंतर्गत 1 लाख से कम आबादी वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को निम्नलिखित कार्यकलापों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जाती है:

- सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों (एसटीपी)/एसटीपी-सह-एफएसटीपी की स्थापना
- एसटीपी तक पम्पिंग स्टेशनों और पम्पिंग मेन/ग्रेविटी मेन उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन (आई एंड डी) संरचनाएं बिछाना
- पर्याप्त संख्या में सेप्टिक टैंक डिस्लजिंग उपकरणों की खरीद
- एसटीपी और संबद्ध उपकरणों के परिचालन चरण के दौरान दक्षता मापदंडों की वास्तविक समय निगरानी के लिए डिजिटल (आईटी सक्षम) उपकरणों की व्यवस्था।

(ग) और (घ): एससीएम ने 100 शहरों में रेट्रोफिटिंग, पुनर्विकास और ग्रीनफील्ड विकास के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, जिसमें जयपुर स्मार्ट सिटी, मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (एमएमआर) की ठाणे और कल्याण-डोम्बीवली स्मार्ट सिटीज और कोलकाता महानगर क्षेत्र की न्यू टाउन कोलकाता स्मार्ट सिटी में शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इन चार शहरों की परियोजनाओं की शहर-वार स्थिति **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ड.): वर्तमान में, देश भर के 24 शहरों में रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) सहित लगभग 1,036 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क चालू है। मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने पूर्ववर्ती जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी

नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम) के अंतर्गत बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (बीआरटीएस) परियोजना के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई है, जिसका वित्तपोषण वर्ष 2017 तक किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्थायी गतिशीलता सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 16 अगस्त 2023 को 'पीएम-ई-बस सेवा योजना' शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल पर 10,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसें चलाकर शहरी बस संचालन को बढ़ावा देना है।

विवरण-I

कल्याण-डोम्बीवली, ठाणे, जयपुर और न्यू टाउन कोलकाता शहरों की परियोजनाओं की शहर-वार स्थिति

(करोड़ रुपये में)

स्मार्ट सिटी	कुल परियोजनाएं		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं			जारी परियोजनाएं	
	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि	
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	19	1,244.58	16	721.13	3	523.45	
ठाणे	52	1,712.18	50	1,402.16	2	310.02	
जयपुर	170	2,545.38	166	2,403.83	4	141.55	
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	226	1,460.08	223	1,424.01	3	36.07	

विवरण-II

मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क का शहर-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शहर	परिचालन लंबाई (किमी)
1.	दिल्ली और	दिल्ली	395.817
2.	एनसीआर	नोएडा	

3.		गाजियाबाद	
4.		फरीदाबाद	
5.		बल्लभगढ़	
6.		बहादुरगढ़	
7.		ग्रेटर नोएडा	
8.		गुरुग्राम	
9.		दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ आरआरटीएस	55
उप-योग (दिल्ली और एनसीआर)			450.817
10.	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	76.95
11।	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	69
12.	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	59.37
13.	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	54.245
14.	राजस्थान	जयपुर	12.1
15.	केरल	कोच्चि	28.48
16.		लखनऊ	22.878
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर	15.12
18.		आगरा	6
उप-योग (उत्तर प्रदेश)			43.99
19.		मुंबई	98.63
20.	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	40.022
21.		पुणे	33.23
उप-योग (महाराष्ट्र)			171.882
22.	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	40
23.		गांधी नगर	22.7

उप-योग (गुजरात)			62.7
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	6.2
कुल			1,035.74

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AIR FARE

747. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that excessive volatility in domestic and international airfares is causing inconvenience to passengers and if so, the policy measures being considered to address the said issue;

(b) whether the Government is considering fixing minimum and maximum fare limits, especially during festivals, disasters or holiday seasons when airfares rise sharply and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a decision is likely to be executed;

(c) whether it is true that algorithmic (dynamic) fare determination by private airlines is ignoring consumer interest;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce any regulatory mechanism in regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to publish a “Fare Index” for different routes to provide passengers with an estimate of expected airfare and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Airlines offer fares on various levels which are driven by demand and market forces and as the demand goes up the seats on lower fare levels get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry.

Further, the scheduled operations on international sector to and from India are regulated by the Bilateral Air Service Agreement (BASA) between India and the respective foreign country. The BASA, inter-alia, includes specific provisions regarding 'Tariffs'. Typically, the tariffs set by foreign airlines are not required to be filed or approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under the BASA framework. This arrangement allows carriers greater flexibility in determining their own pricing structures, as long as they adhere to the broader provisions of the Air Service Agreement. As a result, pricing decisions are largely left to the market forces and competitive dynamics, rather than being subject to regulatory oversight by the DGCA.

To ease surge in air fare, Ministry remains vigilant and intervenes to shift capacity from one sector to another to prevent exorbitant pricing, and to ensure passenger comfort and welfare. During Onam 2024, 04 additional weekly flights were operated between Kochi-Dubai from 08.09.2024 to 30.09.2024 by shifting capacity from metro point (Delhi-Dubai and back) to non-metro point (Kochi-Dubai and back) to cater increase demand during peak festive season.

During Maha Kumbh, as peak days approached, especially during the Shahi Snans and other important Snans, major airlines increased the number of flights to Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to check the surge in airfares for the Maha Kumbh event. Initially there were 51 flights per week to/from Prayagraj connecting 08 cities which were increased by 482 additional new flights per week connecting 18 cities with approximately 70,000 weekly passengers to Prayagraj from across India. After interactions with airlines, the airfares to/from Prayagraj saw a decline.;

In the aftermath of the incident in the Pahalgam attack, there was an apprehension of a mass exodus of tourists from J&K, which would have, in the normal course, led to a surge in airfares. Accordingly, the DGCA issued advisories to all airlines and online travel agencies. These directives were designed to guarantee seamless connectivity for passengers traveling from Srinagar to multiple destinations throughout India, to ensure a clear and transparent display of airfares, and to provide assistance to stranded tourists. The Airlines were also urged to desist from surge pricing, and for this purpose,

airlines were advised to cap airfares for two major sectors, i.e. Srinagar-Delhi and Srinagar-Mumbai.

Understanding the challenges faced by many passengers, airlines worked diligently to ease the burden by waiving cancellation and rescheduling fees. Taking proactive action, not only the number of flights to and from Srinagar were increased from 51 on 22/04/25 to 56 on 23/04/25, but also the prices were kept in control. As a result of these interventions, a notable reduction in airfares from Srinagar was observed over two days. A flight from Srinagar to Delhi, priced over Rs 20,000/- on April 21, came down to a more accessible fare, falling below Rs 10,000/- by April 24.

The pricing of airfares is subject to dynamic fluctuations influenced by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, and competitive factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, DGCA has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them, under the provision of sub-rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic.

Given the complex dynamics of the Indian aviation industry, Government is playing the role of a facilitator by way of creating enabling environment to support the growth of the sector.

पेट्रोल पंपों से संबंधित शिकायतों का निवारण

748. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल पंपों पर मिलावट और कम मापन से संबंधित शिकायतों के पंजीकरण और निवारण के संबंध में किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में पेट्रोल पंपों की संख्या कितनी है और विगत पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त और निपटाए गए शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस) सीएनजी (पंपों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार क्षेत्र में और अधिक सीएनजी पंप खोलकर सीएनजी को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे पंप खोलने के लिए क्या प्रावधान निर्धारित हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) और (ख): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) ने खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (आरओ) डीलरशिपों पर मिलावट तथा कम तौल सहित अनियमितताओं अथवा कदाचार की जाँच के लिए विपणन अनुशासन दिशानिर्देश (एमडीजी) तैयार और लागू किए हैं। एमडीजी दिशानिर्देशों और डीलरशिप समझौता के अनुसार दोषी पाए गए डीलरों के खिलाफ पाई गयी अनियमितताओं के मामले में कार्रवाई की जाती है। एमडीजी दिशानिर्देश वेबसाइट :<https://ioc.com/marketing-discipline-guidelines> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत मोटर स्पिरिट और हाई स्पीड डीजल आपूर्ति, वितरण और कदाचार की रोकथाम विनियमन आदेश, 2005 भी जारी किया है, जो

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में मिलावट जैसे कदाचारों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का प्रावधान करता है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने जून, 2022 में सुदूर क्षेत्रों के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों सहित सभी खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों तक सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्वों यूएसओ का दायरा बढ़ा दिया है। यूएसओज को भी इसलिए ही निर्धारित किया गया है जिससे प्राधिकृत कंपनियां उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण तथा निर्बाध ईंधन आपूर्ति संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकें।

ओएमसीज का ऑनलाइन पोर्टल है जो उपभोक्ताओं को मिलावट तथा कम तौल से संबंधित शिकायत का पंजीकरण प्रदान करता है। इसके साथ-साथ केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल एक अन्य माध्यम है जिसके जरिए उपभोक्ता अपनी शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार ओएमसीज ने बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत डूंगरपुर जिले में 93 आरओज और बांसवाड़ा जिले में 108 आरओज की स्थापना की है। पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने बताया है कि बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत बांसवाड़ा जिले तथा डूंगरपुर जिले में वित्त वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान जून, 2025 तक उन्हें क्रमशः 3, 6, 7, 6, 6 और 4 (कुल 32) उपभोक्ता शिकायतें डिलीवर किए गए उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता तथा मात्रा से संबंधित प्राप्त हुईं तथा सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गई और निवारण किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ): संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशन की स्थापना करना नगर गैस वितरण सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है तथा यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिलों के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र जीए में आता है। प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी को अपनी एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार जीए में सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता होती है। दिनांक 31.05.2025 की स्थिति

के अनुसार प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी ने झाबुआ ,बांसवाड़ा ,रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले जीए में 33 सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना की है।

ICAO SAFETY NORMS

749. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI AMRA RAM:

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

- (a) the status of the investigation into the Air India Flight 171 crash in Ahmedabad on 12th June 2025, including the progress of black box analysis and preliminary findings regarding possible causes such as engine failure, landing gear malfunction or sabotage;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure accountability for lapses in safety protocols, aircraft maintenance or regulatory oversight;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action against Air India for violations related to pilot duty scheduling or overdue maintenance as flagged by the DGCA and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken to address concerns regarding tall structures located near the Ahmedabad airport's flight path and their compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety norms;
- (e) the scope and timeline of the high-level inquiry Committee constituted in connection with the incident; and

(f) whether the findings of the said Committee would be made public in order to ensure transparency and restore public confidence in aviation safety and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

The data from one of the Flight Recorders of AI-171 (VT-ANB) has been downloaded in the Flight Recorder Laboratory of the AAIB at Udaan Bhawan.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12th July, 2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in.

The investigation is in progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident.

(b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

(c): DGCA has directed M/s Air India to remove 03 personnel from all duties, roles and responsibility related to crew scheduling.

(d): To ensure safety of aircraft operation during landing and take-off from airport, Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) of Ahmedabad airport have been established in line of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and notified vide GSR 751 (E). Further, as part of Aerodrome Licensing requirements to monitor & control these established Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS), obstacle survey of Ahmedabad Airport is carried out regularly.

(e) and (f): A High-Level Committee was constituted on 13.06.2025 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future post Air India Flight AI-171 incident. The Committee is to submit its report within three months.

The key objectives of the Committee are given below.

- 1) Recommend necessary improvements and formulate suitable SOP to prevent such incidents in the future.

- 2) Suggest policy changes, operational improvements and training enhancements required to prevent such occurrences and handle post-crash incident situation.
- 3) Assess emergency response of various stakeholders (both Central and State Governments), including rescue operations, and coordination among them.

सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

750. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) किसी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त सड़क के लिए पहले ही सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति दे दी थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को समय-समय पर सुस्थापित व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) घोषित किया जाता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं: -

i. निकटवर्ती देशों, राष्ट्रीय राजधानियों को राज्य की राजधानियों/ राज्य की परस्पर राजधानियों, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, गैर-प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, बड़े औद्योगिक केंद्रों या पर्यटन केंद्रों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाली सड़के।

ii. पहाड़ी और अलग-थलग क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सामरिक महत्व वाली सड़कें।

iii. मुख्य सड़कें जो यात्रा की दूरी को कम करने और पर्याप्त आर्थिक विकास हासिल करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं।

iv. सड़कें जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बड़े भूभागों से जुड़ने में मदद करती हैं।

v. 100 किमी के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ग्रिड की उपलब्धि में योगदान देने वाली सड़कें।

vi. प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ अनुरूप सड़कें।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार को समय-समय पर राजस्थान राज्य सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से राज्य की सड़कों, जिनमें राज्य राजमार्ग और सैद्धांतिक रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में स्वीकृत सड़कें शामिल हैं, को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के व्यापक सिद्धांतों, सर्पकता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य में कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क के उदयपुरवाटी-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर खंड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में सैद्धांतिक रूप से अनुमोदित किया गया था। वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य में कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN BIHAR

738. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the contamination of groundwater in the Kishanganj region of Bihar allegedly caused by mining activities and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific measures taken by the Government to assess and mitigate the impact of this groundwater contamination;
- (c) the details of potential health risks identified for the local population due to the contaminated water and the steps being taken to address these risks; and
- (d) the extent to which the contamination has impacted agriculture and farming in the affected areas along with the remedial actions initiated to support local farmers?

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

(a): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the entire country including Kishanganj, Bihar on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. The data on ground water quality for Bihar indicates that the ground water in the state remains largely potable. However, localized occurrence of certain contaminants, including Nitrates, Iron, Manganese etc, beyond the limits prescribed for drinking water use has been reported in some isolated pockets of the Kishanganj area, in the analysis conducted during 2024.

(b): Water is a state subject and the responsibility of taking initiatives to mitigate ground water contamination and to provide safe drinking water to citizens lies

primarily with the state governments. However, to complement the efforts of the state governments, several steps have been taken by the Central Government to address these issues across the country, including the state of Bihar. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:-

- i. The ground water quality data generated by CGWB is regularly disseminated through Annual Reports, Half-yearly Bulletins and Fortnightly Alerts for quick action by the stakeholders.
- ii. In order to enhance monitoring efficiency, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for Groundwater Quality Monitoring has been adopted by CGWB, which stipulates more frequent and denser sampling, particularly in vulnerable areas, to ensure a more comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality.
- iii. Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, while taking up aquifer studies, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water.
- iv. The ground water pollution also owes its origin to contamination of surface water sources for which various efforts have been made in the country like installing Sewage Treatment Plants, Effluent Treatment Plants and better system of sewage networks etc. Under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the government has initiated several steps for improving the water quality along the river Ganga and its tributaries, which also covers the area of Bihar.

- v. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution in water. CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources by developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for enforcement by SPCBs/PCCs.

(c): Long term consumption of ground water having contaminants above the permissible norms is known to cause several adverse health impacts like Arsenicosis, Fluorosis, diseases of lungs, kidneys and some types of cancers. Government of India, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with states for providing contamination free potable tap water to every rural household of the country in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level including in Bihar :-

- Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception. Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery.

- While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- The “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021.
- To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, around 2180 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country with 123 in Bihar. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). States/UTs have been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a regular basis and take remedial action wherever necessary to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.
- States/ UTs have also been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) as an interim measure, especially in quality affected habitations, to provide potable drinking water to every household.
- As informed by Public Health Engineering Department, Bihar, to mitigate the impact of ground water contamination, under "Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal" yojana, 2325 water supply schemes have been established with Suitable WTP/IRP (Water Treatment Plants/Iron Removal Plants) in all the 1769 wards of the district. Through these water supply schemes, pure drinking water is being supplied to all the household of the district by providing tap water connection.

(d): The Government is striving to make adequate water of appropriate quality available for agricultural and domestic needs across the country, including in Kishanganj, Bihar, by resorting to extensive construction of artificial recharge,

rainwater harvesting and other water conservation structures and revival of traditional and existing water bodies. Towards this end, several schemes and programmes are ongoing in the country.

In order to boost their impact through convergence, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is being implemented by this Ministry, including in Bihar since 2019, which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. The Government of Bihar, on its part, is implementing Jal Jeevan Hariyali Scheme with similar objectives.

Additionally, this Ministry is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs, including Bihar.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTING AVIATION ACCIDENTS

739. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI S T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up a high-level committee/task force to probe the crash of Air India plane AI-171 in Ahmedabad and to suggest “comprehensive guidelines” to respond to aviation accidents against the backdrop of the said crash;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said committee and the action taken on its reports till date;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such a committee would be set up to prepare a roadmap to prevent accidents and ensure compensation to the victim families;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the said committee would focus on formulating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preventing and handling such occurrences in the future and publish its report within three months and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also true that the proposed committee would not substitute other inquiries being conducted by relevant organizations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether there was any lack of rescue operations when the air crash took place on 12.6.2025 in Ahmedabad which prompted the Government to constitute such a panel and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): A High-Level Committee was constituted on 13.06.2025 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future post Air India Flight AI-171 incident. The Committee is to submit its report within three months.

The key objectives of the Committee are given below:

- 1) Recommend necessary improvements and formulate suitable SOP to prevent such incidents in the future.
- 2) Suggest policy changes, operational improvements and training enhancements required to prevent such occurrences and handle post-crash incident situation.
- 3) Assess emergency response of various stakeholders (both Central and State Governments), including rescue operations, and coordination among them.

High-Level Committee has been constituted to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future. The Committee will not be a substitute to other enquiries being conducted by relevant organisations but will focus on formulating SOPs for preventing and handling such occurrences in the future.

DEFECTS REPORTED BY AIRLINES

740. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI K SUDHAKAR:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the number of defects reported and recorded for commercial airlines operating in India since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of defects reported and recorded for commercial airlines since 2021-22, category-wise;
- (c) the total number of investigations conducted by an appropriate authority with regard to such defects since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (d) whether any airlines have failed to comply with Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) including provisions for recording, reporting, investigating or rectifying defects and if so, the action taken thereon;
- (e) the total number of passenger complaints filed with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) since 2021-22, year-wise; and
- (f) the details of the steps/measures taken by the Government to strengthen and enforce safety standards in light of the recent aviation tragedy?

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

(a) to (c): Details of technical defects in aircraft reported since 2021 to 2025 (till 21.07.2025) are attached at **Statement-I**.

All defects reported by the airline to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) are required to be investigated for taking appropriate rectification action. The

investigation of all defects particularly major defects has to be completed expeditiously so as to take preventive/corrective action at the earliest possible.

The major defect will be investigated by the operator in association with DGCA.

(d): DGCA has comprehensive regulations under Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) which requires that the aircraft is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer and DGCA guidelines and all technical issues reported on the aircraft are rectified before the aircraft is released for flight. Under the system, airlines are required to ensure that the aircraft are maintained in a continuous state of airworthiness and all technical issues are rectified. DGCA has developed mechanism of conducting surveillance, spot checks, night surveillance etc. of the airlines/ organizations and personnel to ensure all regulatory requirements are complied with to ensure safety of passenger and aircraft. The observations/ findings made during surveillance, spot checks and night surveillance are provided to the airline for taking corrective action.

(e): Details are attached at **Statement-II**.

(f): Post-accident, DGCA enhanced the check and inspection of the critical component of safety assurance in order to identify and rectify immediate systemic issues. DGCA continuously reviews and updates its surveillance methodology based on risk assessment, operator performance, fleet performance and global best practices such as the guidelines issued by European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and Federal Aviation Agency (FAA).

STATEMENT-I**Technical defects reported to DGCA involving scheduled commercial airlines (2021-2025 (Till 21 July))**

S/N	AIRLINES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Till 21 July)
1.	M/s Alliance Air	04	03	07	51	00
2.	M/s Indigo	179	215	246	46	62
3.	M/s Spicejet	170	143	47	23	08
4.	M/s Tata Sia Airlines Ltd (Vistara)	85	97	79	44	-
5.	M/s Air India Ltd (Air India + Air India Express)	76	64	63	253	85 (61 – Air India Express)
6.	M/s Akasa Air	-	06	06	04	28
TOTAL		514	528	448	421	183

STATEMENT-II**Passenger Complaints received in DGCA since 2021**

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 till 14 th July
Total number of grievances received	4131	3783	5513	4016	3925

PROJECTS UNDER SBM-U IN AMALAPURAM

741. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned and implemented under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) in Amalapuram Lok Sabha Constituency, Urban Local Body (ULB) and component-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under SBM-U in the said Constituency since its inception, year and component-wise;

(c) the number of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL), Community Toilets and Public Toilets constructed under the said mission in the said Constituency;

(d) the details of the solid waste management infrastructure in the said Constituency including the number and type of processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), composting units, bimethanation plants and other waste treatment facilities sanctioned and operational;

(e) the percentage of the households covered under door-to-door waste collection, source segregation and scientific waste disposal across ULBs in the said Constituency;

(f) whether any legacy dumpsites have been identified in the ULBs of Amalapuram and if so, the status of their remediation along with the details of the funds allocated and utilised in this regard; and

(g) the details of the capacity building initiatives undertaken under the said mission in Amalapuram including the number of sanitation workers trained or supported?

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

(a) to (f): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is uniformly implemented in all the urban areas of the country including **Amalapuram Lok Sabha Constituency**. Under SBM-U, funds are released by Government of India to the States/UTs on the basis of action plan duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) submitted by States/UTs which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT Govt. **Constituency-wise** details of financial assistance/projects approved is not maintained.

Out of the allocated funds of ₹1413.30 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U 2.0, action plans having central share of ₹1409.67 crores have been approved and ₹298.69 crores have already been claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, under Solid Waste Management component of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, action plans approved for remediation of 85.43 lakh ton of legacy waste, waste to composting plants of 3064 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 165 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 1685 TPD, Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste processing plants of 650 TPD alongwith 107 Mechanical Road sweepers with total central share of ₹458.10 crores.

So far 2.43 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed against mission target of 1.93 lakh IHHLs and 17,799 Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PTs) seats have been constructed against the mission target of 21,464 CT/PTs. Further, as reported by the State, 100% door to door

collection is practiced in 98% of the wards i.e. 3,801 wards out of the total 3,872 wards and source segregation is being practiced in 96% of the wards i.e. 3,730 wards out of total 3,872 wards. As reported, processing of municipal solid waste is 85.47% i.e. out of total 6,210 ton per day (TPD) of waste generated, 5,308 TPD waste is processed. Details of waste processing facilities including legacy waste dumpsites may be accessed at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.

(g): Funds for Capacity Building (CB) is provided to State and cities to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives. However, Sanitation being a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution, it is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute, operate sanitation projects and training of sanitation worker in the urban areas of the country.

CONTROLLING VEHICULAR POLLUTION

742. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) the contribution of vehicles to pollution in the country;

(b) the number of vehicles, commercial and private, in the four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and the pollution index in these cities;

(c) whether there is any need to reduce the number of vehicles to control pollution and if so, whether the Government has taken any decisions to discourage the purchase of vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether easy and cheap vehicle loans provided by banks are contributing to the increased ownership of vehicles in families and if so, the details of the steps taken to discourage this trend?

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

(a): Road transport accounted for about 12% of national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2021. [Source: IEA & NITI Aayog Report-Transitioning India's Road Transport Sector; Published: July: 2023]

(b): The number of registered vehicles in four metropolitan cities are as under:

Name of the metropolitan City	Number of registered commercial vehicles	Number of registered private vehicles	Total number of vehicles
Delhi	1243153	14244188	15487341
Mumbai	709378	4917007	5626385
Kolkata	484668	3247621	3732289
Chennai	528430	5177469	5705899
Total	2965629	27586285	30551914

(c): 1. The Government has taken several steps to control and minimize air pollution caused by vehicles in the country which inter-alia include:

- (i) Notified Bharat Stage (BS) VI Emission limits including use of alternative fuels vide G.S.R 889 dated 16.09.2016 to reduce pollutants from motor vehicles.
- (ii) Notified E20 as a Mono fuel vide G.S.R 27 (E), dated 5th January, 2024 for all category of vehicles.
- (iii) Notified Hydrogen as a fuel vide GSR 885(E) dated 16th December 2022 for ICE BS-IV vehicles.
- (iv) Notified the Vehicle Scrapping Policy vide G.S.R 720 dated 5th October 2021 to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles under the framework of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.
- (v) Mandated the fitment of FASTAG to all M and N category vehicles vide G.S.R 1361 dated 2nd November 2017 to reduce idling time at toll plazas, cutting fuel consumption and emissions.

2. Government has taken following initiatives to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

- (i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018 to grant exemption from the requirements of the permit to the battery operated transport vehicles.
- (ii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 to grant exemption of Battery Operated Vehicles from payment of fees for the

purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.

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

(iv) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 to facilitate retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles.

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

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

(d): Banks take credit decisions as per their Board approved policies subject to overarching regulatory guidelines, including the instruction contained in RBI's master circular on "Loans and Advances- Statutory and other Restrictions", and to meet legitimate credit needs of the customers.

PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATIYA VIKAS MISSION

743. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of the total number of infrastructure development activities, such as haat bazaars and warehouses, completed and currently ongoing under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), year and State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the construction of such bazaars and warehouses, year and State-wise;

(c) the details of the total number of tribal artisan melas and exhibitions organised under the said mission, year and State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the total funds allocated and utilized by the Government for promoting awareness about the said mission?

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

(a) and (b): The details of year and state-wise infrastructure facilities sanctioned along with funds released and utilized for the same under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme is given at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): The details of tribal artisan melas and other exhibitions organized by TRIFED under PMJVM scheme is given at **Statement-II**. The expenditure incurred by TRIFED for promotion and marketing activities during last 3 years is given below:

Financial Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	145	174	289

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released, infrastructure components sanctioned & developed and expenditure made under the PMJVM scheme

Sl. No.	States	Year of Sanction	Funds released (Rs. In lakhs)	Infrastructure Components - Sanctioned (In Number)			Fund Utilization (In Rs. Lakhs)
				Modernisation of Haats	Storage Facilities	Others	
1	Chhattisgarh	FY 2017 – 18 FY 2018 – 19 FY 2019 – 20	990.25	196	132		UC pending
3	Jharkhand	FY 2018 - 19	39.00			8	
2	Gujarat	FY 2014 – 15	497.37	45	2	3	
4	Maharashtra	FY 2013 – 14	325.00	17	9	10	
5	Andhra Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19	709.50	115	1	1	
6	Madhya Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19	2681.25	235	160		1300

7	Odisha	FY 2014 – 15	820.00	100	39		UC pending
8	West Bengal	FY 2018 – 19	455.44	100	33		197.66
9	Uttar Pradesh	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2020 – 21	821.25	155	16		UC pending
10	Manipur	FY 2018 – 19	300	86	87		300
11	Nagaland	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2024 – 25	288.55*	66	43		65.80
12	Assam	FY 2018 – 19	708.39	150	60		UC pending
13	Tripura	FY 2018 – 19 FY 2019 – 20	114.00	20	16		114
14	Kerala	FY 2020 – 21	357.75	72	36		357.75
15	Tamil Nadu	FY 2020 – 21	124.33	5	5		UC pending
Total			9138.69	1372	639	22	2335.21

*Rs. 222.75 Lakhs has been sanctioned to the Nagaland State in FY 2024 – 25 for the Modernization of 36 nos. of Haat Bazar and Creation of 36 nos. of Storage facilities.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of tribal artisan melas and exhibitions organized by TRIFED in the last two years under PMJVM scheme

Sl. No	State / UT	2023-24		2024-25	
		Tribal Artisan Melas organized	Exhibitions organized	Tribal Artisan Melas organized	Exhibitions organized
1	Andhra Pradesh	7		1	
2	Bihar	1			
3	Chhattisgarh	6			
4	Chandigarh		1		
5	Delhi		3		4
6	Goa	1			
7	Gujarat		1		3
8	Himachal Pradesh		1	4	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1			
10	Jharkhand	6	1		1
11	Karnataka	7		1	3
12	Kerala	6	1	3	
13	Ladakh		1	2	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	3		1	2
15	Maharashtra	9			
16	Odisha		3		2
17	Pondicherry		1		1
18	Rajasthan		1	2	4
19	Tamil Nadu	9	2	1	3
20	Telangana			1	2

21	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
22	Uttarakhand	4	2	1	2
23	West Bengal		1		
	Grand Total	61	20	18	30

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT MSMEs

744. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

Will the minister of **SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government specifically to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the objectives, scope and targeted beneficiaries of these schemes;

(c) the key initiatives currently underway aimed at promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation;

(d) the total amount of funds disbursed to MSMEs in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year under subsidised loan schemes; and

(e) whether any new proposals or schemes are under consideration to further support the MSME sector in the State of Tamil Nadu especially in areas such as cluster development and if so, the details thereof and the timelines for the rollout of such proposals?

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

(a) to (d): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation of MSMEs in the country including Tamil Nadu. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, etc. The Schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes and funds are not allocated state-wise.

6,58,33,368 MSMEs are registered on Udyam Portal, including Informal Micro Enterprises, with an employment of 28,51,41,204 persons till 15.07.2025. Out of this, 53,11,976 MSMEs are registered in Tamil Nadu employing 2,76,97,460 persons.

The details of some of the major schemes is as under:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit –linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youths. Margin

Money subsidy ranging from 15% to 35% of project cost, for Projects upto Rs. 50 Lakh in manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector, is provided. Under the scheme, Margin Money subsidy for general category beneficiaries is 25% in rural areas 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories, including women, Margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

Details of number of units assisted and funds utilized (Margin Money (MM) subsidy disbursed), under PMEGP in Tamil Nadu during the last 3 financial years and the current year i.e from FY2022-23 to FY2025-26 (up to 15.07.2025): is given as under:

Financial Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy Disbursed (in Crore)	Estimated Employment Generated
2022-23	6,140	178.92	49,120
2023-24	6,814	198.72	54,512
2024-25	3,949	121.15	31,592
2025-26 (up to 15.07.2025)	2,280	56.77	27,547

(ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises: The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) jointly instituted Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in the year 2000, to provide credit guarantee for the loans extended by Member Lending Institutions to Micro and Small

Enterprises (MSEs) without collateral security and third-party guarantee.

CGTMSE implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs.

The details of the credit guarantees extended in the last 3 years under CGS in Tamil Nadu, is as given below:

CGS - Guarantees Approved- Tamil Nadu		
Financial Year	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved (in ₹ Crore)
2022-23	61,883	7,114
2023-24	1,13,815	15,061
2024-25	1,79,817	21,447
2025-26 (till 30.06.2025)	28,147	6,592

(iii) Under the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), several programmes have been conducted on Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP), Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme (E-SDP), Management Development Programme (MDP), Advance E-SDP and Advance MDP. The number of programmes and beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries
5.	2021-22	31	3002
6.	2022-23	235	9433
7.	2023-24	319	16445
8.	2024-25	363	17929
Total		948	46809

(iv) The PM Vishwakarma (PMV), a Central Sector Scheme, launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools, across the country. As per the Scheme guidelines, the State Monitoring Committee (SMC) and District Implementation Committee (DIC) are to be formed by the respective State/UT's for implementation of the Scheme. Government of Tamil Nadu has not constituted the State Monitoring Committee (SMC) and District Implementation Committee (DIC), due to which the registration of beneficiaries is affected in Tamil Nadu. However, as on 18.07.2025 more than 8.53 Lakh applications have been received through Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Tamil Nadu.

(v) The network of Technology Centres / Tool Rooms in the country supports MSMEs in providing access to advance manufacturing technologies, training & skilling and business consultancy services to make them competitive. Under Tool Rooms & Technical Institutions (TRs & TIs) scheme, Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, is set-up with objective to support the footwear industry by providing footwear technology services, designing & developing moulds and dies for the footwear Industry, and offering consultancy services. CFTI also provides skilling to youth to create industry-ready manpower and undertakes re-skilling of the existing industry workforce as per need of Industry.

(e): Under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), financial assistance is extended for

establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and creation and up-gradation of industrial estates. Establishment of Flatted Factory Complexes is also supported under the scheme. For CFCs, Government of India Grant is up to 80%, upper limit of Project cost is Rs. 30 crore whereas, for ID projects Government of India Grant is up to 70%, upper limit of Project is Rs. 15 crore. An amount of Rs 62.57 cr has been released for projects under MSE-CDP in state of Tamilnadu during 2022-23 to 2024-25.

CSR ACTIVITIES BY SJVN, PFC AND NTPC

745. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

DR. ANAND KUMAR GOND:

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

- (a) the works undertaken by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for social welfare under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year in various States of the country including Bihar, location-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds spent on various works by each of them during the said period and the number of people benefitted from the same, place-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria regarding utilization of funds under CSR;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take effective steps to ensure that

the funds under CSR are spent particularly in the aspirational and hilly, backward and Scheduled Caste dominating areas in the country including Himachal Pradesh and Bahraich Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received any Social Audit Report to monitor the CSR activities undertaken by SJVN, PFC and NTPC; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (g) : Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power (MoP) including SJVN, PFC and NTPC undertake CSR activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives, Care for the Elderly, Differently-abled Persons, promoting sports activities, contribution to PM CARES Fund, Research & Development, contribution to education institutions, disaster management etc.

CSR funding is a Board-driven process and the Board of the Enterprise is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR policy of respective CPSE, DPE guidelines & amendments issued from time to time in this regard. The CSR

activities are undertaken by CPSEs by themselves or through agencies/Department of Central/State Governments. The Government monitors the compliance of CSR provisions through the disclosures made by companies in the MCA 21 portal. State/Implementing agency wise details of recipients of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent thereon are made available on the respective websites of CPSEs i.e. <https://sjvn.nic.in>, <https://www.pfcindia.com>, <https://ntpc.co.in> and Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal i.e. csr.gov.in.

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण

746. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने आवास निर्मित किए गए हैं और महिलाओं एवं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा शहरी स्वच्छता मिशन के अंतर्गत किसी भी शहर में अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन और स्वैच्छिक शौचालयों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन सी नई तकनीक लागू की गई है और इस संबंध में ऐसी तकनीक का प्रभाव क्या है;

(ग) मुंबई, जयपुर और कोलकाता जैसी प्रमुख स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उक्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत नागरिकों को कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं;

(घ) क्या योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन समय पर हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) शहरी क्षेत्रों में मेट्रो, बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (बीआरटीएस) और ई-बाइक जैसी सतत गतिशीलता सेवाओं के विस्तार की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस संबंध में हाल ही में कितना निवेश किया गया है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) दिनांक 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए योजना की अवधि को 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है तथा देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि अगले पांच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास का निर्माण किया, खरीदा और उन्हें किराये पर लिया जा सके। चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत 7.09 लाख आवासों सहित पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत कुल 119.25 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृत किया है। 14.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार अब तक, देश भर में 112.81 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन हैं, जिनमें से 93.60 लाख आवास बनकर पूरे हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) और महिला लाभार्थियों के लिए क्रमशः कुल 46 लाख और 93 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0) शुरू किया है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शौचालयों (आईएचएचएल, सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय, आकांक्षा के अनुरूप शौचालय और मूत्रालय) के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। एसबीएम-यू 2.0 में एक नया घटक अर्थात् प्रयुक्त जल प्रबंधन (यूडब्ल्यूएम) भी शामिल है, जिसके अंतर्गत 1 लाख से कम आबादी वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को निम्नलिखित कार्यकलापों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जाती है:

- सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों (एसटीपी)/एसटीपी-सह-एफएसटीपी की स्थापना
- एसटीपी तक पम्पिंग स्टेशनों और पम्पिंग मेन/ग्रेविटी मेन उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन (आई एंड डी) संरचनाएं बिछाना
- पर्याप्त संख्या में सेप्टिक टैंक डिस्लजिंग उपकरणों की खरीद
- एसटीपी और संबद्ध उपकरणों के परिचालन चरण के दौरान दक्षता मापदंडों की वास्तविक समय निगरानी के लिए डिजिटल (आईटी सक्षम) उपकरणों की व्यवस्था।

(ग) और (घ): एससीएम ने 100 शहरों में रेट्रोफिटिंग, पुनर्विकास और ग्रीनफील्ड विकास के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, जिसमें जयपुर स्मार्ट सिटी, मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (एमएमआर) की ठाणे और कल्याण-डोम्बीवली स्मार्ट सिटीज और कोलकाता महानगर क्षेत्र की न्यू टाउन कोलकाता स्मार्ट सिटी में शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इन चार शहरों की परियोजनाओं की शहर-वार स्थिति **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ड.): वर्तमान में, देश भर के 24 शहरों में रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) सहित लगभग 1,036 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क चालू है। मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने पूर्ववर्ती जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी

नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम) के अंतर्गत बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (बीआरटीएस) परियोजना के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई है, जिसका वित्तपोषण वर्ष 2017 तक किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्थायी गतिशीलता सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 16 अगस्त 2023 को 'पीएम-ई-बस सेवा योजना' शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल पर 10,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसें चलाकर शहरी बस संचालन को बढ़ावा देना है।

विवरण-I

कल्याण-डोम्बीवली, ठाणे, जयपुर और न्यू टाउन कोलकाता शहरों की परियोजनाओं की शहर-वार स्थिति

(करोड़ रुपये में)

स्मार्ट सिटी	कुल परियोजनाएं		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं			जारी परियोजनाएं	
	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि	
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	19	1,244.58	16	721.13	3	523.45	
ठाणे	52	1,712.18	50	1,402.16	2	310.02	
जयपुर	170	2,545.38	166	2,403.83	4	141.55	
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	226	1,460.08	223	1,424.01	3	36.07	

विवरण-II

मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क का शहर-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शहर	परिचालन लंबाई (किमी)
1.	दिल्ली और	दिल्ली	395.817
2.	एनसीआर	नोएडा	

3.		गाजियाबाद	
4.		फरीदाबाद	
5.		बल्लभगढ़	
6.		बहादुरगढ़	
7.		ग्रेटर नोएडा	
8.		गुरुग्राम	
9.		दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ आरआरटीएस	55
उप-योग (दिल्ली और एनसीआर)			450.817
10.	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	76.95
11।	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	69
12.	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	59.37
13.	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	54.245
14.	राजस्थान	जयपुर	12.1
15.	केरल	कोच्चि	28.48
16.		लखनऊ	22.878
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर	15.12
18.		आगरा	6
उप-योग (उत्तर प्रदेश)			43.99
19.		मुंबई	98.63
20.	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	40.022
21.		पुणे	33.23
उप-योग (महाराष्ट्र)			171.882
22.	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	40
23.		गांधी नगर	22.7

उप-योग (गुजरात)			62.7
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	6.2
कुल			1,035.74

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AIR FARE

747. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that excessive volatility in domestic and international airfares is causing inconvenience to passengers and if so, the policy measures being considered to address the said issue;

(b) whether the Government is considering fixing minimum and maximum fare limits, especially during festivals, disasters or holiday seasons when airfares rise sharply and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a decision is likely to be executed;

(c) whether it is true that algorithmic (dynamic) fare determination by private airlines is ignoring consumer interest;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce any regulatory mechanism in regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to publish a “Fare Index” for different routes to provide passengers with an estimate of expected airfare and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Airlines offer fares on various levels which are driven by demand and market forces and as the demand goes up the seats on lower fare levels get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry.

Further, the scheduled operations on international sector to and from India are regulated by the Bilateral Air Service Agreement (BASA) between India and the respective foreign country. The BASA, inter-alia, includes specific provisions regarding 'Tariffs'. Typically, the tariffs set by foreign airlines are not required to be filed or approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under the BASA framework. This arrangement allows carriers greater flexibility in determining their own pricing structures, as long as they adhere to the broader provisions of the Air Service Agreement. As a result, pricing decisions are largely left to the market forces and competitive dynamics, rather than being subject to regulatory oversight by the DGCA.;

To ease surge in air fare, Ministry remains vigilant and intervenes to shift capacity from one sector to another to prevent exorbitant pricing, and to ensure passenger comfort and welfare. During Onam 2024, 04 additional weekly flights were operated between Kochi-Dubai from 08.09.2024 to 30.09.2024 by shifting capacity from metro point (Delhi-Dubai and back) to non-metro point (Kochi-Dubai and back) to cater increase demand during peak festive season.

During Maha Kumbh, as peak days approached, especially during the Shahi Snans and other important Snans, major airlines increased the number of flights to Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to check the surge in airfares for the Maha Kumbh event. Initially there were 51 flights per week to/from Prayagraj connecting 08 cities which were increased by 482 additional new flights per week connecting 18 cities with approximately 70,000 weekly passengers to Prayagraj from across India. After interactions with airlines, the airfares to/from Prayagraj saw a decline.

In the aftermath of the incident in the Pahalgam attack, there was an apprehension of a mass exodus of tourists from J&K, which would have, in the normal course, led to a surge in airfares. Accordingly, the DGCA issued advisories to all airlines and online travel agencies. These directives were designed to guarantee seamless connectivity for passengers traveling from Srinagar to multiple destinations throughout India, to ensure a clear and transparent display of airfares, and to provide assistance to stranded tourists. The Airlines were also urged to desist from surge pricing, and for this purpose,

airlines were advised to cap airfares for two major sectors, i.e. Srinagar-Delhi and Srinagar-Mumbai.

Understanding the challenges faced by many passengers, airlines worked diligently to ease the burden by waiving cancellation and rescheduling fees. Taking proactive action, not only the number of flights to and from Srinagar were increased from 51 on 22/04/25 to 56 on 23/04/25, but also the prices were kept in control. As a result of these interventions, a notable reduction in airfares from Srinagar was observed over two days. A flight from Srinagar to Delhi, priced over Rs 20,000/- on April 21, came down to a more accessible fare, falling below Rs 10,000/- by April 24.

The pricing of airfares is subject to dynamic fluctuations influenced by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, and competitive factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, DGCA has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them, under the provision of sub-rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic.

Given the complex dynamics of the Indian aviation industry, Government is playing the role of a facilitator by way of creating enabling environment to support the growth of the sector.

पेट्रोल पंपों से संबंधित शिकायतों का निवारण

748. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल पंपों पर मिलावट और कम मापन से संबंधित शिकायतों के पंजीकरण और निवारण के संबंध में किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में पेट्रोल पंपों की संख्या कितनी है और विगत पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त और निपटाए गए शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस) सीएनजी (पंपों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार क्षेत्र में और अधिक सीएनजी पंप खोलकर सीएनजी को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे पंप खोलने के लिए क्या प्रावधान निर्धारित हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) और (ख): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों ओएमसीज ने खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र आरओ डीलरशिपों पर मिलावट तथा कम तौल सहित अनियमितताओं अथवा कदाचार की जाँच के लिए विपणन अनुशासन दिशानिर्देश एमडीजी तैयार और लागू किए हैं। एमडीजी दिशानिर्देशों और डीलरशिप समझौता के अनुसार दोषी पाए गए डीलरों के खिलाफ पाई गयी अनियमितताओं के मामले में कार्रवाई की जाती है। एमडीजी दिशानिर्देश वेबसाइट :<https://ioc.com/marketing-discipline-guidelines> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत मोटर स्पिरिट और हाई स्पीड डीजल आपूर्ति, वितरण और कदाचार की रोकथाम विनियमन आदेश, 2005 भी जारी किया है, जो

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में मिलावट जैसे कदाचारों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का प्रावधान करता है। इसके अलावा ,सरकार ने जून ,2022 में सुदूर क्षेत्रों के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों सहित सभी खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों तक सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्वों यूएसओ का दायरा बढ़ा दिया है। यूएसओज को भी इसलिए ही निर्धारित किया गया है जिससे प्राधिकृत कंपनियां उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण तथा निर्बाध ईंधन आपूर्ति संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकें।

ओएमसीज का ऑनलाइन पोर्टल है जो उपभोक्ताओं को मिलावट तथा कम तौल से संबंधित शिकायत का पंजीकरण प्रदान करता है। इसके साथ-साथ केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल एक अन्य माध्यम है जिसके जरिए उपभोक्ता अपनी शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

दिनांक01 .07. 2025की स्थिति के अनुसार ओएमसीज ने बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत डूंगरपुर जिले में 93 आरओज और बांसवाड़ा जिले में 108 आरओज की स्थापना की है। पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने बताया है कि बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत बांसवाड़ा जिले तथा डूंगरपुर जिले में वित्त वर्ष2020 -21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024- 25तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष2025 - 26के दौरान जून ,2025 तक उन्हें क्रमश :3,6,7,6,6 और 4 (कुल32) उपभोक्ता शिकायतें डिलीवर किए गए उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता तथा मात्रा से संबंधित प्राप्त हुई तथा सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गई और निवारण किया गया था।

(ग)और (घ): संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस सीएनजी स्टेशन की स्थापना करना नगर गैस वितरण सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है तथा यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र झाबुआ ,बांसवाड़ा ,रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिलों के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र जीए में आता है। प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी को अपनी एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार जीए में सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता होती है। दिनांक31 .05. 2025की

स्थिति के अनुसार प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी ने झाबुआ ,बांसवाड़ा ,रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले जीए में 33 सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना की है।

ICAO SAFETY NORMS

749. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI AMRA RAM:

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

- (a) the status of the investigation into the Air India Flight 171 crash in Ahmedabad on 12th June 2025, including the progress of black box analysis and preliminary findings regarding possible causes such as engine failure, landing gear malfunction or sabotage;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure accountability for lapses in safety protocols, aircraft maintenance or regulatory oversight;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action against Air India for violations related to pilot duty scheduling or overdue maintenance as flagged by the DGCA and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken to address concerns regarding tall structures located near the Ahmedabad airport's flight path and their compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety norms;
- (e) the scope and timeline of the high-level inquiry Committee constituted in connection with the incident; and

(f) whether the findings of the said Committee would be made public in order to ensure transparency and restore public confidence in aviation safety and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

The data from one of the Flight Recorders of AI-171 (VT-ANB) has been downloaded in the Flight Recorder Laboratory of the AAIB at Udaan Bhawan. A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12th July, 2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in.

The investigation is in progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident.

(b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

(c): DGCA has directed M/s Air India to remove 03 personnel from all duties, roles and responsibility related to crew scheduling.

(d): To ensure safety of aircraft operation during landing and take-off from airport, Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) of Ahmedabad airport have been established in line of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and notified vide GSR 751 (E). Further, as part of Aerodrome Licensing requirements to monitor & control these established Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS), obstacle survey of Ahmedabad Airport is carried out regularly.

(e) and (f): A High-Level Committee was constituted on 13.06.2025 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to suggest comprehensive guidelines for dealing with such instances in the future post Air India Flight AI-171 incident. The Committee is to submit its report within three months.

The key objectives of the Committee are given below.

- 1) Recommend necessary improvements and formulate suitable SOP to prevent such incidents in the future.

- 2) Suggest policy changes, operational improvements and training enhancements required to prevent such occurrences and handle post-crash incident situation.
- 3) Assess emergency response of various stakeholders (both Central and State Governments), including rescue operations, and coordination among them.

सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

750. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) किसी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त सड़क के लिए पहले ही सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति दे दी थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को समय-समय पर सुस्थापित व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) घोषित किया जाता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं: -

i. निकटवर्ती देशों, राष्ट्रीय राजधानियों को राज्य की राजधानियों/ राज्य की परस्पर राजधानियों, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, गैर-प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, बड़े औद्योगिक केंद्रों या पर्यटन केंद्रों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाली सड़के।

ii. पहाड़ी और अलग-थलग क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सामरिक महत्व वाली सड़कें।

iii. मुख्य सड़कें जो यात्रा की दूरी को कम करने और पर्याप्त आर्थिक विकास हासिल करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं।

iv. सड़कें जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बड़े भूभागों से जुड़ने में मदद करती हैं।

v. 100 किमी के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ग्रिड की उपलब्धि में योगदान देने वाली सड़कें।

vi. प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ अनुरूप सड़कें।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार को समय-समय पर राजस्थान राज्य सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से राज्य की सड़कों, जिनमें राज्य राजमार्ग और सैद्धांतिक रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में स्वीकृत सड़कें शामिल हैं, को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के व्यापक सिद्धांतों, सर्पकता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य में कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क के उदयपुरवाटी-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर खंड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में सैद्धांतिक रूप से अनुमोदित किया गया था। वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य में कोटपूतली-सीकर-खुड़-लोसल-नागौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 121 पर दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थल

751. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) भरतपुर और जयपुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-121 पर चिह्नित दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैक स्पॉट) की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए इन ब्लैक स्पॉटों पर फ्लाईओवर बनाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या अब तक किसी विशिष्ट चौराहों या स्थानों पर फ्लाईओवर को मंजूरी दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त चौराहों या स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ फ्लाईओवर के प्रस्ताव अभी भी लंबित हैं और उनकी मंजूरी की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-21 के भरतपुर-जयपुर खंड पर 48 दुर्घटनाप्रवण स्थलों (ब्लैक स्पॉट) की पहचान की है।

(ख) और (ग) :राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-21 पर, सभी ब्लैक स्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार उपाय पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। सड़क सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-21 के भरतपुर-जयपुर खंड पर फ्लाईओवर और वाहन अंडरपास (वीयूपी) के निर्माण के लिए 14 ब्लैक स्पॉट को चिह्नित किया गया है।

(घ): 03 ब्लैक स्पॉट्स के संबंध में व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट पर कार्य चल रहा है तथा इन ब्लैक स्पॉट्स पर कोई भी प्रावधान साइट की स्थितियों के अनुसार व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करता है।

REVIEW OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION SCHEMES

752. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government has initiated a country-wide inspection of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes following concerns about cost overruns and execution quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the inspection drive including the total number of schemes and districts being covered and the parameters being assessed during the review;

(c) whether the Government has data on the number of JJM schemes where the actual costs incurred have significantly exceeded initial estimates and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the original projected outlay under the JJM since its inception, the cumulative cost of schemes approved so far and the extent of cost escalation proposed and cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to improve cost-efficiency, transparency in tendering and timely completion of water supply schemes under the said mission?

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

(a) and (b): Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Government of India has appointed Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) for the ground inspection of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes across identified districts. The visits of CNOs are underway and a list of districts visited by the CNOs so far is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) to (e): Drinking Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The

Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance. Numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the states for achieving the envisaged objectives. As such, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

In August 2019, Union Cabinet had approved the implementation of JJM from 2019-20 to 2023-24 with Central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 crore. Against the allocated fund, almost entire fund has been utilized. To achieve 100 per cent coverage through continued implementation of mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of JJM until 2028 with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Government.

Water being a state subject, the responsibility for finalizing the technical and financial criteria for tenders related to the procurement of goods and services lies with the respective State/UT governments. Further, as per operational guidelines for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of India has advised the States that “while finalising the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts, relevant clause in the tender documents is to be included mentioning that materials to be procured for use in construction by the contracting agency should adhere to the relevant Indian Standards”

Further, a number of steps have been taken to plan and implement JJM in the whole country with speed, *inter alia*, including joint discussions and finalization of saturation plans and annual action plans (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building, training, knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. A detailed Operational Guideline for the implementation of JJM; Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water in rural households and Guidelines on a special campaign to provide piped water supply in anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools have been shared with States/ UTs to facilitate planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. For online monitoring, JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

STATEMENT

List of districts visited by the CNOs

S.no.	State/ UT	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
2		Annamayya
3		Kakinada
4		YSR kadapa
5		Palnadu

S.no.	State/ UT	District
6		West Godavari
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
8	Assam	Kamrup
9		Udalguri
10	Chhattisgarh	Mohla-Manpur- Ambagarh Chouki
11	Goa	North Goa
12	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
13		Surendranagar
14		Amreli
15		Banas Kantha
16		Dahod
17		Dangs
18		Surat
19		Valsad
20	Haryana	Nuh
21	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag
23	Jharkhand	Koderma
24		Palamu
25		Pakur
26		Ranchi

S.no.	State/ UT	District
27		Sahebganj
28	Karnataka	Chikkamagalu ru
29		Chitradurga
30		Yadgir
31		Bagalkote
32		Raichur
33		Dakshina Kannada
34		Dharwad
35		Haveri
36		Mandya
37		Ramanagara
38		Hassan
39		Tumakuru
40		Vijayanagar
41		Vijayapura
42		Udupi
43	Kerala	Kollam
44		Kannur
45		Malappuram
46		Kottayam
47	Kerala	Kozhikode

S.no.	State/ UT	District
48		Thrissur
49		Alappuzha
50	Ladakh	Kargil
51	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
52		Sheopur
53		Shivpuri
54		Alirajpur
55		Dhar
56		Ashoknagar
57		Vidisha
58		Barwani
59		Chhatarpur
60		Dindori
61		Jabalpur
62		Mandla
63		Khargone (West Nimar)
64		Mandsaur
65		Neemuch
66		Raisen
67		Sehore
68		Ratlam

S.no.	State/ UT	District
69		Rewa
70		Satna
71		Shajapur
72		Sidhi
73		Ujjain
74		Panna
75	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar
76		Latur
77		Nanded
78	Manipur	Imphal East
79	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills
80		West Garo Hills
81	Mizoram	Aizawl
82	Nagaland	Dimapur
83	Odisha	Jharsuguda
84		Rayagada
85		Gajapati
86		Bargarh
87		Sambalpur
88		Cuttack
89		Jagatsinghapur

S.no.	State/ UT	District
90		Deogarh
91		Jajapur
92		Ganjam
93		Kandhamal
94	Puducherry	Karaikal
95	Punjab	Patiala
96		Fazilka
97	Rajasthan	Baran
98		Gangapurcity
99		Hanumangarh
100		Jhunjhunu
101		Bhilwara
102		Rajsamand
103		Bundi
104		Dausa
105		Dholpur
106		Dungarpur
107		Pratapgarh
108		Udaipur
109		Sikar
110		Jodhpur (Gramin)

S.no.	State/ UT	District
111		Kekri
112		Sanchore
113		Chittorgarh
114	Sikkim	Namchi
115		Paykong
116	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
117		Madurai
118		Nagapattinam
119		Thiruvavarur
120		Ramanathapuram
121		Tirunelveli
122		Virudhunagar
123	Tripura	Gomati
124	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
125		Agra
126		Mathura
127		Ballia
128		Banda
129		Firozabad
130		Prayagraj
131		Sonbhadra

S.no.	State/ UT	District
132		Chitrakoot
133	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
134	West Bengal	Darjeeling
135		Bankura
136		Purulia
137		Howrah
138		Malda
139		South 24 Parganas
140		Nadia

हर घर जल योजना की स्थिति

753. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

- (क) देशभर में क्रियान्वित की जा रही "हर घर जल" योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सभी लक्षित घरों में नल से जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा देश के विभिन्न भागों, विशेषकर आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड या अन्य प्रदूषकों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने/सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार पेयजल आपूर्ति में रिसाव और जल अपव्यय को कम करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम चला रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पेयजल का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

मिशन की शुरुआत में केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, दोनों के ठोस प्रयासों से लगभग 12.43 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की सूचना है। इस प्रकार, 21.07.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.67 करोड़ (80.94%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

(ख): जी नहीं, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, सभी लक्षित परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वे हैं - जल की कमी, सूखा प्रवण और मरुभूमि क्षेत्रों में भरोसेमंद पेयजल स्रोतों की कमी, भूजल में भू-जनित संदूषकों की मौजूदगी, विषम भौगोलिक भू-भाग, अलग-थलग बसी हुई ग्रामीण बसावटें, कुछ राज्यों में समतुल्य राज्य अंश जारी करने में विलंब, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों, ग्राम पंचायतों और स्थानीय समुदायों के पास जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, प्रबंधन, संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए तकनीकी क्षमता की कमी, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती कीमत, सांविधिक/अन्य मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में विलंब आदि।

(ग): जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) को अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है, क्योंकि यह सुरक्षित पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने, जल जनित स्वास्थ्य जोखिम की समय पर पहचान/मूल्यांकन करने और उचित एवं नियमित कीटाणुशोधन जैसे निवारक/उपचारी उपाय करने के लिए अनिवार्य है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल की गुणवत्ता के

लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को अपनाया जाता है। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो पेयजल गुणवत्ता के लिए विभिन्न भौतिक-रासायनिक और जीवाणु संबंधी पैरामीटरों के लिए वैकल्पिक स्रोत के अभाव में 'स्वीकार्य सीमा' और 'अनुमेय सीमा' विनिर्दिष्ट करता है।

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की योजना बनाते समय फ्लोराइड और आर्सेनिक सहित रासायनिक संदूषकों द्वारा प्रभावित बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता मुद्दों वाले गांवों के लिए वैकल्पिक सुरक्षित जल स्रोतों पर आधारित पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन करने की सलाह दी गई है।

वर्तमान कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के तहत निधियों के अपने वार्षिक आबंटन के 2% तक का उपयोग कर सकते हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपस्करों, रसायनों, कांच के बने सामान, उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को कार्य पर रखना, फील्ड परीक्षण किटों (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी करना, जागरूकता सृजन, जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता, आदि शामिल हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता के लिए पानी के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने और पीने के पानी के नमूना संग्रहण, रिपोर्टिंग, निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन जेजेएम – जल गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है।

जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर एक 'सिटीजन कॉर्नर' भी विकसित किया गया था। इस कॉर्नर में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीडब्ल्यूएस के माध्यम से जल आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता के बारे में जागरूकता का प्रसार करने

और लोगों में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए पब्लिक डोमेन में जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण के परिणामों को दर्शाना शामिल था।

विभिन्न हितधारकों के परामर्श से, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों और उनके पैरास्टेटल संगठनों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए दिसंबर 2024 में 'ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइपगत पेयजल आपूर्ति की जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी के लिए संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका' जारी की गई है। इस पुस्तिका में सिफारिश की गई है कि स्रोत, शोधन संयंत्र, भंडारण और संवितरण बिंदुओं जैसे विभिन्न परीक्षण बिंदुओं पर पीने के पानी के नमूनों का व्यापक परीक्षण किया जाए और जहां भी आवश्यक हो, वहां उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि परिवारों को उपलब्ध कराया गया जल निर्धारित गुणवत्ता का है।

(घ) से (ड): जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अर्ध-शहरी/बड़े गांवों के लिए, बहुमूल्य ताजे पानी को बचाने के लिए, दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दोहरी पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली के साथ नई जल आपूर्ति स्कीम की योजना बनाने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, अर्थात् एक में ताजे पानी की आपूर्ति और दूसरी पाइप में गैर-पीने योग्य/बागवानी/शौचालय फ्लशिंग उपयोग के लिए उपचारित ग्रे/अपशिष्ट पानी की आपूर्ति। इसके अलावा, इन क्षेत्रों के परिवारों को नल में लगने वाली जाली का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, जिससे पानी की एक महत्वपूर्ण मात्रा की बचत होती है, वे अपने घर के अंदर कई नलों में इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। कुछ आईईसी/सोशल मीडिया अभियानों में ग्रामीण भारत में रिसाव और पानी की बर्बादी को रोकने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

STREET LIGHTING ON NH-966A

754. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the progress of the street lighting project on NH-966A, if so, the details thereof including expected date of completion and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the total estimated amount for the street lighting project on NH-966A has been finalised and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has details of various work done on NH-966A during the past five financial years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the street lights to be installed on NH-966A under the project meet the required safety and energy efficiency standards, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a), (b) and (d): The installation of street light on NH-966A has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.78 Crore. The work has been completed and connection from Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) is awaited, which is expected by 31st July 2025. The street light has been installed conforming to KSEB norms and IRC standard.

(c): The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Work Done on NH-966A**

Year	O&M (Rs. in Crore)	Service Road at Mulavukad panchayat (Rs. in Crore)	Street Light (Rs. in Crore)	Strengthening works (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	5.85	17.43	-	-
2021-22	2.45	-	-	-
2022-23	6.72	-	-	-
2023-24	0.50	-	-	-
2024-25	1.35	-	-	44.44
2025-26	2.05	-	7.78	1.55
Total	18.92	17.43	7.78	45.99

SAFETY INSPECTIONS OF AIR INDIA BOEING PLANE**755. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) the preliminary findings of the investigation into the crash of Air India Flight 171 during takeoff at Ahmedabad on 12th June 2025, which resulted in the death of 241 out of 242 persons on board the Boeing 787 Dreamliner including specific technical failures identified in the engine, flaps and landing gear systems;

- (b) the pre-crash safety inspection records of the aircraft (VT-ANB) including the date of the last major maintenance, compliance with mandatory safety checks and any technical issues reported in the 30 days prior to the crash;
- (c) the reasons for which the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) ordered additional safety inspections of Air India's entire Boeing 787 fleet only after the said crash instead of undertaking proactive comprehensive checks, especially in view of known global safety concerns with the Boeing 787 aircraft;
- (d) the oversight exercised by DGCA over Air India's safety protocols since the Tata Group takeover including the number of safety audits conducted, violations identified and corrective actions taken; and
- (e) the current status of aviation safety regulations in the country and the specific regulatory changes being considered/proposed by the Government to prevent similar accidents in the future?

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

(a) to (e): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12th July, 2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in.

The aircraft VT-ANB underwent routine maintenance and safety inspections as per the approved maintenance program in compliance with DGCA regulations and the manufacturer's guidelines. The last major maintenance check L1-1 and L1-2 line maintenance check were carried out at 38504:12 Hrs and 7255 cycles.

The crew of the previous flight (AI423) had made Pilot Defect Report (PDR) entry for status message STAB POS XDCR in the Tech Log. The troubleshooting was carried out as per Fault Isolation Manual (FIM) by Air India's on duty Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (AME). The fault was rectified and aircraft was released for flight at 0640 UTC.

DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. Post-accident of M/s Air India flight AI-171 Boeing 787 aircraft on 12.06.2025 at Ahmedabad, DGCA on 13.06.2025 as preventive measure directed M/s Air India to carry out additional checks on all 33 Boeing 787- 8/9 in coordination with concerned regional office of DGCA.

DGCA has carried out 02 Regulatory Audits of M/s Air India. The observations made during the audit are followed up with the operator for corrective action/closure.

ENSURING LAND RIGHTS FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

756. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that many tribal communities across several States are being denied land titles under the Forest Rights Act and are being forced to vacate and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of land and community title claims filed and rejected under the said Act since 2020, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that eligible tribal families receive individual and community titles and that their habitat and customary rights remain protected; and
- (d) whether the Government has issued any directives or instituted oversight mechanisms to prevent wrongful evictions and expedite settlement process for pending claims through dedicated cells or digitisation efforts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for administering the legislative matters of “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006” (in short FRA), has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act. As per FRA and Rules made thereunder, the State

Governments are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act and is being implemented in 20 States and 1 UT.

FRA provides safeguards against forced eviction. Section 4(5) of FRA provides that Save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers shall be evicted or removed from the forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete. There is a provision of petition by aggrieved persons to SDLC and DLC [Section 6(2) and 6(4) of FRA]. Further, the State Level Monitoring Committee under the Chair of Chief Secretary is to meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address field level problems.

(b): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs monitors the Monthly Progress Reports submitted by the States/UTs. As reported by States/UTs, cumulatively till 31st May 2025, **a total of 51,23,104 claims have been filed at Gram Sabha Level**, comprising 49,11,495 individual and 2,11,609 community claims. Out of which a total of 25,11,375 (49.02%) titles were distributed, comprising 23,89,670 individual and 1,21,705 community titles. And **18,62,056 (36.34%) claims have been rejected**, comprising 18,09,017 individual and 53,039 community claims. State wise details of claims filed at Gram Sabha Level (Individual and Community), Title distributed and claims rejected are at **Statement**. The details of number of claims (individual and community) filed at Gram Sabha Level under FRA and the total number of claims rejected since 2020, month wise and

State/UT-wise are available at this Ministry's website- on FRA-MPR- <https://tribal.nic.in/FRA.aspx>.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken following steps to ensure that eligible tribal families receive individual and community titles and that their habitat and customary rights remain protected and prevent wrongful evictions and expedite settlement process:

(i) MoTA has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act. Further review meetings are regularly being held from time to time with the State Tribal Welfare Department and concerned authorities. DC/DMs have been advised to dispose of all pending FRA Claims in time.

(ii) Grievances /representations received in the Ministry regarding violation of FRA are forwarded to the State / UTs concerned, to ensure that legitimate claimants are not denied their forest rights.

(iii) MoTA has been providing financial support to the districts under 'Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan' (DA-JGUA)' for setting up dedicated FRA cells at the State and district/subdivision levels, for a period of two years to facilitate the settlement process for pending claims (both community and individual), ensure timely convening of Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLC), District Level Committees (DLC), and other related bodies. MoTA has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Setting up of FRA

Cells. The ministry is urging states to prepare an FRA Atlas to map the potential forest areas which can be considered under FRA and undertake capacity building of all stakeholders. Further, Ministry has been providing financial support to the State Tribal Welfare Department for development and maintenance of the state-specific FRA portal (which includes dedicated server, cost of software, hardware, security audit, digital mapping of land records and other operational costs) under DA JGUA.

STATEMENT

State wise details of claims filed at Gram Sabha Level

S. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 31.05.2025			No. of Titles Distributed upto 31.05.2025			Claims Rejected upto 31.05.2025		
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	285,098	3,294	288,392	226,651	1,822	228,473	56940	1470	58410
2	Assam	148,965	6,046	155,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	NA/NR	NA/NR	NA/NR
3	Bihar	4,696	0	4,696	191	0	191	4496	0	4496
4	Chhattisgarh	890,220	57,259	947,479	481,432	52,636	534,068	403129	3658	406787
5	Goa	9,757	379	10,136	856	15	871	438	9	447
6	Gujarat	183,055	7,187	190,242	98,732	4,792	103,524	0	2331	2331
7	Himachal Pradesh	4,883	683	5,566	662	146	808	52	2	54
8	Jharkhand	107,032	3,724	110,756	59,866	2,104	61,970	26370	1737	28107
9	Karnataka	288,549	5,940	294,489	14,981	1,345	16,326	249060	4209	253269
10	Kerala	44,455	1,014	45,469	29,422	282	29,704	12539	296	12835
11	Madhya Pradesh	585,326	42,187	627,513	266,901	27,976	294,877	310216	12191	322407
12	Maharashtra	397,897	11,259	409,156	199,667	8,668	208,335	170487	2144	172631
13	Odisha	701,148	35,024	736,172	462,067	8,832	470,899	144104	532	144636

14	Rajasthan	113,162	5,213	118,375	49,215	2,551	51,766	63466	2455	65921
15	Tamil Nadu	33,119	1,548	34,667	15,442	1,066	16,508	12293	418	12711
16	Telangana	651,822	3,427	655,249	230,735	721	231,456	92744	1682	94426
17	Tripura	200,557	164	200,721	127,931	101	128,032	68785	63	68848
18	Uttar Pradesh	92,972	1,194	94,166	22,537	893	23,430	70435	301	70736
19	Uttarakhand	3,587	3,091	6,678	184	1	185	3403	3090	6493
20	West Bengal	131,962	10,119	142,081	44,444	686	45,130	87333	9254	96587
21	Jammu & Kashmir	33,233	12,857	46,090	429	5,591	6,020	32727	7197	39924
TOTAL		4,911,495	211,609	5,123,104	2,389,670	121,705	2,511,375	1809017	53039	1862056

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR WATER CONSERVATION

757. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for executing projects relating to water conservation and rainwater harvesting in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue any guidelines under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): 'Water' being a state subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

The Government of India has taken various initiatives/steps for water conservation and rain water harvesting to improving the groundwater level and addressing the water shortages. The major initiatives in this regard include 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain' (JSA: CTR) Campaign; Atal BhujalYojana (Atal Jal); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transforming (AMRUT); Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL); Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016; Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 etc.

The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign is a nationwide initiative implemented annually, focusing on water conservation, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. The campaign emphasizes convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc.

To further strengthen JSA: CTR, "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative, launched in Surat, Gujarat on 6th September 2024, under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign focuses on intensifying community mobilization to build low cost rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. The Jal Sanchay programme has been started in Gujarat by also leveraging community funds, individual donations, Corporate Social Responsibility Funds etc. for construction of low cost structures like borewells, recharge shafts, recharge pits, using locally available material, to harvest rainwater, to boost ground water level and provide local tailor made solution to water issues.

Under Ground Water Management & Regulation Scheme, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been involved in the implementation of several successful artificial recharge projects including recharge pits in the country for demonstrative purpose which enables the State Governments to replicate the same in suitable hydrogeological conditions. To address the challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions, the Government of India has adopted a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach. As part of this strategy, Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and Technical Officers (TOs) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) conduct field visits to facilitate the districts and to provide technical assistance.

Under the Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) scheme, which is a Central Sector Scheme, the CGWB offers technical assistance to State Governments for water conservation and rainwater harvesting initiatives, including those in rural areas. Since GWMR is centrally implemented, all activities are directly carried out by the CGWB.

(c) and (d): Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Since August, 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), by restructuring and subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which aims at providing potable water to every rural household across the country through functional household tap connection.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, States have been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutes, State schemes, CSR funds, etc. In addition, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign encourage the water conservation at grass-roots level with people participation. Moreover, works related to water resources

development and management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments as per their own resources and priorities.

Further, for villages in water-scarce areas, in order to save the precious fresh water, States are also encouraged to plan new water supply scheme with dual piped water supply system, i.e. supply of fresh water in one and treated grey waste water in another pipe for non-potable gardening/ toilet flushing use. Moreover, the households in these areas are encouraged to use the faucet aerators that save a significant amount of water, in multiple taps they may be using inside their house.

PRICES OF PETROL AND DIESEL

758. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the State/UT-wise details of the current retail price per litre of petrol and diesel along with the Value Added Tax (VAT), Sales Tax and other taxes applicable in each State/UT;
- (b) the details of the price of crude oil in the international market during the last fifteen years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government provides subsidised cooking gas to people below the poverty line; and
- (d) if so, the details of the total number of families being provided cooking gas at subsidised rate?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM
(SHRI SURESH GOPI):**

(a): The state-wise details of Retail Selling Prices of Petrol and Diesel including excise duty and VAT (as on 18.07.2025) are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of yearly average price of Indian Basket of Crude Oil since 2010-11 are given at **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July 2024. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country.

Under DBTL (PAHAL) Scheme, all domestic LPG cylinders are sold at uniform Retail Selling Price and applicable subsidy is transferred directly into the

bank account of the consumers. To receive subsidy under DBTL scheme, the consumer has to be Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC). As on 01.04.2025, there were 30.5 crore Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) beneficiaries under the Direct Transfer Benefit for LPG (DBTL) scheme.

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 853 in Delhi. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi).

STATEMENT-I

Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel as on 18.07.2025

State/UT	Reference City	Petrol (Rs./Litre)			Diesel (Rs./Litre)		
		Excise Duty	VAT	RSP	Excise Duty	VAT	RSP
Delhi	New Delhi	21.90	15.40	94.77	17.80	12.83	87.67
West Bengal	Kolkata	21.90	21.08	105.41	17.80	13.85	92.02
Maharashtra	Mumbai	21.90	23.99	103.50	17.80	15.18	90.03
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	21.90	21.33	100.80	17.80	17.57	92.39
Tripura	Agartala	21.90	16.25	97.53	17.80	9.86	86.55
Mizoram	Aizawl	21.90	17.86	99.29	17.80	11.38	88.07
Haryana	Ambala	21.90	15.39	95.94	17.80	12.71	88.37
Karnataka	Bengaluru	21.90	22.73	102.92	17.80	15.45	90.99

State/UT	Reference City	Petrol (Rs./Litre)			Diesel (Rs./Litre)		
		Excise Duty	VAT	RSP	Excise Duty	VAT	RSP
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	21.90	26.70	106.52	17.80	16.70	91.89
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	21.90	21.24	101.11	17.80	17.44	92.69
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	21.90	12.48	94.30	17.80	5.16	82.45
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	21.90	13.14	93.55	17.80	12.53	88.37
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21.90	14.86	94.70	17.80	15.06	90.38
Sikkim	Gangtok	21.90	19.40	101.55	17.80	10.88	88.85
Assam	Guwahati	21.90	18.80	98.19	17.80	14.60	89.42
Telangana	Hyderabad	21.90	26.92	107.46	17.80	19.80	95.70
Manipur	Imphal	21.90	19.04	99.18	17.80	9.84	85.25
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	21.90	11.01	90.92	17.80	5.09	80.41
Rajasthan	Jaipur	21.90	24.73	104.72	17.80	14.80	90.21
Punjab	Jalandhar	21.90	17.45	97.55	17.80	12.41	87.38
Nagaland	Kohima	21.90	16.94	97.75	17.80	12.83	88.86
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	21.90	14.85	94.69	17.80	12.44	87.81
Goa	Panaji	21.90	16.74	96.43	17.80	13.12	88.20
Bihar	Patna	21.90	19.31	105.23	17.80	12.51	91.49
Puducherry	Puducherry	21.90	13.97	96.26	17.80	8.72	86.47

State/UT	Reference City	Petrol (Rs./Litre)			Diesel (Rs./Litre)		
		Excise Duty	VAT	RSP	Excise Duty	VAT	RSP
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Sri Vijaya Puram	21.90	0.82	82.46	17.80	0.77	78.05
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	21.90	19.28	99.44	17.80	17.79	93.39
Jharkhand	Ranchi	21.90	18.00	97.86	17.80	17.24	92.62
Meghalaya	Shillong	21.90	13.60	96.32	17.80	9.60	87.52
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	21.90	13.50	95.34	17.80	10.40	87.32
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	21.90	17.43	100.32	17.80	8.58	86.65
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	21.90	26.41	107.48	17.80	20.00	96.48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Daman	21.90	10.45	92.44	17.80	10.46	87.94
Ladakh	Leh	21.90	14.92	101.69	17.80	5.25	87.06
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	21.90	29.06	109.74	17.80	21.56	97.57
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	21.90	9.16	100.75	17.80	8.70	95.71

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT-II**Yearly average price of Indian Basket of Crude Oil**

F.Y.	Indian Basket of Crude Oil (\$/bbl)
2010-11	85.09
2011-12	111.89
2012-13	107.97
2013-14	105.52
2014-15	84.16
2015-16	46.17
2016-17	47.56
2017-18	56.43
2018-19	69.88
2019-20	60.47
2020-21	44.82
2021-22	79.18
2022-23	93.15
2023-24	82.58
2024-25	78.56
2025-26 (till 17.07.2025)	67.87

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC)

CREATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

759. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has requested to create infrastructure for necessary transmission systems of strategic importance in the State;

(b) whether TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs submitted nine schemes under the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) during the year 2022-23 with a total cost of Rs. 487.99 crore for sanction and also requested to arrange sanction from National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) for these schemes under PSDF; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(a) to (c): TGTRANSCO, TGDISCOMs and TGSLDC have submitted nine (09) proposals to NLDC during the year 2022-23 for funding under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) as per **Statement**. These proposals have been examined by Techno-economic Sub Group of PSDF. However, the Monitoring Committee of PSDF in its meeting held on 13.06.2025 has prioritized investment support for Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and strengthening of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) and further advised in respect of regular

investment proposals that Project entities may implement such projects through their own resources and recover the cost through tariff.

STATEMENT

Details of Nine (09) proposals received from TGTRANSCO, TGDISCOMs and TGSLDC

Sl. No.	Entity	Project Name
1	TGTRANSCO	Renovation & Upgradation of Protection system and Replacement of different Substation equipment in TGTRANSCO Substations of 400kV & 220kV.
2	TGTRANSCO	Strengthening of 220kV Nagaram -Warangal DC line by replacement of existing ACSR Zebra/ Moose conductor with HTLS conductor equivalent to ACSR Zebra Conductor to avoid overloading.
3	TGTRANSCO	Remote Access of Disturbance Recorders (DRs) & Event Loggers (ELs) in TSTRANSCO.
4	TGTRANSCO	Automation of 21 Extra High Tension (EHT) Substations in TSTRANSCO.
5	TGSLDC	Next Generation Security Operation Centre (SOC) at TGSLDC
6	TGNPDCL	Project of Reactive Power Management by installation and commissioning of Capacitor Bank at 33/11kV Substation

Sl. No.	Entity	Project Name
7	TGSPDCL	Installation and Commissioning of 301 capacitor banks at various 33/11kV sub-stations of Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Ltd. (TSSPDCL)
8	TGTRANSCO	Improvement of Voltage Profile by installing 25 Capacitor Banks at 33kV level at various EHT Substations in TGTRANSCO.
9	TGSLDC	Implementation of Automatic Generation Control (AGC) at TSSLDC.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE AHMEDABAD AIR CRASH

760. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has appointed a Lead Investigator for the Air India Boeing 787 crash in Ahmedabad, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the delay in appointing a Lead Investigator contravenes the protocols laid down under Annex 13 of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to ensure compliance and restore international credibility;

(c) whether any safety audits of domestic airlines were undertaken, especially post-privatisation of Air India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of compensation announced for the victims of the plane crash including both passengers and the medical residents of the affected building; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to suggest for constituting a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) to examine regulatory failures and safety standards in view of the increasing number of aviation-related incidents and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): An Investigation has been ordered by Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

(b): AAIB had ordered an investigation immediately after the accident took place. AAIB follows the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) as outlined in International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Annex 13 on "Aircraft Accident

and Incident Investigation" and the same is being followed for AI-171 crash investigation.

(c): Post privatisation, 02 regulatory audits of M/s Air India were carried out during the year 2023 and 2025. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

(d): India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009 which inter-alia provides the liabilities of carriers for compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage.

Air India has informed that it has released an interim compensation of Rs. 25 Lakhs to the Next of Kin (NoK) of 128 deceased persons as on 18.07.2025. For the remaining deceased, the payment of interim compensation is in various stages of document submission by the NoK. The process for the final compensation will be initiated after the completion of disbursement of interim compensation.

Air India has also informed that the registration of the requisite Trust by TATA Sons has been completed on 18.07.2025 and the airline is in the process of initiating the requisite documentation and verification formalities to enable the

disbursement of the voluntary ex gratia payment of Rs. 1 crore each to the Next of Kin (NoK) of deceased. Further, Air India is assisting families of the deceased and injured in various ways such as travel arrangements, accommodation, medical expenses, immediate cash payments to daily wage earners who are injured etc.

(e): No such proposal is under consideration.

DECLINING GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN KARNATAKA

761. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether the groundwater level is declining in several districts of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details of groundwater level in Karnataka during the last five years, year and district-wise;
- (c) the details of various schemes implemented along with the steps taken by the Government to maintain and improve groundwater levels in Karnataka;
- (d) the details of various agencies engaged in groundwater conservation and management in Karnataka; and
- (e) the details of expenditure incurred for this purpose during the last five years?

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

- (a) and (b): CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including the state of Karnataka, four times in every year. The district-wise ground water level data

measured during Post monsoon 2024 (November) for the State of Karnataka given in **Statement-I**. Analysis of the data indicates that around 96% of the measured wells have shown water levels in the range of 0-10 meters below ground level (mbgl), indicating ease of access to ground water.

Further, the district-wise ground water level data for the last five years ie. 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020 for the State of Karnataka is given in **Statement-I, II, III, IV and V**.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water levels, district-wise groundwater level data of November 2024 has been compared with the decadal mean of November months of ten years (2014-2023). Such Analysis, as given in **Statement-VI**, indicates that around 74% of the well monitored have registered rise in groundwater level.

(c): Water being a State subject, the responsibility of addressing the ground water related issues lies primarily with the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for improvement of ground water resources of the country, including for the state of Karnataka, are given below:-

- The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country, including Karnataka, since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water

recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. As per the information available on JSA dashboard, a total of around 16.66 lakh water conservation and artificial recharge structures have been constructed/renovated in Karnataka since 2021. Additionally, 31 Jal Shakti Kendras have been set up at district level for dissemination of water related knowledge and consultation by citizens.

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 1.91 lakh sq km of Karnataka, has been mapped under the scheme and district-wise ground water management plans, containing both demand and supply side measures, have been shared with the respective State/District administrations for implementation.
- Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Karnataka and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water. For Karnataka, the Masterplan recommends around 61,225 structures.

- M/o Jal Shakti is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States, Karnataka being one among them.
- Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Karnataka, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.
- Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India, which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country for the purpose of increasing water storage and boosting ground water recharge. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with active community participation, with 4056 in Karnataka.
- Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs including Karnataka have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation.

- A total of 93 Public Interaction Programmes (PIPs) and 50 Tier-II & Tier - III trainings have been organized so far by CGWB in various parts of Karnataka to promote awareness on groundwater among public.

(d): Ground water conservation and management in Karnataka is being done through convergence of funds and efforts from a multitude of departments and agencies. While CGWB (South Western Region Office, Bengaluru) is the Central agency working under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, there are several departments under Government of Karnataka which are actively involved in this sector viz. Ground Water Directorate, Karnataka, Minor Irrigation Department, Karnataka Ground Water Authority, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RDPR) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Dept. (RWSSD), Agriculture and Horticulture departments, Department of Forests, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewrage Board (BWSSB), Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike (BBMP) etc.

(e): As per the available information on JSA dashboard, an amount of around Rs. 9148 Cr has been spent on various water conservation, ground water recharge and rain water harvesting activities/works through convergence under MGNREGS in Karnataka under the umbrella campaign of Jal Shakti Abhiyan from April 2021 to July 2025.

STATEMENT-I**District-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells
Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer)**

Sr No.	District Name	No of Well Anal ysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bagalkote	25	6	24	9	36	8	32	1	4	1	4	0	0
2	Ballari	10	4	40	4	40	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Belagavi	7	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Bengaluru Rural	10	4	5	3	30	2	20	1	10	0	0	0	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	18	7	38.9	10	55.6	1	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bidar	32	6	18.8	14	43.8	10	31.3	2	6.3	0	0	0	0
7	Chamarajanagara	17	8	47.1	3	17.6	5	29.4	1	5.9	0	0	0	0
8	Chikkaballapura	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	69	17	24.6	28	40.6	23	33.3	1	1.4	0	0	0	0
10	Chitradurga	24	12	50	8	33.3	4	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Dakshina Kannada	91	12	13.2	31	34.1	43	47.3	5	5.5	0	0	0	0
12	Davangere	40	26	65	13	32.5	0	0	1	2.5	0	0	0	0
13	Dharwad	24	10	41.7	7	29.2	5	20.8	2	8.3	0	0	0	0
14	Gadag	19	4	21.1	5	26.3	8	42.1	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0
15	Hassan	62	25	40.3	18	29	17	27.4	2	3.2	0	0	0	0
16	Haveri	22	9	40.9	9	40.9	4	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kalaburagi	53	20	37.7	24	45.3	7	13.2	2	3.8	0	0	0	0
18	Kodagu	71	13	18.3	22	31	27	38	9	12.7	0	0	0	0
19	Kolar	20	11	55	9	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Koppal	21	7	33.3	11	52.4	3	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mandya	38	19	50	13	34.2	6	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Mysuru	50	23	46	17	34	7	14	3	6	0	0	0	0
23	Raichur	38	11	28.9	13	34.2	14	36.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Ramanagara	26	13	50	9	34.6	3	11.5	1	3.8	0	0	0	0
25	Shivamogga	77	18	23.4	21	27.3	33	42.9	5	6.5	0	0	0	0

26	Tumakuru	35	20	57.1	12	34.3	2	5.7	1	2.9	0	0	0	0
27	Udupi	61	2	3.3	19	31.1	37	60.7	3	4.9	0	0	0	0
28	Uttara Kannada	75	18	24	28	37.3	24	32	5	6.7	0	0	0	0
29	Vijayanagar	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Vijayapura	55	15	27.3	32	58.2	8	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Yadgir	24	7	29.2	10	41.7	7	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1136	364	32.0	414	36.4	310	27.3	46	4.0	2	0.2	0	0.0

STATEMENT-II**Depth of Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the period of Post monsoon-2023**

S. No	District	No of Well Analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bagalkote	26	0	0.00	12	46.15	9	34.62	4	15.38	0	0.00	1	3.85
2	Ballari	15	0	0.00	8	53.33	6	40.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Belagavi	82	11	13.41	35	42.68	27	32.93	9	10.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Bengaluru Rural	11	1	9.09	6	54.55	3	27.27	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bengaluru Urban	18	3	16.67	9	50.00	5	27.78	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Bidar	35	2	5.71	15	42.86	14	40.00	4	11.43	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Chamarajanagara	19	1	5.26	11	57.89	5	26.32	2	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Chikkaballapura	10	5	50.00	4	40.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Chikkamagaluru	69	2	2.90	25	36.23	34	49.28	8	11.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Chitradurga	24	1	4.17	11	45.83	7	29.17	5	20.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Dakshina Kannada	96	4	4.17	28	29.17	58	60.42	6	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Davangere	41	10	24.39	22	53.66	9	21.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Dharwad	22	2	9.09	10	45.45	6	27.27	4	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Gadag	22	1	4.55	7	31.82	11	50.00	2	9.09	1	4.55	0	0.00
15	Hassan	70	3	4.29	29	41.43	33	47.14	5	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Haveri	23	4	17.39	6	26.09	10	43.48	3	13.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Kalaburagi	57	5	8.77	28	49.12	19	33.33	4	7.02	1	1.75	0	0.00
18	Kodagu	50	0	0.00	15	30.00	24	48.00	9	18.00	2	4.00	0	0.00

19	Kolar	22	4	18.18	17	77.27	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Koppal	27	5	18.52	15	55.56	6	22.22	1	3.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Mandya	40	10	25.00	15	37.50	14	35.00	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Mysuru	39	7	17.95	19	48.72	10	25.64	2	5.13	0	0.00	1	2.56
23	Raichur	41	10	24.39	14	34.15	16	39.02	1	2.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Ramanagara	27	2	7.41	17	62.96	7	25.93	1	3.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	Shivamogga	77	7	9.09	17	22.08	43	55.84	10	12.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	Tumakuru	44	3	6.82	25	56.82	14	31.82	2	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	Udupi	72	1	1.39	22	30.56	43	59.72	6	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Uttara Kannada	76	6	7.89	27	35.53	38	50.00	5	6.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	Vijayanagar	24	1	4.17	15	62.50	6	25.00	2	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Vijayapura	64	2	3.13	26	40.63	28	43.75	7	10.94	1	1.56	0	0.00
31	Yadgir	27	1	3.70	12	44.44	14	51.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	1270	114	8.98	522	41.10	521	41.02	106	8.35	5	0.39	2	0.16

STATEMENT-III**Depth of Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the period of Post monsoon-2022**

S. No	District	No of Well Analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bagalkote	26	5	19.23	17	65.38	2	7.69	1	3.85	1	3.85	0	0.00
2	Ballari	14	4	28.57	9	64.29	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Belagavi	82	30	36.59	36	43.90	15	18.29	1	1.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Bengaluru Rural	10	4	40.00	5	50.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bengaluru Urban	14	8	57.14	6	42.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Bidar	35	9	25.71	16	45.71	9	25.71	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Chamarajanagara	21	14	66.67	4	19.05	3	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Chikkaballapura	10	7	70.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Chikkamagaluru	72	11	15.28	34	47.22	26	36.11	1	1.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Chitradurga	27	12	44.44	13	48.15	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Dakshina Kannada	93	6	6.45	30	32.26	47	50.54	10	10.75	0	0.00	0	0.00

12	Davangere	43	24	55.81	14	32.56	5	11.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Dharwad	22	12	54.55	3	13.64	6	27.27	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Gadag	21	4	19.05	11	52.38	4	19.05	2	9.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Hassan	72	24	33.33	33	45.83	14	19.44	1	1.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Haveri	26	14	53.85	8	30.77	4	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Kalaburagi	58	22	37.93	27	46.55	8	13.79	1	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Kodagu	71	10	14.08	19	26.76	34	47.89	8	11.27	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Kolar	22	20	90.91	2	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Koppal	28	9	32.14	15	53.57	3	10.71	1	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Mandya	39	18	46.15	19	48.72	2	5.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Mysuru	50	20	40.00	23	46.00	6	12.00	0	0.00	1	2.00	0	0.00
23	Raichur	44	26	59.09	15	34.09	3	6.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Ramanagara	27	21	77.78	4	14.81	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	Shivamogga	74	12	16.22	21	28.38	37	50.00	4	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	Tumakuru	42	28	66.67	12	28.57	2	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	Udupi	69	3	4.35	18	26.09	44	63.77	4	5.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Uttara Kannada	78	14	17.95	29	37.18	29	37.18	6	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	Vijayanagar	21	10	47.62	10	47.62	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Vijayapura	63	15	23.81	36	57.14	10	15.87	2	3.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Yadgir	26	7	26.92	15	57.69	3	11.54	1	3.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	1300	423	32.54	506	38.92	324	24.92	45	3.46	2	0.15	0	0.00

STATEMENT-IV**Depth of Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the period of Post monsoon-2021**

S No	District	No of well analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bagalkote	22	3	13.64	15	68.18	3	13.64	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00
2	Ballari	3	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Belagavi	80	26	32.50	36	45.00	14	17.50	4	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Bengaluru Rural	10	4	40.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bengaluru Urban	15	7	46.67	7	46.67	0	0.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00

6	Bidar	33	19	57.58	11	33.33	3	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Chamarajanagara	15	9	60.00	3	20.00	2	13.33	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Chikkaballapura	10	7	70.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
9	Chikkamagaluru	51	17	33.33	19	37.25	15	29.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Chitradurga	12	7	58.33	3	25.00	0	0.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Dakshina Kannada	64	8	12.50	24	37.50	29	45.31	3	4.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Davangere	38	28	73.68	6	15.79	2	5.26	2	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Dharwad	22	8	36.36	6	27.27	6	27.27	2	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Gadag	18	3	16.67	9	50.00	4	22.22	2	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Hassan	61	22	36.07	14	22.95	23	37.70	2	3.28	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Haveri	25	15	60.00	6	24.00	4	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Kalaburagi	55	33	60.00	18	32.73	4	7.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Kodagu	61	14	22.95	17	27.87	23	37.70	7	11.48	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Kolar	20	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Koppal	13	4	30.77	7	53.85	1	7.69	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Mandya	42	25	59.52	14	33.33	3	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Mysuru	44	21	47.73	14	31.82	7	15.91	2	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
23	Raichur	30	12	40.00	9	30.00	9	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Ramanagara	22	11	50.00	9	40.91	2	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	Shivamogga	64	24	37.50	23	35.94	17	26.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	Tumakuru	28	20	71.43	6	21.43	1	3.57	1	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	Udupi	59	7	11.86	20	33.90	30	50.85	2	3.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Uttara Kannada	65	21	32.31	25	38.46	15	23.08	4	6.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	Vijayanagar	17	8	47.06	3	17.65	5	29.41	1	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Vijayapura	57	17	29.82	25	43.86	15	26.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Yadgir	21	9	42.86	11	52.38	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	1077	431	40.02	366	33.98	241	22.38	37	3.44	2	0.19	0	0.00

STATEMENT-V**Depth of Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the period of Post monsoon-2020**

Sr. No	District	No of well analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bagalkote	28	8	28.57	14	50.00	5	17.86	0	0.00	1	3.57	0	0.00
2	Ballari	15	5	33.33	9	60.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Belagavi	78	37	47.44	31	39.74	10	12.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Bengaluru Rural	12	2	16.67	5	41.67	4	33.33	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bengaluru Urban	21	11	52.38	7	33.33	2	9.52	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Bidar	33	16	48.48	10	30.30	6	18.18	1	3.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Chamarajanagara	20	6	30.00	9	45.00	4	20.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Chikkaballapura	12	7	58.33	4	33.33	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Chikkamagaluru	77	16	20.78	26	33.77	30	38.96	5	6.49	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Chitradurga	32	10	31.25	11	34.38	8	25.00	3	9.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Dakshina Kannada	96	8	8.33	27	28.13	51	53.13	10	10.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Davangere	43	26	60.47	12	27.91	4	9.30	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Dharwad	25	7	28.00	9	36.00	4	16.00	5	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Gadag	20	4	20.00	7	35.00	4	20.00	3	15.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
15	Hassan	76	19	25.00	25	32.89	23	30.26	9	11.84	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Haveri	22	4	18.18	12	54.55	6	27.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Kalaburagi	47	28	59.57	18	38.30	1	2.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Kodagu	67	7	10.45	22	32.84	27	40.30	11	16.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Kolar	24	20	83.33	4	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Koppal	30	10	33.33	16	53.33	3	10.00	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Mandya	50	17	34.00	23	46.00	8	16.00	2	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Mysuru	55	17	30.91	22	40.00	10	18.18	6	10.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
23	Raichur	51	25	49.02	15	29.41	10	19.61	1	1.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Ramanagara	27	12	44.44	8	29.63	5	18.52	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	Shivamogga	74	21	28.38	15	20.27	32	43.24	6	8.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	Tumakuru	45	22	48.89	14	31.11	3	6.67	5	11.11	1	2.22	0	0.00
27	Udupi	57	4	7.02	19	33.33	32	56.14	2	3.51	0	0.00	0	0.00

28	Uttara Kannada	73	16	21.92	32	43.84	22	30.14	3	4.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	Vijayanagar	20	11	55.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Vijayapura	65	31	47.69	26	40.00	5	7.69	3	4.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Yadgir	24	13	54.17	10	41.67	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	1319	440	33.36	470	35.63	323	24.49	82	6.22	4	0.30	0	0.00

STATEMENT-VI

District wise decadal fluctuation of water level with Mean of Post-monsoon 2014 to 2023 with Post-monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifers)														
S. No.	District Name	No of Wells Anal ysed	No./Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of											
			Rise						Fall					
			0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bagalkote	24	14	58.3	3	12.5	2	8.3	1	4.2	3	12.5	1	4.2
2	Ballari	10	3	30	5	50	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0
3	Belagavi	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Bengaluru Rural	9	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	18	10	55.6	1	5.6	0	0	7	38.9	0	0	0	0
6	Bidar	31	13	41.9	4	12.9	2	6.5	11	35.5	0	0	1	3.2
7	Chamarajanagara	16	5	31.3	4	25	1	6.3	5	31.3	1	6.3	0	0
8	Chikkaballapura	6	3	50	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	67	41	61.2	10	14.9	3	4.5	13	19.4	0	0	0	0
10	Chitradurga	24	9	37.5	8	33.3	6	25	1	4.2	0	0	0	0
11	Dakshina Kannada	89	63	70.8	5	5.6	2	2.2	16	18	1	1.1	0	0
12	Davangere	38	25	65.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0
13	Dharwad	24	12	50	7	29.2	4	16.7	1	4.2	0	0	0	0
14	Gadag	19	8	42.1	6	31.6	3	15.8	2	10.5	0	0	0	0
15	Hassan	62	35	56.5	8	12.9	9	14.5	9	14.5	0	0	1	1.6
16	Haveri	21	8	38.1	4	19	6	28.6	3	14.3	0	0	0	0
17	Kalaburagi	51	31	60.8	8	15.7	1	2	11	21.6	0	0	0	0
18	Kodagu	65	43	66.2	3	4.6	3	4.6	13	20	2	3.1	0	0

19	Kolar	19	12	63.2	4	21.1	0	0	3	15.8	0	0	0	0
20	Koppal	20	12	60	3	15	3	15	2	10	0	0	0	0
21	Mandya	34	19	55.9	3	8.8	1	2.9	7	20.6	4	11.8	0	0
22	Mysuru	47	28	59.6	9	19.1	2	4.3	7	14.9	1	2.1	0	0
23	Raichur	36	18	50	0	0	2	5.6	10	27.8	4	11.1	1	2.8
24	Ramanagara	26	17	65.4	1	3.8	1	3.8	7	26.9	0	0	0	0
25	Shivamogga	75	50	66.7	2	2.7	0	0	22	29.3	1	1.3	0	0
26	Tumakuru	33	19	57.6	6	18.2	3	9.1	4	12.1	1	3	0	0
27	Udupi	51	24	47.1	0	0.0	1	2.0	21	41.2	4	7.8	1	2.0
28	Uttara Kannada	75	34	45.3	2	2.7	0	0	36	48	0	0	2	2.7
29	Vijayanagar	16	6	37.5	4	25	5	31.3	1	6.3	0	0	0	0
30	Vijayapura	54	23	42.6	7	13	5	9.3	15	27.8	1	1.9	1	1.9
31	Yadgir	20	13	65	1	5	0	0	4	20	2	10	0	0
	Total	1087	611	56.21	127	11.68	66	6.07	242	22.26	26	2.39	8	0.74

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER JJM IN PUNJAB

762. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any additional steps to expand the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and provide quality water thereunder and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of villages and households covered and benefited under the said mission in Punjab during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and allocated under the said mission during the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has implemented any social awareness programmes in rural areas of Punjab under the said mission; and

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

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

(a) and (b): Government of India, in partnership with States / UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August 2019 to provide potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Punjab state was declared Har Ghar Jal in April 2023 with 100% Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in all 34.27 lakh rural households benefitting 11,977 rural villages as per JJM-IMIS.

(c): No funds have been allocated to States/ UTs in Financial Year (FY) 2025-26.

(d) and (e) :Yes. State government of Punjab have done, various IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities for promoting safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene through awareness campaigns, community engagement, and use of technology. Punjab has taken initiatives like "Har Ghar Jal Utsav," "Swachhta Hi Seva," and "Catch the Rain" raised awareness on water quality, hygiene practices, and water conservation.

Besides the above, other IEC activities like wall writings, hoardings, information boards, Nukkad Nataks, social media campaigns, and tech-based outreach like

WhatsApp and blogs, have further extended the impact, fostering sustainable water use and sanitation behaviour change across the State.

FLYOVER PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

763. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of proposals that have been approved for constructing flyovers in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the list of flyovers planned in the State;
- (c) the funds allocated under each of the projects; and
- (d) the status of construction of these flyover projects?

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

(a) to (d): The details of standalone proposals for construction of flyovers on National Highways (NHs) approved and planned in the state of Andhra Pradesh along with funds allocated and their present status of construction are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of standalone proposals for construction of flyovers on National Highways (NHs) approved and planned in the state of Andhra Pradesh along with funds allocated and their present status of construction

SI No	Name of Flyover	Sanctioned Total Project Cost (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Scheduled /Revised Scheduled completion date
1	Morampudi, Jonnada, Undarajavaram, Tetali & Kakiaram on NH-216A (5 Nos)	188.85	47 %	31.12.2025
2	Golagamudi Junction & Nellore T Junction on NH-16 (2 Nos)	74.88	43%	31.12.2025
3	Visakhapatnam airport junction (MMLP)	60	83%	15.08.2025
4	Construction of flyover at Km 412/800 RHS (Guntur Mirchi Yard) of NH 544D (Ananthapur – Guntur Road under RSI	28.47	30%	12.03.2026

5	Rajupalem Cross Road & Jonnathali cross road on NH-16	83.55	80%	27.05.2026
6	Ranasthalem Town portion on NH- 16	252.42	3%	20.03.2027
7	Kia half clover leaf interchange on NH-44	123.79	1%	04.10.2026
8	Nagula Uppalapadu/Growth Centre on NH-16	48.8	Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
9	Chevuru Cross Road on NH-16	49.55	Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
10	Sri City Zero point on NH-16	45.16	Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
11	Chillakur Center on NH-16	45.81	Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
12	Nookalamma Arch junction, Chepuru junction & Yerrakoneru junction	54.74	Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
13	Gammon Junction on NH-16	326.61	Bids Evaluation completed.	

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS

764. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no specific policy or rule that binds airlines to provide similar, timely and adequate compensation to innocent civilians who lose their lives or property on the ground due to plane crash while the Montreal Convention ensures mandatory and timebound compensation for passengers who die in such accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government considers it fair that families of ground victims must undergo lengthy legal processes to claim compensation despite the loss being directly caused by the airline's operations and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce a clear and binding provision under which airlines would be fully and strictly liable for paying compensation to ground victims in a manner similar to the Montreal Convention for passengers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline proposed for introducing such a policy or amendment and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Presently, there is no specific policy in this Ministry related to compensation for damages suffered by civilians on the ground due to a plane crash.

REGIONAL AIR CONNECTIVITY UNDER UDAN

765. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of airports, heliports, and water aerodromes made operational under the UDAN scheme till date, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria used for the selection of routes under the UDAN scheme;
- (c) the current status of regional air connectivity projects sanctioned in Maharashtra, including Raigad Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) whether any proposals have been received for developing an airstrip or heliport in Raigad to improve connectivity and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of measures taken to ensure viability and frequency of flights from operational airports in underserved areas?

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

(a): The details are at **Statement**.

(b): Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is a demand-driven ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from

time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes. Based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. Selection of Airlines is done through a transparent bidding process. Revival/up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports/airstrips is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO).;

(c): Under the UDAN scheme, seven airports, namely, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nasik, Gondia, Sindhudurg and Amravati have already been developed and operationalised in Maharashtra.

Sholapur Airport has also been developed under the scheme, and commercial flight operations have already commenced. Development works at Ratnagiri Airport are currently in progress, with a targeted completion date of March 2026.

(d): No such proposal for inclusion of airstrips in the Raigad Lok Sabha Constituency, under the UDAN Scheme has been received from the State Government.

(e): The UDAN Scheme provides financial incentives to airline operators on regional routes that include: Concessions by the Central Government, State Governments/ Union Territories and airport operators to reduce airline operation costs; and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to bridge the gap between operational costs and expected revenues on such routes.

STATEMENT**List of 92 Airports operationalized under UDAN Scheme- State-wise**

S No.	State	Airport
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa
2.		Kurnool
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
4.		Passighat
5.		Hollongi
6.	Assam	Jorhat
7.		Lilabari
8.		Tezpur
9.		Rupsi
10.	Bihar	Darbhanga
11.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur
12.		Bilaspur
13.		Ambikapur
14.	Daman & Diu	Diu

S No.	State	Airport
15.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
16.		Jamnagar
17.		Kandla
18.		Keshod
19.		Mundra
20.		Porbandar
21.		Statue of Unity (W)
22.		Sabarmati River Front (W)
23.	Haryana	Hissar
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
25.		Kullu
26.		Mandi – Heliport
27.		Rampur – Heliport
28.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
29.		Jamshedpur
30.	Karnataka	Belgaum

S No.	State	Airport
31.		Hubli
32.		Mysore
33.		Vidyanagar
34.		Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)
35.		Bidar
36.		Shivamogga
37.	Kerala	Kannur
38.	Lakshadweep	Agatti
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
40.		Rewa
41.		Datia
42.	Maharashtra	Gondia
43.		Jalgaon
44.		Kolhapur
45.		Nanded
46.		Ozar (Nasik)

S No.	State	Airport
47.		Sindhudurg
48.		Amravati
49.	Manipur	Jiribam Heliport
50.		Tamenglong Heliport
51.	Meghalaya	Shillong
52.	Nagaland	Dimapur
53.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
54.		Jeypore
55.		Rourkela
56.		Utkela
57.	Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry
58.	Punjab	Adampur
59.		Bhatinda
60.		Ludhiana
61.		Pathankot

S No.	State	Airport
62.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
63.		Jaisalmer
64.		Kishangarh
65.	Sikkim	Pakyong
66.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
68.		Aligarh
69.		Azamgarh
70.		Bareilly
71.		Chitrakoot
72.		Moradabad
73.		Prayagraj
74.		Kanpur (Chakeri)
75.		Hindon
76.		Shravasti
77.		Kushinagar

S No.	State	Airport
78.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar
79.		Pithoragarh
80.		Sahastradhara - Heliport
81.		Chinyalisaur – Heliport
82.		Gaucher – Heliport
83.		New Tehri – Heliport
84.		Srinagar – Heliport
85.		Haldwani – Heliport
86.		Almora – Heliport
87.		Champawat – Heliport
88.		Munsyari – Heliport
89.		Nainital – Heliport
90.		Bageshwar – Heliport
91.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
92.		Durgapur

उत्तर प्रदेश में जेजेएम का कार्यान्वयन

766. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज जिले के कासगंज ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत पाथेरकी गांव सहित कई गांवों में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत अपूर्ण, घटिया गुणवत्ता और विफल जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत पाथेरकी गांव में कार्य किया गया है परन्तु जल आपूर्ति केवल आधे गांव तक ही सीमित है और अभी तक मुश्किल से 1 से 10 बार जल आपूर्ति की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त संदर्भ में इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए किसी स्वतंत्र संपरीक्षा, तकनीकी निरीक्षण अथवा फीडबैक तंत्र की स्थापना की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे मामलों में संबंधित एजेंसियों, ठेकेदारों अथवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का निकटवर्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत संपूर्ण गांव को सार्वभौमिक और प्रभावी जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भविष्य में कोई विशेष योजना शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज जिले के कासगंज ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत पाथेरकी गांव सहित देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित और पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति के प्रावधान हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने अगस्त 2019 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में लागू होने वाले जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की शुरुआत की।

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

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ग्राम पंचायत पथरेकी के राजस्व ग्राम पथरेकी और ग्राम पंचायत अथाइडिया के ग्राम मुद्दपुर और त्रिलोकपुर को ग्राम पंचायत पथरेकी, विकास खंड कासगंज में चल रही पेयजल योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। पथरेकी पेयजल योजना के तहत, प्रस्तावित 15.81 किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन के सापेक्ष, 12.42 किलोमीटर बिछाया गया है और प्रस्तावित 804 घरेलू नल कनेक्शनों के सापेक्ष, 347 घरेलू नल कनेक्शन पूरे हो चुके हैं। पंप हाउस, सोलर पैनल और बाउंड्रीवॉल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और ग्राम पथरेकी के राजस्व गांव मुद्दपुर, त्रिलोकपुर और नगला वहेटा बस्ती में सीधे पंपिंग के माध्यम से पानी की आपूर्ति की जा रही है। योजना के तहत, 325 किलोलीटर/12 मीटर की क्षमता वाले ओवरहेड टैंक का स्टेजिंग कार्य 65% पूरा हो गया है, और ऊर्ध्वाधर दीवार का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जनपद कासगंज में 390 पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। निर्माण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एक तृतीय पक्ष निरीक्षण एजेंसी, मैसर्स आरवी एसोसिएट्स को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सामग्री की गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित क्यूएपी (गुणवत्ता आश्वासन योजना) के अनुसार राज्य जल और स्वच्छता मिशन द्वारा नामित तृतीय-पक्ष एजेंसियों के माध्यम से आपूर्ति से पहले विनिर्माण फर्म के कारखाने में किया जाता है। आपूर्ति के बाद भी, कार्य की साइट से स्वैच्छिक रूप से नमूना लिया जाता है और एनटीएच/सीआईपीईटी/श्री राम औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान आदि द्वारा परीक्षण किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही जिले में संचालित तृतीय पक्ष निरीक्षण (टीपीआई) टीम सामग्री की गुणवत्ता व निर्माण कार्य का भी निरीक्षण करती है।

(ख): राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, ग्राम पथरेकी की मेमडी और मारूपुर बस्तियों में अभी तक जलापूर्ति उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि ग्राम पंचायत पथरेकी के माध्यम से मथुरा-बरेली राजमार्ग का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) और (घ): जैसा कि राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, जेजेएम के तहत, चल रही पेयजल योजनाओं से संबंधित शिकायतें- मुख्यमंत्री हेल्पलाइन, आईजीआरएस (एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली), तहसील दिवस, राज्य पेयजल और स्वच्छता मिशन हेल्पलाइन नंबर 18001212164, वेबसाइट jalsamadhan.in, ग्राम प्रधानों से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया, दूरभाष के माध्यम से प्राप्त फीडबैक, और माननीय जन प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों का जल निगम (ग्रामीण) द्वारा तुरंत निवारण किया जाता है। शिकायत निवारण के संबंध में असंतोषजनक फीडबैक प्राप्त होने की स्थिति में, शिकायत की पुन जांच की जाती है और शिकायत का समुचित निदान सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि फर्म शिकायतों का समुचित रूप से समाधान करने में असफल रहती है तो फर्म के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है। पथरेकी पेयजल योजना के अंतर्गत कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ड): माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण 2025-26 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन को कुल परिव्यय में वृद्धि के साथ वर्ष 2028 तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा की है। तदनुसार, जल जीवन मिशन को बढ़े हुए कुल परिव्यय के साथ वर्ष 2028 तक जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT

767. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) has attributed negative changes in forest and tree cover as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2023 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such claims were made without adequate scientific evidence and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that over 150 forest rights and civil society groups have demanded that the Government reject the ISFR's claims regarding negative changes in forest cover being partly attributed to the implementation of FRA and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the FRA does not deal with the regularisation of encroachments and instead acknowledges pre-existing rights that are already being exercised by eligible individuals and communities dwelling in forest areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

DURGA DAS UIKEY):(a) and (b): The 'India State of Forest Report' 2023 has been published by Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Ministry for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The report contains information on forest cover, tree cover, mangrove cover, growing stock, carbon stock in India's forests, instances of forest fire, Agro forestry, etc. The said report mentions that the negative changes in the forest cover may be due to - Harvesting of short rotation plantations or other forms of logging, Shifting cultivation practices, Human activities, such as encroachment, Natural Calamities like storms, floods, and landslides, Titles given to beneficiaries under the Forest Rights Act (2006). In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has raised concerns about the scientific validity of this claim with MoEFCC.

(c): Yes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received the said representation.

(d): Forest Rights Act (FRA) was enacted to recognize and vest forest rights in legitimate claimants who were present in forest areas before December 13, 2005. Furthermore, FRA does not deal/lead to the regularization of encroachments. Instead, it acknowledges pre-existing rights that are already being exercised by eligible individuals and communities dwelling in forest areas, including national parks and sanctuaries as per the provisions of the FRA.

METRO RAIL PROJECTS

768. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details of metro rail projects currently being implemented with the help of financial assistance from the Union Government including the names of cities, project length (in kilometres) and mode (elevated, underground, at-grade) along with their current status (under construction/completed), State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised by the Union Government for each metro rail project during the last five years, year and project-wise;

(c) the cost-sharing pattern between the Union Government, State Governments and other sources for each ongoing metro rail project; and

(d) whether the Government has received any new proposals for metro rail projects during the last five years and if so, the details and the current status thereof, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c): 'Urban planning' is a State subject, therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning, initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including integration amongst various modes of public transport. As per Metro Rail Policy, 2017, the Central Government considers financial assistance for Metro Rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates based on the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Government/Union Territories (UTs). The details of metro rail projects being implemented with the help of financial assistance from the Union Government, city and State-wise with cost sharing pattern, are given in **Statement-I**. The Details of funds allocated/released by Government of India for the implementation of Metro Rail Projects during the last five years are given in **Statement-II**.

(d): The details of metro rail proposals received from various State Governments and sanctioned by Government of India are given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I**THE DETAILS OF METRO RAIL PROJECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH THE
HELP OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM MINISTRY, CITY AND STATE-****WISE:**

(₹ in crore)

Sr No	Name of Metro/RRTS Rail Project	Cost Sharing Pattern	State	Cities Covered	Total Length (in Kms)	Operational Length (in Kms)	Mode (Elevated/underground/at-grade)
1.	Delhi Meerut RRTS	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh	Delhi, Ghaziabad and Meerut	82.15	55.00	Under Ground/Elevated
2.	Delhi Metro Phase IV (03 Priority Corridors)	50:50 Equity sharing between	Delhi	Delhi	65.2	1.80	Under Ground/Elevated

		Centre & State Govt.					
3.	Delhi Metro Phase IV (02 Balance Corridors)	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Delhi	20.70	-	Under Ground/ Elevated
4.	Delhi Metro Phase IV Rithala Kundli Corridor	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Delhi, Haryana	Delhi, Sonipat	26.46	-	Elevated
5.	Patna Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Bihar	Patna	32.50 7	-	Under Ground/ Elevated

6.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase II	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Karnataka	Bangal ore	72.1	34.6 5	Under Ground/ Elevated
7.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 2A & 2B	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.			58.19	-	Under Ground/ Elevated
8.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 3	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.			44.65	-	Elevated
9.	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase II	50:50 Equity sharing between	Gujarat	Ahmed abad/G andhina gar	28.25 4	22.7 0	Elevated

		Centre & State Govt.					
10.	Surat Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Surat	40.35	-	Under Ground/ Elevated
11.	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	27.87	-	Under Ground/ Elevated
12.	Indore Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Indore	31.55	6.2	Under Ground/ Elevated

13.	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	32.38	15.00	Under Ground/ Elevated
14.	Agra Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Agra	29.4	6.00	Under Ground/ Elevated
15.	Mumbai Metro Line 3	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Mumbai	33.5	22.5	Under Ground
16.	Nagpur Metro Rail Project Phase II	50:50 Equity sharing between		Nagpur	43.80	-	Elevated / At grade

		Centre & State Govt.					
17.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase I Extension PCMC to Nigdi	10% grant	Maharash tra	Pune	4.413	-	Elevated
18.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase I Extension Swargate to Katraj	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.			5.46	-	Under Ground
19.	Thane Metro Rail Project	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Thane	29.00	-	Under Ground / Elevated

20.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase 2	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.		Pune	12.75	-	Under Ground / Elevated
21.	Pune Metro Line III Project (Hinjewadi to Shivaji Nagar)	Public-Private-Partnership			23.33	-	Elevated
22.	Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase 2	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Kerala	Kochi	11.2	-	Elevated
23.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase II	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Chennai	Chennai	118.9	-	Under Ground / Elevated

24.	Millennium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram	50:50 Equity sharing between Centre & State Govt.	Haryana	Gurugram	28.50	-	Elevated

STATEMENT-II

FUNDS ALLOCATED AND RELEASED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING METRO RAIL PROJECTS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR

(₹ in crore)

Sr No	Name of Metro Rail Corporation	Funds released during 2020-21	Funds released during 2021-22	Funds released during 2022-23	Funds released during 2023-24	Funds released during 2024-25	Funds allocated during 2025-26	Funds released during 2025-26
1.	Delhi Metro (DMRC)	20.00	2254.00	3015.65	2910.04	4048.67	5434.72	1946.05

2.	Millenium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram	-	-	-	-	10.00	430.00	-
3.	Chennai Metro (CMRL)	1620.85	935.78	-	-	5219. 57	8445.8	3000. 00
4.	Bangalore Metro (BMRCL)	1858.00	3622.8 6	4041.6 1	3617.16	4814. 58	2217.0 0	544.5 4
5.	Mumbai Metro Line 3 (MMRCL)	1375.00	2412.0 9	507.22	3894.83	4484. 58	1376.3 4	-
6.	Nagpur Metro	371.85	-	-	1199.06	-	1299.9 8	35.43
7.	Pune Metro	300.00	3194.9 1	1357.7 3	-	962.0 2	860.00	75.00
8.	Thane Metro	-	-	-	-	-	1300.0 0	100.0 0
9.	Kochi Metro (KMRL)	-	-	146.74	-	-	554.10	-

10.	Kanpur Metro	1136.00	2012.0 0	1156.7 5	1472.50	-	1142.0 9	57.00
11.	Agra Metro	216.00	1122.0 0	868.93	1044.75	387.0 0	1569.6 2	45.00
12.	Ahmedabad Metro	892.74	1323.5 4	1968.1 7	628.00	1020. 72	823.02	206.0 0
13.	Surat Metro	-	638.93	1697.7 8	2264.00	2264. 00	365.28	91.00
14.	Bhopal Metro	-	527.23	217.54	613.00	215.8 1	1868.6 6	270.0 0
15.	Indore Metro	-	250.63	260.00	1105.74	290.0 0	904.1	290.0 0
16.	Patna Metro (PMRCL)	163.00	49.5	437.50	700.75	100.7 5	3165.1 9	200.9 0
17.	National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)	2487.40	4472.0 0	4710.0 0	3596.00	3844. 00	2909.0 0	155.0 0
18.	Pune Metro Line III	-	-	-	410.00	411.0 0	142.00	-

	Project (Hinjewadi to Shivaji Nagar)							
19.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (KMRCL)	800.00	934.53	300.00	500.00	500.0 0	500.00	-
20.	Metro Railway, Kolkata (under M/o Railways)	627.00	1220.0 0	1206.0 0	3170.00	3200. 00	2034	-

STATEMENT-III

**DETAILS OF METRO RAIL PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND SANCTIONED
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR:**

SI No	Metro Rail Projects
1.	Pune Metro Line III (Hinjewadi to Shivaji Nagar)
2.	Delhi Metro Phase IV (3 Priority Corridor)
3.	Kanpur Metro Rail Project

4.	Agra Metro Rail Project
5.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 2A & 2B
6.	Kochi Metro Phase 1A
7.	Kochi Metro Phase II
8.	Nagpur Metro Phase II
9.	Millenium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram
10.	Extension of Corridor 1 of Pune Metro Phase 1 - PCMC - Nigdi
11.	Delhi Metro Phase IV (2 Balance Corridor)
12.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 3
13.	Thane Integral Metro Rail Project
14.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase 1 Extension from Swargate to Katraj
15.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase II
16.	Delhi Metro Rithala Kundli
17.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase 2

PROMOTION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE

769. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government concurs with the view that the country has a much bigger opportunity in its sizable share of walking, cycling and public transport trips and high density mixed-use urban forms to avert the energy crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in view the fact that most of the country's citizens still walk, cycle or use public transport and almost seventy-one per cent of the work trips are by walking, cycling and multi-modal public transport systems; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Urban planning is a State subject. The respective State Governments are responsible for planning, management, development, execution and maintenance of Urban Transport system including walking, cycling and public transport. Government of India issues policy guidelines for systematic development of urban transport infrastructure and also provides financial support to such infrastructure projects through various schemes / projects. Some of the initiatives taken by Central Government are listed as below:

- i. National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006: This policy marked a shift in focus from "moving vehicles" to "moving people" and emphasizes the importance of public transport, non-motorized transport (NMT - walking and cycling), and integrated land-use and transport planning.
- ii. National Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Policy, 2017: This policy aims to promote high-density, mixed-use development around transit corridors and stations to maximize the use of public transport and reduce reliance on private vehicles.

- iii. Government of India has issued Metro Rail Policy, 2017 for systematic planning of public transport projects including Metro Rails in order to achieve sustainable mobility. Since May, 2014, about 788 kms of metro rail lines have been commissioned in 24 cities across the country. Further, 35 metro rail projects with total length of 1005 kms at the estimated completion cost of Rs 3,27,487.30 Cr have been approved since May, 2014. Also, an amount of Rs 1,88,197.78 crores have been released to various Metro Rail/ RRTS projects by the Government of India since May, 2014.
- iv. PM-eBus Sewa Scheme has been approved by Government of India in August, 2023 which aims to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 20,000 crores for deploying 10,000 electric buses under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- v. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): This mission supports urban infrastructure development, including projects related to public transport and NMT.
- vi. Emphasis on Public Bike Sharing (PBS) Systems: Many cities have piloted PBS systems to facilitate first and last-mile connectivity for public transport.

अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में मकान निर्माण के लिए उपनियम

770. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के निवासियों, जिन्हें स्वामित्व अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं, को लागू भवन उप-नियमों के अनुसार अपने भूखंडों/मकानों पर निर्माण/पुनर्निर्माण कराने की अनुमति है;

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

(ग) क्या इसके लिए किसी अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ग) :जी नहीं। 1731 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां (यूसी) ऐसी कॉलोनियां या निर्मित संरचनात्मक क्षेत्र हैं, जिनकी लेआउट योजना या भवन निर्माण योजना संबंधी अनुमोदन हेतु कोई अनुमति नहीं ली गई है और 29.10.2019 को अधिसूचित “राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में निवासियों के संपत्ति अधिकारों की मान्यता)” विनियम, 2019 के तहत नियमितीकरण हेतु इनकी पहचान की गई है।

एमपीडी, 2021 के पैरा 4.2.2.3 बी के उप पैरा (ii) में निर्धारित न्यूनतम शर्तों को पूरा करने वाली अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों/आंशिक अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के पास इनके मौजूदा लेआउट प्लान को नियमित कराने का विकल्प होगा। तदुपरान्त, व्यक्तिगत भू-स्वामी संबंधित स्थानीय निकाय से किसी भी नियमितीकरण/परिवर्धन/परिवर्तन/नए भवन निर्माण के लिए संशोधित भवन निर्माण योजना के अनुमोदन संबंधी प्रक्रिया करा सकते हैं, बशर्ते भवन निर्माण संबंधी उपनियमों, संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा, अग्नि सुरक्षा आदि के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के संबंध में सभी वैधानिक मंजूरियां ली गई हों।

AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN ASSAM

771. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of the specific measures being taken by the Government to address the shortage of affordable housing in Dhubri Handloom Production

Centre (HPC), especially for economically disadvantaged and marginalized communities;

(b) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and other affordable housing schemes are being effectively implemented in Dhubri and other towns in Assam; and

(c) whether there are any targeted programmes to address the housing needs of flood-affected communities in Dhubri where many people are forced to live in temporary shelters or informal settlements and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban households. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country.

As per the Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, States/UTs conduct demand survey in their respective jurisdiction and validate the beneficiaries to ascertain eligibility. State/ UT Governments could include beneficiaries whose

houses have been damaged/ affected due to floods provided they are otherwise eligible as per the criteria prescribed in the Scheme guidelines. In order to ensure that the scheme effectively addresses the housing needs of urban poor, a Unified Web-portal has been developed by the Ministry.

Eligible citizens including economically disadvantaged and marginalized communities are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 and register their demand. States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/ scrutiny of beneficiary list is done at multiple levels in the States/UTs. After fulfilling the procedures laid down in the Scheme Guidelines, the houses are approved by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) and forwarded to Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for consideration of release of Central Assistance. The scheme guidelines and Unified Web-portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>.

Based on the proposals received, a total of 1,84,991 houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry in the State of Assam under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0, of which 1,69,101 have been grounded for construction and 1,30,425 have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 14.07.2025. Further, a total of 7,877 houses have been sanctioned in Dhubri district of Assam under PMAY-U, out of which 6,403 have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries.

जनजातियों के लिए ग्रामीण स्तर की विकास योजना

772. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण स्तर पर विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि थारू जनजाति की एक बड़ी आबादी बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रहती है और यह समुदाय हस्तशिल्प जैसे दउनी और मउनी जैसे शॉल, चादर, मूज (घास आधारित उत्पाद) बनाने में दक्ष है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी आजीविका के लिए तैयार की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का थारू बहुल थारूहाट क्षेत्रों जैसे बगहा-2 ब्लॉक में हरनाटांड, रामनगर ब्लॉक में बखरी बाजार और गौनाहा ब्लॉक में बेलसंडी में हथकरघा उद्योग इकाइयां स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) से (घ): सरकार सामान्य रूप से जनजातीय समुदाय के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। वस्त्र मंत्रालय जनजातीय कारीगरों सहित हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों के समग्र विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम [एनएचडीपी] और हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास योजना [सीएचसीडीएस] को क्रियान्वित करता है। यह विपणन, कौशल विकास, क्लस्टर विकास, उत्पादक कंपनियों के गठन, कारीगरों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ, अवसर रचना और प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता, अनुसंधान और विकास सहायता आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है जो जनजातीय समुदाय सहित पूरे देश के कारीगरों को लाभान्वित कर रहा है। बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले से संबंधित हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों (अजजा) को कुल 646 पहचान परिचय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। वे गांधी

शिल्प बाजार, दिल्ली हाट, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म आदि जैसे विपणन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेकर अपने हस्तशिल्प उत्पादों को ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन बेच सकते हैं।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना के अंतर्गत, भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) ने बिहार के थारू समुदाय के 56 कारीगरों/उत्पादकों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को सूचीबद्ध किया है, जिनके साथ 405 परिवार जुड़े हुए हैं और अपने उत्पादों के विपणन के माध्यम से लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि एकीकृत थरुहट विकास एजेंसी के माध्यम से पश्चिमी चंपारण के थरुहट क्षेत्र की जनजातियों (थारू सहित) के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं:

- प्रखंड बगहा-2 के हरनाटांड पंचायत में स्वरोजगार के लिए बुनकर कार्यशाला सह आवासीय भवन का निर्माण कराया गया है, जो पूरी तरह कार्यात्मक है।
- बगहा-2 के मिश्रौली में हथकरघा भवन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, बिहार सरकार जीविका के माध्यम से आजीविका गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम भी चला रही है। थरुहट क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सिधौवा प्रखंड (बगहा-2), रामनगर, गौनाहा एवं मैनाटांड के 43 पंचायतों में अब तक 77871 परिवारों को क्षमता निर्माण एवं जीविकोपार्जन गतिविधियों हेतु 6378 स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से जोड़ा गया है।

RAISING AND ACCELERATING MSME PERFORMANCE

773. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) from the State of Odisha under the RAMP Scheme and if so, the year of submission and status of its approval thereof;

(b) the total funds sanctioned and released to Odisha under the RAMP scheme till date, along with the details of actual utilization and unspent balance, district-wise;

(c) the number of MSMEs in Odisha that have benefited under the RAMP scheme particularly in backward and tribal districts and the nature of support provided; and

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to promote women-led MSMEs under RAMP in Odisha and if so, the number of such enterprises supported and the categories of support extended?

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

(a): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises received the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) from the Government of Odisha under the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)scheme, on 16.09.2023.The Ministry conveyed approval of Rs. 57.34 Crore for six interventions in the SIP to Government of Odisha on 11.12.2023.

(b): RAMP is a Central Sector Scheme. Therefore, no State-wise /District-wise budget allocation is made. However, funds have been approved for implementing the approved interventions. The details of funds sanctioned,

released, utilised and unspent balance in respect of State of Odisha, under the RAMP Programme is as under:

Funds approved (Rs in Cr .)	Funds released (Rs in Cr .)	Actual Utilization (Rs in Cr.)	Unspent balance (Rs in Cr .)
Funds for SIP Preparation: Rs 5,00,00,000 Grants approved for SIP projects : 57,34,00,000 Total: 62,34,00,000	34,05,85,160	8,71,80,483	25,34,04,677*

* funds returned to Consolidated Fund of India to enable transition to Treasury Single Account (TSA) fund flow model.

(c): The number of MSMEs benefitted under RAMP Scheme particularly in backward and tribal districts in Odisha is given at **Statement-I**.

(d): Under RAMP scheme, Government has taken several steps to promote women entrepreneurs in the country, including in Odisha. Apart from promoting the MSMEs through SIP interventions, RAMP supports various other initiatives of the Ministry of MSME, like Udyam Registration/Udyam Assist Platform, MSME Champions scheme, Credit guarantees for women- owned Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through the Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs.

The Intervention / Scheme-wise number of women owned MSMEs in Odisha benefited since the launch of RAMP is given below:

S. No.	Intervention	Number of women owned MSMEs in Odisha benefited
1	Udyam Registration	125.03 lakh
2	MSME Sustainable (Zero Effect Zero Defect)	Bronze certifications: 504 Silver Certifications: 12 Gold Certifications: 3
3	MSME Competitive LEAN scheme	Basic certifications : 31 Intermediate registration: 5
3	MSME Trade Enablement and Marketing (MSME TEAM Initiative) for promoting e-commerce	8
4	Credit Guarantees for women owned Micro and Small Enterprises	46,926
5	SIP Interventions – capacity building workshops	801

STATEMENT-I**District-wise number of MSMEs benefitted through RAMP in Odisha**

Sl. No	Name of the District	No of MSMEs benefitted
1	Angul	50
2	Boudh	-
3	Balangir (A)	80
4	Bargarh	160
5	Balasore (T)	449
6	Bhadrak	160
7	Cuttack	519
8	Deogarh (T)	-
9	Dhenkanal (A)	201
10	Ganjam	580
11	Gajapati (T & A)	245
12	Jharsuguda (T)	132
13	Jajpur	205

14	Jagatsinghapur	180
15	Khordha	857
16	Keonjhar (T)	125
17	Kalahandi (T & A)	80
18	Kandhamal (T & A)	87
19	Koraput (T & A)	182
20	Kendrapara	80
21	Malkangiri (T & A)	-
22	Mayurbhanj (T)	362
23	Nabarangpur (T & A)	80
24	Nuapada (A)	-

25	Nayagarh	266
26	Puri	533
27	Rayagada (T & A)	140
28	Sambalpur (T)	114
29	Subarnapur (Sonepur)	-
30	Sundargarh (T)	75
	Total number of MSMEs benefited	5942
	No. of MSMEs benefitted through virtual workshops	773
	Total number of MSMSEs benefited through RAMP interventions	6715

T: Districts with Tribal concentrated Blocks

A: Aspirational Districts

GAS CONNECTIONS RELEASED UNDER PMUY

774. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of gas connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since its introduction and particularly during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka and the targets fixed for the release of connections for the next three years;
- (b) the number of distribution networks available across the country under the yojana and the distribution networks available in rural areas, State-wise particularly in Karnataka;
- (c) whether it is proposed to open more distribution outlets in the coming years to cope with the increasing demand;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the Yojana helps in improving LPG coverage in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0

connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme which was achieved during July 2024. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country including 41.43 lakh connections in state of Karnataka. No fresh targets for new connections under PMUY have been set.

Appointment of LPG distributorships by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is done under Unified Selection Guidelines 2016 and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified and advertised accordingly.

Further, as of July 01, 2025, there are a total of 25,573 LPG distributorships across the country, out of which 17,646 are serving rural areas. These are served through 213 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 7997 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2025 across the country, out of which 7403 (i.e. 93 %) [Rurban- 1033, Gramin- 4991, Durgam Kshetriya Vitaks and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitak (DKV+RGGLV) - 1379] are catering to rural areas. As a result of these efforts, LPG coverage in the country has improved from 62% in April 2016 to near saturation now.

Details of LPG connections under PMUY Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka are at **Statement – I.**

Details of State/UT-wise, No. of LPG distributorship are at **Statement – II.**

STATEMENT- I

Gas Connections released under PMUY

State/UT	As on 01.04.2023	As on 01.04.2024	As on 01.04.2025
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,447	13,827	13,822
Andhra pradesh	512,437	968,332	973,213
Arunachal Pradesh	49,247	53,789	53,794
Assam	4,414,806	5,092,071	5,097,344
Bihar	10,733,364	11,619,851	11,628,502
Chandigarh	659	2,025	2,028
Chhattisgarh	3,492,221	3,785,197	3,801,362
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu	15,033	17,812	17,791

Delhi	142,164	256,931	259,579
Goa	1,265	1,956	1,955
Gujarat	3,843,237	4,304,694	4,308,245
Haryana	767,322	1,112,992	1,115,081
Himachal Pradesh	140,822	150,837	150,692
Jammu and Kashmir	1,245,438	1,269,743	1,269,651
Jharkhand	3,646,220	3,895,366	3,894,458
Karnataka	3,757,704	4,148,108	4,146,532
Kerala	341,187	387,761	387,759
Ladakh	11,090	11,089	11,085
Lakshadweep	309	365	370

Madhya Pradesh	8,227,427	8,832,154	8,846,577
Maharashtra	4,890,055	5,215,785	5,217,287
Manipur	202,029	224,999	224,916
Meghalaya	214,928	316,624	317,155
Mizoram	33,595	36,031	36,006
Nagaland	91,807	122,199	122,138
Odisha	5,319,685	5,547,343	5,549,146
Puducherry	14,833	19,322	19,389
Punjab	1,283,976	1,359,705	1,359,256
Rajasthan	6,927,163	7,377,084	7,381,006
Sikkim	13,795	19,911	19,872

Tamil Nadu	3,704,058	4,101,978	4,099,805
Telangana	1,152,850	1,185,624	1,184,171
Tripura	283,503	315,462	316,411
Uttar Pradesh	17,503,067	18,592,478	18,593,754
Uttarakhand	496,450	530,167	530,076
West Bengal	12,372,225	12,376,395	12,374,688

Source: IOCL on industry basis

STATEMENT- II

**State/UT-wise, number of LPG Distributors across the Country – As on
01.07.2025**

STATE/UT	Sheheri Vitrak	Distributors catering to Rural Area (Rurban, Gramin, Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak)	TOTAL
CHANDIGARH	26	0	26
DELHI	318	0	318
HARYANA	282	345	627

HIMACHAL PRADESH	69	142	211
JAMMU & KASHMIR	126	173	299
PUNJAB	334	529	863
RAJASTHAN	434	951	1385
UTTAR PRADESH	1007	3139	4146
UTTARAKHAND	114	203	317
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	10	10
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6	79	85
ASSAM	129	473	602
BIHAR	240	1792	2032
JHARKHAND	163	428	591
MANIPUR	15	88	103
MEGHALAYA	21	45	66
MIZORAM	11	48	59
NAGALAND	15	68	83
ODISHA	173	792	965
SIKKIM	9	20	29
TRIPURA	18	69	87
WEST BENGAL	405	1200	1605
CHATTISGARH	105	429	534

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU	5	2	7
GOA	44	11	55
GUJARAT	421	621	1042
MADHYA PRADESH	472	1080	1552
MAHARASHTRA	1009	1231	2240
ANDHRA PRADESH	324	836	1160
KARNATAKA	535	743	1278
KERALA	224	479	703
LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	1
PUDUCHERRY	15	14	29
TAMILNADU	566	1086	1652
TELANGANA	291	520	811

Source: IOCL on industry basis

केंद्रीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं से विद्युत का आवंटन

775. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को आवश्यकतानुसार केन्द्रीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं से विद्युत आवंटन सुनिश्चित करने तथा अनुसूचित जाति बहुल शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र उत्पादन केंद्र से उत्तर प्रदेश को 9725.7 मेगावाट विद्युत आवंटित की है, जिसमें 9475.1 मेगावाट विद्युत आबंटित कोटे से और 250.6 मेगावाट विद्युत अनाबंटित कोटे से शामिल है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) में उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की मांग और उपलब्धता के बीच का अंतर लगभग शून्य हो गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने के कारण, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं/क्षेत्रों/जिलों को विद्युत आपूर्ति और वितरण का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति के लिए राज्यों/वितरण यूटिलिटी को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- (i) भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2021 को "संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) - एक सुधार-आधारित और परिणाम-संबद्ध स्कीम" की शुरुआत की है, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाना है। इस स्कीम की अंतिम तिथि 31.03.2028 है।
- (ii) उप-पारेषण और वितरण प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ करके उपभोक्ताओं को निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) लागू की गई हैं।

- (iii) भारत सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2017 में प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना- सौभाग्य को क्रियान्वित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गरीब परिवारों को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक घरेलू विद्युतीकरण प्राप्त करना है।
- (iv) इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्र सरकार केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) के माध्यम से विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करके और उनसे विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विद्युत आवंटित करके राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करती है।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों एवं वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	आपूर्ति ऊर्जा	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	%
2022-23	144251	143050	1201	0.8
2023-24	148791	148287	504	0.3
2024-25	165090	164786	304	0.2
2025-26* (जून, 2025 तक)	46099	46094	6	0.0

*जून, 2025 माह के आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

ONGOING IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN BIHAR

776. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing mega irrigation projects in Bihar, location-wise;
- (b) whether these projects have been delayed, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has made any efforts to provide more funds for completion of such projects on time; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Water resources projects are planned, executed, funded and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, extending technical support and providing partial financial assistance to a few identified projects under the ongoing schemes of this Ministry.

The details of major ongoing irrigation projects in Bihar, including projects receiving partial financial assistance under the schemes of this Ministry and those implemented by the State itself, are given at **Statement**, along with details of location, funds provided by Government of India and reasons for delay, if any as reported by the State.

STATEMENT**ONGOING IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN BIHAR**

S.No.	Name of Project	Location (Districts)	Funding under Central Schemes	Central assistance released to project (Rs. in Crore)	Reason for delay, if any
1.	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Kaimur and Rohtas	Partial central Funding under PMKSY-AIBP	176.26	The project is in completion stage. Delay was due to land acquisition issues in canal distributaries
2.	Punpun Barrage Project	Aurangabad	Partial central Funding under PMKSY-AIBP	84.47	Due to land acquisition issues in canals, project has been delayed
3.	North Koel Project	Aurangabad and Gaya	Partial central Funding under PMKSY-AIBP	771.04	Delay due to R&R issues in Jharkhand

4.	Kosi Mechi Intra-State Link Project	Araria, Purnea, Kishanganj and Katihar	Partial central Funding under PMKSY-AIBP	-	Newly included project in PMKSY-AIBP in March 2025
5.	Conversion of Kamla Weir into Barrage	Madhubani	Funding by the State Government	-	State reported delay due to Land Acquisition issues
6.	Eastern Gandak Canal System (Gandak Phase-II) Project	East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali & Samastipur	Funding by the State Government	-	State reported delay due to COVID-19, canal operation during Kharif Season, land acquisition.
7.	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal System (Saran Main Canal)	Gopalganj, Siwan & Saran	Funding by the State Government	-	State reported delay due to COVID-19, canal operation during Kharif Season. Restoration of Saran Canal delayed due to addition extra items.

DRAINAGE, SEWAGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

PROJECT FOR MACHILIPATNAM

777. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the date on which the project to provide drainage, sewage and septage management in Machilipatnam city with an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crore in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh was proposed;

(b) whether the said project is still in progress and not yet completed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay along with the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether there is any cost and time overrun of the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), 01 sewerage/ septage management project worth ₹10.87 crore and 02 drainage projects worth ₹11.09 crore & ₹7.93 crore respectively has been approved during the financial year 2016-17 in Machilipatnam city. As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, all 03 projects are at implementation stage. The State Government has also informed that the delay occurred due to Covid pandemic, non-availability of raw materials/ labour. The details of projects in Machilipatnam city including revised cost and date of completion are given in **Statement.**

STATEMENT**DETAILS OF PROJECTS IN DRAINAGE, SEWAGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT****SECTORS UNDER AMRUT IN MACHILIPATNAM CITY**

S. NO.	Title	Sector	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Physical progress (in %)	Revised Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Revised date of Completion
1	Construction of storm water outfall drainage network	Drainage	11.09	90	No change	December, 25
2	Construction of storm water outfall drainage network - Phase II	Drainage	7.93	47	No change	December, 25
3	5 MLD STP; including interceptor drains and septage management for entire city	Sewerage and Septage Management	10.87	55	15.71	December, 25

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL REGION
IN ASSAM**

778. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government, as per the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) accord in the year 2003, had agreed to the construction of National Highways in the northern side of the Bodoland Territorial Region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the said road construction including the sanctioned amount and the fund released for these road constructions during the last fifteen years;

(c) whether the Banasur National Highway was proposed to be constructed in the Bodoland Territorial Region as per the said accord; and

(d) if so, the status of the said National Highway and the fund sanctioned/released for the said construction for the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) accord signed in the year 2003 by the Union Government through Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), mentions 2 works related to road construction namely (i) construction of a bridge over River Aai to connect Koilamoila, Amguri etc. with the rest of the district; and (ii) construction of a highway on the Indo-Bhutan border from Jamduar to

Bhairabkunda to connect remote places located adjacent to the border. Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The said roads are not the part of National Highway network. Further, Government through its implementing agencies has developed 118 km length of National Highways at a cost of Rs.1,857 Crore during the last 15 years, and additionally, has taken up construction of 28 km of NHs at a cost of Rs.614 crore, passing through the Bodoland Territorial Region in the State of Assam.

NHs PROJECTS IN WEST BENGAL

779.SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the details regarding the ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects in West Bengal including their total length and funds allocated thereof;
- (b) the number of these projects that are behind schedule; and
- (c) the details of project cost escalation, if any, project-wise?

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

- (a) and (c): Details are enclosed as **Statement**.
- (b): Presently, 13 out of 34 ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects in West Bengal are behind schedule.

STATEMENT**National Highways (NHs) projects in West Bengal**

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
1	Construction of new road at the missing link portion of NH-81 along the approved alignment between Harishchandrapur & Easter approach of Kalindri-Bridge, in the district of Malda.	81	13.15	271.17	02-11-2016	01-11-2018	82.56%	20.03
2	Construction of 4-lane ROB (Twins 2-lanes) and its approaches in replacement of level crossing at km 3.950 of NH-2B (Railway km 226/0) at Talit.	2B	ROB	145.89	24-02-2024	23-02-2026	22.67%	54.44
3	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of existing level crossing Gate No. -38 (Rly km 165/21-165/23) between Chondrakona Road & Garbeta Stations in Kadamadiha at km 159.448 of NH-60.	60	ROB	101.76	16-01-2023	14-01-2025	69.47%	-4.22
4	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 10/B/T at km 307.050 of NH-60 (Bhimgarh).	60	ROB	155.87	07-08-2023	06-08-2025	10.61%	-17.30
5	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 21/SPL/E at km 338.600 of NH-60 (Suri).	60	ROB	127.21	10-07-2021	09-07-2023	75.45%	-10.07

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
6	Construction of proposed ROB & its approaches on NH-60 at 193+800 in lieu of LC Gate No. 39/A/3E in the state of West Bengal.	60	ROB	62.09	13-11-2021	12-11-2023	35.31%	-0.69
7	Development to 4/6-lanning of NH-31 (New NH-10) with both side service roads from km 569.258 to km 581.030 (end of AH-02 project on NH- 31 near Shivmanidir to Sevoke Army Cantonment) in districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in the state of West Bengal on EPC Mode	10	11.77	995.04	22-03-2023	19-09-2025	51.21%	64.16
8	Reconstruction and Widening of 8 nos. narrow culvert at km 22.445, km 22.450, km 22.840, km 27.565 , km 29.000 (half portion) , km 29.500, km 30.650, km 38.290 & spot improvement from km 22.397 to km 22.442, km 22.445 to km 22.450, km 22.453 to km 22.493, km 26.855 to km 26.935, km 27.125 to km 27.175 , km 27.492 to km 27.562, km 27.565 to km 27.710 , km 29.487 to km 29.502, km 29.506 to km 29.513, km 32.710 to km 32.750 km, km 32.885 to km 32.910, k	110	Culvert	13.49	01-03-2024	01-03-2025	76.27%	0.15

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
	m 38.185 to km 38.285, km 38.290 to km 38.330 & repair of old parapets, construction of new parapets, road signage such as Median Marker, Road Marking etc in selected stretches from km 20.00 to km 40.00 of NH-110 (Old NH-55) in the District of Darjeeling under Annual Plan 2022-23 sanction -reg.							
9	(i) Reconstruction of a box culvert at km 3.780 in connection with the Widening of NH-35 (New NH-112) under NH Division No. -V, P.W. (Roads) Directorate, (ii) Reconstruction of minor bridge at km 13.872 of NH-35 (New NH-112) under NH Division No. V, P.W. (Roads) Directorate (iii) Reconstruction of bow string girder type minor bridge at km 16.567 of NH35 (New NH-112) under NH Division No.- V, P.w. (Roads) Directorate, in the district of North 24-Parganas, West Bengal during the year 2022-23 in EP C mode - reg.	112	Culvert	40.13	07-11-2023	06-11-2025	70.00%	NIL
10	Construction or 4 lane Raniganj Bypass of length 5.261 km on NH-60 (new NH-14) from km 273.	60	5.26	410.83	08-03-2024	08-03-2026	37.50%	4.58

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
	00 of NH to km 478.18 of NH-2 (New NH 16) in paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal in EPC Mode- reg.							
11	Slope Stabilization Scheme at location of landslide at km 52.240 km of NH-110 (Old NH55) at Tindharia, West Bengal & Permanent Restoration of damaged Road bench at km 42.80 of NH -110 (Old NH-55) under NH Division-IX in the district of Darjeeling West Bengal during the year 2022-2023.	110	Slope Stabilization	24.52	06-09-2024	06-03-2026	52.02%	NIL
12	Widening Carriageway width along with construction of footpath from km 69.00 to km 71.40, Permanent Restoration of depressed road bench at km 60.480 and Restoration of Valley side protection wall at km 60.950 in between km 60 to km 61 & Repair & Rehabilitation of Panchanai bridge at km 75.030 of NH-110 (Old NH- 55) in the district of Darjeeling West Bengal during the year 2022-2023 -Sanction -Reg.	110	2.40	18.45	10-01-2024	10-07-2025	99.03%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
13	Improvement of Spots from 21.710 km to 21.838 km (including reconstruction & culvert widening), 21.921 km to 22.000 km (including drop & guides), 23.7600 km to 23.800 km, 26.597 km to 26.705 km (including drop & guides), 28.270 km to 28.340 km, 35.878 km to 35.980 km, 36.025 km to 36.135 km, 36.245 km to 36.400 km (including reconstruction & culvert widening) on NH-110 (Old NH-55) in between km 20.00 to km 40.00 of NH-110 (Old NH-55) under NH Division-IX, in the district of Darjeeling.	110	0.79	14.48	11-09-2024	11-09-2025	47.00%	NIL
14	Construction of 3 (three) nos. new single cell type box culvert (2.0 m X 3.0m) at chainages 54+150 km, 54+750 km, & 55+150 km of NH-12(old NH-117) including improvement of flaring portion on either side of each culvert during the year 2024-2025 under N.H. Division No. 1, in the district of South 24 parganas, West Bengal.	12	Culvert	1.64	16-04-2025	13-10-2025	0%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
15	Re-senctioning from Km 0.00 to Km 0.500, strengthening from km 0.00 to km 8.20 and km 15.00 to km 15.50 and Widening and strengthening from km 8.20 to km 15.00 of NH-327 (old NH-31 C) in the district of Darjeeling under NH Division No. IX P.W.(Roads) Directorate, West Bengal	327	15.50	49.96	11-04-2025	10-04-2026	32%	NIL
16	Repair and Rehabilitation works for 13 nos. distressed bridges in the Birbhum district as a part of Detailed project Report for 4- Lanning of NH-60 (New NH- 14) from km 115.000 (Kharagpur) to km 422.450 (Moregram) in the State of West Bengal (Package III - Bakreswar Bridge at 322.550 km, Bramhani Bridge at 398.450 km and Gambhira Bridge at 418.918 km).	14	Bridge	31.61	07-05-2025	07-05-2027	0%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
17	Repair and Rehabilitation works for 13 nos. distressed bridges in the Birbhum district as a part of Detailed project Report for 4- Lanning of NH-60 (New NH- 14) from km 115.000 (Kharagpur) to km 422.450 (Moregram) in the State of West Bengal (Package IV) - Tilpara Right Canal Bridge at 342.660 km, Tilpara Bridge at 343.950 km, Khairakuri Bridge at 344.880 km, Dwarka Canal Bridge at 358.740 km, Deucha Barrage Bridge at 359.050 km).	14	Bridge	37.58	28-04-2025	27-04-2027	15%	NIL
18	Repair and Rehabilitation work for 13 nos. distressed bridges in the Birbhum district as a part of Detailed Project Report for 4- Lanning of NH-60 (New NH-14) from km 115.000 (Kharagpur) to km 422.450 (Moregram) in the State of West Bengal (Package I) . Sinjuri-Bridge at km 308.660, Sinjuri-2 at km 309.020 Chandrabhaga bridge at km 333.400	14	Bridge	7.86	07-05-2025	06-05-2026	12%	NIL
19	Repair and Rehabilitation work for 13 nos. distressed bridges in the Birbhum district as a part of	14	Bridge	8.74	28-04-2025	28-07-2026	30%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
	Detailed Project Report for 4- L anning of NH-60 (New NH-14) f rom km 115.000 (Kharagpur) to km 422.450 (Moregram) in the S tate of West Bengal (Package II) MD Bazar Mini Bridge at km 3 50.530 & Kargil bridge at km 35 3.040							
20	Improvements of spots includin g reconstruction & widening of c ulverts in between Ch.40.000 to 65.000 of NH 55 (new NH 110) under N.H. Division-IX(I), in the district of Darjeeling, West Beng al in the FY 2024-25	110	2.85	32.35	23-04-202 5	22-04-202 6	10.06%	NIL
21	Improvement of spots (including widening of culvert, drops & gui de) from km 4.390 to km 4.585, km 5.328 to km 5.430, km 8.520 to km 9.075 (at 02 nos. of locati ons), km 9.335 to km 9.520 and km 12.060 to km 12.235 on NH 110 (Old NH-55) in between km 0.00 to km 20.00 of NH- 110 un der NH Division-IX in the Distric t of Darjeeling, West Bengal.	110	1.121	15.02	17-03-202 5	16-03-202 6	1.14%	NIL
22	Bagrakot-Kafer (Package - IVA)	717A	15.24	402.94	04-10-201 9	03-04-202 2	98.54%	32.81
23	Bagrakot-Kafer (Pkg IV-B)	717A	12.6	295.97	05-10-202 0	05-04-202 3	95.71%	32.18

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
24	Kafer- Lava More (Pkg-VA)	717A	21.1	273.78	05-10-2020	05-04-2023	95.12%	31.36
25	Lava More Pedong bypass to Reshi Border (Pkg-VB)	717A	16.55	395.59	20-10-2020	17-04-2022	91.24%	39.61
26	Slope Protection and landslide mitigation at 4 Vulnerable Locations Slope protection and landslide mitigation at 4 vulnerable locations (km 1.950 to Km 2.100, km 11.100 to 11.450, km 22.435 to km 22.485 and km 22.610 to km 22.680) within Sevoke-Rangpo section of NH-10 (old NH-31A) in Kalimpong district in the State of West Bengal on EPC mode	NH-10	0.62	152.27	26-06-2025	26-06-2027	0%	NIL
27	Slope Protection and Landslide Mitigation at 2 Vulnerable Locations [km 23.20 to km 23.960 and 26.530 to km 26.580] within Sevoke-Rangpo Section of NH-10 (old NH-31A) in the district of Kalimpong in West Bengal during FY 2023-24 on EPC mode	NH-10	0.81	68.49	06-09-2024	08-03-2026	2%	NIL
28	4 lane bridge over River Ganga at downstream of Farakka Barrage of NH-12 (Old NH-34)(4L NH DP-III, 5 Km, EPC)	12	5.468	622.04	20-12-2018	18-12-2021	92.47%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
29	Up-gradation to 2L+PS configuration of Purulia-Chandil Section of NH-18 (Old NH-32)	18	73.281	1612.1	12-12-2019	09-06-22	96.19%	NIL
30	Construction of 4-laning road for Purulia Bypass Section from Km 84.030 to Km 94.345 of NH-18 (Old NH-32) (Length 10.315 km) in the state of West Bengal under NHDP-IV-B on EPC Mode	18	10.315	557.6	05-02-2022	09-08-23	91.41%	14.23
31	6L Elevated Kona Expressway from Km. 0.145 to Km. 7.337 of NH-117	117	7.192	1212.56	06-06-2024	03-12-26	19.25%	NIL
32	4-laning of the de-scoped stretches from Km. 115.342 to Km. 191.700 of NH-12 (Old NH-34) in Nadia district (3.962) & Murshidabad district (5.538) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O))	12	10.554	201.1	16-07-2024	11-01-26	30.7%	NIL
33	4-laning of Barasat-Barajaguli Section of NH-12 (Old NH-34) from Km. 31.000 to Km. 48.679 in the district of North 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode under NH(O)	12	17.679	352	12-08-2024	13-02-26	6%	NIL

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Appointed date/ Date of start	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical progress (%)	Project cost escalation, if any (Rs. in Crore)
34	4 laning of Falakata to Salsalabari of NH-27 (Old NH-31D) (Pck-2A)	27	41.654	2154.96	04-12-2024	01-06-27	27.03%	NIL
	Total		285.90	10867.09				

TECHNICAL FAILURE ON MSMEs PLATFORM

780. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have faced delays or technical failures while accessing credit or registrations through the Udyam, MSME Samadhaan or the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) platform in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has documented system download attempts or application rejection rates due to platform downtime and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the remedial actions such as system upgrades, helpline expansions or offline support undertaken to restore confidence among users; and
- (d) whether the Government would establish a service-level guarantee for platform uptime and grant temporary facilitation assistance centres in key urban clusters and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020 to facilitate ease of registration for MSMEs. To bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit of MSMEs and for providing benefits under Priority Sector Lending (PSL), Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) was launched by the Ministry in collaboration with SIDBI on 11.01.2023. MSME Samadhaan Portal was launched for monitoring of the outstanding dues to the MSEs. These Portals are managed by NIC Cell of the Ministry of MSME. Trade Receivables e-Discounting System (TReDS) facilitates the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs. TReDS Platforms are RBI regulated entities.

In view of the increase in the number of the registrations over a period of time, bulk uploading of Data on UAP and API integration with a number of Ministries/organisations, the space constraints have been felt regarding the Portal. In view of the technological upgradation requirement of the existing system, action has been taken to migrate the Udyam Registration Portal to NGC 2.0 with enhanced security measures, performance and storage.

Grievances of MSMEs are being addressed through CHAMPIONS Portal launched on 01.06.2020 by the Ministry of MSME, which is an ICT based system. Further, hand-holding and support to the MSMEs is also provided by field offices of the Ministry of MSME.

SMART CITIES MISSION IN MAHARASHTRA

781. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) the current status of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) across the country including the total number of projects sanctioned, completed and under implementation as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of Smart Cities in Maharashtra, city-wise including Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Thane along with the number of projects approved, completed and delayed in each city;
- (c) the details of the proposed future projects under the Smart City initiative in the country particularly in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether there are delays in the completion of Smart City projects in Maharashtra and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any performance evaluation/impact assessment of Smart City projects in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to extend the timelines or modify the framework of the said mission to ensure timely completion, sustainability and public benefit of the investments made in the country, particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the outcomes achieved in Maharashtra's Smart Cities so far in terms of measurable improvements in quality of life, livability and ease of access to public services; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of pending projects under the SCM in Maharashtra?

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

(a) and (b): As per the information provided by the States/ UTs, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 8063 projects amounting to ₹ 1,64,695 crore undertaken in the 100 cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), 7,636 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,53,977 crore have been completed and the remaining 427 projects amounting to ₹10,718 crore are ongoing. The State/ UT wise list of projects completed and ongoing is at **Statement-I.**

Under SCM, 08 cities, viz. Aurangabad, Kalyan-Dombivali, Nagpur, Nashik, Pimpri Chinchwad, Pune, Solapur and Thane have been selected in the State of Maharashtra. In these 8 cities, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 347 projects amounting to ₹16,980 crore, 328 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹15,425 crore have been completed and the remaining 19 projects

amounting to ₹1,555 crore are ongoing. City wise details of completed and ongoing projects are at **Statement-II**.

(c): With the closure of SCM on March 31, 2025, there is no Budgetary allocation under SCM for this financial year.

(d): As apprised by the cities covered under SCM, the challenges encountered in implementing projects include, *inter-alia*, legal issues, delay in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities, centralization of decision making in few cities, utilization of full capacity of ICCCs with integration of all municipal departments and agencies, frequent changing and dropping of projects.

(e): A mid-term evaluation study was undertaken by 'Niti Aayog' for 'Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Urban Transformation Sector'. As part of the study, SCM was evaluated, and the report was published in February 2021. Recently, NITI Aayog has initiated a Third-Party Assessment of the Mission which has already begun.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) had partnered with reputed academic institutions for conducting thematic impact assessment in the Smart Cities. The goal of the studies was to understand impact of SCM at City/ National level and compilation of learnings to be shared with other cities and used for any future urban development missions.

(f) and (h): Post the financial closure of SCM on 31 March 2025, MoHUA has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10 June 2025 to all States/ UTs, including

Maharashtra, wherein all SPVs are requested to ensure the timely completion of all ongoing SCM projects. Further, the advisory underscores repurposing of SPVs to meet emerging urban challenges. States and Union Territories, through their respective High-Powered Steering Committees (HPSCs), have been encouraged to chart out urban sector priorities and map areas where SPVs can continue to play a strategic role.

(g): The sector wise outcomes of projects in the smart cities of Maharashtra are at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise list of completed and ongoing projects under SCM

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
18	511.33	9	72.42	9	438.91
18	511.33	9	72.42	9	438.91
280	6589.01	236	5700.65	44	888.36
19	902.94	14	746	5	156.94
92	1908.09	80	1731.17	12	176.92
104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.1
65	1695.23	63	1612.83	2	82.4
75	1032.11	59	669.52	16	362.59
32	520.61	24	406.85	8	113.76

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
43	511.5	35	262.67	8	248.83
21	754.65	20	745.74	1	8.91
21	754.65	20	745.74	1	8.91
152	5348.93	138	4628.52	14	720.41
27	1504.14	26	1493.72	1	10.42
61	1449.15	55	1169.92	6	279.23
30	965.89	26	747.49	4	218.4
34	1429.75	31	1217.39	3	212.36
97	2694.25	97	2694.25	0	0
97	2694.25	97	2694.25	0	0
520	4454.2	502	4108.93	18	345.27
52	944.03	52	944.03	0	0
126	1765.46	115	1529	11	236.46
342	1744.71	335	1635.9	7	108.81
29	853.06	11	405.5	18	447.56
29	853.06	11	405.5	18	447.56
52	1148.09	43	1093.17	9	54.92
52	1148.09	43	1093.17	9	54.92
127	996.97	120	873.73	7	123.24
127	996.97	120	873.73	7	123.24

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
51	1051.01	47	1014.28	4	36.73
51	1051.01	47	1014.28	4	36.73
359	11506.86	356	11267.87	3	238.99
70	2655.39	69	2626.4	1	28.99
36	984.46	36	984.46	0	0
43	1045.99	41	835.99	2	210
71	2183.73	71	2183.73	0	0
87	2693.88	87	2693.88	0	0
52	1943.41	52	1943.41	0	0
161	1979.77	137	1542.46	24	437.31
44	928.96	33	752.73	11	176.23
117	1050.81	104	789.73	13	261.08
291	1551.66	265	1206.02	26	345.64
80	655.74	57	365.67	23	290.07
211	895.92	208	840.35	3	55.57
288	6603.47	273	6302.13	15	301.34
127	2969.07	118	2779.28	9	189.79
161	3634.4	155	3522.85	6	111.55
26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0
26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
917	13818.79	895	13436.39	22	382.4
217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
57	1054.24	56	1031.24	1	23
128	1976.27	127	1946.64	1	29.63
81	1949.61	79	1834.95	2	114.66
105	2579.47	94	2436	11	143.47
112	1381	111	1372.42	1	8.58
217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0
177	3003.2	158	2659.38	19	343.82
98	1760.73	88	1599.52	10	161.21
79	1242.47	70	1059.86	9	182.61
12	288.84	8	11.21	4	277.63
12	288.84	8	11.21	4	277.63
787	15068.71	770	14520.77	17	547.94
82	2790.6	82	2790.6	0	0
83	1572	80	1405.66	3	166.34
231	3751.32	231	3751.32	0	0
130	2196.5	130	2196.5	0	0
80	1782.22	78	1606.95	2	175.27
86	1363.22	77	1190.19	9	173.03

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
95	1612.85	92	1579.55	3	33.3
347	16980.27	328	15424.89	19	1555.38
47	2835.4	45	2690.4	2	145
19	1244.58	16	721.13	3	523.45
47	1767.71	38	1507.9	9	259.81
53	3197.16	51	3012.06	2	185.1
25	1303.61	24	1171.61	1	132
55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0
49	1586.56	49	1586.56	0	0
52	1712.18	50	1402.16	2	310.02
27	513.02	20	251.57	7	261.45
27	513.02	20	251.57	7	261.45
13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64
13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64
45	508	32	277.64	13	230.36
45	508	32	277.64	13	230.36
40	689.3	40	689.3	0	0
40	689.3	40	689.3	0	0
107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41
32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41
80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
204	4485.66	189	4143.31	15	342.35
44	1911.06	41	1799.83	3	111.23
78	1186.04	74	1023.16	4	162.88
82	1388.56	74	1320.32	8	68.24
579	8639.95	571	8453.5	8	186.45
179	2223.58	176	2193.15	3	30.43
170	2545.38	166	2403.83	4	141.55
87	2153.81	86	2139.34	1	14.47
143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0
55	1660.99	48	1453.22	7	207.77
29	743.75	24	672.14	5	71.61
26	917.24	24	781.08	2	136.16
729	17951.9	726	17923.77	3	28.13
49	1104.19	48	1096.88	1	7.31
72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0
55	1304.12	55	1304.12	0	0
16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0
103	996.45	102	988.63	1	7.82
75	1038.48	75	1038.48	0	0
83	1547.68	83	1547.68	0	0
81	1817.32	81	1817.32	0	0
28	2832.71	28	2832.71	0	0
53	2095.83	52	2082.83	1	13
168	2894.87	116	2365.07	52	529.8
119	1800.38	79	1385.67	40	414.71
49	1094.49	37	979.4	12	115.09
77	807.54	77	807.54	0	0
77	807.54	77	807.54	0	0
893	21155.86	883	20831.75	10	324.11
62	2368.8	62	2368.8	0	0
52	1829.98	49	1670.59	3	159.39
88	1475.7	88	1475.7	0	0
78	1867.74	78	1867.74	0	0
91	3060.19	90	3012.36	1	47.83
103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11
41	1503.14	41	1503.14	0	0

Total		Completed		Ongoing	
Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
146	2294.83	145	2249.74	1	45.09
115	1287.2	111	1226.4	4	60.8
117	3341.87	117	3341.87	0	0
33	1143.6	32	939.14	1	204.46
33	1143.6	32	939.14	1	204.46
226	1460.08	223	1424.01	3	36.07
226	1460.08	223	1424.01	3	36.07
8063	164694.86	7636	153976.96	427	10717.9

As per information provided by States / UTs as on 11th July, 2025.

STATEMENT-II

City-wise progress of projects under SCM in the State of Maharashtra

(Amount in ₹ crore)

City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Aurangabad	47	2835.4	45	2690.4	2	145
Kalyan-Dombivali	19	1244.58	16	721.13	3	523.45
Nagpur	47	1767.71	38	1507.9	9	259.81
Nashik	53	3197.16	51	3012.06	2	185.1
Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1303.61	24	1171.61	1	132
Pune	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0

City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Solapur	49	1586.56	49	1586.56	0	0
Thane	52	1712.18	50	1402.16	2	310.02
Total	347	16980.27	328	15424.89	19	1555.38

As per information provided by the States/ UTs as on 11th July 2025.

STATEMENT-III

Details of sector wise projects in smart cities of Maharashtra under SCM

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Sectors of SCM	Total No of Projects	No. of Projects completed	Cost of Projects completed	% of completion
1	Smart Mobility	85	75	5,505.6	88
2	Smart Energy	25	25	1,158.24	100
3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	79	75	3,507.44	95
4	Vibrant Public Places	58	56	974.72	97
5	Economic Infrastructure	22	21	163.85	95
6	Social Infrastructure	36	36	1,313.22	100
7	Smart Governance	35	34	2,105.91	97
8	Environment	6	6	695.91	100

As per information provided by the States/ UTs as on 11th July, 2025.

PALAKKAD-KOZHIKODE NATIONAL GREENFIELD HIGHWAY PROJECT**782.SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether the delay in distributing compensation has severely impacted many people whose land was acquired for the Palakkad–Kozhikode National Greenfield Highway project and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether hundreds of people have been waiting for their compensation for over two years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some of the land owners who lost their homes during the acquisition process have already approached the courts to address the inordinate delay and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to expedite the distribution of compensation to land owners whose land was acquired for the said project?

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

(a) to (d): For development of greenfield Highway between Kozhikode and Palakkad, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. The project is at land acquisition stage and the Award under section 3(G) of NH Act has been declared. The compensation is in accordance with National Highway Act, 1956 and various clauses of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, as made applicable, to be paid after approval of the project by the Competent Authority.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PMUY

783. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), including limited supply chain infrastructure in remote areas, affordability barriers to regular Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) refilling and gaps in monitoring or audit systems and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen distribution networks, improve refill affordability, enhance digital monitoring and audit mechanisms to ensure sustained adoption of clean cooking fuel among poor households across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country.

Implementation of PMUY is monitored closely in terms of number of eligible beneficiaries identified and the actual number of connections released vis-a-vis LPG coverage in States/Districts. Despite the initial difficulties faced by OMCs which were mainly related to the identification of households, difficult

terrain, low awareness on usefulness of LPG etc., LPG coverage in the country has improved from 62% in April 2016 to near saturation now.

In order to create awareness about the scheme and also to address any issue pertaining to LPG usage, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections. Government has taken several steps to encourage consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc. As a result of these efforts, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 in FY 2024-25.

Further, LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through PPAC's Consumption reports, Common LPG Data Platform (CLDP) and meetings with OMCs. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends

on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

As of July 01, 2025, there are a total of 25,573 LPG distributorships across the country, out of which 17,646 are serving rural areas. These are served through 213 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 7997 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2025 across the country, out of which 7403 (i.e. 93 %) [Rurban- 1033, Gramin- 4991, Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (DKV+RGGLV) - 1379] are catering to rural areas.

स्वास्थ्य योजना का बंद किया जाना

784. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मूलभूत न्यूनतम केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सीजीएचएस) मानकों के अंतर्गत संरचित राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के अंतर्गत 'सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनपीटीआई) अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना' नामक योजना को वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से अचानक बंद कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों द्वारा सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मौद्रिक अंशदान के संबंध में उचित प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एनपीटीआई के अंतर्गत किसी सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी के चिकित्सा बिल वर्षों से रोके गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी निधि प्राप्त हुई है और कितने की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनपीटीआई) एक स्वायत्त निकाय है, जो हरियाणा सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 2012 के तहत पंजीकृत है और विद्युत क्षेत्र में तकनीकी पेशेवरों के लिए शीर्ष प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करता है। मंत्रालय की वित्तीय सहायता केवल अवसंरचना के विकास और पेंशन देनदारियों के लिए अनुदान प्रदान करने तक सीमित है और कर्मचारियों और सेवानिवृत्त कर्मिकों के वेतन और चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति सहित अन्य व्यय एनपीटीआई द्वारा अपनी आय से वहन किए जाते हैं।

अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, एनपीटीआई ने अपने स्वयं के राजस्व के माध्यम से, अपने सभी कर्मचारियों और सेवानिवृत्त कर्मियों को लगातार चिकित्सा लाभ प्रदान किया है, हालांकि, वर्ष 2021-22 से अपनी प्रतिकूल वित्तीय परिस्थितियों के कारण, इसके सेवानिवृत्त कर्मियों के 2.4 करोड़ रुपये के चिकित्सा बिल का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है।

अपनी वित्तीय बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एनपीटीआई अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को स्थायी चिकित्सा लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न विकल्पों पर विचार कर रहा है।

राजस्थान के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में जल संकट

785. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का जयपुर, अजमेर, टोंक जिलों और नागौर के कतिपय भागों में पेयजल की कमी के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए विदेशी सहायता के माध्यम से बीसलपुर बांध को बनास नदी (बीसलपुर बहानी) से जोड़ने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल और सिंचाई के दोहरे उद्देश्य हेतु पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बाहरी सहायता के माध्यम से पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) को लागू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 में अधिशेष जल वाले बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले बेसिनों/क्षेत्रों में जल अंतरित करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की थी। एनपीपी के अंतर्गत 30 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है। राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को एनपीपी की इन नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली परियोजनाओं का कार्य सौंपा गया है। एनडब्ल्यूडीए ने 10 राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त 49 अंतर-राज्यीय लिंक परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावों का भी अध्ययन किया है। एनपीपी और एनडब्ल्यूडीए को प्राप्त अंतर-

राज्यीय लिंक प्रस्तावों के तहत बनास नदी को बीसलपुर बांध से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव परिकल्पित नहीं है। तथापि, बीसलपुर बांध के पूरक निर्माण की परिकल्पना पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) के तहत की गई है, जिसे संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक का हिस्सा बनाने की योजना बनाई गई है।

(ग) और (घ): चंबल नदी प्रणाली के जल के इष्टतम उपयोग की दृष्टि से और राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर, कुनो, पार्वती और कालीसिंध उप-बेसिन में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित घटकों के साथ-साथ ईआरसीपी के घटकों को सम्मिलित करते हुए, संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल (संशोधित पीकेसी) लिंक का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है। संशोधित पीकेसी एनपीपी की प्राथमिकता वाली लिंक परियोजनाओं में से एक है।

समझौता ज्ञापन पर दिनांक 28.01.2024 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिसके बाद 05.12.2024 को राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और केंद्र सरकार के बीच एमओए पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान दोनों राज्यों ने केंद्र सरकार के साथ चंबल बेसिन के पानी का इष्टतम उपयोग करने और दोनों राज्यों में सिंचाई और पेयजल की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के व्यापक हित में संशोधित पीकेसी लिंक परियोजना की डीपीआर की योजना और तैयारी के लिए समझौता किया।

संशोधित पीकेसी लिंक परियोजना के हस्ताक्षरित एमओए के अनुसार, बीसलपुर बांध की भंडारण क्षमता को 0.5 मीटर बढ़ाकर उसमें सुधार करना राजस्थान को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले घटकों के अंतर्गत लिया गया है।

सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति

786. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

(क) केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, विभागों और केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा एमएसएमई से वस्तुओं की खरीद हेतु नीतिगत दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं;

(ख) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) से की गई ऐसी खरीद का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में वर्तमान में पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की संख्या कितनी है और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार उद्यमों की सूची क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस नीति के अंतर्गत खरीद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को कोई दिशानिर्देश या अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस नीति के संबंध में एमएसएमई के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत उद्यमों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए कौन से कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 23 मार्च, 2012 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या सा.आ. 581(अ), के तहत सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति, आदेश, 2012 को अधिसूचित किया है। यह नीति (वर्ष 2018 में संशोधित) केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों/केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) द्वारा एमएसई से 25% वार्षिक खरीद अनिवार्य करती है, जिसमें अ.जा./अ.ज.जा. के स्वामित्व वाले एमएसई से 4% और महिला उद्यमियों के स्वामित्व वाले एमएसई से 3% शामिल हैं। इस नीति के अनुसार, एमएसई को निविदा सेट निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाएंगे और उन्हें बयाना राशि जमा करने से छूट दी जाती है। नीति के अनुसार, कुल 358 वस्तुएँ खरीद हेतु आरक्षित हैं और उन्हें केवल एमएसई से ही प्राप्त किया जाना है।

(ख): एमएसएमई संबंध पोर्टल के अनुसार सीपीएसई द्वारा पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान एमएसई से की गई खरीद का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग): देश में उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल (यूआरपी) पर वर्तमान में पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की संख्या 6,58,33,368 है (दिनांक 15.07.2025 तक)। एमएसएमई का छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर संलग्न है।

(घ): एमएसई के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति आदेश, 2012 केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों और सीपीएसयू पर लागू है। यह नीति राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों/पीएसयू पर लागू नहीं है। देश भर में एमएसई के हितों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों को पत्र भेजे गए हैं जिनमें संबंधित राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन हेतु सहयोग का अनुरोध किया गया है। 26 राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र ने अपनी नीतियों को मंत्रालयों की नीति के अनुरूप बना लिया है।

(ड.): सरकार ने उद्यमों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। यूआरपी के माध्यम से, कोई भी एमएसएमई जेम प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़ सकता है और सरकारी खरीद में भाग ले सकता है।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति हब (एनएसएसएच) योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति उद्यमियों की क्षमता वृद्धि करना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति उद्यमियों को सार्वजनिक खरीद प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने के लिए सशक्त बनाना और सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति के तहत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के स्वामित्व वाले उद्यमों से खरीद के 4% अनिवार्य लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में सहायता करना है। इसके विभिन्न घटकों में क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता शामिल हैं।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की खरीद एवं विपणन सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, उद्यमों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विक्रेता विकास कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा भी नियमित विक्रेता विकास कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

विवरण-I

पिछले 5 वर्षों में सीपीएसई द्वारा एमएसई से वर्ष-वार वार्षिक खरीद

वित्त वर्ष	कुल खरीद (करोड़ रुपए में)	एमएसई से खरीद (करोड़ रुपए में)	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों से खरीद (करोड़ रुपए में)	महिलाओं के स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों से खरीद (करोड़ रुपये में)
2020-21 (161 सीपीएसई)	1,39,419.81	40,717.67 (29.21%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या- 1,77,594)	768.53 (0.55%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-6,870)	749.20 (0.54%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-5,140)
2021-22 (162 सीपीएसई)	1,65,383.04	53,778.58 (32.52%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या- 2,27,049)	1,302.50 (0.79%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-10,437)	1,713.27 (1.04%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-11,383)
2022-23 (166 सीपीएसई 2 विभाग)	1,74,316.32	64,721.65 (37.13%)	1,546.91 (0.89%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-10,354)	2,318.99 (1.33%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-16,725)

		(लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या- 2,36,433)		
2023-24 (153 सीपीएसई और 1 विभाग)	1,70,985.96	74,727.12 (43.70%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-2,58,449)	1,761.78 (1.03%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-11,571)	3,154.97 (1.85%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-21,339)
2024-25 (149 सीपीएसई (दिनांक 22.07.2025 तक)	2,68,653.93	93,911.23 (34.96%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या- 2,92,733)	3,576.08 (1.33%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-21,404)	5,949.08 (2.21%) (लाभ प्राप्त एमएसई की संख्या-33,703)

स्रोत: एमएसएमई संबंध पोर्टल

विवरण-II

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से दिनांक 15/07/2025 तक उद्यम और यूएपी पर राज्य-वार कुल पंजीकृत उद्यम					
क्र. सं.	राज्य	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	19261	157	3	19421
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3360676	16491	942	3378109
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	39037	344	19	39400

4	असम	1183889	6523	519	1190931
5	बिहार	3573259	11635	560	3585454
6	चंडीगढ़	68200	1247	124	69571
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1135360	8198	701	1144259
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	29903	901	132	30936
9	दिल्ली	1191761	27734	2689	1222184
10	गोवा	112106	1094	79	113279
11	गुजरात	3699208	53058	4124	3756390
12	हरियाणा	1669870	22580	1729	1694179
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	291899	2507	208	294614
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	736820	3162	203	740185
15	झारखंड	1317404	5758	349	1323511
16	कर्नाटक	4332188	30775	2238	4365201
17	केरल	1576019	12627	744	1589390
18	लद्दाख	18480	112	2	18594
19	लक्षद्वीप	2208	0	0	2208
20	मध्य प्रदेश	4133259	19307	1150	4153716
21	महाराष्ट्र	8551716	72793	6694	8631203
22	मणिपुर	147987	412	17	148416
23	मेघालय	53908	393	34	54335
24	मिजोरम	44951	207	6	45164

25	नागालैंड	60701	170	16	60887
26	ओडिशा	2044179	9787	581	2054547
27	पुडुचेरी	94030	654	62	94746
28	पंजाब	1822767	16546	1205	1840518
29	राजस्थान	3735958	26543	1598	3764099
30	सिक्किम	28908	158	13	29079
31	तमिलनाडु	5270701	38540	2735	5311976
32	तेलंगाना	2547334	19604	1749	2568687
33	त्रिपुरा	271441	679	45	272165
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	7062336	39018	2475	7103829
35	उत्तराखंड	539209	3945	270	543424
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	4553732	23323	1706	4578761
	कुल:-	65320665	476982	35721	65833368

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AMRITSAR CITY

787. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is going to develop Amritsar as a state-of-the-art urban city with world-class road infrastructure, considering its international significance as a spiritual, cultural, and tourism hub, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government would sanction a dedicated infrastructure development plan including construction of iconic flyovers, elevated corridors

and smart roads starting from Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport to the Golden Temple and covering other major entry points and tourist zones, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would consider launching a special urban transport corridor project for Amritsar under the Bharatmala or Smart Cities initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details and timelines thereof and if not, whether the Government would consider Amritsar's long-standing demand for a complete urban mobility and aesthetic revamp, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d): As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of states/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the State/ Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its flagship Missions/ Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) & SBM-U 2.0, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY—U) & PMAY-U 2.0, Urban Transport (UT), etc.

Through these Mission/ Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/ UTs and the cities/districts.

Under Smart City Mission (SCM), an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development in 100 cities is followed. As on 11.07.2025, Amritsar has taken up a total of 44 projects, including road projects, amounting to ₹1,911 crore, under the SCM. Out of these 41 projects amounting to ₹1800 crore have been completed. For Smart Mobility, 9 projects worth ₹244 crore have been taken up by Amritsar under SCM, of which 8 projects amounting to ₹197 crore have been completed.

Further, Government of India launched "PM-eBus Sewa Scheme" on 16th August 2023 with the aim to augment city bus operations by deployment of 10,000 electric buses on PPP model. Central Assistance (CA) on Per-km of bus operation for 10 years along with one-time CA for development of Associated Infrastructure (i.e. Behind-the-Meter power and bus depot infrastructure) is provided under the Scheme.

Under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, 347 e-buses have been sanctioned for the State of Punjab including 100 e-buses for Amritsar and 1st Tranche of ₹18.06 Cr. have been released to Punjab including ₹5.05 Cr for Amritsar for the development of Associated Infrastructure.

Besides, keeping in view that Amritsar is one of the most prominent cities of the country in terms of heritage, culture, and socio-religious importance, Government of India has taken up several measures to enhance the travel experience and improve convenience to tourists traveling to Amritsar by roads.

Some of the important National Highway Development Projects taken up and under implementation by Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH) in and around Amritsar are Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway including Spur for Amritsar connectivity, Amritsar Bypass (to facilitate movement of visitors to Attari-Wagah Border), Amritsar-Ramdas corridor (to facilitate tourists visiting Kartarpur Sahib), Amritsar-Una Corridor (connecting Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib) and Beas-Batala-Dera Baba Nanak corridor (connecting Beas to Kartarpur Sahib Corridor).

FLOOD DISASTERS IN ASSAM

788. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the repeated flood disasters in Assam, impacting over 2.45 million people and breaching over 500 embankments since 2011;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has also taken note of admission by the concerned authorities that brittle embankments, encroachments, deforestation and poor drainage have compounded these crisis and if so, the details thereof,
- (c) whether the Government has made assessment of similar threats in other flood-prone States such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof along with the number of embankment failures and breaches recorded in the current monsoon;

- (d) the details of the Government's short-term and long-term flood mitigation plans including measures taken/being taken for watershed management, wetland restoration and modern earlywarning systems;
- (e) whether a National Basin-Level Flood Management Authority is being considered to replace the existing adhoc embankment policies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the timelines fixed and the funds allocated to strengthen natural drainage, protect wetlands and ensure sustainable river flow interventions across vulnerable regions?

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

(a) to (c): Assam is affected by floods every year in varying degrees. The problem is compounded due to embankment breaches, encroachments, deforestation and poor drainage. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal also face the similar problems in varying degrees.

As per the report of Central Water Commission on 'Assessment of Area Affected due to Floods in India (2024)' based on the satellite images (1986-2022), the aggregated extent of flood affected areas in the state of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are 2.477 Million Hectare (Mha), 2.914 Mha, 5.174 Mha and 1.840 Mha respectively.

Flood management, including erosion control falls within the purview of the States and the data regarding number of embankment failures and breaches is not maintained centrally. Government of Assam has informed that since 2011,

a total of 421 nos. of breach have been recorded in different districts all over Assam. During current monsoon season, a total of 3 no. of breaches have occurred which have been closed immediately. Government of Uttar Pradesh informed that there is no breach of embankment in current monsoon.

(d) to (f): Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

Integrated flood management approach aims at adopting judicious mix of structural and non-structural measures to provide a reasonable degree of protection against flood damages at economic cost.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period 2017-21 and further extended during 2021-2026 with limited outlay. Total Central assistance amounting to Rs 7260,50Cr. has been released under FMP component to various states up to March 2025.

As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24

hrs to concerned State Governments at identified locations. 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 Govt./Project authorities. These forecasts are disseminated through a dedicated website, namely <https://ffs.india-water.gov.in>. In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, CWC has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7-days advance flood forecast advisory for all the forecasting stations. Its dissemination is through the dedicated website, namely <https://aff.india-water.gov.in>. CWC flood forecasting service are also integrated with integrated alert dissemination platform Common Alert Protocol (CAP) issued to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) of the respective States/UTs.

Flood Plain Zoning including watershed management and wetland restoration area is effective method of flood moderation with the potential of floodwater storage and crucial ecosystem restoration.. Flood plain zones envisage delineating the areas as per the return period of flooding including classification of land for different uses intended to safeguard the health, safety and property of the general public. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning, a technical guideline on Flood Plain Zoning has been finalised by Ministry.

CONSTRUCTION WORK OF DUMARIA GHAT BRIDGE

789.DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether the construction work of the Dumaria Ghat Bridge on Gandak River in district Gopalganj was awarded but the contract was terminated later due to non-completion of works and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any fresh bids have been invited for the above work, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any stipulated time for construction of the above Bridge and if so, the time mandate for completion of its construction;
- (d) whether any work had been started and terminated due to failure of contractors to complete the work on time and if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and
- (e) the present position of the tender documents for the above work and whether this project is being delayed due to unknown reasons and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (d): Yes Sir. The construction of Gandak Bridge as part of Development of 4 Lane of NH 28 from Km 402.000 to km 440.000 Gopalganj-Muzaffarpur (LMNHP-WB 10) was awarded to M/s Progressive Construction Limited-M Venkat Rao Infra Projects Private Limited JV on 09.09.2005 with Contract price

of Rs. 263.97 crore and was terminated on 11.02.2016 due to non-completion of works as per Contractual provisions.

(b): The fresh bids for work of "Construction of leftover portion of additional 2-lane Gandak Bridge and rehabilitation of existing operational 2-lane Gandak Bridge in the State of Bihar on item rate (percentage) basis." were invited with bid due date as 29.01.2022. The work was awarded to M/s Ganesh Ram Dakonia at the cost of Rs.137.23 Crore on 31.03.2022.

(c) and (e): The work for balance works of Gandak Bridge was commenced on 30.07.2022 with scheduled date of completion as 30.01.2024. The project got delayed on account of flooding in river, delay in receipt of NOC from CWC, technical issues at site regarding already constructed structure. The present physical progress of the work is 63% and the scheduled revised date of completion is 30.06.2026.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER SMART METER NATIONAL PROGRAMME

790. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the number of rural and urban households currently covered under the Smart Meter National Programme along with the targets for the financial year 2025–26;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any recent assessments of grid reliability in rural areas and non-metro urban centres especially in districts with

high household electrification coverage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is collaborating with State DISCOMs (Distribution Companies) to strengthen last-mile digital infrastructure and promote consumer awareness for smart metering adoption and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate capacity-building programmes for panchayat-level staff and local distribution operators to manage new metering systems effectively and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is consumer smart Metering. Under the RDSS, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned in 28 States/ UTs, across both rural and urban areas, out of which 2.41 crore smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025. The balance meters are targeted to be installed by the end of the scheme period.

(b): As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of

consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas including rural and non-metro urban areas.

Further, Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power.

Accordingly, with the concerted efforts of Central and State Government, the average hours of supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 25 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 25.

(c): RDSS aims to improve the efficiency and financial health of power distribution utilities by leveraging digital infrastructure which includes:

- i. Implementation of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)/DMS (Distribution Management System) for selected towns.
- ii. Smart meters, as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), provide real-time consumption data, helping consumers manage their usage and enabling utilities to detect and curb electricity theft.
- iii. Works have been sanctioned for modernization and strengthening and upgrading distribution infrastructure, including substations, transmission lines, and underground cabling.

Ministry has strategically implemented various measures and has issued Standard Operating Procedures for smart meter implementation which include steps like phased implementation of smart meters, incentivising consumers for installation of prepaid smart meters, installation of check meters, effective consumer engagement plan by AMISPs/ distribution utilities etc. to promote consumer awareness for smart metering adoption. At present, the acceptability of smart meters by consumers has increased.

(d): Under RDSS, training and capacity building of DISCOM personnel is being undertaken on a regular basis which includes modules on Smart Metering. Till now, 9226 no. of utility employees (covering linemen, technicians and non-technical staff) have been imparted training related to new metering works.

MSMEs IN AKOLA

791.SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the specific support being provided by the Government to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Akola district in Maharashtra to boost exports, particularly in the cotton industry considering that Akola is the largest cotton-growing district;

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote e-commerce exports among MSMEs in Akola; and

(c) the number of MSMEs in Akola that have benefitted from these export promotion initiatives and the plans to expand these initiatives to support more MSMEs in the region?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing a scheme namely, "International Cooperation Scheme" which aims for capacity building of MSMEs for entering export market by facilitating and supporting their participation in international exhibitions, fairs, conferences, seminar and buyer-seller meets abroad as well as reimbursement of various costs involved in export of goods and services throughout the country including Akola. The scheme has following components:

Market Development Assistance (MDA): Under this component financial assistance is provided for participation of MSMEs as exhibitors in delegations led by Industry/Government Associations in international exhibitions, trade fairs and buyer-seller meet in foreign countries.

Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE): It offers reimbursements to micro and small exporters, with an IEC Code/Registration under 3 years, for expenses related to Registration-cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) charges/fee paid to Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), export insurance premiums paid to Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd (ECGC), and testing and quality certification for exports.

The details of MSMEs of Maharashtra supported during last two years under International Cooperation Scheme are given below:-

Financial Year	Number of MSMEs provided assistance	Amount released (in rupees)
2023-24	122	4,72,15,131
2024-25	65	2,13,11,721

Furthermore, 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) have been established across the country including ,05 EFCs in Maharashtra, in various field offices of the Ministry of MSME such as DFOs/Tool Rooms/Testing Centres with the aim to provide requisite mentoring and handholding to MSMEs in exporting their products and services.

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has initiated the pilot launch of E-Commerce Export Hubs to assist MSMEs and traditional artisans across the country in expanding their exports through e-commerce. These hubs aim to streamline regulatory and logistics processes by providing end-to-end support for cross-border e-commerce exports, including faster clearance and simplified returns management.

छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

792. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में वर्ष 2014 से जून 2025 तक सरकार द्वारा निर्मित चार लेन और उससे अधिक चौड़ाई वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (उच्च गति गलियारों को छोड़कर) की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) छिंदवाड़ा पाण्डुर्ना जिले में चार लेन वाली सड़क की कुल लंबाई किलोमीटर में कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में छिंदवाड़ा से सेनोनी मार्ग को चार लेन वाली सड़क में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस पर विचार करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) दुर्ग लोक सभा क्षेत्र में इन मार्गों के निर्माण की नवीनतम स्थिति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

(ख): छिंदवाड़ा और पाण्डुर्ना जिलों में लगभग 15 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 4-लेन विन्यास का है।

(ग) से (ङ): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ सहित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के उन्नयन के लिए रिपोर्ट के परिणाम, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, पीएम-गति शक्ति के साथ तालमेल, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करता रहता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2014-15 से निर्मित 4-लेन और उससे अधिक की कुल लंबाई

वित्त वर्ष	निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की 4-लेन और उच्चतर विन्यास की लंबाई (किमी)
2025-26 (जून, 2025)	807
2024-25	4513
2023-24	5193

2022-23	4634
2021-22	3963
2020-21	4012
2019-20	3344
2018-19	3104
2017-18	2515
2016-17	1822
2015-16	1290
2014-15	1011

बोइंग 787-8 विमान का निरीक्षण

793. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) ने बोइंग 787-8 विमान का तत्काल निरीक्षण अनिवार्य किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया और दूसरी एयरलाइनों के अन्य विमानों का भी सुरक्षा पुनः निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पायलट प्रशिक्षण, विमान जीवनचक्र प्रबंधन और नियमित अनुमोदन प्रणालियों में प्रस्तावित सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को उच्च स्तरीय समिति की प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) क्या दुर्घटना के संभावित कारणों (जैसे इंजन की विफलता, तकनीकी खराबी, पक्षी का टकराना, आदि) की उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से पहचान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या समिति की अंतिम रिपोर्ट सार्वजनिक की जाएगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सुधारात्मक उपायों को लागू करने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ज) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): दिनांक 12.06.2025 को एअर इंडिया की उड़ान संख्या एआई-171 के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के पश्चात, नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) ने एअर इंडिया को सभी 787-ड्रीमलाइनर विमानों की जांच/निरीक्षण करने का आदेश दिया। एअर इंडिया के बेड़े में 33 बोइंग 787-8/9 विमान हैं। कुल 33 विमानों में से, 31 प्रचालनरत 787-ड्रीमलाइनर (बोइंग 787-8/9) विमानों का निरीक्षण किया गया है, जिनमें से 8 विमानों में मामूली खामियाँ पाई गईं। इन विमानों को सुधार के पश्चात परिचालन हेतु भेज दिया गया है। शेष 2 विमान निर्धारित अनुरक्षण किया जा रहा है।

डीजीसीए ने विमानों के सुरक्षित परिचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए वृहत नागर विमानन विनियम बनाए हैं। इन विनियमों को निरंतर अद्यतित किया जाता है और इन्हें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन (आईसीएओ) / यूरोपीय संघ विमानन सुरक्षा एजेंसी (ईएसए) मानकों के अनुरूप बनाया जाता है।

डीजीसीए ने एयरलाइन के विमानों की निरंतर उड़नयोग्यता के प्रबंधन के लिए सतत उड़नयोग्यता प्रबंधन संगठन (सीएएमओ) को अनुमोदन दे दिया है। तदनुसार, एयरलाइनें विमान के उपयोग के आधार पर निर्धारित डीजीसीए अनुमोदित विमान अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम (एएमपी)/विनिर्माता दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अनुमोदित अनुरक्षण संगठन (एएमओ) के माध्यम से विमान का अनुरक्षण करती हैं। विनिर्माता जीवन चक्र प्रबंधन में सुधार का सुझाव देता है।

(घ) से (ज): एअर इंडिया की उड़ान संख्या एआई-171 की घटना के पश्चात, भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए व्यापक दिशानिर्देश सुझाने हेतु केंद्रीय गृह सचिव की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 13.06.2025 को एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया गया था। समिति को तीन महीने के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी है।

समिति के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 1) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों की सिफारिश करना और उपयुक्त मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) तैयार करना।
- 2) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने और दुर्घटना के बाद की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक नीतिगत परिवर्तनों, परिचालन सुधारों और प्रशिक्षण संवर्द्धन का सुझाव देना।
- 3) विभिन्न हितधारकों (केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों) की आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया का आकलन करना, जिसमें बचाव कार्यों और उनके बीच समन्वय शामिल हैं।

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत रणनीतियाँ

794. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

(क) जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के दीर्घकालिक संचालन और रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित करने तथा सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और भागीदारी (जन भागीदारी) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या रणनीतियाँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) इस संबंध में ग्राम पंचायतों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(ग) गंभीर रूप से जल-संकटग्रस्त या भूजल की कमी वाले राज्यों, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में जल सुरक्षा में सुधार लाने और "डे जीरो" परिदृश्य को रोकने के लिए क्रियान्वित विशिष्ट और लक्षित हस्तक्षेपों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में अब तक राज्य-वार कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?

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

(क) और (ख): देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में निर्धारित गुणवत्ता वाला सुनिश्चित पेयजल प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.7%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 22.07.2025 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत लगभग 12.44 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 22.07.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.67 करोड़ (80.94%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

इसी तरह, मिशन की शुरुआत में, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में केवल 13.53 लाख (12%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 21.07.2025 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत 65.03 लाख से अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 21.07.2025 तक, राज्य के 1.11 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 78.56 लाख (70.33%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

इसी तरह, मिशन की शुरुआत में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केवल 48.44 लाख (33%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 21.07.2025 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत 83.58 लाख से अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 21.07.2025

तक, राज्य के लगभग 1.47 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 1.32 करोड़ (89.94%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

इसके शुभारंभ के बाद से, जल जीवन मिशन को एक विकेन्द्रीकृत, मांग-संचालित और समुदाय-प्रबंधित कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें ग्राम पंचायत और/या इसकी उप-समिति/उपयोगकर्ता समूह अर्थात् ग्राम जल और स्वच्छता समिति (वीडब्ल्यूएससी)/पानी समिति को ग्रामीण परिवारों को नियमित और सुनिश्चित नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए गांव में जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली की योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन, प्रबंधन, संचालन और रखरखाव करने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है।

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/समुदाय आधारित संगठनों (सीबीओ)/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी)/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों (वीओ) आदि को भी कार्यान्वयन सहायता एजेंसियों (आईएसए) के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया जा रहा है ताकि जल आपूर्ति बुनियादी ढांचे के दीर्घकालिक रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वीडब्ल्यूएससी/पानी समितियों को योजना बनाने, समुदायों को एकजुट और शामिल करने, सूचना का प्रसार करने तथा महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके।

ग्रामीण समुदायों में 'स्वामित्व और गौरव की भावना' लाने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और दुर्गम/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, वनाच्छादित, जल की कमी वाले और 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी वाले गांवों के मामले में गांव में अवसंरचना लागत के 5% की सीमा तक सामुदायिक योगदान के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है और शेष गांवों में 10% तक सामुदायिक योगदान के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, स्थानीय ग्राम समुदाय को योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन में अपनी भूमिका निभाने और संचालन तथा रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी निभाने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के सहयोग से नल जल मित्र कार्यक्रम (एनजेएमपी) शुरू किया गया है ताकि उन्हें व्यापक कौशल प्रदान किया जा सके और "नल जल मित्र" के रूप में तैयार किया जा सके,

ताकि वे योजना ऑपरेटरों के रूप में कार्य कर सकें तथा मामूली मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण करने में सक्षम बन सकें, जिसमें कुशल राजमिस्त्री, प्लंबर, फिटर, इलेक्ट्रीशियन, मोटर मैकेनिक, पंप ऑपरेटर आदि के रूप में उनके गांव में पाइपगत जलापूर्ति स्कीम (स्कीमों) का निवारक रखरखाव शामिल है।

वीएपी तैयार करते समय, आरएलबी/पीआरआई, जेजेएम, एसबीएम (जी), मनरेगा, एमपी/एमएलए-स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि, जिला खनिज विकास निधि (डीएमडीएफ), सीएसआर निधि, सामुदायिक योगदान आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत ग्रामीण स्तर पर उपलब्ध संसाधनों का सामंजस्य सर्वोपरि है। दीर्घावधि में, यह आशा की जाती है कि ग्राम समुदाय गांव की दीर्घकालिक जल सुरक्षा के लिए सभी उपलब्ध संसाधनों का सामंजस्यता के साथ उपयोग करेगा।

(ग) और (घ): जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग (डीओडब्ल्यूआर एंड जीआर) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण भारत सरकार राज्य के प्रयासों में सहायता के लिए तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग प्रदान करती है। राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण (एनएक्यूआईएम) और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिये मास्टर प्लान (2020) जैसी पहलें वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण भूजल उपयोग को नियंत्रित करता है और स्थायी जल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में वर्षा जल संचयन को अनिवार्य करता है। इसके अलावा, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भूजल के विकास के विनियमन के लिए उपयुक्त भूजल कानून अधिनियमित करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए एक मॉडल बिल परिचालित किया है जिसमें वर्षा जल संचयन का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। अब तक, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भूजल कानून को अपनाया और कार्यान्वित किया है।

सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ने भूजल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र और अन्य राज्यों में कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण परियोजनाओं को भी कार्यान्वित किया है। हाल के आँकड़ों से पता चलता है कि सुरक्षित मूल्यांकन इकाइयों में वृद्धि और अति-शोषित इकाइयों में कमी के साथ समग्र भूजल निष्कर्षण 2017 में

63.33% से घटकर 2024 में 60.47% रह गया है। महाराष्ट्र में भूजल निगरानी से यह पता चलता है कि 76% कुओं में मानसून 2024 के बाद जल स्तर में वृद्धि देखी गई, जो भूजल स्थिरता में प्रगति को दर्शाती है। इसी प्रकार, मध्य प्रदेश में निगरानी किए गए कुओं में से लगभग 71% कुओं में जल स्तर में वृद्धि देखी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) महाराष्ट्र सहित देश भर में प्रत्येक वर्ष में चार बार भूजल स्तर की निगरानी करता है। केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर डीओडब्ल्यूआर & जीआर भारत के गतिशील भूजल संसाधनों का वार्षिक मूल्यांकन करता है।

इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) अभियान का उद्देश्य देश के 256 जल संकटग्रस्त जिलों में 2019 में लोगों की भागीदारी से जमीनी स्तर पर जल संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करना है। इसके अलावा, विशेष रूप से पेयजल उपलब्धता के लिए स्थायी जल प्रबंधन के महत्व को पहचानते हुए, जेएसए-सीटीआर को 2023 में "पेयजल के लिए स्रोत स्थिरता" विषय के साथ कार्यान्वित किया गया था। इसी तरह, 2024 में, जेएसए को "नारी शक्ति से जल शक्ति" विषय के साथ कार्यान्वित किया गया था और 2025 में, जेएसए को "जल संरक्षण के लिए जन कार्रवाई - गहन सामुदायिक सहबद्धता की ओर" विषय के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में समुदाय विशेष रूप से महिलाओं द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर जोर दिया गया है। जेएसए: सीटीआर में मनरेगा; अमृत; मरम्मत, नवीकरण और बहाली योजना; जल संभर विकास योजना; प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल आदि जैसे सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों का अंतर-क्षेत्रीय सामंजस्य शामिल है। जेएसए: सीटीआर पोर्टल (jsactr.mowr.nic.in) पर विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा अपलोड की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, अब तक पानी से संबंधित लगभग 1.87 करोड़ कार्य किए गए हैं, लगभग 13 लाख पारंपरिक जल निकायों का नवीनीकरण किया गया है/नवीनीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है और जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान के तहत लगभग 78 लाख वाटरशेड संरचनाएं तैयार की गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, जल संरक्षण और प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न पहल शुरू की गई हैं। देश भर में स्थायी भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदमों को निम्न वेब-लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf>

VACANCIES IN DGCA, BCAS AND AAI

795. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that over 53% of sanctioned posts in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), 35% in the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and 17% in the Airports Authority of India (AAI) remain vacant despite the rapid growth of civil aviation sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts in each of the institutions and the number of posts lying vacant as on date, category-wise;

(c) whether the staffing gaps in these institutions have contributed to recent aviation accidents including the helicopter crashes in Uttarakhand and the Air India crash in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for such accidents;

(e) the details of specific measures taken by the Government to fill the sanctioned posts, enhance safety oversight and fix accountability for recent safety lapses;

(f) whether the Government proposes to initiate an audit of aviation safety protocols especially among private and non-scheduled aviation operators; and

(g) if so, the timelines fixed for such an audit and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Details of the sanctioned strength and vacancy position Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) are attached at **Statement**.

Keeping in view of current and future expansion of civil aviation and effective supervision, additional posts have been created in DGCA, BCAS and AAI in last couple of years. The shortfall has not impacted the functioning of these organizations. Further, all methods of recruitment are pursued vigorously in order to ensure timely and continuous availability of requisite manpower. To meet requirements in the interregnum due to vacancies arising from reasons like inadequate response to advertisements, non-joining of selected candidates, persons with insufficient service in the feeder cadre for promotion, insufficient response to deputation posts, efforts are made to recruit persons through short terms contractual hiring.

(f) to (g): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices.

STATEMENT

1. Directorate General of Civil Aviation:-

Group	Sanctioned posts	Filled up	Vacant
Group A	1123	548	575
Group B	161	93	68
Group C	360	180	180
Total	1644	821	823

2. Airport Authority of India:-

Group	Sanctioned posts	Filled up	Vacant
Group A	8268	6618	1650
Group B	7631	6288	1343
Group C	9831	3347	6484
Total	25730	16253	9477

3. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security:-

Group	Sanctioned posts	Filled up	Vacant
Group A	156	102	54
Group B	250	141	109
Group C	192	125	67
Total	598	368	230

Note: Some positions have been created in the last couple of years as reflected below:

4. In DGCA, 441 posts including 426 technical posts, have been created between 2022 and 2024.
5. In BCAS, 84 Operational Posts have been created during restructuring in 2024.
6. In Airports Authority of India, 840 posts of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) have been created recently.

ASSISTANCE UNDER PMEGP

796. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);
- (b) the number of units assisted under PMEGP in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) the quantum of assistance provided to the above units; and

(d) the steps being taken to support more units under PMEGP in Anakapalli in particular and Andhra Pradesh in general?

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

(a): Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector across the country. The Objectives of the PMEGP Scheme as per Scheme guidelines are as follows: -

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

(b) and (c): No. of units assisted under PMEGP in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh and the quantum of financial assistance provided in the form of Margin

Money (MM) subsidy during the last three years and the current year i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (as on 21.07.2025):

Financial Year	No. of Units assisted	MM subsidy disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)
2022-23	52	348.21
2023-24	144	565.34
2024-25	86	317.88
2025-26 (up to 21.07.2025)	133	248.63

(d): The initiatives taken by Government to support more units under PMEGP across India including the State of Andhra Pradesh and Anakapalli district include the following:

- i. Enhancement of maximum project cost from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for service sector.
- ii. Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under Special Category eligible for higher subsidy.
- iii. Industries related to animal husbandry like dairy, poultry, aquaculture, insects (bees, sericulture, etc.) have been allowed under the scheme.
- iv. Awareness programmes in all the States/UTs including backward and under-performing areas, Aspirational districts, North Eastern Region, etc.

- v. Conduct of two-days free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs.
- vi. Acceptance of PMEGP applications in physical form from prospective beneficiaries in 11 regional languages since January 2024.

आईओ, बीपीसीएल और एचपीसीएल द्वारा सबसे लंबी पाइपलाइनों का निर्माण

797. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

(क) क्या इंडियन ऑयल, भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तानपेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल), जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी रिफाइनरियां हैं, ने संयुक्त रूप से गुजरात के कांडला से उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर तक 2800 किलोमीटर लंबी विश्व की सबसे लंबी पाइपलाइन का निर्माण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त पाइपलाइन के निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ग) क्या उक्त पाइपलाइन पूरी तरह से चालू हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक पूरी तरह से चालू होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) उक्त पाइपलाइन से नेटवर्क ईंधन की परिवहन लागत में कितनी कमी आएगी और इस प्रकार आम जनता पर ईंधन लागत के बोझ में कितनी कमी होगी?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (ङ): कांडला गोरखपुर एलपीजी पाइपलाइन (केजीपीएल) परियोजना आईएचबी लिमिटेड जो इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) और भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम(जेवी)

है, द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। यह परियोजना प्रगति पर है और अब तक वास्तविक प्रगति 91% और वित्तीय प्रगति 75% है। केजीपीएल परियोजना में 2805 किलोमीटर लंबी एलपीजी पाइपलाइन शामिल है जिसकी कुल लागत 10,088 करोड़ रु है। केजीपीएल के निर्माण पर अब तक कुल 7513.13 करोड़ रु खर्च हुए हैं। पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा उक्त पाइपलाइन को 31 दिसम्बर, 2025 तक पूरा करना प्राधिकृत किया गया है। इस पाइपलाइन के कमीशन होने से एचएसडी खपत में अनुमानतः 59,000 किलोलीटर प्रतिवर्ष की कमी के साथ-साथ थोक टैंक ट्रकों के परिचालन में अनुमानतः 185 मिलियन किलोमीटर की कमी आएगी।

OPERATIONAL AIRPORTS UNDER UDAN

798. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the current operational status of airports developed under the UDAN scheme across the country, particularly Halwara Airport in Ludhiana;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of air connectivity improvements in Tier-3 towns and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of routes under UDAN that have become financially self-sustainable;
- (d) the support being provided to smaller airlines facing financial stress;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to incentivise green airport infrastructure and electric ground vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether it is true that the implementation of air safety protocols has improved at regional airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Since the commencement of the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), 92 unserved and underserved airports, including 15 heliports and 2 water aerodromes have been operationalized across the country. The development work at Halwara Airport is currently underway by the State Government.

The following studies have been conducted on the RCS-UDAN Scheme that also cover air connectivity improvements in Tier-2 & 3 towns:

1. "The Regional Connectivity Scheme UDAN Progress and Prospects" by the Indian School of Business (ISB), (2021-22).
2. "Evaluation Study of Regional Connectivity Scheme" by DMEO NITI Aayog (2023-24).

(c): Around 150 RCS routes operationalised under UDAN have become self-sustainable.

(d): With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated.

The financial and operational decisions, including resource mobilization, and debt restructuring, are managed by the respective airline managements based on commercial considerations. The Government creates a conducive ecosystem for the sector to grow through simplified regulations and by enhancing the ease of doing business.

(e): The Ministry of Civil Aviation has advised all operational and upcoming airports to work towards Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero emissions, including the carbon emission mapping and adoption of green energy. Knowledge-sharing sessions have been conducted to standardize carbon accounting and raise awareness on climate change mitigation. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) also considers capital expenditure on green energy and carbon neutrality while determining tariffs for major airports.

(f): All DGCA licensed airports have to maintain prescribed standards and fitness for use by Aircraft operations during the whole period of currency of the license. DGCA carries out Annual Surveillances, Spot checks etc. for monitoring compliances.

IRON BRIDGE COLLAPSE IN PUNE

799. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

Will the **MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent collapse of the iron bridge on Indrayani River in Pune and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any action to determine the cause of collapse and if so, the details thereof including findings of the investigation;

(c) whether any prior inspections were conducted to assess the structural integrity of the bridge and if so, the details thereof including timeline and frequency;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any punitive action against those responsible for the cause and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken action to reinstall the bridge in a timely manner considering the transportation significance of the bridge and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of tender allotment process for the construction and maintenance of the new bridge; and

(g) whether the Government has formulated any concrete policies to ensure prevention of such incidents in the future and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): Government in Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways is primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The recent collapse of the iron bridge on Indrayani River in Pune has occurred on a State Road, the development and maintenance of which is the responsibility of State Government of Maharashtra.

As per the details furnished by the State Public Works Department (PWD), the iron bridge on Indrayani River in Pune was about 34 years old and after the construction of the said bridge, pedestrian and to some extent two wheeler traffic was plying. Gram Panchayat had put up notice boards stating that the bridge is in dangerous condition and not to use it. As per the inquiry report of the State PWD, the accident had occurred due to the collapse of this

bridge due to overloading. No details on the proposal for the construction of a new bridge has been reported by the State Government.

INSTALLED POWER DISPARITIES

800. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether regional disparities regarding installed power capacity persist in some States in the country even though as of early 2025, India's installed power capacity stands at four lakh sixty-two thousand sixty-five megawatt and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the current power deficit percentages, especially compared to regions like the State of Gujarat which have met their energy demands consistently since 2019-20, State-wise;
- (c) the analysis regarding the manner in which these regional disparities impact the overall surplus and the effectiveness of the current transmission infrastructure; and
- (d) whether any specific short-term and long-term remedial measures are planned to strengthen transmission networks in deficit-prone States and if so, the details thereof

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

(a): The Installed generation capacity of the country as on 30.06.2025 is 484.81 GW. The development of generation capacity is guided by a range of factors, including the availability of fuel sources, logistics, resource potential, demand growth and the readiness of associated infrastructure. The details of States/UTs and source-wise installed capacity are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): States/UTs/Regions-wise details of Power Supply Position in terms of Energy for the period from FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25 and current FY 2025-26 (up to June, 2025), including Gujarat are given at **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): India's national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions thereby mitigating the impact of regional disparities on overall power availability. As a result, imbalances in power supply and demand due to locational constraints are effectively managed without significant transmission bottlenecks. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. The inter-regional transmission capacity has been increased from 75,050 MW during 2016-17 to 1,20,340 MW as on June 2025 which is planned to increase to 1,43,000 MW by the year 2027 and further to 1,68,000 MW by the year 2032.

STATEMENT-I

**State/ UT-wise and source-wise details of Installed Capacity as on
30.06.2025**

(in MW)

Sl. No	STATES / UTs	Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel	Hydro	RES (other than Large Hydro)	Nuclear	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,190	-	1,739.40	36.80	2,810	10,662.59	-	28,438.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1,115	155.46	-	1,270.46
3	Assam	750	-	597.36	-	350.00	279.45	-	1,976.81
4	Bihar	9,510	-	-	-	-	539.26	-	10,049.26
5	Chhattisgarh	23,493	-	-	-	120	1,852.72	-	25,465.72
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	62.03	-	62.03
7	Gujarat	14,692	1,400	6,580.31	-	1,990	35,504.50	1,840	62,006.81
8	Haryana	5,330	-	431.59	-	-	2,536.36	-	8,297.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	11,181.01	1,262.81	-	12,443.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	3,360	264.42	-	3,624.42
11	Jharkhand	6,230	-	-	-	210	224.06	-	6,664.06
12	Karnataka	9,480	-	370.05	25.20	3,689.20	20,840.96	880	35,285.41
13	Kerala	-	-	359.58	159.96	1,964.15	2,138.23	-	4,621.92
14	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	89	53.59	-	142.59
15	Madhya Pradesh	21,170	-	-	-	2,235	9,044.39	-	32,449.39
16	Maharashtra	23,316	-	2,819.08	-	3,047	21,265.56	1,400	51,847.64
17	Manipur	-	-	-	36	105	19.24	-	160.24
18	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	322	73.11	-	395.11
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	60	75.86	-	135.86
20	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	75	35.84	-	110.84

Sl. No	STATES / UTs	Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel	Hydro	RES (other than Large Hydro)	Nuclear	Total
21	Odisha	9,950	-	-	-	2,154.55	886.19	-	12,990.74
22	Punjab	5,680	-	-	-	1,096.30	2,179.92	-	8,956.22
23	Rajasthan	9,200	1,580	1,022.83	-	411	37,407.81	1,780	51,401.64
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	2,282	62.67	-	2,344.67
25	Tamil Nadu	10,522.50	3,640	854.58	211.70	2,178.20	23,620.23	2,440	43,467.21
26	Telangana	10,242.50	-	-	-	2,405.60	5,282.74	-	17,930.84
27	Tripura	-	-	1,067.60	-	-	37.72	-	1,105.32
28	Uttar Pradesh	28,695	-	1,493.14	-	501.60	5,787.23	440	36,916.97
29	Uttarakhand	-	-	664	-	4,285.35	976.46	-	5,925.81
30	West Bengal	13,247	-	-	-	1,341.20	770.98	-	15,359.18
31	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	92.71	-	35.87	-	128.58
32	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	78.85	-	78.85
33	Dadar & Nagar Haveli/ Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	101.65	-	101.65
34	Delhi	-	-	2,100.40	-	-	428.30	-	2,528.70
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	26.83	-	4.97	-	31.80
36	Puducherry	-	-	32.50	-	-	69.01	-	101.51
	Total	2,14,698	6,620	20,132.42	589.20	49,378.16	1,84,621.04	8,780	4,84,818.82

STATEMENT-II

The details of States/UTs/Regions-wise Power Supply Position in terms of Energy for the period from FY 2019-2020 to FY 2020-2021.

State/	April, 2019 -March, 2020				April, 2020 - March, 2021			
System /	Energy Requiremen t	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requiremen t	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,732	1,732	0	0	1,523	1,523	0	0
Delhi	33,086	33,077	9	0	29,560	29,555	4	0
Haryana	54,505	54,492	13	0	53,161	53,108	53	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	10,424	10,353	71	0.7	10,186	10,130	56	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	20,025	16,259	3,767	18.8	19,773	17,222	2,551	12.9
Punjab	56,776	56,770	6	0	58,445	58,377	67	0.1
Rajasthan	81,281	81,222	58	0.1	85,311	85,205	106	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	1,22,549	1,21,004	1,545	1.3	1,24,367	1,23,383	984	0.8
Uttarakhand	14,472	14,376	96	0.7	13,827	13,818	8	0.1
Northern Region	3,94,851	3,89,285	5,566	1.4	3,96,151	3,92,323	3,829	1
Chhattisgarh	30,111	30,107	4	0	30,472	30,449	22	0.1
Gujarat	1,13,940	1,13,939	1	0	1,11,622	1,11,622	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	76,172	76,172	0	0	83,437	83,437	0	0
Maharashtra	1,55,167	1,55,166	0	0	1,50,679	1,50,663	16	0
Daman & Diu	2,574	2,574	0	0	2,223	2,223	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,528	6,528	0	0	5,497	5,497	0	0
Goa	4,350	4,350	0	0	4,083	4,083	0	0
Western Region	3,88,841	3,88,836	5	0	3,88,013	3,87,975	38	0
Andhra Pradesh	65,452	65,414	38	0.1	62,080	62,076	4	0

State/	April, 2019 -March, 2020				April, 2020 - March, 2021			
System /	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Telangana	68,306	68,303	3	0	66,998	66,994	4	0
Karnataka	72,799	72,796	3	0	68,851	68,831	19	0
Kerala	26,315	26,265	50	0.2	25,118	25,102	16	0.1
Tamil Nadu	1,08,816	1,08,812	4	0	1,01,194	1,01,189	5	0
Puducherry	2,847	2,846	1	0	2,644	2,644	0	0
Lakshadweep (#)	46	46	0	0	56	56	0	0
Southern Region	3,44,535	3,44,436	99	0	3,26,885	3,26,836	48	0
Bihar	31,627	31,533	94	0.3	34,171	34,018	153	0.4
DVC	22,429	22,427	2	0	21,368	21,368	0	0
Jharkhand	8,941	8,872	69	0.8	9,953	9,675	278	2.8
Odisha	29,692	29,692	0	0	29,848	29,848	0	0
West Bengal	52,948	52,824	124	0.2	51,644	51,543	100	0.2
Sikkim	554	554	0	0	546	546	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar (#)	346	323	23	6.7	346	323	23	6.7
Eastern Region	1,46,191	1,45,902	289	0.2	1,47,530	1,46,999	531	0.4
Arunachal Pradesh	753	749	4	0.5	719	714	5	0.7
Assam	9,804	9,288	516	5.3	10,192	9,815	377	3.7
Manipur	924	917	6	0.7	974	969	5	0.5
Meghalaya	2,112	2,064	48	2.3	2,031	2,005	26	1.3
Mizoram	647	643	4	0.7	728	723	4	0.6
Nagaland	814	809	5	0.7	826	822	4	0.5
Tripura (*)	1,538	1,515	23	1.5	1,484	1,481	3	0.2
North-Eastern Region	16,591	15,984	607	3.7	16,955	16,531	424	2.5
All India	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4

(#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these islands do not form part of regional requirement and energy supplied.

(*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. The MU figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

The details of States/UTs/Regions-wise Power Supply Position in terms of Energy for the period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23.

State/	April, 2021 - March, 2022				April, 2022 - March, 2023			
System /	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,606	1,606	0	0	1,788	1,788	0	0
Delhi	31,128	31,122	6	0	35,143	35,133	10	0
Haryana	55,499	55,209	290	0.5	61,451	60,945	506	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	12,115	12,088	27	0.2	12,649	12,542	107	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6	19,639	19,322	317	1.6
Punjab	62,846	62,411	436	0.7	69,522	69,220	302	0.4
Rajasthan	89,814	89,310	504	0.6	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
Uttarakhand	15,521	15,426	94	0.6	15,647	15,386	261	1.7
Northern Region	4,17,934	4,13,915	4,019	1	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1
Chhattisgarh	31,908	31,872	35	0.1	37,446	37,374	72	0.2
Gujarat	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0
Madhya Pradesh	86,501	86,455	46	0.1	92,683	92,325	358	0.4
Maharashtra	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and	9,433	9,433	0	0	10,018	10,018	0	0

State/	April, 2021 - March, 2022				April, 2022 - March, 2023			
System /	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Daman & Diu								
Goa	4,448	4,448	0	0	4,669	4,669	0	0
Western Region	4,29,065	4,28,683	383	0.1	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	68,413	68,219	194	0.3	72,302	71,893	410	0.6
Telangana	70,539	70,523	16	0	77,832	77,799	34	0
Karnataka	72,437	72,417	20	0	75,688	75,663	26	0
Kerala	26,579	26,570	9	0	27,747	27,726	21	0.1
Tamil Nadu	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1
Puducherry	2,894	2,893	1	0	3,051	3,050	1	0
Lakshadweep (#)	56	56	0	0	64	64	0	0
Southern Region	3,50,678	3,50,421	258	0.1	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2
Bihar	36,216	35,761	455	1.3	39,545	38,762	783	2
DVC	23,741	23,736	4	0	26,339	26,330	9	0
Jharkhand	11,148	10,590	558	5	13,278	12,288	990	7.5
Odisha	38,339	38,332	7	0	42,631	42,584	47	0.1
West Bengal	54,001	53,945	57	0.1	60,348	60,274	74	0.1
Sikkim	610	609	0	0	587	587	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar (#)	335	327	8	2.3	348	348	0	0.12914
Eastern Region	1,64,054	1,62,973	1,081	0.7	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1
Arunachal Pradesh	875	874	1	0.1	915	892	24	2.6
Assam	10,844	10,825	19	0.2	11,465	11,465	0	0
Manipur	1,019	1,018	1	0.1	1,014	1,014	0	0
Meghalaya	2,256	2,243	13	0.6	2,237	2,237	0	0
Mizoram	656	644	12	1.8	645	645	0	0
Nagaland	852	851	1	0.1	926	873	54	5.8
Tripura (*)	1,578	1,578	0	0	1,547	1,547	0	0
North-Eastern Region	18,079	18,033	47	0.3	18,758	18,680	78	0.4
All India	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5

(#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these islands do not form part of regional requirement and supply.

(*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. The MU figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

The details of States/UTs/Regions-wise Power Supply Position in terms of Energy for the period from FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25.

State/ System / Region	April, 2023 - March, 2024				April, 2024 - March, 2025			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,789	1,789	0	0	1,952	1,952	0	0
Delhi	35,501	35,496	5	0	38,255	38,243	12	0
Haryana	63,983	63,636	348	0.5	70,149	70,120	30	0
Himachal Pradesh	12,805	12,767	38	0.3	13,566	13,526	40	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	20,040	19,763	277	1.4	20,374	20,283	90	0.4
Punjab	69,533	69,528	5	0	77,423	77,423	0	0
Rajasthan	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2
Uttarakhand	15,644	15,532	112	0.7	16,770	16,727	43	0.3
Northern Region	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2
Chhattisgarh	39,930	39,872	58	0.1	43,208	43,180	28	0.1
Gujarat	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	99,301	99,150	151	0.2	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1
Maharashtra	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10,164	10,164	0	0	10,852	10,852	0	0

State/ System / Region	April, 2023 - March, 2024				April, 2024 - March, 2025			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
and Daman & Diu								
Goa	5,111	5,111	0	0	5,411	5,411	0	0
Western Region	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0
Andhra Pradesh	80,209	80,151	57	0.1	79,028	79,025	3	0
Telangana	84,623	84,613	9	0	88,262	88,258	4	0
Karnataka	94,088	93,934	154	0.2	92,450	92,446	4	0
Kerala	30,943	30,938	5	0	31,624	31,616	8	0
Tamil Nadu	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0
Puducherry	3,456	3,455	1	0	3,549	3,549	0	0
Lakshadweep (#)	64	64	0	0	68	68	0	0
Southern Region	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0
Bihar	41,514	40,918	596	1.4	44,393	44,217	176	0.4
DVC	26,560	26,552	8	0	25,891	25,888	3	0
Jharkhand	14,408	13,858	550	3.8	15,203	15,126	77	0.5
Odisha	41,358	41,333	25	0.1	42,882	42,858	24	0.1
West Bengal	67,576	67,490	86	0.1	71,180	71,085	95	0.1
Sikkim	544	543	0	0	574	574	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar (#)	386	374	12	3.18562	425	413	12	2.9
Eastern Region	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1,014	1,014	0	0	1,050	1,050	0	0
Assam	12,445	12,341	104	0.8	12,843	12,837	6	0
Manipur	1,023	1,008	15	1.5	1,079	1,068	10	0.9
Meghalaya	2,236	2,066	170	7.6	2,046	2,046	0	0
Mizoram	684	684	0	0	709	709	0	0
Nagaland	921	921	0	0	938	938	0	0
Tripura (*)	1,691	1,691	0	0	1,939	1,939	0	0
North-Eastern Region	20,022	19,733	289	1.4	20,613	20,596	16	0.1
All India	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1

(#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these islands do not form part of regional requirement and supply.

(*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. The MU figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

The details of month-wise States/UTs/Regions-wise Power Supply Position in terms of Energy for FY 2025-26 {upto June 2025 (Provisional)}

	Energy			
State /	FY 2025-26 (upto June, 2025 (Provisional))			
System /	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	555	555	0	0.0
Delhi	11303	11299	4	0.0
Haryana	18817	18756	61	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	3330	3319	11	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	4854	4848	6	0.1
Punjab	20943	20918	25	0.1
Rajasthan	28045	28045	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	46100	46094	6	0.0
Uttarakhand	4430	4420	10	0.2
Northern Region (##)	138783	138661	122	0.1
Chhattisgarh	11422	11419	3	0.0
Gujarat	42122	42122	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	25117	25115	2	0.0
Maharashtra	53035	53033	2	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2841	2841	0	0.0
Goa	1480	1480	0	0.0
Western Region (##)	139219	139214	5	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	20472	20472	0	0.0
Telangana	19794	19794	0	0.0
Karnataka	23033	23033	0	0.0

	Energy			
State /	FY 2025-26 (upto June, 2025 (Provisional))			
System /	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Kerala	8016	8016	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	34608	34608	0	0.0
Puducherry	957	956	1	0.1
Lakshadweep (#)	20	20	0	0.0
Southern Region (##)	106888	106887	1	0.0
Bihar	12682	12677	5	0.0
DVC	6359	6357	2	0.0
Jharkhand	3942	3939	3	0.1
Odisha	11726	11724	2	0.0
West Bengal	20562	20544	18	0.1
Sikkim	127	127	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar (#)	111	108	3	2.7
Eastern Region (##)	55418	55386	32	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	282	282	0	0.0
Assam	3506	3506	0	0.0
Manipur	273	271	2	0.7
Meghalaya	494	494	0	0.0
Mizoram	177	177	0	0.0
Nagaland	244	244	0	0.0
Tripura (*)	512	512	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region (##)	5492	5490	2	0.0
All India	445800	445636	164	0.0

(#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these islands do not form part of regional requirement and supply.

(*) Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

Note:

1. Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. The MU & MW figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

2. (##) The Regional figures include data of other miscellaneous entities drawing power directly from ISTS.

PREVENTING ENCROACHMENT ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

801. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the current status of encroachment along National Highways, particularly where the Right-of-Way (RoW) has been compromised due to illegal structures;
- (b) the specific surveillance regimes that have been deployed to detect and deter encroachments following the Supreme Court's May 2025 directives;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against responsible officers including project directors, executive engineers or police officials where RoW violations continued despite prior warnings and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of FIRs or legal notices that have been issued and illegal constructions demolished;
- (e) whether the Government has instituted a time-bound compliance framework assigning accountability and detailing penalties for projected clearance delays or negligence; and
- (f) if so, the timeline and status of establishing such enforcement measures and if not, the reasons for absence of such mechanisms?

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

(a): The status of the reported unauthorised occupation and removal of unauthorised occupation on National Highways (NHs) is as under:

No. of unauthorised occupations identified along NHs during FY 2024-25	No. of unauthorised occupations removed during FY 2024-25
28644	16423

(b): Over the last couple of years, the Government has launched an intensive campaign for ascertainment and removal of unauthorised occupations from National Highways (NHs) following the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. All the State Governments have been requested to issue necessary instructions to District Administration and District Police to extend support to the Field Officers of the Government for removal of unauthorised occupation on stretches under section 26 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. Further, steps have been initiated for setting up a national level Highway Administration, formulating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and delegation of powers to District Magistrates under section 26 of the said Act. Under the proposed SoP, a provision has been made for drone imaging and analytics of National Highways every three months if the stretches are under development and every six months if the stretches are under maintenance. All field officers are being instructed to compulsorily ascertain the extent of unauthorized occupation on NHs during their inspections and promptly report the matter to the officers authorized by the Highway Administration.

(c): The field officers managing the stretches of National Highways have been sensitized about the unauthorised occupation and other Right of Way (RoW)

violations. Regional officers are now mandated to monitor the removal of unauthorized occupation on NHs and take up the matter with the respective State Government.

(d): 20,482 notices under section 26 of the Act have been issued in 2023-24.

(e) and (f): The compliance framework has been laid out in the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 and the corresponding Highway Administration Rules, 2004. The Government has initiated steps for constitution of a National Level Highway Administration, formulation of SOP and delegation of powers to District Magistrates under section 26 of the Act along with periodic review at the regional and national level. Aided by drone imagery and analysis, the revamped set-up as per the proposed SoP and the clear delegation of power, especially to the District Magistrate, will bring in accountability and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

AVIATION SAFETY

802. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the findings of the high-powered committee formed by the Government to investigate the Ahmedabad plane crash of Air India Flight 171 of June 12, 2025 with casualties of more than 270 people;

(b) the number of aviation safety incidents reported during the last three years along with their causes;

(c) the measures to strengthen the aviation safety standards to prevent incidents such as the Ahmedabad crash, particularly maintenance of airplanes, adequate pilot training in case of emergencies, engine failures and cybersecurity threats on onboard software;

(d) the role of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in preventing such incidents; and

(e) the details of compensation provided to victims' families including for ground victims?

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

(a) to (e): The High Level Committee constituted to investigate Air India flight (AI-171) crash on 12.06.2025 at Ahmedabad, has not submitted its report.

58 Incidents were reported during last three years. These incidents may arise due to various reasons like bad weather, technical snags, bird hits etc. The year-wise breakup of the incidents is given below:

2023 - 24

2024 - 17

2025 - 17;;

(upto June, 2025)

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its

maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards.

DGCA also has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009 which inter-alia provides the liabilities of carriers for compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage.

Air India has informed that it has released an interim compensation of Rs. 25 Lakhs to the Next of Kin (NoK) of 128 deceased persons as on 18.07.2025. For the remaining deceased, the payment of interim compensation is in various stages of document submission by the NoK. The process for the final compensation will be initiated after the completion of disbursement of interim compensation.

Air India has also informed that the registration of the requisite Trust by TATA Sons has been completed on 18.07.2025 and the airline is in the process of initiating the requisite documentation and verification formalities to enable the disbursement of the voluntary ex gratia payment of Rs. 1 crore each to the Next

of Kin (NoK) of deceased. Further, Air India is assisting families of the deceased and injured in various ways such as travel arrangements, accommodation, medical expenses, immediate cash payments to daily wage earners who are injured etc.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ISSUANCE OF LICENCES

803. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any formal policy/regulatory framework for the issuance of licences to scheduled airline operators in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the eligibility criteria, procedures and the list of documents or papers required to apply for a Scheduled Operator's Licence (SOL);

(c) the number of airlines that have been granted scheduled operating permits in the country since 1980 along with the name of each airline, their ownership details and the year of commencement of operations;

(d) the number of airlines currently operational and the number of the airlines that have ceased operations along with the year of closure in each case; and

(e) the year in which licences were granted to Deccan Airlines and Kingfisher Airlines respectively along with the duration of their operations and the reasons, if any, officially recorded for the discontinuation of their services?

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

(a) and (b): Details regarding the regulatory framework for the issuance of licences to scheduled airline operators in the country is at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): The number of airlines granted scheduled operating permits in the country since 1980, along with information on currently operational airlines and those that have ceased operations, is at **Statement-II**.

(e): Deccan Aviation and Kingfisher Airlines were granted scheduled operator permits in the year 2003 and 2005 respectively.

Deccan Aviation Ltd was acquired by Kingfisher Airlines Ltd, and subsequently in 2008, the company Kingfisher Airlines Ltd was merged into Deccan Aviation Ltd, and the merged airline was renamed as Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.

The scheduled operator permit in respect of Kingfisher Airlines Ltd was suspended w.e.f. 20th October, 2012 for their non-adherence to approved flight schedules and abrupt cancellation of flights in the preceding 10 months and failing to re-establish a safe, efficient and reliable air transport service.

STATEMENT-I

Regulatory Framework for issuance of licences to Scheduled airline operator

1. The Air Operator Certificate (AOC) for Scheduled Air Transport Service is granted by DGCA under the provision of Rule 134 and Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. As per the provisions of Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules 1937, AOC for under taking Scheduled Air Transport Service can be granted to:
 - (i) to a citizen of India, or*
 - (ii) to a company or a body corporate provided that—*
 - (a) it is registered and has its principal place of business within India;*
 - (b) the Chairman and at least two-thirds of its Directors are citizens of India; and*
 - (c) its substantial ownership and effective control is vested in Indian nationals.*
2. Further, any applicant desirous of obtaining AOC is required obtain a No Objection Certificate for his proposed air transport services from the Central Government, which is granted by Ministry of Civil Aviation after ensuring the laid down eligibility requirements, as well as taking into account the factors such as the financial soundness of the applicant, his operational plan, the clearance from security angle of the applicant

organisation including its Directors, and any other factor that may have a bearing on the proposed air transport services from policy angle.

3. The no objection certificate granted by the Central Government remains valid for a period of three years from the date of issue, during which the applicant is expected to obtain the AOC from DGCA after complying the laid down requirements.
4. DGCA grants Air Operator Certificate after ensuring the compliance of relevant regulatory requirements as per Air Operator Certification Manual, which follows a structured 5 phase process for grant of AOC by DGCA so as to ensure that the applicant has the required capability to provide safe, efficient and reliable service.
5. The AOC is valid for a period of 5 years and is renewed for a further period of 5 years after ensuring that the operator is in continued compliance of the relevant regulatory requirements as per procedure laid down in Air Operator Certification Manual.
6. List of documents or papers required to apply for a Scheduled Operator's Licence
 - i. Initial NOC issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation
 - ii. Formal Application Appendix-A, B, C of CAP3100/CAP3300/CAP34000 as applicable along with requisite fees.

iii. Nomination of post holders

- Accountable Manager
- Director Flight Operation
- Director Training
- Chief Pilot(s)
- Continuing Airworthiness Manager (CAM)
- Quality Manager
- Manager In-Flight
- Chief Security Officer (CSO)
- Chief of Flight Safety
- SMS Manager / Safety Manager

iv. List of Manuals

- Operations Manual
- Aircraft Flight Manual
- FDTL Scheme
- Normal & Emergency Procedure Checklist
- Safety & Emergence Procedure (SEP) Manual
- Cabin Crew Training Manual
- Quick Reference Handbook
- Passenger Briefing Card

- Dangerous Goods Manual (If Applicable)
- Flight Dispatch Manual
- Ground Handling Manual
- Load and Trim Sheet
- Continuing Airworthiness Management Exposition (CAME)
- Minimum Equipment List (MEL)/Configuration Deviation List (CDL)
- Aircraft Maintenance Program (AMP)
- Technical Log Book
- Weight Schedule/ L & T Sheet
- Flight Safety Documentation System Manual
- Flight Safety Manual
- Safety Management System Manual

STATEMENT-II

Number of airlines that have been granted scheduled operating permits in the country since 1980

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
1.	Air India Ltd.	Prior to 1994, there were only 2 Scheduled Airlines namely Air India and Indian	
2.	Indian Airlines Ltd.		

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
		Airlines established under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, which was repealed vide the Air Corporations (transfer of under takings and repeal) Act. 1994. The two airlines were merged in 2007, eventually creating a single airline Air India Ltd.	
3.	East West Travels & Trade Link Ltd.	1994	Closed in the year 1996
4.	Archana Airways Ltd.	1994	Closed in the year 2000
5.	Skyline NEPC Ltd.	1994	Closed in the year 1997
6.	Modiluft Ltd.	1994	Closed in the year 1996
7.	NEPC Micon Ltd.	1994	Closed in the year 1997
8.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd.	1995	Closed in the year 2019

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
9.	Jet Lite (I) Ltd. (Formaly known as Sahara Airlines)	1996	Closed in the year 2019
10.	Alliance Air Aviation Ltd. (Formerly known as Airline Allied Services Ltd.	1997	Operational
11.	Lufthansa Cargo India Pvt. Ltd.	1997	Closed in the year 2000
12.	Deccan Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	2003	Acquired by Kingfisher followed by merger of Kingfisher into Deccan Aviation in 2008, and the merged entity was renamed as Kingfisher Airlines. Closed in the year 2012.
13.	Blue Dart Aviation Ltd. (Cargo)	2003	Operational

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
14.	Air India Express Ltd. (Formerly known as Air India Charters Ltd.	2005	Operational
15.	Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.	2005	Merged into Deccan Aviation in 2008.
16.	Spice Jet Ltd.	2005	Operational
17.	Paramount Airways	2005	Closed in the year 2010
18.	Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Closed in the year 2023
19.	InterGlobe Aviation Ltd.	2006	Operational
20.	Indus Airways Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Closed in the year 2007
21.	MDLR Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Closed in the year 2009
22.	Jagson Airlines Ltd.	2008	Closed in the year 2008

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
23.	Deccan Cargo & Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2009	Closed in the year 2014
24.	Aryan Cargo Express.	2010	Closed in the year 2011
25.	Quickjet Cargo Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	2012	Closed in the year 2017
26.	Religare Aviation Ltd. (Regional)	2012	Closed in the year 2017
27.	LEPL Projects Ltd. (Air Costa)	2013	Closed in the year 2017
28.	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Name changed to AIX Connect Pvt. Ltd.)	2014	Merged into Air India Express Ltd. w.e.f. 01.10.2024
29.	Tata Sia Airlines Ltd. (Vistara)	2014	Merged into Air India Ltd. w.e.f. 12.11.2024
30.	Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	2015	Closed in the year 2016

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
31.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Trujet)	2015	Closed in the year 2022
32.	Air Carnival Pvt. Ltd.	2016	Closed in the year 2017
33.	LEPL Projects Ltd. (Air Costa)	2016	Closed in the year 2017
34.	Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd. (Zoom Air)	2017	Closed in the year 2024
35.	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	2017	Closed in the year 2020
36.	Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	2018	Closed in the year 2020
37.	Ghodawat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. (STAR AIR)	2019	Operational
38.	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	2019	Closed in the year 2022

S. No.	Name of the Airlines	Year of Commencement	Current Status
39.	Pawan Hans Ltd. (SCO)	2019	Closed in the year 2024
40.	Big Charter Pvt. Ltd. (Fly Big)	2020	Operational
41.	Aviation Connectivity Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Air Taxi)	2020	Closed in the year 2023
42.	SNV Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Akasa Air)	2022	Operational
43.	Quickjet Cargo Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	2022	Operational
44.	GSEC Monarch and Deccan Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (IndiaOne Air)	2022	Operational
45.	Just Udo Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Fly 91)	2024	Operational

MASS SICK REPORTING BY FLIGHT CREW**804. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the aftermath of the Air India-171 crash on 12th June, 2025, Air India has been experiencing mass sick reporting by its flight crew members and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken remedial measures such as holding post-trauma mental health workshops to mitigate their stress; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): M/s Air India reported a minor increase in sick leaves reported by pilots across all fleets in the aftermath of the AI-171 accident. On 16.06.2025, a total of 112 pilots reported sick, comprising of 51 Commanders (P1) and 61 First Officers (P2).

(b) and (c): DGCA has already issued Medical Circular regarding Mental Health of flight crews and ATCOs vide DGCA file No. AV/22025/25A/DMS/Med dated 22 Feb 2023 (Medical Circular 01 of 2023), which lays down guidelines for operators (scheduled and non-scheduled) and DGCA Empanelled Medical Examiners. The details are as under:-

- (i) Quick and effective methods to assess mental health that can easily be performed by the DGCA empanelled medical examiners during the Class 1/2/3 medical examination are recommended.
- (ii) Introduction of a separate, standalone and customised training capsule for the flight crew/ATCOs to recognise and manage the adverse effects of mental health conditions is also advised to all the airlines operators.
- (iii) Additionally, on mental health monitoring, the organizations (scheduled and non-scheduled operators, FTOs and AAI) were also advised to have a Peer Support Programme (PSP) in place for its employees. The organizations are required to enable, facilitate and ensure access to this proactive and non-punitive programme that will assist and support flight crew/ATCOs in recognizing, coping with and overcoming any problem.

DECLINE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN KERALA

805. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of recent studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board and the Kerala Ground Water Department indicating a 30 to 40 per cent decline in groundwater levels in the coastal and littoral regions of Kerala during the last decade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the major reasons identified for such depletion, including the impact of borewell proliferation, climate change and erratic monsoons;

- (c) whether the Government has any targeted plans or Centrally-assisted schemes to encourage traditional open well systems and regulate excessive extraction through borewells and tubewells, especially in vulnerable blocks like Kasaragod, Palakkad, Chittoor and Malampuzha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recharge groundwater and improve water storage capacity in the State?

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

(a) and (b): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including coastal and littoral regions of Kerala, four times in every year. In Kerala State, CGWB has monitored groundwater levels in coastal districts, through a network of established 330 Ground water monitoring wells. To assess long-term groundwater level fluctuations, water levels recorded in November 2024 have been compared with the decadal mean of November water levels (2014–2023) based on observations from 330 wells. Analysis of such water level data indicates that about 69% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels. The district-wise details for the decadal fluctuation in respect of the coastal districts is provided in **Statement**.

The localised fall in water level is mainly in some urban pockets may be due to increased water abstraction and limited recharge and storage capacity.

(c): Regulation of extraction of groundwater in Kerala is being done by State Groundwater Authority of Kerala under the Kerala Ground Water (Control & Regulation) Act, 2002. As per the information received, the Authority is mandating

Permit for the construction of new bore wells in notified areas such as Malampuzha, Chittur, Kasargode and NOC is mandated for groundwater extraction for industrial and infrastructural purposes in the State. Industries using groundwater as raw material/ water intensive industries shall not be granted NOC for groundwater withdrawal in notified areas as part of the regulation mechanism.

(d): Water being a State subject, the responsibility of addressing the ground water related issues lies primarily with the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for improvement of ground water resources of the country, including for the state of Kerala, are given below:-

- The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country, including Kerala, since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. As per the information available on JSA dashboard, a total of around 5.92 lakh water conservation and artificial recharge structures have been constructed/renovated in Kerala since 2021. Additionally, 14 Jal Shakti Kendras have been set up at district level for dissemination of water related knowledge and consultation by citizens.

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including about 28,088 sq. km in Kerala, has been mapped under the scheme and district-wise ground water management plans, containing both demand and supply side measures, have been shared with the respective State/District administrations for implementation.
- Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Kerala and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water. For Kerala, the Master plan recommends around 7.49 lakh structures.
- Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, including Kerala, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.
- Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India, which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country for the purpose of increasing water storage and boosting ground water recharge. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been

constructed/rejuvenated in the country with active community participation, with 865 in Kerala.

- Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs including Kerala have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation.

STATEMENT

Decadal Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2014 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) for Coastal and Littoral Regions of Kerala

District	No of wells anal ysed	Rise						Fall						Rise		Fall	
		0-2		2-4		>4		0-2		2-4		>4					
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
ALAPUZHA	61	40	66	1	2	1	2	19	31	0	0	0	0	42	69	19	31
ERNAKULAM	27	18	67	0	0	0	0	8	30	1	4	0	0	18	67	9	33
KASRAGOD	12	7	58	1	8	1	8	3	25	0	0	0	0	9	75	3	25
KOLLAM	49	28	57	1	2	0	0	17	35	3	6	0	0	29	59	20	41
KOTTAYAM	21	10	48	0	0	0	0	10	48	1	5	0	0	10	48	11	52
KOZHIKODE	32	20	63	5	16	0	0	7	22	0	0	0	0	25	78	7	22

MALAP PURAM	20	17	85	1	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	18	90	2	10
PATHANA MTHITTA	16	11	69	0	0	0	0	5	31	0	0	0	0	11	69	5	31
THIRUVA NANTHAPURAM	48	31	65	3	6	0	0	13	27	1	2	0	0	34	71	14	29
THRISSUR	24	22	92	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	22	92	2	8
KANNUR	20	10	50	0	0	0	0	10	50	0	0	0	0	10	50	10	50
TOTAL	330	214	64.85	12	3.64	2	0.61	96	29.09	6	1.82	0	0.00	228	69.09	102	30.91

LOAN TO PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES BY REC

806. THIRU D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) has been funding loans to private limited companies for power generation projects, power infrastructure development projects and other infrastructure projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the private limited companies that were provided loans by REC during each of the last four years, company-wise;

(c) whether REC has provided refinance loans to private entities during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided for refinance projects, entity-wise; and

(d) whether REC has provided loans to any private limited companies registered in the State of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d):Yes. The list of private sector projects funded by REC during last four years is placed at **Statement-I**. The list of private entities wherein REC Limited has provided refinance loan during last three years is placed at **Statement-II**. The list of Private Limited Companies registered in Tamil Nadu wherein REC Limited has provided loan is placed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

List of private sector projects funded by REC during last four years

Sr. No.	Borrower	Details of the Project	Sanctioned year (FY)
Power Generation Projects			
1	Jindal Urban Waste Management Ahmedabad Ltd	15 MW Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	FY 22
2	JSW Renew Energy Ltd.	540 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	FY 22

3	JSW Renew Energy Ltd.	270 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	FY 22
4	GMR Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	GMR 2MW Solar Project, IGI Airport Delhi	FY 23
5	GMR Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	GMR 5 MW Solar Project, GMR MOPA Airport Goa	FY 23
6	Kanak Renewables Limited	Refinancing of 110.40 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi and SREI Renew	FY 23
7	Rajat Renewables Limited ⁶³	Refinancing of 21 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi Karnataka	FY 23
8	ReNew Saur Urja Private Limited	Refinancing of 100 MW Solar PV project at Ittigi and Raichur	FY 23
9	ReNew Wind Energy (Budh 3) Pvt Ltd	Refinancing of 60 MW Solar PV project at Wadgera, Nirna and Ladha, Karnataka	FY 23
10	ReNew Clean Energy Pvt Ltd	Refinancing of 51 MW Solar PV project at MP Solar, Madhya Pradesh	FY 23
11	ReNew Power Private Limited	Refinancing of 4 nos operational wind energy Projects	FY 23
12	Greenko	Greenko MP01 Pvt Ltd 1440 MW Standalone Pumped Storage Project (PSP)	FY 23

13	ReNew Wind Energy (Devgarh) Private Limited	Refinancing of 49.5 MW Wind power project at Vaspeta 4 Maharashtra	FY 23
14	ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 3) Private Limited	Refinancing of 100.80 MW Wind power project at Bhesada Rajasthan	FY 23
15	SB11 (SBSR Power Cleantech Eleven Ltd.)	Cost Overrun - 300MW/ 450MWp Solar Project in Bikaner	FY 23
16	M/s Acme Raisar Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	300 MW Solar M/s Acme Raisar Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	FY 23
17	M/s Acme Dhaulpur Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	300 MW Solar M/s Acme Dhaulpur Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	FY 23
18	ReNew Solar Energy (Telangana) Private Limited	Refinancing of 143 MW Solar PV project at Digipalli Telangana	FY 23
19	Mahan Energen Limited Ph-II	2 X 800 MW Ultra Supercritical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	FY 23
20	Adani Renewable Energy Forty-Two Limited	500 MW/3165 MWH Standalone Chitravathi Pumped Storage Project	FY 24

		(CPSP) at Peddakotla in Sri Sathya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh	
21	Adani Green Energy Twenty-Six B Limited	167 MW Solar PV Project in Khavda Village, Kutch, Gujarat	FY 24
22	Adani Green Energy Twenty-Four A Limited	500 MW Seci PPA + 400 MW Merchant Sale Solar Project in Khavda Village, Kutch, Gujarat	FY 24
23	Greenko KA01 IREP Pvt. Ltd.	1600 MW Pump Storage Project in Karnataka	FY 24
24	Serentica Renewables India 3 Pvt Ltd	560 MW (270 MW wind & 290 MW solar) Greenfield hybrid project of Serentica Renewables India 3 Pvt Ltd	FY 24
25	Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd	150 MW/205.5 MWdc Solar Power Plant of Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd	FY 24
26	Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd	180 MW/246.6 MWdc Solar Power Plant of Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd	FY 24
27	Serentica Renewables India 9	600MW Greenfield Solar power project for captive consumption to be set up at Fatehgarh district, Rajasthan	FY 24

	Private Limited (SRI9PL)		
28	Blue Pine Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Refinancing of 11 operational projects 355MWac/403 MWp	FY 24
29	Renew	RTL for refinancing of 13 operational projects of 11 SPVs of Renew group	FY 24
30	Azure	Refinancing of 7 SPVs of 615 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations	FY 24
31	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd	MSPGCL 1071 MWac Solar Power Projects under PM-KUSUM	FY 25
32	Sunbreeze Renewables Nine Private Limited	1400 MW SRNPL Solar	FY 25
33	JSP Green Wind 1 Private Limited (JGW1PL)	1400 MW JGW1PL Wind	FY 25
34	ACME Heergarh	Addl. Loan for 300 MW Solar Power Project in Rajasthan	FY 25
35	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Addl. Loan for 540 MW wind project	FY 25

36	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Addl. loan for 270 MW wind project	FY 25
37	Greenko MP01 IREP Private Limited (GMIPL)	Additional loan for capacity augmentation from 1440 to 1920 & cost overrun	FY 25
38	ACME Surya Power Private Limited	250 MW ACME FDRE Project	FY 25
39	XL Xergi Power Private Limited	400 MW Solar XXPPL at Jaisalmer and Barmer	FY 25
40	MSKVY Fourth Solar SPV Limited	208 MW MSKVY Fourth Solar SPV, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
41	MSKVY Eighth Solar SPV Limited	MSKVY Eighth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
42	MSKVY Chaturdash Saur SPV Limited	MSKVY Chaturdash Saur SPV Limited, MEIL Group Solar - Kusum	FY 25
43	MSKVY Thirteenth Solar SPV Limited	MSKVY Thirteenth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
44	MSKVY Twelfth Solar SPV Limited	MSKVY Twelfth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
45	MSKVY Saptam Saur SPV Limited	MSKVY Saptam Saur SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25

46	MEIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	MEIL Solar Energy Private Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
47	MSKVY Sixth Solar SPV Limited	MSKVY Sixth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
48	MSKVY Second Solar SPV Limited	MSKVY Second Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
49	MSKVY Third Solar SPV Limited	170 MW MSKVY Third Solar SPV, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum	FY 25
50	Rinnovabile Energy Private Limited	IRIS Phase 2 Rinnovabile	FY 25
51	Iris Renewables Six Private Limited	IRIS Renewables 6 Phase 2	FY 25
52	Iris Renewables Seven Private Limited	IRIS Renewables 7 Phase 2	FY 25
53	Grador Renewables Private Limited	IRIS phase 2 Grador	FY 25
54	Adani Green Energy Twenty Six B Limited	900 MW Hybrid Adani in Jaisalmer and Kutch	FY 25

55	MSKVY First Solar SPV Ltd	225 MW Solar Project in Yavatmal, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
56	MSKVY Eleventh Solar SPV Ltd	234 MW Solar Project in Pune, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
57	Avaada Sustainable Urja Pvt Ltd	98 MW Solar Project in Beed, Nashik, Hingoli, Dhrashiv & Solapur, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
58	MSKVY Fifth Solar SPV Ltd	207 MW Solar Project in Sangli, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
59	MSKVY Tenth Solar SPV Ltd	196 MW Solar Project in Ahmadnagar, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
60	MSKVY Twentieth Solar SPV Ltd	172 MW Solar Project in Nashik, Avaada Group under PM Kusum	FY 25
61	Clean Renewable Energy Hybrid 3 private Limited	120 MW FDRE Hero Project in Andhra Pradesh (195 MW Solar DC, 130 MW Solar AC, 150 MW Wind, 30 MWh battery)	FY 25
62	ACME Sun Power Private Limited	Rs. 3753 Cr. to ACME Sun Power Private Limited for 320 MW FDRE project (Solar-652.5 MW dc/ 450 MW AC, Wind-115 MW, Battery Energy	FY 25

		Storage System (BESS)-896 MWh) in Rajasthan and Gujarat	
63	Energizent Power Private Limited (EPPL)	355.6 MW EPPL Greenfield Hybrid Project at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan & Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh (250 MW Solar, 105.60 MW Wind)	FY 25
64	Teq Green Power XVIII Private Limited (Teq XVIII)	325.7 MW Teq XVIII Greenfield Hybrid Project at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan & Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	FY 25
65	IRIS Renewables Six Pvt Ltd (IR6PL)	99 MW Wind Project at Hatalgeri, Gadag, Karnataka	FY 25
66	Suzlon Energy Limited & M/s Suzlon Global Services Limited	Project Specific Funding as Letter of Comfort (LoC) Facility to Equipment Manufacturing Company	FY 25
67	ACME Jodhpur Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AJSPPL)	100 MW Solar Plant at Jodhpur, Rajasthan	FY 25
68	ACME Rewa Solar Energy Pvt Ltd (ARSEPL)	100 MW Solar Plant at Rewa, Rajasthan	FY 25

69	ACME Mahbubnagar Solar Energy Pvt Ltd (AMSEPL)	30 MW Solar Plant at Mahbubnagar, Telengana	FY 25
70	ACME Yamunanagar Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AYSPPL)	20 MW Solar Plant at Yamunanagar, Telengana	FY 25
71	Nirosha Power Pvt Ltd (NPPL)	30 MW Solar Plant at Nirosha, Uttar Pradesh	FY 25
72	ACME Solar Technologies (Gujarat) Pvt Ltd (ASTPL)	15 MW Solar Plant at Anand, Gujarat	FY 25
73	ACME Odisha Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AOSPPL)	25 MW Solar Plant at Bolangir, Odisha	FY 25
74	ACME Solar Energy (Madhya Pradesh) Pvt Ltd (ASEMPPL)	25 MW Solar Plant at Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh	FY 25

75	ACME Raipur Solar Power Pvt Ltd (ARSPPL)	30 MW Solar Plant at Raipur, Chattisgarh	FY 25
76	ACME Nalanda Solar Power Private Limited (ANSPPL)	15 MW Solar Plant at Banka, Bihar	FY 25
77	ACME PV Powertech Pvt Ltd (APPPL)	50 MW Solar Plant at Sangareddy, Telengana	FY 25
78	ACME Magadh Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AMSPPL)	10 MW Solar Plant at Banka, Bihar	FY 25
79	Renew Surya Jyoti Private Limited (RSJPL)	210 MW (AC) Solar Power Plant at District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan by Renew Surya Jyoti Private Limited (RSJPL)	FY 25
80	Aarohi Solar Private Limited (ASPL)	50MW Aarohi Solar Private Limited (ASPL), Anantpur , AP	FY 25
81	Acme Jaisalmer Solar Power Private Limited (AJSPPL)	20MW Acme Jaisalmer Solar Power Private Limited (AJSPPL) Anantpur , AP	FY 25

82	Dayanidhi Solar Power Private Limited (DSPPL)	40MW Dayanidhi Solar Power Private Limited (DSPPL), Chitoor, AP	FY 25
83	Niranjana Solar Energy Private Limited (NSEPL)	20MW Niranjana Solar Energy Private Limited (NSEPL) Kurnool, AP	FY 25
84	Vishwatma Solar Energy Private Limited (VSEPL)	30MW Vishwatma Solar Energy Private Limited (VSEPL) Kurnool, AP	FY 25
85	ACME Solar Rooftop Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ASRSPL)	30MW ACME Solar Rooftop Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ASRSPL) Bhatinda (Nangla), Punjab (Plant-1) & Mansa (Jhunir), Punjab (Plant-2)	FY 25
86	M/s Renew Green (MHS Three) Private Limited (RGMHS3PL)	437.6 Wind-Solar Hybrid ISTS Power Project at Sholapur & Osmanabad, in the state of Maharashtra (Solar - 200 MWac/276.88 MWdc and Wind - 237.6 MW)	FY 25
87	M/s Gentari Renewables India	650 MW RTC Project comprising of Solar - 850 MW/ 1232 MWp, Wind - 1200 MW in Andhra Pradesh and	FY 25

	Castor One Private Limited (GRICOPL)	Karnataka (Solar – 850 MW/1232 MWp, Wind - 1200 MW)	
88	Adani Solar Energy AP Eight Pvt. Ltd. (ASEAP8PL)	Proposal for financial assistance of ₹903 crore (including LoC upto of ₹100 crore) to M/s Adani Solar Energy AP Eight Pvt. Ltd. (ASEAP8PL) for implementation of 250 MWac / 350 MWdc Greenfield Solar Project in Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Park near Malavaram Dist. Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh.	FY 25
89	Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-Six Limited (ARE56L)	Proposal for financial assistance of ₹3,084 crore (including LoC upto ₹800 crore) to M/s Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-Six Ltd. (ARE56L) for implementation of 750 MWac / 1027.50 MWp Solar Project in Khavda, Gujarat.	FY 25
Power Infrastructure Development Projects			
90	M/s Mundra solar Energy Ltd (MSEL)	2000 MWp Solar module and cell manufacturing	FY 22

91	Suzlon	Refinancing of existing debt against Suzlon WTG manufacturing, EPC Business and O&M Services Future Cash Flow	FY 22
92	Avaada Clean Sustainable Energy Pvt Ltd	50 MWac (70 MWdc) Solar PV project at village Jamua, district Banka, Bihar of Avaada Clean Sustainable Energy Pvt Ltd	FY 24
93	MSPVL	Upgradation of existing manufacturing Facility of MSPVL	FY 24
94	Suzlon Energy Limited	PSF of Rs. 695 Cr to Suzlon for 180.6 MW Wind Project in Karnataka	FY 24
95	Suzlon Energy Limited	Wind (Corporate Loan for Manufacturing Purposes)	FY 24
96	Khavda Bhuj Transmission Limited	InSTS Transmission Line in Gujarat	FY 24
97	Anvil Cables Pvt Ltd - STL	Implementation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure in J&K	FY 24
98	R S Infraprojects Pvt Ltd	Transmission Line in Ladakh under PMDP-15 scheme	FY 24

99	MP Power Package-I	InSTS Transmission Line in Madhya Pradesh	FY 24
100	MP Power Transmission Package-II Limited	InSTS Transmission Line in Madhya Pradesh	FY 24
101	Beawar Transmission Ltd	ISTS Transmission Line in Rajasthan	FY 24
102	Nsure Reliable Power Solutions Private Limited	1 GWh Lithium Ion Cell Manufacturing Facility at Malur, Karnataka	FY 25
103	HMEL Green Energy Private Limited	Rs. 3513 Cr. to M/s HGEPL a subsidiary of HPCL-Mittal Energy for 2.8 GW	FY 25
104	MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL)	1X250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyvili Power Company Pvt Ltd (TNPCPL)	FY 25
105	Suzlon Energy Limited	Rs. 770 Cr. LoU Suzlon-NTPC	FY 25
106	ACME Solar Holding Limited	LoU to ACME Solar Holding Limited	FY 25

Non-Power Infrastructure Projects			
107	GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)	Development and Construction of Phase-I of Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram, Andhra Pradesh	FY 23
108	Kagal Satara Road Pvt Ltd	Six laning of Kagal Satara section of NH-48 (Old NH-4) package-II from km 658.000 to Km 725.000 Road project in the state of Maharashtra	FY 23
109	XEMX Projects Private Limited (XPPL)	3 nos of Compressed Biogas (CBG) production plants of XEMX Projects Private Limited aggregating to capacity of 15 TPD in the state of Maharashtra .	FY 23
110	Evey Trans	Financing of 2100 E-buses in Mumbai	FY 23
111	Evey Trans (MHS) Pvt. Ltd.	Financing of 100 E-buses in Maharashtra	FY 23
112	Jindal Steel Odisha Ltd	6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant at Angul, Odisha	FY 23
113	Evey Trans (BLR) Pvt. Ltd.	Financing of 50 E-buses in Karnataka	FY 23

114	Thriveni Sainik Mining Pvt Ltd	Mining & Delivery of Coal from Parkhi Barwadih West Coal Blocks as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd	FY 23
115	MEIL Hanamkonda Roadways Private Limited	Construction of the 4-Lane GFH section on NH-163G from Oorugonda village in Hanamkonda District to Venkatapur village Road Project in Warangal District on HAM (Package-I), Telangana	FY 23
116	MEIL Remidicherla Roadways Private Limited	Financial Assistance for construction of the 4-Lane GFH section on NH-163G from Brahmanapalli(K) village to Remidicherla village Road Project on HAM (Package-II) Telangana	FY 23
117	MEIL Jakkampudi Roadways Private Limited	Financial Assistance for construction of the 4-Lane GFH on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Remidicherla Village to Jakkampudi Village (on NH-16) Road Project on HAM (Package-III) Telangana	FY 23
118	Vishvam City Bus Operations Private Limited	Financing of 100 E-Buses in Rajkot, Gujarat	FY 24

119	Evey Trans (MSR) Private Limited (ETMPL)	5150 E-Buses under the contract awarded by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC)	FY 24
120	Evey Trans (TEL) Pvt Ltd	Financing of 500 E-Buses in Hyderabad awarded by TSRTC	FY 24
121	Gopinathpur	Mining of Coal from Gopinathpur Coal Block as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to Eastern Coalfields Ltd (ECL)	FY 24
122	Anjan Mining Private Limited (AMPL)	Mining of coal from Anjan Hill Mine as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO)	FY 25
123	Thriveni Sainik PBNW Private Limited (TSPPL)	Mining of coal from Pakri Barwadih North West Coal Block as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd	FY 25
124	JMS Tilaboni Private Limited (JTPL)	Mining of coal from Tilaboni Underground Coal Mine as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO) to Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	FY 25
125	Mundra Petrochem Ltd	Setting up of 1MMTPA Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plant at Mundra, Gujarat	FY 25

STATEMENT-II

List of private entities wherein REC Limited has provided refinance loan during last three years

Sr. No	Borrower	Details of the Project	Sanctioned amount (In Rs Cr)	Disbursed amount (In Rs Cr)
1	Thriveni Sainik Mining Pvt Ltd	Mining & Delivery of Coal from Pakri Barwadih West Coal Blocks as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd	336	180.09
2	Kanak Renewables Limited	Refinancing of 110.40 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi and SREI Renew	463.27	458.64
3	Rajat Renewables Limited	Refinancing of 21 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi Karnataka	113.71	112.57
4	ReNew Saur Urja Private Limited	Refinancing of 100 MW Solar PV project at Ittigi and Raichur	532.8	520.4
5	ReNew Wind Energy (Budh 3) Pvt Ltd	Refinancing of 60 MW Solar PV project at Wadgera, Nirna and Ladha Karnataka	326.71	322.63

6	ReNew Clean Energy Pvt Ltd	Refinancing of 51 MW Solar PV project at MP Solar Madhya Pradesh	266.49	261.16
7	ReNew Wind Energy (Devgarh) Private Limited	Refinancing of 49.5 MW Wind power project at Vaspeta 4 Maharashtra	256.94	251.8
8	ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 3) Private Limited	Refinancing of 100.80 MW Wind power project at Bhesada Rajasthan	620.22	613.09
9	ReNew Solar Energy (Telangana) Private Limited	Refinancing of 143 MW Solar PV project at Digipalli Telangana	899.86	889.96
10	Blue Pine Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Refinancing of 11 operational projects 355MWac/403 MWp	1540.82	Nil
11	ACME	Refinancing of 12 SPVs of 450 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations	2360	Nil
12	ACME	Refinancing of 6 SPVs of 190 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations	1213	1032

13	MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL)	1x250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyvili Power Company Pvt. Ltd (TNPCPL)	440	Nil
14	Azure	Refinancing of 7 SPVs of 615 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations	2500	2370

STATEMENT-III

The list of Private Limited Companies registered in Tamil Nadu wherein

REC Limited has provided loan

Sr. No	Borrower	Details of Project
1	Gemini Geoss Energy Pvt Ltd	1MW SPV in Tamil Nadu
2	M/s Shalivahana Wind Energy Ltd	6.8MW Wind Project in Distt Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
3	M/s SEPC Power pvt. Ltd (SEPCPPL)	1 X 525 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant
4	M/s Aura Power Pvt Ltd	5 MW solar pV project in Tamil Nadu
5	M/s Palvai Green Power Pvt Ltd	5 MW Solar Project in Kurundamdham, Virundanagar Distt., Tamil Nadu

6	M/s Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Pvt. Ltd	252 MW Wind Energy Project in Maniyachi, Thoothukkudi District, Tamil Nadu.
7	Solitaire BTN Solar Pvt Ltd.	100 MW Solar PV Project in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu
8	Sprng Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	300 MW Wind Project in Tirpur District, Tamil Nadu
9	Vivid Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd.	252 MW Wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
10	JSW Renew Energy Ltd.	540 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
11	JSW Renew Energy Ltd.	270 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
12	MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL)	1x250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyveli Power Company Pvt. Ltd (TNPCPL)
13	JSP GREEN WIND 1 PRIVATE LIMITED	1400 MW JGW1PL Wind

PMEGP IN ANDHRA PRADESH

807. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the number of self-employment ventures sanctioned, set up, and disbursed under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the total margin money subsidy allocated, released and utilised in Andhra Pradesh under the scheme during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the number of rural and urban beneficiaries covered under the scheme in the State, gender and social category-wise;
- (d) the steps taken to expand the scheme's reach in aspirational districts and coastal areas of the State;
- (e) whether there have been issues reported with the PMEGP application portal and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the number of applications that have been received in the preceding six months, State-wise?

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

(a): District-wise number of micro enterprises disbursed and set up under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years i.e. from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 is given at **Statement I.**

(b): Margin Money subsidy released/utilized under PMEGP Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is given below:

Financial Year	MM Subsidy released/utilized (Rs. Cr)
2020-21	68.66
2021-22	100.88
2022-23	129.29
2023-24	171.99
2024-25	143.74

(c): Number of rural and urban beneficiaries covered under PMEGP in Andhra Pradesh, gender and social category-wise is given at **Statement-II**.

(d): The steps taken by the Government under PMEGP to expand its reach across the country including aspirational districts and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh include:

i. Enhancement of maximum project cost from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for service sector.

ii. Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under Special Category eligible for higher subsidy.

iii. Industries related to animal husbandry like dairy, poultry, aquaculture, insects (bees, sericulture, etc.) have been allowed under the scheme.

iv. Awareness programmes in all the States/UTs including backward and under-performing areas, Aspirational districts, North Eastern Region, etc. Details of awareness camps and people's education programme organized in aspirational districts and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-III**.

v. Conduct of two-days free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs.

vi. Acceptance of PMEGP applications in physical form from prospective beneficiaries in 11 regional languages since January 2024.

(e): No issues have been reported with the PMEGP application portal. The portal is operational and accepting fresh applications.

(f): State/UT-wise number of applications received under PMEGP from 01.01.2025 to 18.07.2025 is given at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I**District-wise number of micro enterprises disbursed and set up under Prime Minister's Employment****Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Andhra Pradesh**

S. No.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	0	28	58	30
2	West Godavari	179	241	233	197	141
3	Guntur	145	240	206	164	124
4	Kadapa (Ysr)	69	119	153	168	144
5	Prakasam	157	197	165	212	297
6	East Godavari	300	360	345	309	167
7	Vizianagaram	78	141	169	687	204
8	Krishna	97	194	131	149	108

S. No.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up
9	Kurnool	75	149	152	162	78
10	Ananthapur	178	199	179	228	134
11	Chittoor	132	206	163	240	163
12	Srikakulam	85	157	157	267	134
13	Anakapalli	0	0	52	144	86
14	Annamayya	0	0	49	630	178
15	Bapatla	0	0	47	146	101
16	Eluru	0	0	110	147	94
17	Kakinada	0	0	74	136	109
18	Konaseema	0	0	81	156	106
19	Nanadyal	0	0	23	107	93

S. No.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up	No. of Units disbursed/set up
20	Ntr	0	0	32	133	92
21	Palnadu	0	0	48	106	109
22	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0	21	67	63
23	Sri Satya Sai	0	0	77	215	84
24	Tirupati	0	0	46	503	183
25	Nellore	95	147	234	153	171
26	Nizamabad	0	0	0	0	0
27	Visakhapatnam	77	127	98	93	56
Total		1667	2477	3073	5577	3249

STATEMENT - II**Number of rural and urban beneficiaries covered under PMEGP in Andhra****Pradesh, gender and social category-wise**

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sr. No.	Social Category/ Gender	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Female	710	146	1074	246	1394	322	2960	497	1601	246
2	Male	682	139	935	222	1102	254	1761	359	1210	192
3	SC	270	33	331	83	440	86	1054	162	1188	193
4	ST	83	4	74	8	99	16	174	29	210	23
5	OBC	511	137	838	220	983	296	1937	396	735	142
6	Minority	15	15	38	10	37	10	34	19	13	6
7	General	510	96	728	147	938	168	1522	250	665	74

STATEMENT - III**Awareness Camps in Aspirational districts and coastal areas of Andhra****Pradesh under PMEGP**

Sl. No.	Date	District	Aspirational/ Coastal	Venue
1	06.02.2025	YSR Kadapa	Aspirational	Anjaneya Swamy Devalayam, Jammalamadugu, YSR Kadapa
2	14.03.2025	Bapatla	Coastal	Velugu Office, Bapatla
3	14.03.2025	Bapatla	Coastal	MPDO Office, Chirala, Bapatla District
4	22.03.2025	YSR Kadapa	Aspirational	Mandala Samakhya, DRDA, Proddatur, YSR Kadappa

People's Education programme in Aspirational districts of Andhra**Pradesh under PMEGP**

Sl. No.	Date	District	Aspirational/ Coastal	Venue
1	21.03.2025 and 22.03.2025	YSR Kadapa	Aspirational	Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Proddatur, YSR District

STATEMENT – IV**State-wise No. of Received Application by Implementing Agencies under****PMEGP**

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of Received Application by Implementing Agencies (From 01.01.2025 to 18.07.2025)
1	Andaman Nicobar	50
2	Andhra Pradesh	7536
3	Arunachal Pradesh	161
4	Assam	4512
5	Bihar	5662
6	Chandigarh-UT	17
7	Chhattisgarh	1968
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	6
9	Daman And Diu	17
10	Delhi	556
11	Goa	64
12	Gujarat	1939
13	Haryana	1865
14	Himachal Pradesh	1010
15	Jammu Kashmir	8983

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of Received Application by Implementing Agencies (From 01.01.2025 to 18.07.2025)
16	Jharkhand	2183
17	Karnataka	12990
18	Kerala	2686
19	Ladakh	65
20	Lakshadweep	3
21	Madhya Pradesh	550
22	Maharashtra	8019
23	Manipur	755
24	Meghalaya	566
25	Mizoram	163
26	Nagaland	43
27	Odisha	5748
28	Puducherry	59
29	Punjab	1935
30	Rajasthan	2829
31	Sikkim	271
32	Tamil Nadu	9309
33	Telangana	4263

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of Received Application by Implementing Agencies (From 01.01.2025 to 18.07.2025)
34	Tripura	716
35	Uttar Pradesh	2790
36	Uttarakhand	413
37	West Bengal	2940
Total		93642

बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशन

808. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्री शशांक मणि:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित बैटरी-स्वैपिंग स्टेशनों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की इस योजना का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने और राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए कोई रणनीति तैयार की है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि बैटरी-स्वैपिंग स्टेशन शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित हों,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और कार्यान्वयन के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है और चिन्हित किए स्थान, यदि कोई हो, कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ड) सरकार बैटरी-स्वैपिंग अवसंरचना के विस्तार में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी की भूमिका को किस रूप में देखती है:

(च) निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित प्रोत्साहनों या कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या बिजली जीविका का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है?

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

(क): ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) के पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 1 जुलाई 2025 तक, देश भर में 2611 बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशन (बीएसएस) स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): बीएसएस की व्यापक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 10 जनवरी 2025 को जारी अपने दिशानिर्देश में बैटरी स्वैपिंग और चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की संस्थापना और संचालन हेतु राजमार्गों, एक्सप्रेसवे और प्रमुख सड़कों के दोनों ओर तथा निर्दिष्ट शहरी क्षेत्रों में बीएसएस स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है।

इन दिशा-निर्देशों के क्रियान्वयन में राज्य सरकारों को शामिल करते हुए प्रमुख सुझाव हैं:

- (i) ऊर्जा प्रभारी सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक राज्य स्तरीय संचालन समिति, जिसमें परिवहन, नगर प्रशासन और शहरी विकास सचिव और अन्य संबंधित अधिकारी शामिल होंगे, राज्य स्तर पर बीएसएस अवसंरचना के कार्यान्वयन की योजना बनाएगी और उसकी निगरानी करेगी।

- (ii) प्रत्येक राज्य एक राज्य नोडल एजेंसी नियुक्त करेगा जो बीएसएस के लिए विद्युत कनेक्शन की सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु डिस्कॉम और राज्य विद्युत विनियामक आयोग के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करेगी।
- (iii) अपर सचिव, विद्युत मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता में एक केंद्रीय संचालन समिति, जिसमें संबंधित मंत्रालयों के सदस्य, राज्य प्रतिनिधि, ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) और केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) शामिल होंगे जो समय-समय पर दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करेगी।
- (iv) दिशा-निर्देशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए बीईई डिस्कॉम और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम करेगी।

(ड) और (च): दिशानिर्देश बैटरी स्विपिंग अवसंरचना के विस्तार में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी की भूमिका पर जोर देते हैं। बीएसएस की स्थापना को लाइसेंस-मुक्त गतिविधि घोषित किया गया है, जिससे व्यवसायों के लिए प्रक्रिया सरल हो गई है।

किफ़ायती दरों पर भूमि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि सार्वजनिक सरकार या सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को राजस्व-साझाकरण मॉडल पर 1 रुपए प्रति किलोवाट घंटा की दर से सार्वजनिक भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जाए। निजी संस्थाओं के लिए, भूमि 1 रुपए प्रति किलोवाट घंटा के न्यूनतम मूल्य पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बीएसएस की स्थापना के लिए सरकारी भूमि से संबंधित सार्वजनिक निविदाओं को प्रौद्योगिकी तटस्थ रखने का सुझाव दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को बीएसएस के लिए चौबीसों घंटे संचालन की अनुमति देने की सलाह दी गई है।

(छ): विद्युत अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कुल अंतिम ऊर्जा खपत में विद्युत का योगदान लगभग 22.2% है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तैनात बैटरी स्वैपिंग स्टेशन (बीएसएस)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	बीएसएस की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2
2	बिहार	48
3	दिल्ली	878
4	हरियाणा	171
5	कर्नाटक	347
6	केरल	20
7	मध्य प्रदेश	2
8	महाराष्ट्र	24
9	ओडिशा	2
10	पंजाब	22
11	राजस्थान	104
12	तेलंगाना	146
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	839
14	उत्तराखंड	5
15	पश्चिम बंगाल	1
कुल		2,611

उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी विकास के लिए नई परियोजनाएँ

809. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से बलिया लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बुनियादी ढांचे, शहरी विकास और सामुदायिक सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है या शुरू किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए आवंटित बजट, परियोजना की समय-सीमा और स्थानीय आबादी को संभावित लाभसहित जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख) : सातवीं और बारहवीं अनुसूची के संयोजन में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243 डब्ल्यू के उपबंधों के अनुसार, शहरी विकास से संबंधित मामले राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) अपने विभिन्न प्रमुख मिशनों/कार्यक्रमों जैसे अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी 2.0 (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0), स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), शहरी परिवहन (यूटी), आदि के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को उनके शहरी विकास एजेंडे में कार्यक्रम संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इन मिशनों/योजनाओं के माध्यम से, केंद्र सरकार राज्य योजनाओं को अनुमोदित करती है और राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) प्रदान करती है। परियोजनाओं का चयन, डिज़ाइन, अनुमोदन और क्रियान्वयन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और शहरों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें शहरों/जिलों को निधियां जारी करती हैं।

एसबीएम-यू : भारत सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) की शुरुआत की थी। इसका उद्देश्य सभी शहरों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त (ओडीएफ) बनाना और बलिया लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) का 100% वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण करना था। इस प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को एसबीएम-यू 2.0 का शुभारंभ किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य 100% स्रोत पृथक्करण, घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण और वैज्ञानिक लैंडफिल में सुरक्षित निपटान सहित कचरे के सभी अंशों के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के माध्यम से सभी शहरों को कचरा मुक्त बनाना है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के तहत, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियाँ, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित कार्य योजना के आधार पर जारी की जाती है, जो संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को प्रदान की जाती है। अतः, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम-यू) के अंतर्गत बलिया लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में अनुमोदित वित्तीय सहायता/परियोजनाओं का विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित निधियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

(₹ करोड़ में)

एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021)	एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026)
1,740.98	4,073.80

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वच्छता संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत राज्य का विषय है। देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना, डिज़ाइन करना, क्रियान्वयन और संचालन करना राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की ज़िम्मेदारी है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा एसबीएम-यू के

अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत सभी परियोजनाओं का विवरण एसबीएम-यू, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के पोर्टल <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess> पर उपलब्ध है।

अमृत : अमृत 2.0 का शुभारंभ 1 अक्टूबर 2021 को किया गया था। अमृत 2.0 का उद्देश्य शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाना है। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की यूनिवर्सल कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 का एक अन्य प्रमुख लक्ष्य है। जलाशयों का नवीकरण और हरित क्षेत्रों व पार्कों का विकास इस मिशन के अन्य घटक हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 26,758.53 करोड़ रुपये (संचालन एवं रखरखाव लागत सहित) की कुल 655 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है। जिले-वार ब्योरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत बलिया लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक 442.73 करोड़ रुपये की 03 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है, जिनमें 172.07 करोड़ रुपये की 02 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाएँ और 270.67 करोड़ रुपये की एक सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजना शामिल है। अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के तहत, केंद्रीय निधियाँ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को आवंटित/जारी की जाती है, जिले-वार जारी नहीं की जाती। उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत 2.0 के तहत, परियोजनाओं के लिए 8,161 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय हिस्से की तुलना में 1,896.68 करोड़ रुपये जारी/स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं।

विवरण

अमृत 2.0 के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में जिले-वार स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	आगरा	15	742.42

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
2	अलीगढ़	16	555.18
3	अंबेडकर नगर	10	221.57
4	अमेठी	3	94.00
5	अमरोहा	10	151.23
6	औरैया	6	191.90
7	अयोध्या	19	1,342.26
8	आजमगढ़	5	185.25
9	बागपत	6	318.12
10	बहराइच	6	232.84
11	बलिया	8	544.49
12	बलरामपुर	4	211.98
13	बाँदा	14	347.20
14	बाराबंकी	7	300.92
15	बरेली	14	278.09
16	बस्ती	5	90.88
17	भदोही	2	125.71
18	बिजनौर	8	318.65

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
19	बदायुँ	10	288.30
20	बुलंदशहर	17	332.79
21	चंदौली	6	118.38
22	चित्रकूट	8	362.40
23	देवरिया	6	102.08
24	एटा	6	222.14
25	इटावा	8	352.05
26	फर्रुखाबाद	5	191.64
27	फतेहपुर	15	664.90
28	फिरोजाबाद	3	32.45
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	7	94.53
30	गाजियाबाद	20	1,258.25
31	गाजीपुर	3	127.93
32	गोंडा	7	134.10
33	गोरखपुर	19	2,447.16
34	हमीरपुर	9	269.03
35	हापुड़	9	107.87

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
36	हरदोई	10	307.08
37	हाथरस	6	186.98
38	जालौन	18	818.19
39	जौनपुर	6	351.14
40	झांसी	18	466.16
41	कन्नौज	4	92.82
42	कानपुर	11	1,465.81
43	कानपुर देहात	4	130.20
44	कासगंज	4	81.73
45	कौशाम्बी	4	123.61
46	खीरी	7	215.50
47	कुशीनगर	7	211.10
48	ललितपुर	7	197.68
49	लखनऊ	19	1,351.55
50	महाराजगंज	3	94.75
51	महोबा	5	272.03
52	मैनपुरी	3	178.72

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
53	मथुरा	10	360.85
54	मऊ	4	377.88
55	मेरठ	23	501.85
56	मिर्जापुर-सह-विंध्याचल	9	229.56
57	मुरादाबाद	11	436.89
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	7	325.78
59	पीलीभीत	11	139.07
60	प्रतापगढ़	5	217.50
61	प्रयागराज	11	773.82
62	रायबरेली	8	221.75
63	रामपुर	9	161.84
64	सहारनपुर	9	257.33
65	संभल	7	202.13
66	संत कबीर नगर	3	137.71
67	शाहजहांपुर	12	304.63
68	शामली	4	199.28
69	सिद्धार्थनगर	11	321.00

क्र. सं.	जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ	
		सं.	अनुमानित कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
70	सीतापुर	8	174.10
71	सोनभद्र	10	519.02
72	श्रावस्ती	2	83.53
73	सुल्तानपुर	6	65.34
74	उन्नाव	9	209.05
75	वाराणसी	14	634.88
	कुल	655	26,758.53

CHALLENGES UNDER NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

810. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- the current status of the Namami Gange Programme in West Bengal and the details of all 27 sewage infrastructure projects including details of completed, ongoing and pending projects along with the funds sanctioned for each of them;
- the number of Ghat and Crematoria projects initiated under this programme in West Bengal along with the present status thereof;

(c) the specific challenges being faced in the execution of Namami Gange projects in West Bengal and the steps being taken by the Government to address these challenges; and

(d) the total funds allocated and utilized under the Namami Gange Programme in West Bengal till date?

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

(a): Under the Namami Gange Programme (NGP), a total of 31 projects at a cost of ₹4,605.72 crore have been sanctioned in West Bengal, out of which 16 projects have been completed and made operational. The detailed list of projects, along with the sanctioned cost, is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(b): Under the NGP in West Bengal, a total of 10 projects, comprising 14 ghats and 9 crematoria, have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹49.67 crore. Out of these, 13 ghats and 3 crematoria have been completed and handed over to the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(c): The identification of suitable land for the establishment of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and issue of statutory clearances like right of way for sewage-related networks have emerged as major challenges. To address and overcome these challenges, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has been actively involved in closely monitoring the status of the projects. NMCG regularly conducts comprehensive review meetings under the chairmanship of competent authority and through Central

Monitoring Committee (CMC) to evaluate progress, identify potential roadblocks, and ensure timely resolutions.

(d): The details of funds disbursed to various agencies, including State Missions for Clean Ganga in the State of West Bengal, for the implementation of projects/interventions under the Namami Gange Programme from its inception (FY 2014–15) till 30 June 2025 are enclosed at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Detailed list of NMCG's of projects, along with the sanctioned cost

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
1	Gayeshpur	Sewerage system & STP	168.67	Completed
2	Kalyani	Sewerage system & STP	57.87	Completed
3	Bhatpara	Sewerage system & STP	228.52	Completed
4	Halisahar	Sewerage scheme & STP Halishar	332.56	Completed
5	Budge-Budge	Sewerage System and STP at Budge-Budge	225.45	Completed
6	Barrackpore	Sewerage system with Sewer network and STP -	341.68	Completed

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
7	Kancharapara (Barrackpore)	Interception & Diversion with STP(Upgradation of existing 13 MLD STP to 18 MLD capacity)	48.77	Completed
8	Barrackpore Municipality	Design and Build of I & D structure. including Lock Gate and it's all appurtenant structures as well as allied works at Barrackpore Municipality, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal State	0.93	Completed
9	Howrah	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Howrah(Interception & Diversion with STP) (under Hybrid annuity based PPP mode-Namami Gange Programme)	595.72	Completed
10	Bally	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Bally under Howrah Municipal Corporation (Interception & Diversion with STP (under Hybrid annuity based PPP mode-Namami Gange Programme)		Completed

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
11	Kamarhati and Baranagar Municipalities	STP & Sewer network - (under Hybrid annuity based PPP mode-Namami Gange Programme)		Completed
12	Nabadwip	DPR of Interception & Diversion Network for existing drains falling in river Ganges including STP at Nabadwip Municipality	61.23	Completed
13	Jangipur Municipality	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Jangipur (Interception & Diversion with STP)	68.47	Completed
14	Maheshtala Town	Pollution Abatement works for River Ganga at Maheshtala- Municipal Town (Interception & Diversion with STP)under Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode	286.97	Completed
15	Level 2 Hoogly	Rejuvenation of existing STPs alongwith lifting stations & pumping station	86.61	Completed

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
16	Level 2 North 24 Parganas	Rejuvenation of existing STPs alongwith lifting stations & pumping stations	65.54	Completed
17	Burdwan	Faecal Sludge Management for abatement of pollution in River Ganga (FSTP)	10.35	Tendering
18	keorapukur	Rehabilitation of existing STP keorapukur	114.74	Tendering
19	Murshidabad	Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with STP)	72.63	Tendering
20	Katwa	Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with STP, 14 MLD STP with co-treatment 10.5 KLD)	133.46	Tendering
21	Uttarpara-Kotrung	Pollution Abatement Integrated Septage Treatment Plant for Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality, Hooghly Dist. Town (FSTP)	8.04	Tendering
22	Pujali	Integrated Septage Treatment Plant for Pujali, South 24 Parganas District (FSTP)	5.77	Tendering
23	Tolly's Nullah (Adi Ganga)	Pollution Abatement work for Rejuvenation of River Adi Ganga, Kolkata	817.3	Under Progress

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
24	Berhampore	Pollution Abatement works for River Ganga at Behrampore- Municipal Town (Interception & Diversion)	51.21	Under Progress
25	Kolkata	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Kolkata municipality (Installation of New Penstock/construction of I & D structures Gates and Refurbishment of Existing Gates/I & D structures along the Bank (Eastern & Western) of Beliaghata Circular Canal)	7.11	Under Progress
26	Kolkata	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Kolkata (Garden Reach) municipality (Interception & Diversion with STP) under Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode	289.02	Under Progress
27	Hooghly- Chinsurah	Pollution Abatement works for River Ganga at Hooghly Chinsurah- Municipal Town (Interception & Diversion with STP)	154.73	Under Progress

SI	Towns	Name/Nature of works	Approve Project cost (in Cr.)	Status
28	North Barrackpore	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at North Barrackpore municipality (Interception and Diversion with STP)	154.27	Under Progress
29	Chakdah	Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with STP) at Chakdah Municipal Town	121.66	Under Progress
30	Krishnanagar	Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with STP) at Krishnanagar Municipal Town	91.88	Under Progress
31	Bansberia	Pollution Abatement Sewerage Infrastructure (Integrated Septage Treatment Plant) at Bansberia Municipal Town (FSTP)	4.56	Under Progress
Total			4,605.72	

STATEMENT-II

Funds released in the State of West Bengal under Namami Gange Programme from FY 2014-15 to 30th June 2025.

₹. in Crore

Beneficiary Agency	Purpose/Objective	Total
State Mission for Clean Ganga	Sewerage Infrastructure Projects, Institutional Development, Communication & Outreach Activities	1,118.97
State Forest Department	Afforestation	20.86
Engineering Projects (India) Limited	Ghats & Crematoria Projects	20.43
Concessionaires of Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) Projects	Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) Projects at Howraha-Bally-Baranagar, North Barrackpore & Garden Reach	509.88
Sanitation Mission	Rural Sanitation Scheme	236.00
Grand Total		1,906.14

MODERNISATION OF URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**811.SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

(a) the percentage of urban areas in the country covered by proper drainage systems along with the number of cities and towns still dependent on open drains, State-wise;

(b) the total length, capacity and condition of existing stormwater and sewage drainage networks in major cities with details of uncovered, under-served or flood-prone areas;

(c) the number of urban floods and waterlogging incidents reported during the last five years, city-wise along with the estimated social and economic impact of such incidents;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised for urban drainage infrastructure under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) during each of the last five years, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce new guidelines, investments or technologies for modernising urban drainage systems to enhance flood resilience and climate adaptation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining

the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem. State-wise/ city-wise data of drainage system in the country is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Usually, increased incidence of high intensity rainfall in short duration is mainly responsible for urban floods, which is further compounded by unplanned growth, encroachment of natural water bodies, inadequate sewer systems, inadequate rainwater drainage systems, encroachments, etc. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not centrally maintain the details of the incidents of urban floods and water logging incidents in cities.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage was an admissible component which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3016.82 crore have been approved. As reported by the States, 809 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,401.38 crore have been completed, which has resulted in

elimination of 3,759 water logging points. State-wise details are given in **Statement-I.**

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore have been approved so far. State-wise details are given in **Statement-II.**

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021. SBM-U 2.0 also includes a new component i.e. Used Water management (UWM) under which Central share funds for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with population less than 1 lakh are released for taking up the activities for setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)/ STP-cum-FSTP; laying Interception and Diversion (I&D) structures including provision of pumping stations and pumping main/gravity main upto STP and; procuring adequate numbers of septic tank desludging equipments. State-wise details of funds allocated under UWM component of SBM-U 2.0 and year-wise released is at **Statement-III.**

SCM followed an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development in 100 cities. The cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) across various sectors viz. smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart

energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC), received from States/UTs. For Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), 1545 projects worth ₹49,621 crore have been taken up by Smart Cities in convergence with other Mission/ Schemes, of which 1465 projects worth ₹ 47,396 crore have been completed. As on 11.07.2025, out of a total 8063 projects amounting to ₹ 1,64,695 crore undertaken in the 100 cities selected under SCM, 7,636 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,53,977 crore have been completed and the remaining 427 projects amounting to ₹10,718 crore are ongoing. With the closure of SCM on March 31, 2025, there is no Budgetary allocation under SCM for this financial year.

MoHUA has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding

https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT

SI No.	State/UT's	Total projects taken up		Work Completed		
		No of Projects	Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	No of Projects	Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	No of water logging points eliminated
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	4.02	8	4.02	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	14	342.72	4	100.81	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	40.37	3	40.37	10
4	Bihar	3	237.99	2	79.21	13

5	Delhi	3	5.38	3	5.38	17
6	Gujarat	36	224.49	35	219.91	242
7	Haryana	19	452.37	18	323.26	241
8	Himachal Pradesh	10	31.91	10	31.91	244
9	Jammu and Kashmir	36	184.73	36	184.73	179
10	Karnataka	83	238.06	83	238.06	128
11	Kerala	535	363.4	524	339.42	1371
12	Madhya Pradesh	23	248.32	23	248.32	223
13	Maharashtra	1	94.06	1	94.06	20
14	Mizoram	3	57.2	3	57.2	0
15	Nagaland	8	79.75	3	22.67	0
16	Rajasthan	6	63.07	6	63.07	30
17	Sikkim	25	14.91	25	14.91	853
18	Uttarakhand	15	32.57	15	32.57	103
19	West Bengal	7	301.5	7	301.5	68
	Total	838	3016.82	809	2401.38	3759

STATEMENT-II**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF WATERBODY REJUVENATION PROJECTS UNDER
AMRUT 2.0**

SI NO	State/UT's	No	T0tal Project Cost (in Cr.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	196	522.04
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	12.32
3	ASSAM	31	18.48
4	BIHAR	7	11.6383
5	CHHATTISGARH	17	119.06
6	DELHI	45	157.303
7	GOA	2	11.96
8	GUJARAT	188	650.566
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	19	8.39472
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	50	19.2924
11	JHARKHAND	70	106.283
12	KARNATAKA	203	542.267
13	KERALA	371	146.6429
14	LADAKH	1	3
15	MADHYA PRADESH	430	511.7537
16	MAHARASHTRA	96	1535.869

17	MANIPUR	21	4.27643
18	MIZORAM	73	12
19	NAGALAND	1	0.76
20	ODISHA	137	184.313
21	PUDUCHERRY	9	9.1685
22	PUNJAB	24	63.2699
23	RAJASTHAN	98	356.3304
24	SIKKIM	1	1.25
25	TAMIL NADU	474	229.1884
26	TELANGANA	142	380.1057
27	TRIPURA	9	22.464
28	UTTAR PRADESH	194	385.6363
29	UTTARAKHAND	2	0.9668
30	WEST BENGAL	117	184.059
	Total	3032	6210.658

STATEMENT-III**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER UWM COMPONENT OF
SBM-U 2.0 AND YEAR-WISE RELEASED**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2021-22 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2022-23 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2023-24 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2024-25 (In ₹ Cr)
1	A&N Islands	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	694.10	2.20	150.00	0.00	3.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	79.30	0.56	0.00	19.27	0.00
4	Assam	315.70	1.92	41.00	0.00	1.28
5	Bihar	666.50	2.86	0.00	0.00	163.77
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	414.60	3.38	162.46	0.00	0.57
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	23.10	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Delhi	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Goa	56.90	0.28	2.87	0.00	0.00
11	Gujarat	806.90	3.30	0.00	10.15	68.92
12	Haryana	284.40	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.50

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2021-22 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2022-23 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2023-24 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2024-25 (In ₹ Cr)
13	Himachal Pradesh	101.00	1.22	0.00	24.01	0.00
14	Jammu & Kashmir	226.40	3.20	0.00	53.40	0.00
15	Jharkhand	236.80	0.84	0.00	46.49	0.00
16	Karnataka	1128.60	5.74	0.00	232.41	0.00
17	Kerala	521.70	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Ladakh	34.10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	1229.50	8.24	0.00	54.85	237.78
20	Maharashtra	1484.80	8.04	19.56	282.02	0.00
21	Manipur	58.70	0.54	4.85	0.00	9.28
22	Meghalaya	40.80	0.20	0.00	10.00	0.00
23	Mizoram	48.10	0.46	0.00	11.57	0.00
24	Nagaland	103.27	0.78	0.00	25.04	0.00
25	Odisha	491.00	2.28	0.00	120.47	1.63
25	Puducherry	26.08	0.20	7.96	0.00	0.00
27	Punjab	589.00	3.32	87.42	0.00	0.63
28	Rajasthan	916.10	3.96	35.90	100.10	2.89
29	Sikkim	9.80	0.14	0.00	2.31	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2021-22 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2022-23 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2023-24 (In ₹ Cr)	Central Allocation 2024-25 (In ₹ Cr)
30	Tamil Nadu	1999.70	13.32	326.75	0.00	160.50
31	Telangana	463.10	2.82	182.42	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	48.40	0.40	0.00	7.78	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2117.20	14.48	0.00	256.31	0.00
34	Uttarakhand	203.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	West Bengal	507.90	2.56	0.00	0.00	121.61

पेट्रोल पंपों पर सार्वजनिक सुविधा के लिए मापदंड

812. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) और भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) जैसी प्रमुख तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा खुदरा आउटलेट (पेट्रोल पंप) डीलरशिप प्रदान करते समय पालन किए जाने वाले कोई सार्वजनिक सुविधा-संबंधी मानदंड निर्धारित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सार्वजनिक सुविधा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन कंपनियों और खुदरा दुकानों द्वारा गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन खुदरा दुकानों पर घटिया आवश्यक सार्वजनिक सुविधा सेवाओं के संबंध में उपभोक्ताओं को शिकायत दर्ज करने की अनुमति देने के लिए कोई ऑनलाइन पोर्टल विकसित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसा पोर्टल शुरू करने का विचार है ताकि उपभोक्ता आसानी से ऐसी शिकायतें दर्ज कर सकें और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) और (ख) :डीलर चयन दिशानिर्देश -2023 द्वारा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (आरओ) डीलरशिप में उनके खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र में मुफ्त हवा, स्वच्छ पीने योग्य पानी, साफ-सुथरे शौचालय का रखरखाव, टेलीफोन आदि जैसी ग्राहक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना आवश्यक है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा आवधिक निरीक्षण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जाते हैं कि उनके खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों पर उपभोक्ता को सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं तथा उनका रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है और विपणन अनुशासन दिशानिर्देश (एमडीजी) में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ऐसी सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता के मामले में डीलरशिप के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने जून, 2022 में दूर-दराज के खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों सहित सभी खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों के सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्वों (यूएसओज) के कार्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया है। यूएसओ को निर्धारित किया गया है जिससे प्राधिकृत कंपनियां ग्राहकों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और निर्बाध ईंधन आपूर्ति सेवा प्रदान करें। इन यूएसओ में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आरओ पर सभी खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ग) से (ड): ओएमसीज में आनलाईन पोर्टल उपलब्ध है जो खुदरा बिक्री केंद्र में अवमानक ग्राहक सुविधाओं के संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को अनुमति देता है। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीकृत सार्वजनिक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) पोर्टल भी एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिसमें उपभोक्ता अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

अंडमान और निकोबार क्षेत्र में कच्चे तेल और हाइड्रोकार्बन भंडार अन्वेषण योजना

813. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

श्री एम. के. राघवन:

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

(क) क्या अंडमान-निकोबार बेसिन में संभावित हाइड्रोकार्बन भंडारों की खोज को भारत की ऊर्जा आत्मनिर्भरता और दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के कार्यनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह या आसपास के अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में कच्चे तेल या हाइड्रोकार्बन भंडारों की उपस्थिति के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है, और अनुमानित भंडार और प्रारंभिक अन्वेषण सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या 2020 में ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओआईएल) द्वारा किए गए गहन अंडमान अपतटीय सर्वेक्षण के दौरान विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में तेल और गैस की उपस्थिति के प्राथमिक संकेत मिले थे और क्या उन क्षेत्रों में ड्रिलिंग की अनुमति दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र से कच्चे तेल के वाणिज्यिक अन्वेषण या निष्कर्षण के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे अन्वेषण कार्यकलापों की समय-सीमा और इसमें शामिल एजेंसियों या भागीदारों सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) क्या ओपन एकरेज लाइसेंसिंग नीति (ओएएलपी) और हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण एवं लाइसेंसिंग नीति (एचईएलपी) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय डेटा रिपोजिटरी (एनडीआर) से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग विदेशी कंपनियों को निवेश के लिए आकर्षित करने हेतु किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अंडमान क्षेत्र में अब तक किन ब्लॉकों के लिए निवेश प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(च) क्या तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम (ओएनजीसी) ने 2013-14 के दौरान अंडमान क्षेत्र में छह कुओं की खुदाई की थी, लेकिन उसे व्यावसायिक सफलता नहीं मिली और क्या 2020 के बाद सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नई रणनीति, जैसे उथले जलक्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण, पूर्व की विफलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (च): वर्ष 2014 के बाद, भारत में कई बड़े सुधार और नीतिगत बदलाव हुए हैं, जिन्होंने अन्वेषण और उत्पादन (ईएंडपी) परिदृश्य को एक नवीन रूप दिया है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बदलावों में से एक वर्ष 2015 में उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदा (पीएससी) व्यवस्था से अधिक व्यवसाय-अनुकूल राजस्व हिस्सेदारी संविदा (आरएससी) मॉडल में परिवर्तन था। वर्ष 2022 में, सरकार ने पहले "निषिद्ध" घोषित क्षेत्रों को खोलकर एक कार्यनीतिक कदम उठाया, जिससे अन्वेषण की गुंजाइश बढ़ गई। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2016 से वर्ष 2025 तक, सरकार ने डेटा-संचालित अन्वेषण पर ज़ोर दिया, जिसमें तलछटी बेसिन डेटा उत्पादन, राष्ट्रीय डेटा रिपॉजिटरी (एनडीआर) का विस्तार करना और वर्ष 2024 में एक स्ट्रेटीग्राफिक कूप वेधन अभियान का शुभारंभ करना, शामिल है। इन प्रयासों की परिणति तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1948 में ऐतिहासिक संशोधन के रूप में हुई, जिसे वर्ष 2025 में संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया।

संरचनात्मक सुधारों के अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2016 में हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और अनुज्ञप्ति नीति (एचईएलपी) और इसकी प्रमुख पहल, खुला रकबा अनुज्ञप्ति कार्यक्रम (ओएएलपी) जैसी कई सक्षमकारी नीतियाँ प्रस्तुत कीं। अन्य सहायक उपायों में प्राकृतिक गैस के लिए विपणन और मूल्य निर्धारण की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करना, खोजे गए लघु क्षेत्र नीति (2018), तलछटी बेसिन वर्गीकरण और वर्ष 2022 में कच्चे तेल के विपणन को नियंत्रणमुक्त करने के साथ वर्ष 2019 में राजकोषीय और संविदात्मक छूट, शामिल था। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य निवेश आकर्षित करना, नियामक प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाना और घरेलू हाइड्रोकार्बन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना था।

इन समन्वित प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, वर्तमान अन्वेषण क्षेत्रों का 80% से अधिक वर्ष 2015 के बाद आवंटित किया गया और चौदह नई हाइड्रोकार्बन खोजें की गईं। एनडीआर के माध्यम से बढ़ी हुई डेटा उपलब्धता ने हाल के बोली दौरों में गहरे अपतटीय ब्लॉकों में अधिक रुचि पैदा की है। खुला रकबा बोली दौरों में भागीदारी के स्तर में भी सकारात्मक वृद्धि देखी गई है। ओएएलपी और खोजे गए लघु क्षेत्र नीति के अन्तर्गत आवंटित क्षेत्रों में परीक्षण उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और यह प्रवृत्ति वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन के लिए एक आशाजनक भविष्य का संकेत देती है। ये उपलब्धियाँ घरेलू अन्वेषण को बढ़ाने, निजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने और दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा की ओर बढ़ने के लिए भारत के सुदृढ़ नीतिगत प्रयास और कार्यनीतिक दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाती हैं।

इसके अलावा, अंडमान-निकोबार (एएन) बेसिन में कच्चे तेल और हाइड्रोकार्बन भंडारों की खोज और पहचान करने की दिशा में सरकार निरंतर उपाय कर रही है जिससे वे देश की दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में योगदान दे सकें और आयात पर निर्भरता कम हो सके। भारत के हाइड्रोकार्बन संसाधन आकलन अध्ययन (एचआरएएस) के अनुसार, एएन बेसिन में 371 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तेल समतुल्य (एमएमटीओई) हाइड्रोकार्बन संसाधन मौजूद हैं। एचआरएएस 2017 के बाद, भारत के विशिष्ट आर्थिक क्षेत्र (अंडमान अपतटीय क्षेत्र सहित) के लगभग 80,000 लाइन किलोमीटर में 2-आयामी (2डी) ब्रॉडबैंड

भूकंपीय सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 2024 में पूरा हो चुका है। इससे संभावित हाइड्रोकार्बन भंडारों की पहचान के लिए आवश्यक उप-सतही डेटा प्राप्त करने में मदद मिली है। सरकार ने ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओआईएल) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान गहरे अंडमान अपतटीय सर्वेक्षण में कुल 22,555 लाइन किलोमीटर (एलकेएम) 2डी भूकंपीय डेटा भी प्राप्त किया है। विदेशी प्रचालक सहित अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन (ईएंडपी) कम्पनियों को ब्लॉक चुनने और उसके बाद ओएएलपी बोली दौर में रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई)/या बोलियाँ प्रस्तुत करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डेटा रिपॉजिटरी (एनडीआर) पर उपलब्ध ईएंडपी डेटा तक पहुँच प्राप्त है। खुला रकबा अनुज्ञप्ति कार्यक्रम (ओएएलपी) बोली दौर के अन्तर्गत मेसर्स ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओआईएल) और मेसर्स ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएनजीसी) को चार ब्लॉक प्रदान किए गए हैं।

ओएनजीसी ने वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान एएन बेसिन में किसी कूप का वेधन नहीं किया है। तथापि, बिना किसी व्यावसायिक सफलता के वर्ष 2011-13 के दौरान छः कूप वेधित किए गए। सरकार नीतिगत प्रोत्साहनों की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से चुनौतीपूर्ण अपतटीय क्षेत्रों (जिसमें एएन बेसिन का उथला जल क्षेत्र शामिल हैं) में सक्रियता से अन्वेषण को बढ़ावा दे रही है, जिसमें **विवरण** में सूचीबद्ध डेटा अधिग्रहण भी शामिल है। नए डेटा अधिग्रहण और उसकी व्याख्या के आधार पर, ओआईएल और ओएनजीसी ने एएन बेसिन में व्यापक वेधन अभियान चलाए हैं।

विवरण

1. अपतटीय क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर (एसकेएम) 'निषिद्ध' क्षेत्र, जो दशकों से अन्वेषण के लिए अवरुद्ध था, को सितंबर, 2022 में अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन कार्यकलापों के लिए खोल दिया गया था।

2. भारत सरकार ने ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओआईएल) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान गहरे अंडमान अपतटीय सर्वेक्षण में कुल 22,555 लाइन किलोमीटर (एलकेएम) का द्वि-आयामी (2डी) भूकंपीय डेटा प्राप्त किया है।
3. अन्वेषण के वर्तमान चरण के लिए, 20,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर तक के बड़े ब्लॉकों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जो इस सीमांत बेसिन में संसाधन के मूल्यांकन हेतु एक महत्वाकांक्षी और कुशल दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है।
4. 7 वर्ष की अवधि का विस्तारित अन्वेषण चरण,
5. निम्न राजस्व बिंदु (एलआरपी) दर पर राजस्व हिस्सेदारी के लिए 7 वर्ष तक की स्थिरीकरण अवधि,
6. उप-व्यावसायिक खोजों के लिए तीन वर्ष की अवधारण अवधि,
7. बोली लगाने से पहले कंसोर्टियम में परिवर्तन,
8. निःशुल्क बुनियादी डेटा पैकेज, कम बोली बांड, तर्कसंगत प्रचालक अनुभव
9. केवल 2डी और त्रि-आयामी (3डी) भूकंपीय पर बोली लगाना, जिसमें 10 अंकों का ऑरिजिनेटर इंसेंटिव प्रोत्साहन शामिल है।

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF 'A' CATEGORY RO SITES

814. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) the guidelines issued by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to Letter of Intent (LOI) holders for development of 'A' category Retail Outlet (RO) sites including land development for entry/exit, acceleration/deceleration lanes, service roads, boundary/retention walls, etc.
- (b) whether all such land developmental works are to be carried out by the LOI holder or certain components are undertaken by the concerned OMC and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether OMCs are permitted to install Motor Spirit (MS)/High Speed Diesel (HSD) underground tanks at RO sites before signing the land lease agreement with the landowner and prior to Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) approval in the case of 'A' category RO site and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether LOI holders are allowed to excavate large pits and extract minor minerals from the RO site for levelling with highway/service roads and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether OMCs undertake tank pit excavation only after obtaining necessary approvals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): The Dealer Selection Guidelines (DSG) for Retail Outlets (ROs) of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), inter-alia, prescribe the provisions for development of RO which includes scope of work and facilities to be respectively provided by Dealer and OMC at “A” site RO. As per DSG, Motor Spirit (MS) / High Speed Diesel (HSD) underground tanks are provided and installed by Public Sector OMCs at ‘A’ site RO. Besides, following facilities are to be made available by the Dealer (as specified by the OMC) / OMC at the ‘A’ site RO:-

Sl. No.	Type of Facility	TYPE OF SITE
		“A” / “CC” site
		Provision of Facility by:
A	Infrastructural Facilities:	
i.	Developed land including land development of the entry / exit / acceleration / de-acceleration / service road with boundary /compound / retention wall as per OMC Specification	Dealer
ii.	Tanks, Dispensing Units, Signages, Automation, etc.	OMC

iii.	Sales Office, Storeroom, Toilet, Electrical Room, Electrical connection (of capacity as advised by OMC), Water Connection, Yard Lighting, etc.	OMC
iv.	Generator / Invertor	Dealer
v.	Compressor with Electronic Gauge for Air Filling (As decided by OMC)	OMC / Dealer
vi.	Driveway	OMC
vii.	Canopy (as per OMC's requirement)	OMC
B	Customer Convenience Facilities:	
i.	Clean Drinking Water, Maintenance of Neat & Clean Toilet, Telephone, etc.	Dealer

Site specific additional facilities required for customer service such as Staff cum Change Room, Service Station, Rest Room, Restaurant, PUC facility and/other Facilities, as specified by OMCs from time to time, are to be provided by OMCs. Dealer provides Firefighting/Safety equipment at RO as per the statutory requirements.

The scope of works to be carried out by dealer is clearly mentioned in the Letter of Intent issued to the dealer.

Letter of Intent is issued by PSU OMC for setting up of Retail Outlet only. The extraction of minor minerals is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules framed thereunder.

As per PSU OMCs' prevailing guidelines and statutory requirements, MS/HSD underground tanks cannot be installed at a RO site by PSU OMCs prior to the execution of the land lease agreement with the landowner and without the approval of the layout plan by Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization (PESO).

POWER SUPPLY IN LAKSHADWEEP

815. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the power supply in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is entirely dependent on Diesel Generator (DG) sets without any backup systems in place and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide additional DG sets on all islands to prevent prolonged power outages and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to appoint specialist technicians on ad-hoc or permanent basis to address technical failures in DG sets and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted power supply in all inhabited islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep?

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

(a): The primary source of power supply in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is diesel generator (DG) sets, with a total installed capacity of 33.88 MVA to meet the peak demand of 13.3 MW for the year 2024–25. In addition to diesel-based generation, the Lakshadweep Electricity Department is also harnessing solar energy through the following systems:

1. A 1400 kWp Solar PV Plant with a 1400 kWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Kavaratti.
2. A 300 kWp Solar PV Plant at Agatti Island.
3. An aggregate of 1603 kWp solar capacity from 538 rooftop solar systems is installed and commissioned across the islands.

(b): The Lakshadweep Electricity Department continually assesses the demand and augments generation capacity accordingly. The Details of commissioned, under installation and proposed DG set during 2025-2026 are given below.

A –Commissioned:

- 1 1 x 1010 kVA at Agatti.
- 2 2 x 1010 kVA at Andrott
- 3 1 x 750 kVA at Chetlat

B - Currently Under Installation:

- 1 1 x 1010 kVA at Minicoy
- 2 1 x 1010 kVA at Amini
- 3 1 x 1010 kVA at Kiltan

- 4 1 x 1500 kVA at Kavaratti

C - Proposed for 2025-26 (Tendered):

- 1 1 x 1010 kVA at Kiltan
- 2 1 x 1010 kVA at Kalpeni
- 3 1 x 1010 kVA at Agatti
- 4 1 x 320 kVA at Bitra
- 5 1 x 1500 kVA at Kavaratti

The additional diesel generator sets are available on all islands to ensure operational efficiency, reliability, and backup during emergencies. Further, this additional DG capacity is utilized during operations and maintenance (O&M) activities and in the event of any DG set failure, thereby maintaining an uninterrupted power supply.

(c): The electricity department of UT of Lakshadweep has arrangements in place for the repair and overhauling of DG sets through qualified service personnel. In addition, a dedicated team of departmental technical staff is available on each island. As and when required, specialist technicians are engaged on a short-term or assignment basis to attend to specific faults or major repairs, ensuring minimal disruption to the power supply.

(d): To ensure uninterrupted power supply across all inhabited islands of the UT of Lakshadweep, following steps have been taken:

A. Solar Power Plants (Ground Based):

1. A 1400 kWp Solar PV Plant with 1400 kWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) has been commissioned at Kavaratti.
2. A 300 kWp Solar PV Plant has been commissioned at Agatti Island.
3. Work has been awarded for the installation of a 638 kWp ground-mounted Solar PV Plant with 25 kWh BESS at Andrott.
4. Work has been awarded for the installation of a 314 kWp ground-mounted Solar PV Plant with 12 kWh BESS at Amini.

B. Rooftop Solar Installations:

1. A total of 538 rooftop solar systems with an aggregate capacity of 1603 kWp have been installed and commissioned on private residential buildings across the islands.
2. Rooftop solar installations on Government buildings are also being taken up separately. A tender has already been floated for the installation of 2107 kWp capacity with 5525 kWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to achieve this objective.

C. Floating Solar Plant:

1. Tenders have been floated for setting up a 6 MWp Floating Solar Power Plant with 16 MWh BESS at Kavaratti.
2. Tenders have been floated for setting up a 5.25 MWp Floating Solar Power Plant with 16 MWh BESS at Agatti Island.

3. Feasibility studies have been completed, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are ongoing for similar floating solar installations at Minicoy, Kadmat, Kiltan, and Chetlat Islands.

This hybrid approach combining diesel and renewable sources, supported by energy storage systems, is aimed at ensuring energy security, reliability and sustainability in the long run.

SFURTI

816. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) to develop clusters of traditional industries and artisans across the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether any clusters have been sanctioned or are operational in Katni, Panna or Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the nature of traditional industries supported under the scheme in these areas; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any proposals are under consideration for these districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was in continuation till 30.09.2022. Under the SFURTI, as on date, 513 clusters have been approved with a total committed Government of India assistance of Rs. 1,334 crores benefitting around 3.00 lakh artisans. Out of these clusters, 376 have become functional. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 45 clusters have been approved with a total financial assistance Rs 116.32 Crore. Out of these clusters, 36 have become functional.

(b) to (d): The Embroidered Fashion Clothing and Accessories Cluster in Katni, sanctioned on 14.01.2022 with a total Government of India Assistance of Rs. 2.45 crore, is functional. No proposal has been received from the district of Panna and Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency under SFURTI.

AIR CONNECTIVITY IN TAMIL NADU

817. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the major schemes and initiatives currently being implemented by the Government to enhance air connectivity across the country including Tamil Nadu, especially in remote and underserved areas;

- (b) the manner in which the Government is planning to support the growth and modernization of regional airports under its various schemes;
- (c) the specific targets set by the Government for the expansion of the Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) scheme in the upcoming years; and
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure the safety, security and well-being of passengers?

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

(a) and (b): The Government launched Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by reviving unserved and underserved airports in Tier-2 & Tier-3 cities. 637 RCS routes including 26 routes in Tamil Nadu have been operationalized. The scheme has connected 92 unserved and underserved airports across the country.

In the state of Tamil Nadu, four airports namely Salem, Vellore, Neyveli and Tanjore have been identified for the development and operation of RCS flights under the Scheme, of which Salem airport has been operationalised.

To meet growing air traffic and passenger demand, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has launched a Rs.23,000 crore CAPEX plan for 2025-29. The plan includes development, upgradation, and modernization of airports through the construction

of new airports and terminals, expansion of existing facilities, runway and apron enhancements, and ANS infrastructure like control towers and technical blocks.

(c): The Government has recently announced the launch of the modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country and to cater 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years. The scheme will also support helipads and smaller airports in hilly, aspirational and North East region districts.

(d): The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), the safety regulator of the country, has implemented several measures to bolster aviation safety. These include:

DGCA maintains a robust safety oversight system, to monitor compliance with Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs). This process includes routine surveillance, spot checks, regulatory and special audits.

DGCA publishes an Annual Surveillance Plan (ASP) to guide surveillance and spot checks across various technical areas.

Findings from audits, surveillance activities, and spot checks are rigorously followed up with the concerned operators. Compliance with corrective actions is verified, and observations are closed only after thorough review. Subsequent audits and surveillances also check the ongoing effectiveness of these actions.

Accident and incident data are regularly analyzed.

ROAD ACCIDENTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

818. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether despite all the efforts of the Union Government and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) the loss of life statistics due to road accidents are not reducing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total fatalities occurred during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether accident data provided by NHAI at its portal and by different State Governments do not match;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to develop a National Road Traffic Injury Surveillance System to curb deaths due to road accidents in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to collect high quality data at State level to pin point the reasons for accidents on National Highways and State Highways?

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

(a) and (b): The Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. The said report is published for the years upto 2022. As per data received from the States/UTs, road accidents are multi-causal phenomenon and are the result of interplay of various factors. These can broadly be categorized into (i) human error, (ii) road condition/environment and (iii) vehicular condition. As per report for the year 2022, total number of road accident fatalities in the country on all categories of roads and NHs (including NEs) from calendar year 2019 to 2022 is given in the table below: -

Year	No. of road accident fatalities	
	On all categories of Roads	On NHs including NEs
2019	1,58,984	53,872
2020*	1,38,383	50,251
2021*	1,53,972	56,007
2022	1,68,491	61,038

* - Covid affected Year.

(c) and (d): Data Lake portal has been developed to centralize project data and streamline project management for the National Highways Authority of India. It serves as a unified platform for real time monitoring and managing highway projects, allowing stakeholders to track progress, identify potential issues, and make informed decisions.

The Data Lake portal was integrated with the Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) application to fetch and utilize accident data from eDAR. The accident data available on the Data Lake portal is based on information entered by State/UT Police into the eDAR system.

(e): Section 136(A) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety on National Highways, State Highways, roads or in any urban city within a state which has a population up to such limits as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, Government has published Rule 167A in August 2021 for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and at critical junctions in cities having more than one million population and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in the Country.

Department of Expenditure has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore.

(f): The Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) (erstwhile iRAD – Integrated Road Accident Database) has been developed as a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the country, duly integrated with other relevant IT applications, like VAHAN, Sarathi, CCTNS, PM

Gati Shakti etc. It covers all category of roads including State Highways. It provides data-driven insights to support policy formulation and strategic decision-making. This enables authorities to identify accident-prone locations through analytics, implement preventive measures, monitor the actions taken, and ensure efficient processing of road accident claims. All States and Union Territories have been advised to utilize eDAR data for enhancing road safety across the country.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

819. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

(क) राजस्थान में वर्तमान में कितने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) हैं और उनकी वर्तमान उपयोगिता क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पिछले दस वर्षों में राजस्थान में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए कोई सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित/स्वीकृत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की संख्या और वर्तमान स्थिति, उनकी कुल लंबाई, अनुमानित व्यय और प्रारंभ/पूर्ण होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा सहित, जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में, विशेष रूप से बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में, नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया गया है या प्रक्रियाधीन है या लंबित है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भविष्य में ऐसे प्रस्ताव लाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी समय-सीमा सहित उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 53 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) हैं जिनकी कुल लंबाई 10,733 किलोमीटर है। इसमें बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान राज्य में विगत 10 वर्षों में घोषित 2,959 किलोमीटर लंबे नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शामिल हैं।

विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान, राजस्थान में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सुधार और विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा 35,638 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 48 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोक सभा क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएँ भी शामिल हैं। इन स्वीकृत 48 परियोजनाओं में से, 33,027 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 44 परियोजनाएँ पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं और 2,611 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली शेष 4 परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनके पूरा होने का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2028 है।

सरकार ने राजस्थान में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सुधार और विकास के लिए चालू वर्ष सहित विगत दस वर्षों में 67,361 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

NATIONAL AIRPORTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN**820. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY :**

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

(a) the details of the National Airports Development Plan;

(b) the details of the plan of the Government to double the number of airports to 300 by 2047;

- (c) the details of airstrips in the country, State-wise and the plans of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to develop the said airstrips into full-scale airports;
- (d) the current status of the Dagadharti Airport proposed to be developed in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding projected passenger traffic for 2047;
- (f) if so, the break-up details of the said projected passenger traffic data between domestic and international sectors; and
- (g) the details of each airport in the country that has been designated as an international hub?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any airport developer, including the State Government, desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted for the construction of the airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN on October 21, 2016, with the objective of enhancing regional air

connectivity and making air travel more affordable for the general public and promoting regional development. 215 RCS airports including 25 water aerodromes & 64 Helipads have been identified for operation of RCS flights. 92 unserved and underserved airports (including 15 heliports & 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalized across the country.

The Government of India approved Rs.4500 Crore for the revival/upgradation of unserved and underserved airports, heliports, and water aerodromes owned by AAI, State Govt., CPSEs, and MoD. Additionally, Rs.1000 Crore has also been approved in Phase-II to revive 50 more airports. Rs.4604 Crore has been spent to date.

More than 153.59 Lakhs passengers benefitted connecting 3.14 Lakhs RCS flights operated under the scheme. This aligns with the vision of the Government for Viksit Bharat by 2047.

(d): Gol has granted 'In-Principle' approval in 2016 for construction of the Greenfield airport, Dagadarthi (Nellore), Andhra Pradesh; Andhra Pradesh Airport Development Corporation Limited (APADCL) has undertaken the development of the airport. Concession agreement was executed between APADCL and Nellore International Airport Private Limited (NIAL) in 2018, which was later terminated by Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP).

(e) and (f): The Indian airports taken together are expected to handle about 3000 million Passengers with 300 million international passengers and 2700 million domestic passengers by 2046-47.

(g): No airport in the country has been specifically designated as an international hub.

महाराष्ट्र में ओवरब्रिजों का निर्माण

821. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में विशेष रूप से परभणी लोक सभा क्षेत्र में ओवरब्रिज निर्माण हेतु वर्तमान में कितनी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त/लंबित/स्वीकृत/कार्यान्वित प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र सरकार के परामर्श से पुराने नागपुर तुलजापुर रोड (एमएसएच-03) पर स्थित चिंतामणि पेट्रोल पंप से यवतमाल शहर में पांढरकवड़ा रोड पर स्थित श्मशान घाट तक एक फ्लाईओवर ब्रिज बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर उपरोक्त मार्ग पर और सामान्य रूप से परभणी में बढ़ते यातायात की भीड़ और दुर्घटनाओं को देखते हुए कोई सर्वेक्षण या तकनीकी जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने और यातायात की भीड़ को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से कोई सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए हैं?

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

(क) से (ख): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करते समय यातायात आवश्यकताओं, उपलब्ध मार्गाधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू), शहरी/निर्मित खंडों में भीड़भाड़, सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी विचारों आदि के अनुसार ओवरब्रिज/अंडरपास के निर्माण की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जाता है और तदनुसार प्राक्कलन में प्रावधान किया जाता है। आज की तिथि तक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 63.230 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 169 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें परभणी लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 9 ओवरब्रिज/अंडरपास सहित 551 ओवरब्रिज/अंडरपास का निर्माण शामिल है।

(ग): पुराने नागपुर तुलजापुर रोड (एमएसएच-03) पर स्थित चिंतामणि पेट्रोल पंप से पांढरकवड़ा रोड पर स्थित श्मशान घाट तक का सड़क मार्ग एक राज्य राजमार्ग है, जिसके विकास और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। वर्तमान में, इस सड़क मार्ग पर फ्लाईओवर के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) से (ड): वर्तमान यातायात आवश्यकताओं, उपलब्ध मार्गाधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू), शहरी/निर्मित खंडों में भीड़भाड़, सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी विचारों आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने पहले ही यवतमाल शहर के लिए बाईपास का निर्माण कर लिया है, जबकि 496.64 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से परभणी बाईपास के निर्माण का कार्य कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है, जिसके पूरा होने की नियत तिथि 31.12.2025 है।

HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER JJM IN UTTAR PRADESH**822. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

(a) the number of households covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Uttar Pradesh since its launch; and

(b) the status of water quality and conservation efforts in water-stressed districts?

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

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country including those in Uttar Pradesh through functional tap water connection.

At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States/UTs under JJM around 12.43 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 23.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.95%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

In Uttar Pradesh, at the start of the mission, only 5.16 lakh (1.93%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 2.35 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus,

as on 23.07.2025, out of 2.67 crore rural households in the state, more than 2.40 crore (89.95%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

(b) Under JJM, Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been given the utmost priority, as it is essential for ensuring the supply of safe drinking water, timely identification/ evaluation of water borne health risk and for taking preventive/ remedial measures such as proper and regular disinfection. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through tap connection.

As per the extant Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize upto 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities *inter alia* which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc. Further, to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

As reported by National Water Mission (NWM), Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) was launched in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in

256 water-stressed districts. To sustain these efforts, the NWM initiated the Catch the Rain (CTR) campaign in 2020, which was later subsumed into Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in 2021, expanding coverage to all districts, blocks and municipalities across India.

JSA: CTR has now become an annual feature, with its 6th edition launched on 22nd March 2025 for implementation until 30th November 2025 under the theme “Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or”. In order to assess the effectiveness of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2025 campaign and to address challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions, the Government of India has established a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach wherein Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and Technical Officers (TOs) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) conduct field visits to review and monitor the implementation of the JSA: CTR campaign, provide technical guidance and help assess the impact of water conservation interventions.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain, a flagship campaign of the National Water Mission, involves inter-sectoral convergence of all development programmes like MGNREGS; AMRUT; Repair, Renovation and Restoration Scheme; Water Shed Development Scheme; Per Drop More Crop etc. Furthermore, Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established across districts, serving as dedicated resource and knowledge centers to provide technical guidance to locals and

support district administration in implementation of rain water harvesting systems. In addition, districts have formulated District Water Conservation Plans to ensure sustainable water management in their respective districts. As per the information uploaded by various stakeholders on the JSA:CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.nic.in) till date, around 1.87 crores water related works have been undertaken, around 13 lakh traditional water bodies were renovated/on-going, and around 78 lakh watershed development structures under the JSA:CTR campaign.

USE OF DIGI YATRA APP

823. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote efficiency in air travel through digitization, particularly with the help of the Digi Yatra App;
- (b) the number of persons registered on the said App along with the details of facilities made available through it; and
- (c) the roadmap prepared to further enhance efficiency and digitization in air travel?

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

(a) and (b): Digi Yatra, a Facial Verification Technology (FVT) based app has been launched to provide seamless, hassle-free and faster passenger processing at various checkpoints at the airports. Digi Yatra mobile application is available on both Android and iOS platform. Currently, it has been downloaded by more than 1.5 crore users. The app facilitates the passengers to enrol their verifiable credentials using Aadhaar and to keep their personal information on their smartphone to ensure data privacy. Use of Digi Yatra app enables faster passenger processing at various checkpoints at the airports.;

Besides Digi Yatra, some other services have also been implemented at few airports to improve efficiency in air travel through digitization:

- i) Self service check-in kiosk.
- ii) Self service baggage drop.
- iii) Trusted Traveller Program to allow Indian passport holders and Overseas Citizens of India through e-gates seamlessly.
- iv) Waiting time digital display.
- v) Hand held 2-D barcode scanner for boarding pass at entry gates;

(c): Enhancement in efficiency and digitization in air travel is an on-going process. Scale up of Digi Yatra is to be carried out in phased manner.

GROWTH OF CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR

824. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the key measures being undertaken by the Government to support the growth of the civil aviation sector including the expansion of airport infrastructure, enhancement of regional connectivity and relevant policy reforms;
- (b) the projected growth in passenger and cargo traffic over the next decade and the manner in which the Government is planning to accommodate this increasing demand in a sustainable manner;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the environmental impact of aviation, particularly in terms of carbon emissions, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the current share of the civil aviation sector in country's total greenhouse gas emissions and the expected trajectory of these emissions over the next ten years; and
- (e) the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce aviation-related emissions including promotion of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), carbon offset programs and the adoption of green airport practices in line with global climate commitments?

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

(a) and (b): According to IATA's June 2025 report 'Aviation in India', passenger traffic to, from, and within India is projected to grow at 5.6% annually through 2044. Additionally, Air cargo throughput is expected to reach 5.65 MMT by FY 2034-35, with a CAGR of 5%. To support the projected increase in passenger traffic and cargo volumes, the Government of India has taken various measures, such as grant of 'In-Principle' approval of new Greenfield airports, upgradation and modernisation of existing airports, development/revival of unserved/underserved airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) and promoting private investments in existing and new airports through the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Further, the Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) guidelines announced in 2021 enhance transparency and remove royalty charges at AAI airports. IGST on imported aircraft parts has been reduced to 5%, while timelines for export and reimport of goods for repairs have been extended to one year and five years, respectively.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has submitted India's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2024, wherein it was

mentioned that the contribution from civil aviation sector was 0.59% during 2011-2020. As per BUR-4, emissions reported from civil aviation were 11.959 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq), which was 0.40 % of total national emissions.

(e): The National Biofuels Coordination Committee under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recommended blending Sustainable Aviation Fuel with ATF for international flights, targeting 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028, and 5% by 2030. Additionally, India has joined ICAO's programme for sustainable aviation fuels and will participate in the mandatory phase of CORSIA from 2027 to help offset and limit CO₂ emissions from international civil aviation.

Indian airports are actively working towards carbon neutrality and Net Zero. Bengaluru Airport has achieved the highest Level 5 ACI Carbon Accreditation, while Delhi, Mumbai, and Hyderabad airports hold Level 4+ and are carbon neutral. Currently, 88 airports in India use 100% green energy to minimize the aviation sector's overall carbon footprint.

IMPACT OF AMRUT ON URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

825.DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) the impact of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on improving urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and green spaces;

- (b) the number of urban households benefitted thereunder in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address gaps in infrastructure development under the said mission;
- (d) the number of urban households provided with tap water connections under the said mission;
- (e) the improvements made in sewerage networks in urban areas across the country under AMRUT;
- (f) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to ensure sustainable management of water resources in AMRUT cities;
- (g) the monitoring mechanisms in place to track the progress of projects under the said mission;
- (h) the findings of any recent evaluations of the mission, if any; and
- (i) the corrective measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to address delays and inefficiencies in the implementation of the said mission?

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

(a) to (f): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply;

sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. As reported by the State/ Union Territories (UTs) on AMRUT Portal, against the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore, 6,010 projects worth ₹83,483 crore have been taken up.

Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States, 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh; 149 lakh sewer connections (new/ serviced) (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management-FSSM) provided against the target of 145 lakh; Sewer network of 21,753 kilometers and water supply network of 73,519 kilometers have been constructed; 4,622 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Capacity (STP) and 4,933 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Water Treatment Capacity (WTP) have been developed; 1,456 kilometers length of drains have been constructed resulting in eliminating 3,759 numbers of water logging points; 5,092 acres of Green space, 430 km pedestrian/ walkway and 43 km of cycle track have been developed. State-wise tap & sewer connections provided (including Maharashtra) under AMRUT & Convergence are given in **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(g) to (i): So far, as reported by the State/ Union Territories (UTs) on AMRUT Portal, under AMRUT works worth ₹80,103 crore have been physically completed.

AMRUT guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor

and supervise the implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Funds are released to the States/ UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports. Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of AMRUT, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress and project-wise outcomes of provisions of water tap connections provided by the States/ UTs. Further, NITI Aayog had conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged.

STATEMENT-I**STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF TAP CONNECTIONS**

S.N o.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT & Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
1	A&N Islands	2,705	7,198	-	7,198
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,28,997	3,52,969	67,610	4,20,579
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,785	4,312	-	4,312
4	Assam	1,08,447	72,497	-	72,497
5	Bihar	8,24,823	7,04,788	-	7,04,788
6	Chandigarh	24,731	20,000	1,56,434	1,76,434
7	Chhattisgarh	3,70,151	3,09,871	-	3,09,871
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,895	22,459	-	22,459
	Daman & Diu	7,528	7,000	-	7,000
9	Delhi	1,82,196	27,52,255	-	27,52,255
10	Goa	400	2099	-	2,099
11	Gujarat	1,54,495	6,40,667	14,53,582	20,94,249
12	Haryana	2,73,670	3,62,888	-	3,62,888
13	Himachal Pradesh	13,003	17,773	8,903	26,676
14	Jammu & Kashmir*	1,07,674	170	77,000	77,170

S.N o.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT & Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
15	Jharkhand	3,61,170	2,99,296	-	2,99,296
16	Karnataka	12,89,119	9,20,304	-	9,20,304
17	Kerala	1,53,387	1,94,070	4,62,582	6,56,652
18	Ladakh		1,620	-	1,620
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,09,765	6,07,779	8,32,873	14,40,652
21	Maharashtra	19,83,405	11,73,032	37	11,73,069
22	Manipur	33,867	28,947	-	28,947
23	Meghalaya	7,170	15,143	-	15,143
24	Mizoram	12,127	56,535	-	56,535
25	Nagaland	32,881	4,265	1,250	5,515
26	Odisha	2,91,204	5,18,395	-	5,18,395
27	Puducherry	7,607	5,250	-	5,250
28	Punjab	4,59,365	2,53,589	-	2,53,589
29	Rajasthan	6,66,761	4,45,361	-	4,45,361
30	Sikkim	4,754	3,300	607	3,907
31	Tamil Nadu	16,15,641	16,06,924	-	16,06,924
32	Telangana	9,01,031	2,57,237	2,96,967	5,54,204

S.N o.	Name of States/UTs	Target Household as per SAAP	Under AMRUT & Convergence		
			New Tap connections provided	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Total
33	Tripura	20,130	38,620	-	38,620
34	Uttar Pradesh	7,02,907	9,29,493	-	9,29,493
35	Uttarakhand	56,347	79,538	-	79,538
36	West Bengal	14,61,620	16,50,127	11,33,551	27,83,678
	Total	1,38,76,758	1,43,65,771	44,91,396	1,88,57,167

STATEMENT-II

STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF COVERAGE THROUGH SEWERAGE /

SEPTAGE

Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT & Convergence			
		New Sewer connections provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Management	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage management
A&N Islands	13,525			-	-
Andhra Pradesh	1,30,580	1,01,116	2,98,800	-	3,99,916

Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT & Convergence			
		New Sewer connections provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Management	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage management
Arunachal Pradesh	11,898		16,000	-	16,000
Assam	-			-	-
Bihar	1,76,748			-	-
Chandigarh	-	20,000		1,56,434	1,76,434
Chhattisgarh	6,42,976	43,118	3,22,099	-	3,65,217
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	6,211	19,253	-	25,464
Daman & Diu	8,856	4,134		-	4,134
Delhi	1,65,633	21,55,226		-	21,55,226
Goa	3,521	1982		-	1,982
Gujarat	23,17,426	5,25,576		25,59,150	30,84,726
Haryana	2,64,923	3,85,076		-	3,85,076
Himachal Pradesh	23,006	25,450	1,760	11,710	38,920
Jammu & Kashmir*	2,65,802	67,650	2,64,642	-	3,32,292
Jharkhand	4,58,774	13,000	20,000	-	33,000
Karnataka	14,34,839	7,08,638		-	7,08,638
Kerala	2,18,023	3,046	3,73,572	3,358	3,79,976
Ladakh	With J&K		1,620	-	1,620
Lakshadweep	-			-	-

Name of States/UTs	Target as per SAAP	AMRUT & Convergence			
		New Sewer connections provided	No. of HH covered under Septage Management	HH benefitted from rehabilitation projects	Sewer connections and HH covered under septage management
Madhya Pradesh	8,52,690	4,02,139		-	4,02,139
Maharashtra	11,39,054	4,44,936		30	4,44,966
Manipur	57,764	4,000		-	4,000
Meghalaya	31,025		31,000	-	31,000
Mizoram	30,317			-	-
Nagaland	32,881		30,520	-	30,520
Odisha	2,17,489	1,36,401	2,77,776	-	4,14,177
Puducherry	68,463	13,650	2,304	-	15,954
Punjab	2,69,064	1,21,218		-	1,21,218
Rajasthan	11,28,812	5,97,318	10,180	7,550	6,15,048
Sikkim	9,509	17,400		-	17,400
Tamil Nadu	27,04,442	25,20,304		-	25,20,304
Telangana	7,24,967	87,570		-	87,570
Tripura	40,260	600		-	600
Uttar Pradesh	5,37,517	8,89,268	9,73,600	-	18,62,868
Uttarakhand	1,07,059	56,914	18,000	-	74,914
West Bengal	4,06,006	1,84,215		-	1,84,215
Total	1,44,93,849	95,36,156	26,61,126	27,38,232	1,49,35,514

MSME CLUSTERS

826. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the measures being taken to address the issue of delayed payments to MSMEs from large Corporations and Government Departments;
- (b) the steps being taken to enhance market access and export opportunities for MSMEs;
- (c) whether there is any update on the performance of MSME clusters and their role in employment generation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the support being provided to MSMEs affected by economic disruptions or global supply chain challenges?

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

(a): The Government of India has taken a number of measures to ensure timely payment settlements for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) across the country. The Ministry of MSME launched SAMADHAAN Portal on 30.10.2017 (https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/MSEFC_Welcome.aspx) for monitoring of the outstanding dues to the MSEs from the buyers of goods and services. The Ministry also created a special sub-portal within SAMADHAAN Portal

on 14.06.2020, for reporting the dues and monthly payments by Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Enterprises to MSMEs. 161 Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set-up in States/UTs in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The monetary limit for onboarding on Trade Receivables Discounting System for Corporates and CPSEs has been reduced to a turnover of Rs. 250 Crore vide Notification S.O. 4845(E) dated 07.11.2024.

(b): With the objective of enhancing market access for MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME, Government of India notified the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), Order, 2012 (as amended in 2018), which mandates 25% annual procurement from MSEs by Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% from MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs. As per MSME SAMBANDH Portal, a procurement of Rs. 93,911.23 Crore was done from MSEs in F.Y. 2024-25. Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme extends benefits to MSEs for market access through participation in Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions, Vendor Development Programmes, adoption of Modern Packaging Technique, e-Commerce platforms, etc.

Under International Cooperation Scheme of the Ministry, financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central/State Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate participation of MSMEs in the

international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad. The Scheme includes a component of 'Capacity Building of First Time Exporters'. Further, to enhance export opportunities for MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME has developed a dedicated support system for export promotion in MSME Sector by establishing 65 Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) in its field organizations namely MSME-Development and Facilitation Offices, MSME Technology Centres and MSME Testing Centres.

To further promote export opportunities for MSMEs, the credit guarantee cover for exporter MSMEs, for term loans up to Rs. 20 crore, has been enhanced through Budget announcements 2025-26.

(c): Ministry of MSME implements Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. Since inception, 229 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and 361 Infrastructure Development (ID) projects have been approved under the programme and out of this 111 CFCs and 251 ID projects have been completed. The proposals under the scheme are received from the State/UT Governments and financial assistance as Government of India grant is provided to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes.

(d): The Ministry of Micro & Small Enterprises has taken various steps to strengthen and support the MSMEs affected by economic disruptions or global supply chain challenges. Some of these steps are as under:

- i. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme of Rs.5 lakh crore, as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3% of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved from slipping into Non-Performing Asset (NPA) classification.
- ii. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) of Ministry of MSME, guarantee is provided to Member Lending Institutions for the credit extended by them to MSEs without any collateral security or third-party guarantee. Additional corpus fund of Rs. 9,000 crore was infused into the corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSEs, as announced in the Union Budget 2023-24 to enable an additional credit of Rs. 2.00 lakh crore, at a reduced cost of credit.
- iii. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund.
- iv. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021 for priority sector lending.

- v. Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.
- vi. Launch of Udyam Assist platform (UAP) on 11.01.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending.
- vii. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs.200 crores.

To further support the MSME Sector, Government of India announced Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in manufacturing sector and Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in Special Mention Account (SMA) in Budget 2024. Further, the Government revised the definition of MSMEs and enhanced the guarantee coverage under CGS from Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 10 Crore through Budget Announcement 2025

सुरक्षा विनियमों का अनुपालन

827. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करती है कि एयर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस एयरबस ए320 विमान के इंजन के पुर्जों को समय पर बदलने में विफल रही और डीजीसीए की जांच में कथित तौर पर रिकॉर्ड में हेराफेरी का खुलासा हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यूरोपीय संघ विमानन सुरक्षा एजेंसी की चेतावनियों के बावजूद सुरक्षा अनुदेशों का पालन नहीं किया गया जिससे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा को गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो गया और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एयर इंडिया और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी लापरवाही को रोकने के लिए लागू किए गए कड़े प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) द्वारा मैसर्स एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस के निगरानी निरीक्षण के दौरान, यह पाया गया कि मैसर्स एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस ने एयर बस ए320 विमान में लगे इंजनों पर ईएएसए उड़नयोग्यता दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन नहीं किया था।

डीजीसीए ने प्रवर्तन नीति एवं प्रक्रिया नियमावली के अनुसार, मैसर्स एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस लिमिटेड के जिम्मेदार कार्मिकों, अर्थात् सतत अनुरक्षण प्रबंधक, गुणवत्ता प्रबंधक और जवाबदेह प्रबंधक के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की है। गुणवत्ता प्रबंधक को दिया गया अनुमोदन रद्द कर दिया गया है, सतत अनुरक्षण प्रबंधक पर 1.5 लाख रुपए के आर्थिक दंड के साथ चेतावनी पत्र जारी किया गया है। जवाबदेह प्रबंधक पर 30 लाख रुपए का आर्थिक दंड लगाया गया है।

नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) के पास एक संरचित निगरानी और ऑडिट तंत्र है, अर्थात् संगठन/ विमानों की नियोजित और अनियोजित निगरानी, जिसमें रखरखाव संगठनों सहित सभी प्रचालकों के लिए नियमित और आवधिक ऑडिट, स्थल जाँच, रात्रि निगरानी और रैंप निरीक्षण भी शामिल है। डीजीसीए प्रत्येक वर्ष अपनी वेबसाइट पर वार्षिक निगरानी योजना प्रकाशित करता है, जिसमें विनियामक ऑडिट की योजना शामिल होती है। विनियामक ऑडिट की योजना डीजीसीए की वेबसाइट पर प्रकाशित विनियामक ऑडिट प्रक्रिया नियमावली के अनुसार होती है। एयरलाइन/ प्रचालक की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह डिजाइन करने वाले राज्य/ विनिर्माता राज्य द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए जाने वाले सेवा बुलेटिन/ उड़नयोग्यता दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करे, ताकि विमान को उड़ान के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जा सके तथा उसे निरंतर उड़नयोग्यता की स्थिति में रखा जा सके।

महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

828. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव में वाशी फाटा (एनएच-211) से दशमेगांव-मांडवा-मोह-खामसावाड़ी-गोविंदपुर फाटा तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

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

(ग) धाराशिव में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने वाली प्रस्तावित राजमार्ग परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का धाराशिव जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए सड़क परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) क्या प्रस्तावित राजमार्ग के लिए कोई व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट या सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या प्रस्तावित राजमार्ग से एक लाख से अधिक लोगों को लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद है और क्या यह आकांक्षी जिलों की विकास योजना के अनुरूप है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या सरकार उक्त सड़क परियोजना को प्राथमिकता देगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) क्या सरकार ने धाराशिव जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों में अवसंरचना संबंधी आवश्यकताओं, विशेष रूप से सड़क संपर्क के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ज):सरकार को समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटीएस) से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के रूप में घोषित/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के व्यापक सिद्धांतों, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात सघनता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव में वाशी फाटा (एनएच-211) से दशमेगांव-मांडवा-मोह-खामसावाड़ी-गोविंदपुर फाटा तक की सड़क को इसके बाद के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात सघनता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सूरत-नासिक-चेन्नई हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर खंड का विकास कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है।

NIRA DEVDHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT IN MAHARASHTRA**829. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that the financial approval proposal for the Nira Devdhar Irrigation Project in Maharashtra was submitted by the Ministry to the Public Investment Board (PIB) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the PIB meeting scheduled for 07.06.2024 to evaluate the proposal was postponed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a revised date has been fixed and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any follow-up request has been sent by the Ministry to the PIB since the postponement and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the approval process in light of the fact that the project is critical for lakhs of farmers in the drought-prone and backward region of Madha Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (e): Yes. The memorandum for Public Investment Board (PIB) for inclusion of Nira Devdhar Irrigation Project of Maharashtra with estimated cost of ₹ 3,591.46 crore (June 2022 Price Level) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) has been submitted by DoWR, RD&GR to Department of Expenditure. The PIB meeting scheduled on 07th June 2024 was

postponed. Revised date for PIB meeting has not been fixed. Approval for inclusion of a project under PMKSY-AIBP is taken up after successful appraisal of the project by PIB and its recommendations for inclusion under the scheme.

PARKING FEES AT AIRPORTS

830. THIRU THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that hefty parking entry and exit fees are being charged on vehicles coming for dropping and picking up passengers at all airports across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard to withdraw levying of entry/exit fees for those vehicles coming to airport for dropping and picking up passengers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): Airports do not impose any charges for vehicles coming for passenger drop-off or pick-up upto specified time limit. However, to prevent congestion and ensure passenger safety, overstay charges are levied at major airports if vehicles remain

stationary beyond the specified time limit. This is a standard practice aimed at decongesting the kerbside, followed by airports including those managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI). The measure discourages prolonged halts, facilitates smooth vehicular flow, and plays a vital role in maintaining safety, order, and operational efficiency outside the terminal premises.

(b) and (c): A passenger complaint resolution mechanism is in place, through which complaints are addressed and resolved by the respective airports in a timely manner.

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION

831. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the countries with whom India has proposed, under implementation and currently functional cross-border power transmission lines, country-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for the transmission and maintenance of power through such cross-border power transmission lines;

(c) the total amount of electricity imported or exported through such cross-border power transmission lines during the last five years and the current year, country-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans for reducing the import of electricity through cross-border power transmissions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): India has functional cross-border power transmission lines with Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Further, cross-border power transmission lines with Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka have been planned. Moreover, new cross-border interconnections with UAE, Saudi Arabia and Singapore are under discussion.

(b): The cross-border power transmission lines are generally developed through transmission licensees and recovery is done through transmission tariff. No fund is allocated by Ministry of Power for the cross-border links.

(c): The total quantum of electricity imported or exported through cross-border power transmission lines is as follows:

Import/ Export in Million Units

Financial year	Bhutan		Bangladesh		Nepal		Myanmar	
	Impor t	Expor t	Impor t	Expor t	Impor t	Export	Import	Export
2020-21	9381	219	0	7555	5	1870	0	9.24
2021-22	7995	322	0	7327	179	2127	0	8.81
2022-23	7253	522	0	8581	1385	1552	0	9.8

2023-24	5730	1868	0	8394	1725	1850	0	8.78
2024-25	6281	1764	0	8084	2150	1686	0	9.08
2025-26 (April-May 2025)	803	295	0	1386	34	581	0	1.44

(d): Export and import of electricity with neighbouring countries is driven by variations in seasonal demand in each country. This synergy allows surplus power from one country to meet the seasonal shortfall in another, optimising resource utilisation and ensuring reliable supply across the region.

MONITORING OF WATER QUALITY OF GANGA RIVER

832. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted continuous water quality monitoring of the river Ganga during the last few important events and if so, the details thereof indicating the monitoring frequency, specific locations, key parameters tested and the findings thereof;

(b) whether any post-event assessments have been conducted to review the sanitation infrastructure, solid waste disposal and wastewater management deployed during the last one year and if so, the details thereof along with a summary of the findings and the corrective actions planned and initiated;

(c) the total number of Namami Gange projects for the river Ganga, along with details of those sanctioned, completed under implementation and pending for approvals; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments on the effectiveness of completed Namami Gange projects in reducing river pollution and if so, the details of the key findings, challenges identified and measurable outcomes thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that it carried out water quality monitoring at 5 stations (twice a week) from 12th January 2025 to 20th February 2025 during Maha Kumbh 2025 at Shringverpur Ghat, Lord Kurzon Bridge, Nagvasuki Mandir, Sangam and Deeha Ghat, covering auspicious bathing (Amrit Snan) days including pre- and post- days of such auspicious bathing days. Further, three more water quality monitoring locations at Shastri Bridge, Someshwar Ghat and downstream of Delhi Public School with effect from 21.02.2025, thus taking the monitoring locations for river Ganga water quality from 5 to 8.

As per the comprehensive report prepared based on the above monitoring, the median value of pH, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Feacal Coliform (FC) for all the monitored locations was found within the respective criteria/permissible limits for Primary Bathing Water Quality Criteria.

The Prayagraj Mela Authority had prepared a comprehensive Sanitation Plan for Maha Kumbh 2025 after conducting industry consultations to explore and adopt the latest technologies with following main features:

- i. To ensure accountability and performance, Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) were included in the contracts with toilet vendors, covering manpower deployment, cesspool operations, and jet spray cleaning.
- ii. Post-Mela Sanitation Measures included the systematic dismantling and removal of all toilets. Hygienic uninstallation was ensured by the sanitation team, using Malathion (5%) and Slaked Lime for effective disinfection and neutralisation of waste.
- iii. Approximately 250 km of temporary drainage lines for collecting wastewater (excluding septage) within the Mela area. The collected water was treated through bioremediation techniques in dedicated ponds. These temporary lines were dismantled post-event and stored for reuse in future events such as the upcoming Magh Mela, and the ponds were subsequently backfilled.
- iv. For septage treatment, three temporary Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of 500 KLD capacity each were installed at various locations within the Mela premises. Additionally, two Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) of 50 KLD capacity each and one FSTP of 100 KLD were also utilised. These facilities were uninstalled after the event concluded.

- v. The post-event reviews confirmed that sanitation and wastewater management systems functioned effectively. Based on these learnings, corrective actions and planning improvements are being implemented for Maha Kumbh 2025, including enhanced reuse strategies, improved disinfection protocols, and structured redeployment of sanitation infrastructure.

(c): A total of 502 projects have been sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme for the rejuvenation of the River Ganga and its tributaries. Out of these, 323 projects have been completed, 150 are currently under implementation, and 29 are at the tendering stage.

(d) : The Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) was engaged as a Third Party Agency (TPA) for the appraisal of the Namami Gange Mission (NGM). ASCI has observed the following in its report:

- i. NGM has led to considerable additions to wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Ganga river basin, balanced with investments in riverfront and ghat development, river surface cleaning processes, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, organic agriculture, etc.
- ii. Capacity building of implementing agencies and other stakeholders, along with community engagement to support the initiatives, are among the other key contributions of the projects.

- iii. The decentralisation and mainstreaming of program tasks within the basin states and local body establishments have been the hallmark of the programme.
- iv. ASCI, in its appraisal, stated that NGM has shown good progress in achieving its mandate of continuous flow (Aviral Dhara) and unpolluted flow (Nirmal Dhara).
- v. It has demonstrated successful and replicable models for implementing a large-scale river rejuvenation programme in a mission mode and has gained global recognition.

The main challenges in implementation of Namami Gange Mission are following:

- i. Identification of suitable land for the establishment of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)
- ii. The issuance of statutory clearances such as right of way for sewage-related networks, obtaining permissions for road cutting, No Objection Certificates (NoCs) from competent authorities like forest and revenue departments;

In order to address and overcome these challenges, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has been actively involved in closely monitoring the status of the projects. NMCG regularly conducts comprehensive review meetings under the chairmanship of the competent authority and through the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) to evaluate progress, identify potential roadblocks, and ensure timely resolutions.

Measurable outcomes of the implementation of the NGM is provided through the reports of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on pollution assessment of rivers of India. As per the report, the Priority River Stretches (PRSs) on the river Ganga, based on the assessment carried out in 2022 (using 2019 and 2021 data), are as under:

- a. Uttarakhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- b. In Uttar Pradesh, stretches from Farrukhabad to Allahabad and Mirzapur to Ghazipur fall under Priority Class V (BOD 3–6 mg/l);
- c. In Bihar, stretches along Buxar, Patna, Fatwah, and Bhagalpur fall under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l);
- d. Jharkhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- e. In West Bengal, the stretch from Behrampur to Haldia falls under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l).

Further, the value of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), which is an indicator of river health, has been found to be within the acceptable limits of the notified primary bathing water quality criteria and is satisfactory to support the ecosystem of the river along almost the entire stretch of the river Ganga.

As per the biomonitoring conducted during 2024–25 at 50 locations along River Ganga and its tributaries, and 26 locations along River Yamuna and its tributaries, the Biological Water Quality (BWQ) predominantly ranged from 'Good' to 'Moderate'. The presence of diverse benthic macro-invertebrate species indicates the ecological potential of the rivers to sustain aquatic life.

Further, the population of Dolphins in the river Ganga has shown a marked increase over the past decade. From an estimated baseline of 2,500–3,000 individuals in 2009, the population rose to approximately 3,500 in 2015 and further to around 6,327 individuals as per the nationwide survey conducted during 2021–2023. This represents more than a twofold increase since 2009. In the Ganga basin, the 2021–2023 assessment across 17 tributaries confirmed dolphin presence in multiple rivers where they were previously unrecorded, such as the Rupnarayan, Girwa, Kauriyala, Babai, Rapti, Bagmati, Mahananda, Ken, Betwa, and Sind.

COMPLETION OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

833. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government originally targeted completion of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) by December 2024 and if so, the details thereof along with the current status of progress made under the said Mission;
- (b) whether the Government has sought an additional 2.79 lakh crore for the completion of the Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Expenditure Secretary-led panel has approved only a part of the requested amount and proposed a 46% cut in central funding support upto December 2028 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address the funding gap and the impact this may have on the pace and quality of implementation in various States?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India had launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a centrally sponsored scheme, in August 2019, aiming to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural household by 2024. At the time of the launch, the Government also approved support for the States and UTs with a central outlay of ₹2,08,652 crore. The approved Central outlay has almost been utilized.

At the beginning of the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 21.07.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.44 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 21.07.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 Crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

To achieve the goal of the Mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission

until 2028 with enhanced total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चौगामा नहर प्रणाली

834. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 2017 के दौरान बागपत जिले के सिंचाई खंड बड़ौत के लिए चौगामा नहर प्रणाली के प्रबंधन हेतु एक योजना बनाई गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रणाली का नियंत्रण और संचालन बाद में पश्चिमी यमुना नहर, शामली को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था, जबकि यह प्रणाली बागपत जिले के लिए उपयोगी है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त चौगामा नहर प्रणाली को सिंचाई खंड बड़ौत (बागपत) को वापस हस्तांतरित करने का विचार है ताकि स्थानीय किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): हिंडन कृष्णाई नहर प्रणाली (चौगामा नहर प्रणाली) का संचालन एवं रखरखाव सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, वर्ष 2017 के दौरान, बागपत जिले में सिंचाई विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई प्रभाग नहीं था और चौगामा नहर प्रणाली पूर्वी यमुना नहर, शामली के प्रथम उप-

प्रभाग के अंतर्गत थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आदेश संख्या-1353/27-12-2018-160040/2017, दिनांक 18.09.2018 द्वारा सिंचाई प्रभाग बड़ौत, बागपत का सृजन किया गया, जिसमें लोअर डिवीजन पूर्वी यमुना नहर, शामली के दो उप-प्रभाग III एवं IV तथा ड्रेनेज प्रभाग, मुजफ्फरपुर के उप-प्रभाग IV को समायोजित किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग): सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चौगामा नहर प्रणाली, कल्लरपुर वितरिका प्रणाली की लोई वितरिका के अंतिम सिरे से निकलती है। इन नहरों का शीर्ष भाग मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में पड़ता है। मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में इसकी लंबाई 47.040 किमी और बागपत जिले में 51.160 किमी है, अर्थात् इसकी कुल लंबाई 98.200 किमी है। चौगामा नहरों का शीर्ष भाग शामली मुख्यालय से मात्र 20 किमी दूर है। चौगामा नहर प्रणाली को उप-प्रभाग IV, लोअर डिवीजन पूर्वी यमुना नहर, शामली के अधीन लाने के परिणामस्वरूप इन्हें सिंचाई प्रभाग बड़ौत, बागपत को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है।

चूँकि कल्लरपुर नहर प्रणाली लोअर डिवीजन, पूर्वी यमुना नहर, शामली के अंतर्गत आती है अतः चौगामा नहर प्रणाली में जल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग ने कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं. पी-343/हिण्डन कृष्णाई दोआब, दिनांक 25.06.2022 द्वारा चौगामा नहर प्रणाली के रख-रखाव एवं संचालन को लोअर डिवीजन, पूर्वी यमुना नहर, शामली के नियंत्रण में लाने के आदेश जारी किए हैं।

वर्तमान में, उक्त चौगामा नहर प्रणाली को सिंचाई ब्लाक बड़ौत (बागपत) को पुनः हस्तांतरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

ONGOING NH CONSTRUCTION IN KERALA**835. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS** be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of breakages, cracks and mishaps during the ongoing National Highway (NH) construction in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the actions taken against the concerned persons to set a deterrent for preventing future mishaps;

(c) the details of the contractors/sub-contractors engaged in the construction of National Highways; and

(d) whether any audit has been conducted across the National Highway construction sites in light of these incidents to review the design, construction and drainage works and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of the contractors/sub-contractors engaged by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Kerala for the construction of National Highways are enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(d): NHAI has constituted a team of Experts [Dr. Anil Dixit (PhD, IIT-Delhi); Dr. Jimmy Thomas (PhD, IIT-Kanpur); Dr. K Mohan Krishna (PhD, IIT-Gandhinagar)] under the supervision of a Retired Professor from IIT-Delhi, Shri G.V. Rao to analyse the failure and recommend remedial measures. Expert team submitted the final report on 03.07.2025 regarding failure of Embankment and Retaining Structures in Km. 276.78 and Km. 277.160 of the project (Kooriyad).

Further, NHAI constituted on 24.05.2025 an Expert Committee comprising of a Senior CRRI Scientist (Retd.), an Associate Prof. from IIT-Palakkad, and the Deputy Director General from the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to assess other potentially vulnerable locations of Reinforced Soil (RS) Walls and Slope Protection Works in 17 ongoing projects on NH-66 in Kerala.

Expert Committee visited the entire stretch of NH-66 in Kerala between 11.06.2025 to 14.07.2025 to assess the adequacy of the protection methodologies adopted/being adopted/ proposed to be adopted for slopes/embankments and other vulnerable locations and to suggest necessary improvements. Report of the committee is awaited.

STATEMENT-I**ONGOING NH CONSTRUCTION IN KERALA**

Sl. No	Details of collapse/Cracks	Action Taken
1	Incident of soil nailing collapse in Ch. 58+035 to Ch. 58+100 (RHS) in Chengala-Neeleshwaram Section of NH-66. Moreover, cracks in Main Carriageway (MCW) and Service Road (SR) has been observed at many locations along the project reaches.	1. Show cause notice issued to Concessionaire and its promoter M/s. Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year or completion of rectification work, whichever is later + penalty of 5% of Current value of failed work or 0.5% of Contract value of whole work whichever is more, besides temporarily suspending them from participating in ongoing / future bids of NHAI for one month or till they submit remedial measures with proper studies / demonstrate such failures do not repeat.
2	Though Soil nailing works collapsed from Km 191+820 to Km 192+100 (LHS), Km193+400 to Km 193+540 in the stretch of Azhiyur-Vengalam.	Show cause notice issued to Concessionaire M/s. Azhiyur-Vengalam Road Pvt. Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year + penalty of Rs. 50 Lakh to Rs. 5 Cr. Concessionaire is directed to carryout rectification/ remedial measures at their own cost. Show Cause Notice issued to IE for debarment upto 1 year & penalty of Rs. 20 Lakh.

3	Collapse of retaining wall at Kuriad in Ch. 276+780 and 277+160 (LHS) in Main Carriage Way in the stretch of Ramanattukara Junction to start of Valanchery Bypass section of NH-66.	Show cause notice issued to Concessionaire and its promoter M/s KNR construction Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year + penalty of 5% of Current value of failed work or 0.5% of Contract value of whole work whichever is more Show Cause Notice issued to IE for debarment upto 1 year & penalty of Rs. 20 Lakh. Further, Concessionaire & Independent Engineer have been temporarily suspended from participating in ongoing/future bids of NHAI for one month or till completion of investigation by the Expert Committee whichever is later. Concessionaire & IE has approached Delhi High Court against such action. Project Director of NHAI is suspended and services of site Engineer is terminated.
4	4 nos. of girder collapsed in Span P17-P18 (RHS) in Six Lane of Highway from Thuravoor (Design Ch. 379+612) to Paravoor (Design Ch. 417+000) section of new NH-66 (old NH-47) in the state of Kerala on EPC mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	Representative of consultant and contractor was suspended and applicable penalty (Rs. 15.4 Lakh) imposed to the contractor.
5	Failure/Collapse of scaffolding of Minor Bridge (under construction) at Km.Ch.	Penalty of Rs. 9.55 Lakhs has been imposed on concessionaire and

	497+370(RHS) has occurred in the Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam Project.	Concessionaire has terminated the service of the Engineer responsible
6	A service road wash-off was observed at Mavungal, Kanhangad in Kasaragod District at Km 81.94 (LHS) in 15m.	Temporary connection of drain with box culvert was completed and service road was restored for traffic movement.
7	1. Cracks were observed in some portion of Service Road at Km 84+4 LHS. 2. Longitudinal cracks at Km 81.5 MCW	1. Temporary slope protection works were implemented at site and construction of Retaining Wall and Drain Works would be taken up after rainy season. 2. The crust layers have been removed upto embankment top and relaying works are in progress.
8	Longitudinal cracks at Km 109.5 MCW	The crust layers will be removed and thereafter works will be taken up as required.
9	Cracks in approaches of Paloli Moorad Bridge	Temporary rectification of cracks has been completed.
10	Cracks in MCW at Thalapara	Temporary rectification of cracks has been completed.
11	Cracks were observed in MCW at Chavakkad	Temporary rectification of cracks has been completed.
12	Under pass settlement at Neeravil	The existing VUP has been dismantled and new VUP construction is in progress
13	Formation of Cavity was observed on RHS approach of Viaduct at Ch. 60.95	Temporary restoration has been completed.

14	Settlement of Main Carriageway at Alathur Swathy junction	Restoration work in progress.
15	Embankment failures near Kayamkulam Bridge (Alappuzha District) and Chavara Bridge (Kollam District)	Temporary measures for retaining embankment in progress.

STATEMENT-II

The details of the contractors/sub-contractors engaged by NHAI in the construction of National Highways

Project Name	PIU	Concessionaire/ Contractor*
6-laning of Thalappady to Chengala on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Kannur	M/s Uralungal Labour Contract Co-Operative Society Ltd.
6-laning of Chengala to Neeleshwaram on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Kannur	M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited
6-laning of Neeleshwaram to Thalipparamba on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Kannur	M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited

6-laning of Thalipparamba to Muzhapilangadu on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Kannur	M/s Vishwa Samudra Engineering Pvt.Ltd
6-laning of Azhiyur to Vengalam on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Kozhikode	M/s Azhiyur Vengalam Road Pvt Ltd
6-laning of Existing Kozhikode Bypass (i.e. Vengalam Jn. to Ramanattukara Jn.) of NH-66 on HAM mode.	Kozhikode	M/s Calicut Expressways Pvt Ltd
Balance work of widening of 4 nos existing 2 Lane major Bridge of Six-laning of Kozhikode Bypass section of NH-66 in the State of Kerala on EPC Mode.	Kozhikode	M/s KMC Constructions Ltd
6-laning of Ramanattukara to Valanchery on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Cochin-I	M/s KNR Ramanattukara Infra pvt Ltd
6-laning of Valanchery to Kappirikkad on NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM Mode.	Cochin-I	M/s KNR Guruvayur Infra pvt Ltd
4/6-laning of Kappirikkad-Thalikulam of NH-17 (New NH-66) on HAM Mode.	Cochin-I	M/s Kappirikkad Highways Pvt Ltd
4/6-laning of Thalikulam-Kodungallur of NH-17 (New NH-66) on HAM Mode.	Cochin-I	M/s Kodungallur Highways Pvt Ltd

6-laning of Kodungallur- Edapally of NH-66 (Old NH-17) on HAM mode.	Cochin-II	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd
6 lane Elevated Corridor from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH 66 on EPC Mode.	Cochin-II	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd
6 Laning of Thuravoor Thekku – Paravoor section of NH-66(Old NH-47) on EPC Mode.	Cochin-II	KCC Buildcon Pvt Ltd
6 laning of Paravoor to Kottukulangara section of NH 47(new NH 66)(Design Ch:417.00 to Design Ch:454.500) on EPC mode.	Kollam	SEW Infrastructure Ltd
6 laning of Kottukulangara to start of Kollam bypass section of NH 47 (New NH-66) (Design Ch: 454+500 to Design Ch 486+00) on HAM mode	Kollam	Viswa Samudra Engineering Pvt Ltd
6-laning of Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam of NH-66 (Old NH-47) on HAM Mode.	Trivandrum	Kollam Highways Pvt Ltd
6-laning of Kadambattukonam to Kazhakuttom of NH-66 (Old NH-47) on EPC Mode.	Trivandrum	M/s RDS Project Ltd & M/s RK Chavan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.

Rectification of 4 nos of Blackspots in Thiruvananthapuram Bypass	Trivandrum	M/s Cherian Varkey Construction Company
Widening/Development of Existing NH-85 from Km 0.000 to Km 124.636 section to 2L/@L+PS section	Cochin-II	M/s EKK Infrastructure Ltd
Rectification of 11 Nos Blackspots in the stretch of Walayar – Angamaly Section of NH-544	Palakkad	M/s. PST Engineering Construction

* Concessionaire in case of HAM project and Contractor in case of EPC projects.

CHARGING OF CONVENIENCE FEES

836. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the District Consumer Redressal Commission, Karur, Tamil Nadu, in Consumer Complaint No. 22 of 2021 (B. Bharanitharan vs M/s Interglobe Aviation Limited) dated 26.10.2022, held that airline operators cannot charge a convenience fee when tickets are booked directly on the airline's own website, as per Ministry of Civil Aviation Order No. AV.13030/34/2013-DT and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that airline operators are still charging convenience fees on direct bookings made through their own websites, in violation of the said order and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Airlines charge a convenience fee for operating online ticket booking systems to enable passengers to book tickets electronically, which includes bank transaction costs that vary according to the payment mode. This fee is displayed on airline websites and forms part of the tariff. As per MoCA Order No. AV.13030/34/2013-DT dated 24.09.2013, such fees are permitted under existing Rules as long as they are included within the tariff and no extra amount is charged beyond this.

ETHANOL BLENDING IN PETROL

837. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the details of the current average percentage of ethanol blending in petrol achieved nationwide as on March 31, 2025 along with the State-wise performance trends;

(b) whether the Government has mapped surplus sugarcane, rice and maize zones for decentralised ethanol production units and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to ensure that ethanol procurement does not distort food security and rural water availability particularly in water stressed regions of India especially Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a): The Government has been promoting the blending of ethanol with petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. During the ongoing Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024–25, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have achieved an average ethanol blending of 18.36% as on 31.03.2025 and has gone up to 18.93% as on 30.06.2025. In the month of June 2025, Ethanol blending of 19.92% has been achieved. State-wise ethanol blending targets are not set. The State/UT-wise ethanol blending performance trends for ESY 2024–25 (as on 30.06.2025) are at **Statement**.

(b): Government, since 2014, has taken several measures to ensure equitable access to ethanol production opportunities across various regions of the country. These ethanol production plants are set up by entrepreneurs/companies/co-operative societies, etc. depending upon the techno-economic viability of the

project as per their investment plans which *inter-alia* includes assessment of feedstock availability at viable cost. To meet the requirement of ethanol for blending in petrol, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have signed Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs). To encourage entrepreneurs to enhance and add new ethanol distillation capacities throughout the country the Government, during 2018-22, approved 'in-principle' Interest Subvention Schemes. Further, a dedicated subvention scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills to convert existing sugarcane-based distilleries into multi-feedstock plants for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains has been notified by the Government on 06.03.2025.

(c): The National Policy on Biofuels, as amended in 2022, which extends across the country including the State of Telangana, promotes use of, *inter-alia*, damaged food grains like broken rice, food grains unfit for human consumption, food grains during surplus phase as declared by the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), and agriculture residues (Rice straw, cotton stalk, corn cobs, saw dust, bagasse etc.). This Policy also promotes and encourages use of feedstock such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes, maize, sugarcane juice & molasses. The extent of utilization of individual feedstock for ethanol production varies annually, influenced by factors such as availability, costs, economic feasibility, market demand, and policy incentives. Any diversion of sugarcane juice, its by-products, maize, and other food/feed crops for ethanol production is carefully calibrated in consultation

with relevant stakeholders. Further, to incentivize the use of non-food biomass for second generation ethanol production, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana to provide financial support to advance bio-fuel projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstocks. The grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to ethanol production units throughout the country including in Telangana require compliance of water-use norms, as use of groundwater for ethanol distilleries is prohibited.

STATEMENT

**Ethanol blending performance trends, States/UTs -wise, during ESY 2024-25
as of 30.06.2025**

STATE / UNION TERRITORY	% Blending (Sales)
Andaman & Nicobar	6.26%
Andhra Pradesh	19.00%
Arunachal Pradesh	18.87%
Assam	18.96%
Bihar	19.02%
Chandigarh	19.04%
Chhattisgarh	16.96%
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	19.01%
Delhi	18.96%
Goa	16.15%
Gujarat	18.95%
Haryana	19.30%
Himachal Pradesh	19.26%
Jammu & Kashmir	18.84%
Jharkhand	18.79%
Karnataka	19.13%
Kerala	19.25%

Ladakh	16.17%
Lakshadweep	16.65%
Madhya Pradesh	19.09%
Maharashtra	18.84%
Manipur	18.17%
Meizhalam	18.96%
Mizoram	16.66%
Nagaland	19.03%
Odisha	19.08%
Pondicherry	19.18%
Punjab	19.23%
Rajasthan	18.98%
Sikkim	19.22%
Tamil Nadu	19.11%
Telangana	19.09%
Tripura	18.82%
Uttar Pradesh	18.81%
Uttarakhand	19.00%
West Bengal	19.28%
TOTAL	18.93%

महाराष्ट्र में प्रधानमंत्री-जनमन और डीएजेजीयू के अंतर्गत कवरेज

838. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल-वाशिम जिले और परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयू) के अंतर्गत कितने गाँव शामिल हैं;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री जनमन योजना के अंतर्गत उक्त क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान में जल आपूर्ति, सड़क, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, बिजली और आवास के मामले में किस प्रकार की मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिए कार्य चल रहे हैं;

(ग) उक्त कार्यों की प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक कितने प्रतिशत कार्य पूरे हुए हैं; और

(घ) उक्त दोनों योजनाओं से लाभान्वित कुल गाँवों और लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) के कार्यान्वयन के मद्देनजर, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासन/विभागों के माध्यम से पीएम गति शक्ति मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों और बुनियादी ढाँचे के अंतरालों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए और पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत गाँवों और बस्तियों में रहने वाली पीवीटीजी आबादी को कवर करने के लिए बस्ती स्तर पर डेटा संग्रह करने का कार्य शुरू किया है। प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, यवतमाल जिले में पीवीटीजी आबादी वाले 449 गाँव हैं। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत, महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल-वाशिम जिले और परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत संबंधित जिलों के गांवों का कवरेज इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	जिले	गांवों की संख्या
1	यवतमाल	366
2	वाशिम	71
3	परभणी	5
4	जालना	25

(ख) और (ग): पीएम जनमन का उद्देश्य तीन वर्षों में लोगों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं जैसे सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क और दूरसंचार संपर्क, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9 मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा

किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में अभियान के अंतर्गत प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ): राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा आवास स्तर पर डेटा संग्रहण कार्य के लिए एकत्रित किए गए डेटा के आधार पर, राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार पीवीटीजी और गांवों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में सारणीबद्ध है।

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत अजजा आबादी के साथ गांवों का राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार कवरेज का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में है।

इन अभियानों के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने वाले लाभार्थियों की वास्तविक संख्या अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार संबंधित उपायों के विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों की पात्रता मानदंडों के अधीन है।

विवरण-I

महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत प्रगति का ब्यौरा

मंत्रालय का नाम	गतिविधि	स्वीकृत विवरण (वास्तविक उपलब्धि) (30.06.2025 तक)
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	पक्के मकानों का प्रावधान	6671 मकान (561 मकान पूरे हो चुके हैं)
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय	पाइप द्वारा जल आपूर्ति	434 गाँव (247 गाँव)
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	सचल चिकित्सा इकाइयाँ	9 एमएमयू (9 एमएमयू संचालित)

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का निर्माण और संचालन	21 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र (21 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र कार्यरत)
शिक्षा मंत्रालय	छात्रावासों का निर्माण और संचालन	6 छात्रावास स्वीकृत
विद्युत मंत्रालय	अविद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण	731 आवास (704 आवास स्वीकृत)
संचार मंत्रालय	मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना	कवरेज के लिए 35 बस्तियों की योजना बनाई गई है (23 बस्तियों को कवर किया गया है)
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय	बहुउद्देशीय केंद्र	27 एमपीसी (2 एमपीसी पूरे हो चुके हैं)
	वीडीवीके की स्थापना	14 वीडिवीके (14 वीडिवीके कार्यशील)

*संबंधित मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार

विवरण-II

राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन-आधारित बस्ती सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या और जिलों का अनुमान

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	गांवों की संख्या	पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	191
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2067	518997

3	बिहार	38	8839
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1442	233337
5	गुजरात	601	153524
6	झारखंड	2596	400954
7	कर्नाटक	481	57501
8	केरल	100	29533
9	मध्य प्रदेश	4966	1322807
10	महाराष्ट्र	2862	670543
11	मणिपुर	28	44694
12	ओडिशा	1287	309883
13	राजस्थान	348	128766
14	तमिलनाडु	1722	365473
15	तेलंगाना	313	63755
16	त्रिपुरा	277	274433
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	7	3527
18	उत्तराखंड	133	95870
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	428	67499
कुल योग		19698	4750126

विवरण- III

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत अजजा आबादी के साथ गांवों का राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार कवरेज

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	गांवों की संख्या	अजजा जनसंख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	878	655450
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	329	230896
3	असम	3161	2124774
4	बिहार	771	407136
5	छत्तीसगढ़	6691	4909442
6	गोवा	25	34105
7	गुजरात	4265	6605912
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	270	117040
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	393	502935
10	झारखंड	7139	4976859
11	कर्नाटक	1089	805566
12	केरल	89	219524
13	लद्दाख	143	155238
14	लक्षद्वीप	2	9322
15	मध्य प्रदेश	11377	9323125
16	महाराष्ट्र	4975	4694682
17	मणिपुर	516	629332
18	मेघालय	1437	1135901
19	मिजोरम	383	400652
20	नागालैंड	608	915742

21	ओडिशा	7667	4815670
22	राजस्थान	6019	5537444
23	सिक्किम	119	72682
24	तमिलनाडु	248	303711
25	तेलंगाना	924	1150538
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	76	147290
27	त्रिपुरा	392	828393
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	517	311488
29	उत्तराखंड	128	88723
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	3212	1707342
	कुल योग	63843	53816914

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कंक्रीट पुल निर्माण

839. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले में भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कतर्नियाघाट क्षेत्र में एक स्थायी कंक्रीट पुल के निर्माण पर विचार कर रही है, जहाँ नेपाल के लोग आवश्यक सामान लाने के लिए प्रतिदिन नाव से बिछिया पहुँचते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति और अनुमानित लागत का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या जनता की निरंतर मांग और भारत-नेपाल व्यापार, पर्यटन और सीमा सुरक्षा जैसे प्रमुख पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की निकट भविष्य में इस पर विचार करने की मंशा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और अनुरक्षण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, यातायात सघनता, निधियों की उपलब्धता और प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति रूपरेखा के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर प्रारंभ किए जाते हैं ताकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य की स्थिति में रखा जा सके।

कुड़वा से मिर्हीपुरवा, मोतीपुर, निशानगढ़ और बिछिया होते हुए कतर्नियाघाट तक लगभग 47.25 किलोमीटर लंबाई की सड़क को राज्यीय राजमार्ग 730एच घोषित किया गया है। इसमें से 45.89 किलोमीटर सड़क वर्तमान में दोष देयता अवधि के अंतर्गत है और शेष 1.36 किलोमीटर लंबाई की सड़क अल्पकालिक अनुरक्षण विवरण के अधीन है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 730एच को कतर्नियाघाट से आगे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT FPOS AND SHGS

840. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to support Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and cooperatives to improve food processing businesses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored – Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country.

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and cooperatives are also eligible for availing grants under these schemes of MoFPI.

So far, MoFPI has approved 166 proposals of Farmer Producer Organisations, 1228 that of Self-Help Groups and 61 that of cooperatives under the schemes implemented by MoFPI.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-U AND PM SVANIDHI IN CUTTACK

841. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme in Cuttack city and other urban areas of Cuttack district;
- (b) the total allocation and utilisation of funds under these schemes in the said district; and
- (c) whether the Government is planning any Smart City components or urban transport projects specifically for Cuttack and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a):The number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme in Cuttack city and other urban areas of Cuttack district are given below:

PMAY-U:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Cuttack District	Cuttack City
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	12,296	7,140
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	10,722	6,107
3	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)	9,728	5,579

4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	188.53	110.24
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)	142.30	82.32

PMSVANidhi:

S. No.	ULB Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Loans Disbursed
1	Cuttack Municipal Corporation	5,852	10,070
2	Athagad Notified Area Council	281	388
3	Banki Notified Area Council	175	289
4	Choudwar Municipality	159	238

(b): The Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts. Further, PM SVANidhi is a Central Sector Scheme. Loans are disbursed by the Lending Institutions under the scheme and no fund is released to the State Governments/UTs/Districts.

(c): Smart Cities Mission has ended on 31.03.2025. Under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, 400 e-buses have been sanctioned for the State of Odisha including

100 e-buses for Cuttack and 1st Tranche of Rs. 47.72 Cr. have been released to Odisha including Rs. 10.52 Cr for Cuttack for the development of associated infrastructure.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PMAY-U

842. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the current central assistance provided under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) is insufficient for the construction of a basic pucca house;
- (b) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration to increase the central share of assistance to align with rising construction costs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and proposed timeline for such a revision; and
- (d) the allocation of funds made under PMAY-U for the current financial year, State-wise, particularly for Kerala?

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

(a)to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to

31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The BLC, AHP and ARH verticals of the scheme are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) through States and Union Territories (UTs). The ISS vertical is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies such as National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 119.25 lakh houses including 7.09 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0 have been sanctioned by the Ministry, so far. Out of which 112.81 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.60 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 14.07.2025.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the fund required for purchase/construction of houses under the scheme is shared between the Central

Government, State/UT Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing agencies and the beneficiaries. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. However, States/UTs may provide their enhanced share as per PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines to reduce the burden on beneficiaries. Government Assistance under BLC/AHP verticals of PMAY-U 2.0 for North-eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi have been fixed at a ratio of 90:10. For Remaining UTs, the Central & State sharing ratio is 100:0 whereas for other States it is on 60:40. There is no proposal to revise the Central Assistance for the scheme.

State-wise details of fund released through SNA/SNA Sparsh under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 for the current financial year, including State of Kerala is at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of fund released under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 for the current financial year, including State of Kerala

S. No.		State/UT	Central Assistance released during 2025-26 (₹ in crore)
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	-

2	Bihar	922.74
3	Chhattisgarh	50.00
4	Goa	-
5	Gujarat	99.95
6	Haryana	50.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.00
8	Jharkhand	226.25
9	Karnataka	205.20
10	Kerala	122.24
11	Madhya Pradesh	-
12	Maharashtra	-
13	Odisha	104.76
14	Punjab	143.13

15		Rajasthan	502.85
16		Tamil Nadu	88.27
17		Telangana	169.99
18		Uttar Pradesh	738.83
19		Uttarakhand	54.81
20		West Bengal	716.29
Sub-total (States)			4,198.32
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	8.49
22		Assam	124.15
23		Manipur	-
24		Meghalaya	15.47
25		Mizoram	24.95
26		Nagaland	-

27		Sikkim	-
28		Tripura	49.03
Sub-total (NE States)			222.09
29	Union Territories	A&N Islands	-
30		Chandigarh	-
31		D&NH and D&D	-
32		Delhi	-
33		J&K	-
34		Ladakh	-
35		Lakshadweep	-
36		Puducherry	4.02
Sub-total (UTs)			4.02
Total			4,424.43

IMPACT OF THE 2ND ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

843. SHRI SHASHANK MANI :

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

(a) whether it is true that the outcomes of the 2nd Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation will benefit India's economy and strengthen its position as a leading aviation hub in the Asia-Pacific region and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the outcomes of the said conference are expected to enhance regional air connectivity and trade partnerships within the Asia-Pacific region and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The 2nd Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation was held on 11th - 12th September 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The Conference, through the Delhi Declaration, is expected to significantly benefit India's economy and aviation sector in multiple ways:

(i) The declaration emphasizes regional cooperation, which will enable better coordination among Asia-Pacific countries for developing aviation infrastructure more efficiently

(ii) It supports the implementation of ICAO's global plans for safety, air navigation, and aviation security, which will help India enhance its aviation safety standards and security measures

(iii) By positioning India as a key player in regional aviation cooperation, the outcome of the conference is expected to help in achieving greater regional connectivity and attract investments in Indian aviation industry, thereby strengthening India's status as a leading aviation hub in the region

(b): Yes, the Conference's outcomes is expected to have significant impact on regional air connectivity and trade partnerships within the Asia-Pacific region. The specific outcomes, as outlined in the Delhi Declaration, include:

(i) Reaffirmation of the Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Civil Aviation (Beijing Declaration)

(ii) Commitments from APAC region members to implement ICAO Global Plans including the Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP), Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), and Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP)

(iii) Agreement to invest resources in modernizing Air Navigation Services to support recovery and meet future air travel demands

(iv) Collaboration through ICAO and Regional platforms to improve the effective implementation of critical elements of State safety oversight system

(v) Commitment to sustainable funding for effective safety and security oversight

(vi) Focus areas including Aviation Safety, Air Navigation Services, Aviation Security, Facilitation, Gender Equality in Aviation, Aviation Environment Protection, and Ratification of International Air Law Treaties.

SMART METERS INSTALLED UNDER RDSS

844. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the total number of smart meters installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till July, 2025 in the country including Gujarat;

(b) whether smart metering has improved billing efficiency in distribution companies such as Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited (DGVCL) and Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL) in southern Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to support the financial viability of distribution companies in Tier-II and Tier-III towns like Valsad where revenue collection is historically low?

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

(a): Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned in 28 States/ UTs, out of which 2.41 crore smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025. For the state of Gujarat, 1.67 crore

smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 20.94 lakh smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025.

(b): Smart meters help the distribution utilities in improving their billing efficiency as below:

- i. Provide real-time data, eliminating the need for estimated readings, which can lead to billing inaccuracies.
- ii. Automated data collection process minimizes human error associated with manual meter reading and billing.
- iii. Help identify and prevent electricity theft, ensuring that utilities recover revenue for all energy consumed.

As reported by the utilities of the State of Gujarat, the smart meter installations are currently in its initial implementation phase and complete saturation of divisions are under progress. The improvement in the operational parameters of the Gujarat utilities can be assessed once the saturation in specific areas is complete.

(c): Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the States/ distribution utilities to improve their performance through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

- i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The release of

funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures for improving their performance against specified parameters including the Gap between average cost of supply and average revenue realized i.e. ACS-ARR Gap and the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses.

- ii. Allowing additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to the State if the distribution utility implements loss reduction measures.
- iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been specified for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which is contingent on performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed parameters.
- iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff to ensure all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through and are timely realised.

Above reform measures are to be implemented by States/ distribution utilities as a whole including Tier-II and Tier-III towns falling under the utility area. As a result of reform measures undertaken, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24 and ACS-ARR Gap from Rs 0.69/ kWh in FY21 to Rs 0.19/ kWh in FY24.

जौनपुर शहर के चारों ओर रिंग रोड का निर्माण

845. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) शहर में यातायात जाम की समस्या के समाधान हेतु जौनपुर शहर के चारों ओर चार लेन का रिंग रोड बनाने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उपरोक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत कितना प्रतिशत कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है; और

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के पूर्ण होने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): ईपीसी मोड पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जौनपुर शहर के लिए 4-लेन पश्चिमी बाईपास का निर्माण, जो एनएच-731 के मौजूदा चैनेज किलोमीटर 223/200 को एनएच-135ए (पूर्वी बाईपास) के चैनेज किलोमीटर 107/780 (कुल लंबाई: 12.670 किमी) तक जोड़ेगा, वर्तमान वार्षिक योजना के तहत प्रस्तावित है और एनएचएआई के माध्यम से विचाराधीन है।

लगभग 28 किलोमीटर लंबे जौनपुर बाईपास के निर्माण हेतु हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड पर 1894.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत स्वीकृत की गई है। निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं और निविदा करने की अंतिम तिथि 04.08.2025 है। निर्माण अवधि नियत तिथि से 2 वर्ष निर्धारित की गई है।

TECHNOLOGY CENTRES/EXTENSION CENTRES

846. SHRI MOHIBULLAH:

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

(a) the current status of the Technology Centres and Extension Centres (TCEC) scheme and the number of centres established so far;

(b) the details regarding the locations and allocations for the 20 new Technology Centres and 100 Extension Centres;

(c) the manner in which the Government would ensure that these centres are equipped with the latest technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoT) and Robotics;

(d) the measures being taken to ensure that the benefits of these centres reach Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in rural and underserved areas;

(e) the details of the skill development programmes and training initiatives offered by these centres; and

(f) the manner in which the Government would evaluate the effectiveness of these centres in promoting the growth and development of MSMEs?

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

(a) and (b): The details and status of approved Technology Centres and Extension Centres are attached at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c): The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the Technology Centres and Extension Centres are prepared to suitably incorporate the facilities for the latest technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoT) and Robotics as per the need of the stakeholders in the catchment area.

(d): The Extension Centres are established under the Mentor Technology Centres in a “hub and spoke” model to cover rural and underserved area.

(e): The operational Extension Centres have provided training to 1,08,297 trainees and assisted 2521 MSME units till June 2025.

(f): The respective Governing Councils would review the effectiveness of these centers in promoting the growth and development of MSMEs.

STATEMENT-I

Technology Centres

Sl. No.	State	Location	Status	
			Land allotted by State Govt.	Detailed Project Report
1	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Yes	Prepared
2	Gujarat	Rajkot	-do-	-do-
3	Haryana	Ambala	-do-	-do-
4	J & K	Samba	-do-	-do-
5	Jharkhand	Bokaro	-do-	-do-
6	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-do-	-do-
7	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	-do-	-do-
8	Maharashtra	Nagpur	-do-	-do-
9	Maharashtra	Pune	-do-	-do-
10	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	-do-	-do-
11	Odisha	Rourkela	-do-	-do-

12	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	-do-	-do-
13	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	-do-	-do-
14	Bihar	Gaya	-do-	under preparation
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	-do-	-do-
16	Andhra Pradesh	Kopparthy	Awaited	--
17	Assam	Silchar	-do-	--
18	Karnataka	Belgaum	-do-	--
19	Telangana	Warangal	-do-	--
20	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	-do-	--

STATEMENT-II

Extension Centres

Operational Extension Centres(ECs)		
Sl. No.	State	Locations for ECs
1	Assam	Jorhat
2	Gujarat	Sanand
3		Bhavnagar
4	Haryana	Nilokheri
5		Faridabad
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
7	Karnataka	Bengaluru

8	Kerala	Ettumanoor
9		Thiruvalla
10	Maharashtra	Waluj
11	Odisha	Balasore
12		Berhampur
13		Bhawanipatna
14		Keonjhar
15	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
16		Amritsar
17	Rajasthan	Jaipur
18		Kota
19		Nagaur
20		Udaipur
21	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
22		Vaniyambadi
23	Telangana	Karimnagar
24	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
25	West Bengal	Kolkata
Extension Centres (ECs) under Implementation		
26	Bihar	Mujaffarpur

27		Darbhanga
28		Saran
29		Rohtas
30		Rajgir (Nalanda)
31		Purnea
32	Delhi	Okhla
33	Gujarat	Amarapur(Gandhi Nagar)
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
35		Ranchi
36	Karnataka	Hubballi (Hubballi)
Extension Centres (ECs) under Implementation		
37	Kerala	Attingal
38		Thrissur
39		Thavanur
40	Madhya Pradesh,	Gwalior
41	Maharashtra	Nashik
42	Punjab	Mohali
43		Moga
44		Patiala
45	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

46	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
47	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad
48	Odisha	Angul
49		Jharsuguda

STATUS OF BLACK BOX OF AI-171

847. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the two black boxes of Air India flight AI-171, which crashed immediately after take-off on 12.6.2025 at Ahmedabad killing 241 persons on board, have been recovered and sent to the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that data extraction from both the black boxes has been completed and analysis is currently underway and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau is yet to constitute an investigation team, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government would ensure transparency in the investigation and publish the findings in the public domain; and

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

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

(a) to (e): Both the Enhanced Airborne Flight Recorders (EAFRs) of VT-ANB were recovered and transported to Flight Recorder Laboratory of Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB), Udaan Bhawan, New Delhi. The data from one of the Flight Recorders has been downloaded.

An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, AAIB under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

The DG, AAIB, in exercise of power conferred under Rule 11 (1) of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules 2017 has appointed an investigation team.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12.07.2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in. The investigation is in progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident.

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित शहर

848. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत अब तक चयनित शहरों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की प्रतिशतता का आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के तहत कार्यान्वित स्मार्ट स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग, सीसीटीवी निगरानी तथा स्मार्ट ट्रैफिक प्रणाली जैसी स्मार्ट प्रौद्योगिकियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या स्मार्ट शहरों में नागरिक सेवाओं को डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों से एकीकृत किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या स्मार्ट शहरों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, जल प्रबंधन और ऊर्जा संरक्षण हेतु कोई विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में सरकार किस प्रकार निगरानी तथा पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित कर रही है; और

(छ) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां फिलहाल अधिकतम संख्या में उक्त परियोजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति पर है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क): भारत सरकार ने 25 जून, 2015 को स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) शुरू किया। जनवरी 2016 और जून 2018 के बीच प्रतियोगिता के 4 दौर में द्वि-स्तरीय चुनौती प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज का चयन किया गया। एससीएम के तहत चयनित 100 शहरों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, 11.07.2025 तक एससीएम के तहत चयनित 100 शहरों में 1,64,695 करोड़ से शुरू की गई कुल 8063 परियोजनाओं में से 1,53,977 करोड़ रु. की 7,636 परियोजनाएं (कुल परियोजनाओं का 95%) पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): एससीएम ने 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे एकीकृत कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्रों (आईसीसीसी) के माध्यम से चयनित शहरों में जीवन की गुणवत्ता और आर्थिक क्षमता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए सार्वजनिक हित में प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता और आकड़ों का उपयोग करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है।

स्मार्ट मोबिलिटी, जल, स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य (वॉश), स्मार्ट गवर्नेंस, स्मार्ट एनर्जी, पर्यावरण आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एससीएम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। जल स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य (वॉश) के लिए, स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा 49,621 रु. की 1545 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 1465 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। पर्यावरण के लिए, स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा 2,715 रु. की 151 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 148 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। स्मार्ट ऊर्जा प्रबंधन के लिए, स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा 14,263 रु. की 694 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 683 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

(च) और (छ): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) के पास एससीएम के तहत परियोजनाओं की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए एक बहु-स्तरीय समीक्षा संरचना है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली एक शीर्ष समिति द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी की जाती है। मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एचपीएससी) द्वारा राज्य स्तर पर मिशन कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी की जाती है। सभी 100 स्मार्ट शहरों के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच सलाह और सहयोग करने के लिए शहर स्तर पर स्मार्ट सिटी सलाहकार मंच (एससीएएफ) की स्थापना करने का प्रावधान है।

1,64,695 करोड़ रु. की कुल 8063 परियोजनाओं में से, 10,718 करोड़ की 427 परियोजनाएं एससीएम के अंतर्गत चल रही हैं। सबसे अधिक चल रही परियोजनाओं वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के तहत चयनित 100 शहरों की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	शहर का नाम
1	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	पोर्ट ब्लेयर
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	अमरावती
3		काकीनाडा
4		तिरुपति
5		विशाखापत्तनम
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईटानगर
7		पासीघाट
8	असम	गुवाहाटी
9	बिहार	भागलपुर
10		बिहारशरीफ
11		मुजफ्फरपुर
12		पटना
13	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़
14	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर
15		अटल नगर
16		रायपुर
17	दादरा और नगर हवेली	सिल्वासा

18	दमन और दीव	दीव
19	दिल्ली	एनडीएमसी
20	गोवा	पणजी
21	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद
22		दाहोद
23		गांधीनगर
24		राजकोट
25		सूरत
26		वडोदरा
27	हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद
28		करनाल
29	हिमाचल प्रदेश	धर्मशाला
30		शिमला
31	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू
32		श्रीनगर
33	झारखंड	रांची
34	कर्नाटक	बेलगावी
35		बेंगलुरु
36		दावणगेरे
37		हुब्ली, धारवाड़

38		मंगलुरु
39		शिवमोगा
40		तुमकुरु
41	केरल	कोच्चि
42		तिरुवनंतपुरम
43	लक्षद्वीप	कावारत्ती
44	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल
45		ग्वालियर
46		इंदौर
47		जबलपुर
48		सागर
49		सतना
50		उज्जैन
51		औरंगाबाद
52	महाराष्ट्र	कल्याण-डोम्बीवली
53		नागपुर
54		नासिक
55		पिंपरी-चिंचवाड
56		पुणे
57		सोलापुर

58		ठाणे
59	मणिपुर	इम्फाल
60	मेघालय	शिलांग
61	मिजोरम	आइजोल
62	नागालैंड	कोहिमा
63	ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर
64		राउरकेला
65	पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी
66	पंजाब	अमृतसर
67		जालंधर
68		लुधियाना
69	राजस्थान	अजमेर
70		जयपुर
71		कोटा
72		उदयपुर
73	सिक्किम	गंगटोक
74		नामची
75	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई
76		कोयंबटूर
77		इरोड

78		मदुरै
79		सलेम
80		तिरुचिरापल्ली
81		तंजावुर
82		थुथुकुडी
83		तिरुपूर
84		तिरुनेलवेली
85		वेल्लोर
86	तेलंगाना	करीमनगर
87		ग्रेटर वारंगल
88	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला
89	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा
90		अलीगढ़
91		प्रयागराज
92		बरेली
93		झांसी
94		कानपुर
95		लखनऊ
96		मुरादाबाद
97		सहारनपुर

98		वाराणसी
99	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून
100	पश्चिम बंगाल	न्यू टाउन कोलकाता

विवरण-II

चल रही परियोजनाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सूची

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परियोजना	धनराशि
1.	तेलंगाना	52	529.8
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	44	888.36
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	26	345.64
4.	हरियाणा	24	437.31
5.	कर्नाटक	22	382.4
6.	केरल	19	343.82
7.	महाराष्ट्र	19	1555.38
8.	छत्तीसगढ़	18	345.27
9.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	18	447.56
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	17	547.94
11.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16	362.59
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15	301.34

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परियोजना	धनराशि
13.	पंजाब	15	342.35
14.	बिहार	14	720.41
15.	मिजोरम	13	230.36
16.	पुदुचेरी	13	283.19
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	324.11
18.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9	438.91
19.	दमन और दीव	9	54.92
20.	राजस्थान	8	186.45
21.	दिल्ली	7	123.24
22.	मणिपुर	7	261.45
23.	सिक्किम	7	207.77
24.	गोवा	4	36.73
25.	लक्षद्वीप	4	277.63
26.	गुजरात	3	238.99
27.	मेघालय	3	64
28.	ओडिशा	3	162.41
29.	तमिलनाडु	3	28.13
30.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3	36.07
31.	असम	1	8.91

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परियोजना	धनराशि
32.	उत्तराखंड	1	204.46
	कुल	427	10717.9

11 जुलाई 2025 को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार।

SUBSTANDARD SOIL NAILING PROCEDURES ON NH 66

849. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the soil nailing procedures have been carried out at a substandard level, especially on National Highway (NH) 66 and if so, the details thereof

(b) whether any action has been taken against such firms and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether adequate testing of the quality of the soil and evaluation of the soil nailing process has been carried out by the National Highways Authority of India for highways in Kerala, considering the heavy rainfall and waterlogging conditions in the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): The Contractor/Concessionaire is obligated to carry out adequate testing of soil/slopes and evaluation of slope/cut protection measures as per the guidelines and standards of Indian Road Congress (IRC) in accordance with Contract/Concession agreement. Independent Engineer/Authority Engineer and Project Director are responsible for random test check of samples.

STATEMENT

Details of Soil Nailing Procedures

Sl. No	Details of Soil Nailing Procedures that have been carried out at a Substandard level	Action Taken
1	Incident of soil nailing collapse occurred on 16.06.2025 between Ch. 58+040 to Ch. 58.100 (60m) in Chengala-Neeleshwaram section of NH-66	Show cause notice issued to Concessionaire and its promoter M/s. Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year or completion of rectification work, whichever is later + penalty of 5% of Current value of failed work or 0.5% of Contract value of whole work whichever is more, besides temporarily suspending them from participating in ongoing / future bids of NHAI for one month or till they

		submit remedial measures with proper studies / demonstrate such failures do not repeat.
2	Soil nailing works collapsed from km 191+820 to km 192+100 (LHS), km 193+400 to km 193+540 in the stretch of Azhiyur-Vengalam.	Show cause notice issued to Concessionaire M/s. Azhiyur-Vengalam Road Pvt. Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year + penalty of Rs. 50 Lakh to Rs. 5 Crore. Concessionaire has been directed to carryout rectification/remedial measures at their own cost. Show Cause Notice issued to IE for debarment upto 1 year & penalty of Rs. 20 Lakh.

तेल कंपनियों द्वारा कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि का व्यय

850. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

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

(क) पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में इंडियन ऑयल, ओएनजीसी, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल इत्यादि जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रमुख तेल कंपनियों द्वारा अर्जित निवल लाभ कितना है;

(ख) उक्त निवल लाभ के अनुरूप परियोजनाओं पर और विशेषकर बिहार के प्रत्येक जिले में परियोजनाओं पर व्यय की गई सीएसआर निधि का कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश के अन्य राज्यों में इन कम्पनियों द्वारा सीएसआर के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ताकि विभिन्न राज्यों में सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति की गई पहलों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जा सके?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क): शुद्ध लाभ की गणना वित्तीय वर्ष के आधार पर परिचालन व्यय, कर आदि को समायोजित करने के बाद की जाती है और उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित की जाती है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए शुद्ध लाभ उपलब्ध नहीं है। विगत दो वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ओएनजीसी, इंडियन ऑयल, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल, गेल और ओआईएल द्वारा अर्जित शुद्ध लाभ निम्नानुसार है:

पीएसयू	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25
	शुद्ध लाभ (रुपया करोड़ में)	शुद्ध लाभ (रुपया करोड़ में)
ओएनजीसी	40526	35610
आईओसीएल	39619	12962
बीपीसीएल	26673	13275
एचपीसीएल	14694	7365
गेल	8836	11312
ओआईएल	5552	6114

(ख) और (ग): बिहार राज्य में ओएनजीसी, इंडियनऑयल, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल, गेल और ओआईएल द्वारा नैगम सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत खर्च की गई राशि निम्नानुसार है:

पीएसयू	वर्ष 2023-24		वर्ष 2024-25	
	कुल सीएसआर व्यय (रुपया करोड़ मे)	बिहार राज्य मे सीएसआर व्यय (रुपया करोड़ मे)	कुल सीएसआर व्यय (रुपया करोड़ मे)	बिहार राज्य मे सीएसआर व्यय (रुपया करोड़ मे)
ओएनजीसी	635	11	929	31
आईओसीएल	458	21	583	35
बीपीसीएल	158	3	179	4
एचपीसीएल	76	2	87	1
गेल	176	4	184	17
ओआईएल	123	0	130	0

बिहार राज्य सहित राज्य-वार और जिला--वार सीएसआर परियोजनाएं और ओएनजीसी, इंडियन ऑयल, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल, गेल और ओआईएल द्वारा किए गए व्यय, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों की संबंधित वेबसाइटों अर्थात् [www.ongcindia.com](http://www ONGCindia.com), www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.gailonline.com, www.oil-india.com पर उपलब्ध हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना के अंतर्गत आम उत्पादन

851. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत अमरावती, लातूर और जालना

जिलों में आम उत्पादन समूह की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' (ओडीओपी) योजना के अंतर्गत उक्त जिलों के उत्पादों की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) 'प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण (पीएमएफएमई) योजना' के अंतर्गत

बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण, विपणन और ब्रांडिंग में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य को स्वीकृत

परियोजनाओं और प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार उक्त योजनाओं को सुदृढ़ करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी

ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) देश भर में 2017-18 से "प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)" नामक एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र अम्ब्रेला योजना को लागू कर रहा है।

पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स घटक के तहत, मंत्रालय पहचाने गए उत्पादन क्लस्टरों में 10 फलों की फसलों, 11 सब्जी फसलों और झींगा के मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान कर रहा है। इन फसलों के उत्पादन क्लस्टरों की पहचान संबंधित राज्यों के बागवानी विभागों के परामर्श से कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए बागवानी उत्पादन के आंकड़ों

के आधार पर की जाती है। इन मानदंडों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने देश के 4 राज्यों के 19 जिलों में फैले

7 आम क्लस्टरों की पहचान की है। इन उत्पादन क्लस्टरों का ब्यौरा **विवरण- I** पर है। अमरावती, लातूर और जालना जिलों को ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स योजना के तहत आम के उत्पादन क्लस्टरों के रूप में

पहचाना नहीं गया है और ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स योजना के तहत इन जिलों में आम प्रसंस्करण के लिए किसी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(ख): अमरावती, लातूर और जालना जिलों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:

- अमरावती- मंदारिन संतरे पर आधारित उत्पाद
- लातूर- टमाटर आधारित उत्पाद
- जालना- मीठे संतरे पर आधारित उत्पाद

(ग): पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत, 24 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 208.11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ, बुनियादी ढाँचे के निर्माण सहित 76 इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों को मंजूरी दी गई है। मार्केटिंग एवं ब्रांडिंग घटक के अंतर्गत, 27 प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(घ) : पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, 116 पात्र मामलों में ₹1726.60 करोड़ की प्रोत्साहन राशि जारी की गई है। इस योजना के लाभार्थियों के विनिर्माण केंद्र कई राज्यों में हो सकते हैं; इसलिए प्रोत्साहन अनुदान का राज्यवार हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। एफपीआई के लिए पीएलआई योजना की महाराष्ट्र में श्रेणी I के अंतर्गत आने वाली विनिर्माण केंद्रों के साथ परियोजनाओं, जहाँ निवेश अनिवार्य है, का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ङ): सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण-I

ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स योजना के तहत आम के उत्पादन क्लस्टर

क्र. सं.	राज्य	उत्पादन क्लस्टर
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	क्लस्टर-1-चित्तूर, अनंतपुरम, कडप्पा
		क्लस्टर-2- कृष्णा
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	क्लस्टर-1-लखनऊ, उन्नाव, सीतापुर
		क्लस्टर-2-सहारनपुर, बिजनोर, मेरठ, अमरोहा, बुलन्दशहर
3	गुजरात	क्लस्टर-1- नवसारी, वलसाड
		क्लस्टर-2- जूनागढ़, राजकोट
4	महाराष्ट्र	क्लस्टर-1-रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग, रायगढ़

विवरण-II

उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र में विनिर्माण स्थानों के साथ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

लाभार्थी का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	प्रतिबद्ध निवेश (₹ करोड़)
ब्रिटानिया इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	रंजनगांव	51.00

एवरेस्ट फूड प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	मुंबई	9.00
एक्सोटिक फ्रूट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	नासिक	76.86
एक्सोटिक फ्रूट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	रत्नागिरि	6.79
फूड्स एंड इन्स लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	नासिक	9.45
गद्रे मरीन एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	समुद्री उत्पाद	रत्नागिरि	61.44
गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	थाइन	16.41
गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	नागपुर	27.45
गुजरात सहकारी दुग्ध विपणन संघ लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	नवी मुंबई	69.1
हल्दीराम फूड्स इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	नागपुर	188.83
हिंदुस्तान यूनिलीवर लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	नासिक	35.22
इंदापुर डेयरी एंड मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	मोज. चीज़	पुणे	45.90
पराग मिल्क फूड्स लिमिटेड	मोजेज. चीज़	पुणे	28.65
पार्ले एगो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	रायगढ़	24.00
पार्ले बिस्कुट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/आरटीई	थाइन	9.19

प्रवीण मसालेवाले	फल एवं सब्जियां	पुणे	24.88
प्रवीण मसालेवाले	फल एवं सब्जियां	सतारा/ भांडगांव	7.88
सह्याद्री फार्म्स पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट केयर लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	नासिक	55.53
सनफ्रेश एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मोज. चीज	अहमदनगर	26.47
सुरुचि स्पाइसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	नागपुर	104.52
टेस्टी बाइट ईटेबल्स लिमिटेड	फल एवं सब्जियां	पुणे	66.45

TRAINING CENTRES UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

852. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- the current status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana (PMVY) in the Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka along with the number of beneficiaries registered and enrolled till date;
- the number and details of training centres sanctioned under the scheme for the district, including their locations and the trades for which training is being provided;
- whether any of these training centres are currently operational and if so, the number of artisans undergoing training at each centre;

(d) whether the Government has received or approved any proposals to establish additional training centres under the scheme in Dakshina Kannada and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific targets set for the district under the scheme in terms of skill training, certification, toolkit distribution and financial assistance along with the progress made against each target?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 specified traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. As of 21.07.2025, in the district of Dakshin Kannada; 25,749 applications have been received under the Scheme, out of which 7,247 artisans have been successfully registered after three stage verification process.

(b): The details of training centres under PM Vishwakarma in Dakshina Kannada district are at **Statement**.

(c): As per the information received from Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), no any training centre is currently operational in Dakshina Kannada district and hence no batches are undergoing training at present.

(d): Based on the recommendation of the Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government Training Centres are being on-boarded by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for skill training under PM Vishwakarma, following the prescribed accreditation and affiliation procedures.

(e): PM Vishwakarma scheme is demand driven; no district wise target has been set up for skill training, certification, toolkit distribution and financial assistance. However, in due course of time, skill training and toolkit will be provided to all the registered PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries. As of 21.07.2025; total 5,678 beneficiaries have completed basic skill training, toolkit delivered to the doorstep of 615 beneficiaries through India Post and concessional collateral free loans have been provided to 3,424 PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries amounting to Rs. 33.05 crore in the Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka.

STATEMENT

The details of training centres under PM Vishwakarma in Dakshina Kannada district

Name of the Training Institution	Address of the Training Institution	Name of Training Partner	Trade
GOVT ITI BELTHANGADY	Malady Post and Village, Belthangady Taluk, Dakshinakannada	KARNATAKA ITI UDYOGA SOCIETY	Tailor (Darzi)

	District, Karnataka - 574224		
GOVT ITI,VITLA	Vitla Post, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshina Kannada Dist, Karnataka	KARNATAKA ITI UDYOGA SOCIETY	Tailor (Darzi)
KARNATAKA (GOVT.) POLYTECHNIC	Kadri Hills Mangaluru -575 004	Centre For Continuing Technical Education Karnataka	Tailor (Darzi)
GOVT. ITI (WOMEN) MANGALORE	Konchady Post, Airport Road, Mangalore	GOVT ITI W MANGALORE	Tailor (Darzi), Traditional Malakar

EXPORT PROMOTION MISSION

853. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the details of role of the Ministry of MSME in the implementation of the Export Promotion Mission announced in the Union Budget 2025-26;
- (b) whether any MSME units in Andhra Pradesh especially from Tirupati district have been identified for support under this Mission, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken/being taken for inclusion thereunder;
- (d) whether the MSMEs in Tirupati have received assistance related to export credit, cross-border factoring or help in overcoming non-tariff barriers in overseas markets and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure equitable access for MSMEs from Tier-2 and SC/ST-dominated regions like Tirupati?

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

(a) to (e): The Export Promotion Mission, announced in the Union Budget 2025-26, is driven jointly by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Ministry of Finance to enhance export competitiveness by facilitating improved access to export credit, enabling cross-border factoring, and assisting MSMEs in addressing non-tariff barriers in global markets. Department of Commerce is the lead department for the Mission.

The Ministry's primary role is that the Mission's key objectives, i.e. improving access to export credit, enabling cross-border factoring, and assisting with non-tariff barriers, are effectively targeted and implemented to benefit Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises across the country.

Additionally, Government has undertaken other initiatives across the country to boost exports by MSME, including the following:

- I. International Cooperation Scheme of Ministry of MSME provides financial assistance to MSMEs for participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions. The details of MSMEs of Andhra Pradesh supported during last two years under International Cooperation Scheme are given below:-

Financial Year	Amount released (in rupees)	Number of supported MSMEs
2023-24	9,31,127	5
2024-25	6,76,026	2

- II. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is piloting the E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) to assist MSMEs and traditional artisans in expanding their exports through e-commerce. These hubs aim to streamline regulatory and logistics processes by providing end-to-end support for cross-border e-

commerce exports, including faster clearance and simplified returns management.

POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS IN RAJASTHAN

854. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken efforts to segregate agriculture feeders in rural areas, particularly in regions like Jhalawar and Baran in the State of Rajasthan where agricultural load is high, to reduce the load on domestic feeders and ensure uninterrupted power supply to farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the total number of agriculture feeders that have been identified and segregated so far across rural India and the number of such feeders located in Rajasthan particularly in the districts of Jhalawar and Baran;
- (c) the total cost involved in segregating these feeders and the manner in which the Government plans to allocate resources for the segregation of feeders in rural and remote areas to ensure reliable power supply for agricultural activities; and
- (d) the details of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?

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

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

Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, works have been sanctioned for feeder segregation. The details of feeder segregation works are as under:

Sl. No	Particulars	All India	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Baran
1	Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation	80,720	14,484	212	273
2	Feeders already segregated under various schemes	56,018	1,897	16	11
3	Feeders for which segregation works are on-going	24,702	12,587	196	262

(c): Under RDSS, the funds have been allocated as per the remaining number of feasible feeders which have been identified for segregation by the respective distribution utility. The details of sanctioned project cost for feeder segregation works is as under:

Rs Cr

Sl No	Scheme	All India	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Baran
1	RDSS	40,525	10,201	188	201

(d): Under RDSS, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan). Works amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,061 PVTG households under the scheme.

DX-EDGE PLATFORM FOR MSMEs

855. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is working on a national mission to remove regulations that prevent MSMEs from expanding into large companies and stifling their ambitions;
- (b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;
- (c) whether the biggest obstacle being faced by MSMEs is the adoption of technology;
- (d) if so, the facts in this regard and steps taken to address this issue;
- (e) whether Digital Excellence or Dx-EDGE is a platform to equip MSMEs with the tools and knowledge for growth and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether an ecosystem is needed for MSMEs to become future-ready, competitive and resilient; and
- (g) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): To promote the transformation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and support their expansion, the Government of India announced the revised definition of MSMEs in Budget Announcements 2025 and the investment and turnover limits for classification of all MSMEs has been enhanced to 2.5 and 2 times respectively. The revision will help MSMEs in achieving higher efficiencies of scale, better access to capital and technological upgradation. Additionally, for

adoption of advanced technologies, a number of steps have been taken by Government of India, which includes the following:

- Ministry of MSME implements MSME Competitive (Lean) for the MSME Sector and the objective of the Scheme is to enhance the domestic and global competitiveness of MSMEs through the application of various Lean Tools and Techniques.
- Ministry of MSME has set up 27 Technology Centres (TCs) in the sectors like general engineering, automation, hand tools, plastics, auto parts, electrical & electronics, forging & foundry etc. to support MSMEs with the relevant technologies.

(e): Dx-Edge is a national initiative led by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) with the support of NITI Frontier Tech Hub (NITI FTH) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to facilitate adoption of digital technologies by MSMEs.

(f) and (g): The Ministry of MSME is taking a number of steps in hand-holding MSMEs to become future-ready, competitive and resilient. Ministry of MSME has launched MSE Green Investments and Financing for Transformation (MSE-GIFT) and MSE Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE-SPICE) Schemes on 20.12.2023.

MSE-GIFT Scheme has an objective to provide institutional finance to MSEs at a concessional cost to minimize or overcome the incremental cost of clean/green technologies coupled with adequate technical handholding support for adopting

environment sustainable projects, climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies, while ensuring growth and competitiveness of MSMEs.

MSE-SPICE has a primary goal to promote resource efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and enhance the competitiveness of MSEs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

856. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER :

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

- (a) the details of the specific parameters and criteria set by the Government for establishing regional or international airports in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any surveys/studies to assess future demand for airports and air connectivity, if so, the findings thereof along with the plans formulated by the Government to increase the number of airports accordingly and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has maintained data on air passenger traffic during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a greenfield airport in the Barnala and Sangrur areas of Punjab, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any airport developer, including the State Government, desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Techno-Economic Pre-feasibility Study conducted alongwith the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the construction of the airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government.

MoCA has also launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN scheme for revival of unserved and underserved airports in the country to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses.

Further, declaration of an airport as an International Airport depends upon various factors like traffic potential demand from airlines for operation of international flights, availability of the facilities like suitable length of runway to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, scope for extending the runway length further as per future requirements for large bodied air crafts, availability of Ground Lighting Facilities and Instrument Landing System for

operation of aircraft at night and availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal & Plant Quarantine services.

(b): Modernisation and expansion of infrastructure facilities at existing airports is a continuous process undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned airport operators/developers, depending on traffic demand, commercial viability, land availability, operational requirements for aircraft safety, and demand from airlines.;

(c): The state-wise details of total air passengers handled by all Indian Airports during last three years are at **Statement**.

(d): Government of India (GoI) has not received any proposal seeking approval under the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, for the development of a greenfield airport in Barnala and Sangrur areas of Punjab, either from the concerned State Government or any airport developer.

STATEMENT			
Traffic Handled At All Indian Airports During 2022-23 to 2024-25			
(In Number)			
STATE	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
A AND N ISLAND	1273138	1453811	1656704
ANDHRA PRADESH	4927856	5251936	5900958
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	62156	168348	188459
ASSAM	6348422	7386309	7661986
BIHAR	4592209	4286811	4671954
CHANDIGARH	3677786	3721229	4149840
CHHATISHGARH	2356552	2518220	2684210
DAMAN AND DIU	40109	66252	104218
DELHI	65328018	73673877	79259936
GOA	9023553	11278498	11888726
GUJARAT	13575521	15745612	18008745
HARYANA	128	35	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	205111	238059	264976
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5989184	5662108	6086616
JHARKHAND	2498607	2750357	2860366
KARNATAKA	34657726	40529695	45212219
KERALA	16530563	19269114	21071752

LADAKH	1260725	1074426	1194892
LAKSHDWEEP ISLAND	48485	47266	117409
MADHYA PRADESH	4640310	5503314	6159848
MAHARASHTRA	56112562	67072624	70817308
MANIPUR	1233997	1274666	1406227
MEGHALAYA	109788	154658	119982
MIZORAM	357639	398667	493465
NAGALAND	295361	319590	336870
ODISHA	3871110	4873716	5211879
PUDUCHERRY	75870	45441	34190
PUNJAB	2516970	3095893	3611107
RAJASTHAN	7198657	8242580	8970754
SIKKIM	15707	8417	11111
TAMILNADU	23983881	27404120	29380660
TELANGANA	20997965	25050346	29181072
TRIPURA	1386087	1470670	1410793
UTTAR PRADESH	9603285	11302659	14227967
UTTRAKHAND	1667517	1710854	1842254
WEST BENGAL	20816581	23421929	25569494
Grand Total	327279136	376472107	411768947

HAR GHAR JAL SCHEME IN UTTAR PRADESH

857. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the number of companies that were awarded contracts for implementing the projects under Har Ghar Jal Scheme or the scheme itself in Mau district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether the works thereunder have been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of punitive action taken against the defaulting companies, if any;
- (d) whether there is any contracting company against which no action has been taken; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) -Har Ghar Jal, to be implemented in partnership with State/ UTs, in August 2019. At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States/UTs under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

– Har Ghar Jal around 12.43 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 22.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by the state of Uttar Pradesh, three (3) companies have been awarded contracts for implementing the projects under Har Ghar Jal schemes in Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b): As reported by the state of Uttar Pradesh, the details of works undertaken by the contracting companies are as under:

District	Company	No of Schemes Allotted	No of Villages Allotted	Regular Water Villages	No of Completed Schemes	Schemes under progress	Remark
Mau	1	219	488	169	45	174	In case of incomplete OHT,
	2	113	319	112	6	107	
	3	200	511	232	60	140	Regular water supply provided directly by Pumping.

As reported by the state, the delay in the completion of schemes are due to Covid-19 pandemic, obtaining NOCs from different departments (like Railways, NH,

PWD and expressway) for crossing of pipeline or drain/road cutting, acquiring land for the project, etc.

(c): As reported by the state, 5 % LD has been imposed on one company as a punitive action for slow progress of the scheme in Mau District.

(d) and (e): Other two companies are doing well despite the above constraints.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY TO PREVENT ROAD DAMAGES

858. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that roads in the State of Kerala are frequently damaged due to poor construction standards, heavy rainfall and inadequate drainage systems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any scientific study or technical assessment has been conducted in the past five years to identify the root causes of repeated road damage and poor durability of road surfaces in Kerala;

(c) if so, the studies conducted, the agencies involved and the key findings and recommendations under such study/assessment; and

(d) the concrete steps the Government proposes to take to ensure the adoption of scientific road design, improved construction quality, better drainage and robust maintenance practices in Kerala to prevent recurrent damage and ensure longer road life in future?

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

(a): Certain under construction stretches on National Highway (NH)-66 in the State of Kerala have undergone damages. These are to be rectified by the respective Concessionaires/Contractors at their own cost, as they are contractually obligated to maintain the roads for 15 years in Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) projects and for 5 years (flexible pavement) / 10 years (rigid pavement and structures) in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) projects after completion.

(b): No, Sir

(c): Does not arise.

(d): For the design, construction and maintenance of NHs, Government follows the standards & specifications prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) to ensure quality and durability. These standards incorporate provisions for scientific road design, improved construction practices, and appropriate drainage measures to enhance the service life of roads. Further, an expert committee has been constituted to assess vulnerable locations prone to damage across all ongoing projects on NH-66 in the State of Kerala and to suggest appropriate remedial measures. The report of the Committee has not been received so far.

4 WAY LANE ROAD PROJECT IN KANYAKUMARI**859. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:**

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

- (a) the status of the four-lane road project in Kanyakumari district;
- (b) the extent of land acquired and the compensation provided;
- (c) the number of bridges that have been built as specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); and
- (d) the amount spent so far and the contractors to whom the contracts have been awarded?

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

(a), (b) and (d): Details are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

(c): Details are enclosed a **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

4 Lane Road Project in Kanyakumari District											
S. No.	Name of Project	Length (Km)	TPC (Rs. in Cr.)	Contractor/ Consultant	Start Date/ Completion Date	Scheduled Completion date	Physical Progress %	Expenditure Incurred so far (Rs. in Cr.)		Land Acquired (in Ha)	Present status
								Towards Construction	Towards Maintenance		
1	4 laning of Kerala / Tamil Nadu border to Villukuri section of NH-66	22.29	1274.39	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	12.08.2016	-	76.54	1182.57	-	157.46	Project has been foreclosed and re-awarded to new agency and the balance work is in progress
2	4 laning of Villukuri to Kanyakumari section of NH-66 and Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru section of NH-944	37.96	1041.34	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	08.07.2016	-	77.80	548.05	-	131.99	work is in progress
3	Construction of Additional structures in Kerala / TN border - Kanniyakumari section of NH-66	10.36	494.83	M/s Shine Developers Private Ltd.,	16.07.2021	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	
4	4 laning of Nagercoil - Kavalkinaru section of NH-944	16.27	533.34	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	08.07.2016	Project completed on 31.05.2022	100.00	533.34	3.8	92.00	The project is under O&M stage.

5	4 laning of Left-Over-Works including additional structures KL/TN Border - Kanyakumari Section of NH66	53.71	1564.23	M/s EKK Infrastructure Limited – TTK Construction (JV)	03.08.2023	16.04.2026	49.55	557.32	-	-	Project work is in progress
6	4 laning of Madurai - Kanyakumari section of NH-44	13.37	5011	M/s Cubana Highway Pvt. Ltd.	20.10.2020	19.10.2050	-	-	-	-	Entire stretch of 24.347 Km of Madurai -Kanyakumari section is under TOT Concession for a period of 30 years. Only a part, 13.37 Km is under the jurisdiction of Kanyakumari District.
Total								2821.28	3.8	381.45	

STATEMENT-II

Bridges that have been built as specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) in Kanyakumari District										
S. No	Name of Project	Length	TPC (Rs. In Cr.)	Contractor/ Concessionaire	Major Bridge		Minor Bridge		Present status	
					Completed	In Progress	Completed	In Progress		
1	4 laning of Kerala / Tamil Nadu border to Villukuri section of NH-66	22.29	1274.39	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	1	0	6	0	Project foreclosed and re-awarded to new agency a	

2	4 laning of Villukuri to Kan yakumari section of NH-66 and Nagercoil to Kavalkin aru section of NH-944	37.96	1041. 34	M/s Larsen & T oubro Limited	5	0	17	0	nd the balance work is in p rogress
3	4 laning of Left-Over-Work s KL/TN Border - Kanyaku mari Section of NH66	53.71	1564. 23	M/s EKK Infrast ructure Limited – TTK Construc tion (JV)	15	10	10	4	Project is in progress

MASTERPLAN FOR ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE OF GROUNDWATER

860. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the allocation and utilization of funds under the 'Masterplan for Artificial Recharge of Groundwater' so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details regarding the State-level nodal agency that has been specified for overseeing this scheme in the different States especially in Punjab;

(c) the number and type of structures for artificial groundwater recharge that have been planned and completed under the 'Masterplan for Artificial Recharge of Groundwater' in the country, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Punjab;

(d) the estimated rainwater harnessing potential of these structures in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the functional status of these structures, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various GW recharge structures for the different terrain conditions of the country. The plan aims to construct approximately 1.42 crore such structures across India, potentially harnessing about 185 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of rainwater. This involves identifying state and region-specific GW conservation related interventions suitable to local conditions like existing status of ground water resources, average rainfall, rock and soil structure etc.

The plan has been shared with all state governments for taking up appropriate field interventions in convergence with schemes like MGNREGS, PMKSY and other state schemes and hence no specific fund has been allotted for this purpose.

However, the Central Ground Water Board has taken up construction of several artificial recharge structures in many states for demonstrative purpose which can be further scaled up by the state governments. Check dams, Percolation Tanks, Recharge shafts etc. have been constructed in the Aspirational Districts of Warangal, YSR Kadappa and Osmanabad at a total expenditure of Rs.54.38 cr. Innovative recharge cum storage structures like Bridge-cum- Bhandaras have been built in Maharashtra with an expenditure of Rs.30 cr. Further, around 130 anicuts, check dams etc. have been

constructed in the water stressed parts of Rajasthan at an expenditure of around Rs. 120 cr.

Moreover, under the umbrella campaign of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) being implemented by this Ministry, during the period 2021-2025 construction/renovation of 1.14 crore artificial recharge, rain water harvesting and other water conservation structures at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.18 lakh cr have been coordinated across the country in convergence with MGNREGS.

(b) : State Governments have been taking up implementation of Master plan as suited to their internal needs. It is not mandatory to have a Nodal agency for its implementation as the structures proposed to be constructed are to be taken up in convergence under several existing central and state schemes. As informed by the government of Punjab, the Soil and Water Conservation department has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of Master plan in the state in the selected priority areas.

(c): The number and type of structures for artificial groundwater recharge that have been recommended under the 'Master plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater' in the country, including in Punjab, is provided at **Statement-I**. Further, based on the persuasion of this Ministry, most of the States/UTs, including Punjab have taken up the implementation in selected priority areas. However, since the Master plan is only recommendatory in nature, actual construction of structures in the field may vary in terms of location, size, type etc. as felt appropriate by the implementing agency. As per the information received, the Water Resources Department, Punjab has constructed 236

injection wells, 425 check dams, 2556 soak pits, 123 new ponds and 5 Khambati wells, spread across all the districts of Punjab, most of which are as guided by the Master plan.

(d): As per the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, it is estimated that approximately 185 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) of monsoon rainfall can be harnessed across the country. The State/UT-wise estimated rainwater harvesting potential through the proposed structures is provided at **Statement-II**.

(e): The operation and maintenance of constructed structures falls in the purview of respective states which have to ensure that such structures are duly cleaned, maintained and repaired from time to time.

STATEMENT-I

State wise Number and Type of Artificial Recharge Structures under Master Plan for Artificial Recharge-2020

S. No	State	CD	RS	RTRWH	PT	Gabion	DS	Injecti on wells	SSD	SS Dev / WS Dev	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13143	26209	263694	13085	0	0	0	0	0	0	316131
2	Bihar	122	5682	50000	428	0	12679	13811	0	0	8415	91137
3	Chhattisgarh	0	25687	118339	3426	0	0	0	0	0	30989	178441
4	Delhi	12	22706	304500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327218
5	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	931	931
6	Gujarat	3985	8607	1320947	701	0	0	0	0	0	2072	1336312
7	Haryana	335	44392	304377	0	0	0	0	0	0	393811	742915
8	Himachal Pradesh	2290	556	1050	0	108118	851	133	460	0	784	114242
9	Jharkhand	36062	1268	521692	5173	0	0	0	0	0	27455	591650

10	Karnataka	50527	436	0	9918	0	0	0	0	0	344	61225
11	Kerala	1260	0	482788	1395	196116	0	5	121	0	67943	749628
12	Madhya Pradesh	76002	76002	408938	12309	0	0	0	0	0	152085	725336
13	Maharashtra	19243	838	5646772	7188	0	0	0	0	0	8995	5683036
14	NE States	18821	0	15700	0	18835	0	0	0	11531	473149	538036
15	Odisha	1292	550	15700	1111	0	0	0	1051	0	2782	22486
16	Punjab	85	79839	551308	0	0	0	13410	0	0	455920	1100562
17	Rajasthan	32744	231	0	63158	0	0	0	0	0	674067	770200
18	Sikkim	380	0	1500	0	450	0	0	125	540	340	3335
19	Tamilnadu	7180	70460	0	2397	0	0	0	0	0	7685	87722
20	Telangana	11552	22188	555093	10636	0	0	0	0	0	0	599469
21	Uttar Pradesh	5582	5582	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	12011	23668
22	Uttarakhand	2870	0	5543	810	0	0	0	0	0	6300	15523
23	West Bengal	453	0	6740	8551	1136	0	8403	568	0	16914	42765
24	UT-Lakshadweep	0	0	9597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9597
25	UT-Puducherry	71	283	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	203	571
26	UT-DNH	49	0	12109	17	0	0	0	0	0	30	12205
27	UT-Chandigarh	0	10300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10300
28	UT-Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1150	0	245	0	0	0	230	560	2185
29	UT-Ladakh	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	15	231	292
30	UT-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	350	0	2250	1000	150	0	0	100	170	0	4020
31	UT-DIU & Daman	0	0	14006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14006
	Total	284410	401816	10613793	141810	325096	13530	35762	2425	12486	2344016	14175144

Note -CD-Check dam, RS-Recharge Shaft, RTRWH-Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting, PT=Percolation Tank, DS- Desilting, SSD- Sub-Surface

Dyke, SS Dev/WS Dev- Springshed Development/Watershed Development activities, Others - Other Structures

STATEMENT-II**Scope for Artificial Recharge for Master Plan for Artificial Recharge-2020**

S. No	State	Estimated rainwater harnessing potential (MCM)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1246.95
2	Bihar	66352.03
3	Chhattisgarh	8609.63
4	Delhi	94.62
5	Goa	393.16
6	Gujarat	4459.26
7	Haryana	679.26
8	Jharkhand	4898.06
9	Karnataka	12874.17
10	Kerala	12455.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	9188.29
12	Maharashtra	3871.98
13	Odisha	1786.49
14	Punjab	1200.99
15	Rajasthan	5305.00

16	Sikkim	332.41
17	Tamil Nadu	959.33
18	Telangana	1186.47
19	Uttar Pradesh	2743.00
20	Uttarakhand	33449.00
21	West Bengal	8532.86
22	UT-Puducherry	32.05
23	UT-DNH	6.50
24	UT-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4436.05
	TOTAL	185092.56

Note: Accurate estimation for North-Eastern and Hilly states is not possible due to complex hydrogeological conditions.

RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES UNDER PMEGP

861. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the number of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes established under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the State of

Tamil Nadu since the launch of the programme along with the details on the types of training imparted under these centres;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who acquired training under PMEGP scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu including the specific type of training they acquired over the years since its inception;

(c) the details regarding the number of women beneficiaries under this scheme in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) whether any mechanism is provided by the Government to assess the aptitude and skill of beneficiaries after the training, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are established under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which is also known as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)], a Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, to cater the Skill Training needs of rural unemployed youth. The RSETIs, identified one of the institutions under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), conduct trainings for beneficiaries under PMEGP. Currently, 37 Rural Self Employment

Training Institutes (RSETIs) are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu. The types of Training Programmes being conducted by RSETIs is given at **Statement-I**.

(b): Since FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26 (upto 22.07.2025), 56,965 number of beneficiaries have been provided with Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training in the State of Tamil Nadu under PMEGP Scheme.

(c): Since inception i.e. FY 2008-09 to FY 2025-26 (up to 22.07.2025), 30,067 no. of women entrepreneurs have been assisted under PMEGP in Tamil Nadu.

(d): Under PMEGP, there is no mechanism to assess the aptitude and skill of beneficiaries after the training. However, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is provided to beneficiaries in collaboration with accredited Training Centers run by Central Government including Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs). EDP training is provided to potential beneficiaries with the objective to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions such as finance, production, marketing, enterprise management, banking formalities, book-keeping, statutory compliances etc. to run their business effectively. After completion of the EDP training, certificate is issued to successful beneficiaries. With respect to training conducted by RSETIs, assessment is conducted.

STATEMENT – I**Training Programmes being conducted by RSETIs**

Sl. No.	TYPE OF EDP	QUALIFICATION NAME	DURATION (DAYS)
1	Agriculture EDP	Essentials of Vegetable Farming and Nursery Management	12
2	Agriculture EDP	Essentials of Honey Production and Value Addition	20
3	Agriculture EDP	Animal Rearing (Laghu Udyami) - Elective 1 Pig Husbandry	31
4	Agriculture EDP	Animal Rearing (Laghu Udyami) - Elective 2 Poultry	31
5	Agriculture EDP	Animal Rearing (Laghu Udyami) - Elective 3 Goat	31
6	Agriculture EDP	Animal Rearing (Laghu Udyami) - Elective 4 Sheep	31
7	Agriculture EDP	Animal Rearing (Laghu Udyami) - Elective 5 Dairy	31
8	Process EDP	Junior Beauty Practitioner (Laghu Udyami)	35
9	Product EDP	Essentials of Making Creative Jewellery	14

10	Product EDP	Tailor - Elective 1: Pattern Drafting and Cutting (Women's Garments)	31
11	Product EDP	Tailor - Elective 2: Stitching (Women's Garments)	31
12	Product EDP	Tailor - Elective 3: Pattern Drafting and Cutting (Men's Garments)	31
13	Product EDP	Tailor - Elective 4: Stitching (Men's Garments)	31
13	Product EDP	Basics of Candle Making	12
14	Product EDP	Basics of Homemade Agarbatti Making	12
15	Product EDP	Essentials of Bamboo and Cane Craft	14
16	Product EDP	Basics of Making Jute Products	14
17	Product EDP	Essentials of Paper Cover, Envelope and File Making	12
18	Product EDP	Essentials of Soft Toy Making and Selling	14
19	Product EDP	Vastra Chitra Kala Laghu Udyami	31

20	Product EDP	Basics of Papad, Pickles and Masala Powder Making	20
21	Process EDP	Assistant Bookkeeper	38
22	General EDP	Bank Mitra	8
23	Process EDP	Laghu Udyami (Fast Food Stall)	12
24	Process EDP	Laghu Udyami (Photography and Videography)	31
25	Agricultural EDP	Commercial Floriculture	10
26	Agricultural EDP	Commercial Horticulture	13
27	Agricultural EDP	Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	10
28	Agricultural EDP	Gardening and Landscaping	10
29	Agricultural EDP	Krishi Udyami	13
30	Agricultural EDP	Poly House & Shade Net Farming	10

31	Agricultural EDP	Resham Kosh Utpad Udyami (Sericulture)	10
32	Agricultural EDP	Mushroom Cultivation	10
33	Agricultural EDP	Pisciculture	10
34	Agricultural EDP	Rubber Tapping and Processing	10
35	Agricultural EDP	Matsya Mitra	60
36	Agricultural EDP	Pashu Mitra	60
37	Process EDP	Cellphone Repairs and Service	30
38	Process EDP	Gharelu Vidyut Upkaran Seva Udyami	30
39	Process EDP	Installation/Servicing of CCTV Camera, Security Alarm, Smoke Detector	13
40	Process EDP	Refrigeration and Air -Conditioning	30
41	Process EDP	TV Technician	30

42	Process EDP	UPS and Battery Making & Servicing	30
43	Process EDP	Carpentry	30
44	Process EDP	Masonry & Concrete Work	30
45	Process EDP	Plumbing and Sanitary Works	30
46	Process EDP	LMV Owner Driver	30
47	Process EDP	Two-Wheeler Mechanic	30
48	Process EDP	Men's Parlour and Saloon Udyami	30
49	Process EDP	Electric Motor Rewinding & Repair Services	30
50	Process EDP	House Wiring	30
51	Process EDP	Aluminum Fabrication	30
52	Process EDP	Welding and Fabrication	30

53	Process EDP	Computer Hardware and Networking	45
54	Process EDP	Desktop Publishing	45
55	Process EDP	Photo Framing, Lamination and Screen Printing	10
56	Process EDP	Travel & Tourist Guide	10
57	Process EDP	House Aaya	13
58	General EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Micro Entrepreneurs	13
59	General EDP	Community Resource Person - Enterprises Promtion - CRP EP	32
60	General EDP	Business Correspondent & Business Facilitator	10
61	General EDP	Debt Recovery Agents	13
62	General EDP	Shop Keeper	6

63	General EDP	EDP for Persons with Disability	10
64	General EDP	General EDP	6
65	General EDP	Training Programme on Financial Literacy for FLCRPs	6

PRESERVING TRIBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

862. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether any new initiatives are underway to document and preserve intangible tribal cultural heritage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of tribal communities whose musical, oral or craft traditions have been recorded under the NISHTHA programme;

(c) whether these cultural elements are being integrated into museum exhibits or digital platforms and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of financial support provided to tribal artists for the preservation and performance of their heritage; and

(e) whether any national-level consultation has been held with tribal communities regarding monetising their heritage through tourism and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, proposals relating to, inter-alia research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, some of the initiatives to document and preserve intangible tribal cultural are as under:

1. Research studies/documentation including audio visual documentaries for promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage which includes preservation of tribal languages.
2. Research and documentation of Indigenous practices by tribal healers and medicinal plants, Adivasi Languages, agriculture system, dances and paintings, organization of literary festivals, publication of books written by tribal writers/ authors, translation works and literature competitions, etc. Preparing Bilingual Dictionaries, Trilingual Proficiency Modules, Primers

for students of Class I to V in tribal languages under Multi-Lingual Education (MLE) Intervention in the line of New Education Policy 2020. Publishing Varnamala, local rhymes, and stories in tribal languages. Publishing books, journals on different tribal languages to promote tribal literature. Documenting folklore, and folktales of different tribes for preservation and promotion of tribal folk tradition. Collecting oral literature (songs, riddles, ballads etc.)

3. Government of India has also declared 15th November as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas to honour all the tribal freedom fighters to remember and acknowledge their contribution to the freedom struggle and cultural heritage, and to re-energize the efforts for the socio-economic development of the tribal regions. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs along with other central ministries, state governments, and other institutions are celebrating the glorious history of its tribal people, culture, and achievements since 2021. Further, the Government of India is commemorating Jan Jatiya Gaurav Varsh (JJGV) on the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda, with the objective of celebrating the contributions, culture, and heritage of tribal communities across the nation.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not run the NISHTHA programme. However, cultural elements are being integrated into tribal museum exhibits or digital platforms, wherever provisioned.

(d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs per se does not provide financial support directly to tribal artists for the preservation and performance of their heritage. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to Tribal Research Institute(s)”, the Ministry extends financial support to Tribal Research Institute(s) of the States / UTs, Tribal Research Institutes in organizing different cultural events like National Tribal Craft Mela, National/State Tribal Festivals, Art Competition, Workshop – cum – Exhibition on Tribal paintings, State-level tribal poet and writers meet etc., with an objective to promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of the tribals. Tribal artists participate in these events and showcase their rich cultural heritage through varied cultural performances.

(e): No. However, states manage the Tribal Museums and interact with the tribal communities to promote their culture and heritage.

कोसी-मेची नदी लिंक परियोजना

863. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) कोसी-मेची नदी लिंक परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना को पूर्ण करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर व्यय की जाने वाली कुल राशि तथा इससे प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों का तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडल समिति (सीसीईए) द्वारा 28 मार्च, 2025 को जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना - त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत बिहार की कोसी मेची अंतर-राज्यीय लिंक परियोजना को शामिल करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। इस परियोजना में मौजूदा पूर्वी कोसी मुख्य नहर (ईकेएमसी) को आरडी 0.00 किमी से आरडी 41.30 किमी तक रीमॉडलिंग करने और ईकेएमसी को आरडी 41.30 किमी पर इसके अंतिम छोर से आगे आरडी 117.50 किमी पर मेची नदी तक विस्तारित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख): कोसी मेची अंतर-राज्यीय लिंक परियोजना के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2029 है।

(ग): परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 6,282.32 करोड़ रुपए है, जिसमें केंद्र का शेयर 3,652.56 करोड़ रुपए है। परियोजना के पूरा होने पर, यह बिहार के अररिया, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार जिलों में कुल 2.15 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएँ मिलने की सम्भावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह परियोजना बाढ़ प्रभाव कम करने में भी योगदान देगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ

864. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत तालाबों, कुओं और नलकूपों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर) सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन जिलों में जल संचयन और वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): भारत सरकार प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसका एक घटक हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) है और भूजल (जीडब्ल्यू) योजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के एक भाग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-जीडब्ल्यू योजना के तहत कुल 14,752 कुओं का निर्माण किया गया है, जिनमें बलरामपुर जिले में 2,400 कुएँ शामिल हैं। हालाँकि, उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती जिले में पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-जीडब्ल्यू योजना लागू नहीं की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा कार्यक्रम के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 2,92,561 कृषि तालाबों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिनमें बलरामपुर में 6528 और श्रावस्ती जिले में 1095 शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, इस कार्यक्रम के तहत कुल 89,829 कुएँ भी बनाए गए हैं, जिनमें बलरामपुर में 1,619 और श्रावस्ती जिले में 219 शामिल हैं।

लघु सिंचाई विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने "मुख्यमंत्री लघु सिंचाई योजना" के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में तालाबों, कुओं और नलकूपों का प्रस्ताव रखा है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत तालाबों, कुओं और नलकूपों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग वर्ष 2015-16 से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2021-22 तक, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया गया। वर्ष 2022-23 से, यह योजना प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी) घटक के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कुल 4,95,542 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है, जिसमें बलरामपुर जिले में 6,457 हेक्टेयर और श्रावस्ती जिले में 3,531 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

(ग): श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित पूरे देश में जल संचयन और वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई पहल इस प्रकार हैं:

1. केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के संपूर्ण मानचित्रण योग्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण (एनएक्यूयूआईएम) परियोजना पूरी कर ली है। जलभृत मानचित्र और प्रबंधन योजनाएँ तैयार कर ली गई हैं और कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ साझा कर दी गई हैं। आपूर्ति पक्ष से, प्रस्तावित उपायों में कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण, कृषि जल प्रबंधन योजना, तालाबों का पुनरुद्धार और जीर्णोद्धार, राप्ती नदी के किनारे तटबंधों का निर्माण और जल उपयोग दक्षता तरीकों को अपनाना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीजीडब्ल्यूबी, आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव के तहत श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों सहित जन संपर्क कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य भूजल की कमी, सतत जल संरक्षण तरीकों और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट भूजल चुनौतियों से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर स्थानीय समुदायों में जागरूकता पैदा करना और उन्हें संवेदनशील बनाना है।
2. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर प्लान- 2020 तैयार किया है, जो एक वृहद स्तर की योजना है, जो अनुमानित लागत सहित देश के विभिन्न भू-भाग स्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को दर्शाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में, शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए रूफ-टॉप वर्षा जल संचयन का सुझाव दिया गया है, जिसमें क्रमशः 0.0084 वर्ग किमी और 0.0688 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र को रूफ-टॉप वर्षा जल संचयन के रूप में माना गया है। डीपीआर को संबंधित राज्य सरकार के संबंधित विभाग द्वारा किसी अन्य जलापूर्ति परियोजना या शहर विकास परियोजना की तरह कार्यान्वयन योग्य स्तर पर तैयार किया जाना है। कार्यान्वयन केवल संबंधित राज्य सरकार की मौजूदा योजनाओं के माध्यम से किया जाना है और कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई अलग

योजना/निधि की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है। भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर प्लान-2020 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेजा गया है।

3. जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012), अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण की वकालत करती है और वर्षा जल के प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालती है। यह नीति यह भी कहती है कि नदी, नदी निकायों और बुनियादी अवसंरचना का संरक्षण सामुदायिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक रूप से नियोजित तरीकों से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, जल निकायों और जल निकासी चैनलों पर अतिक्रमण और डायवर्जन की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए और जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसा हुआ है, उसे यथासंभव बहाल किया जाना चाहिए और उचित रूप से बनाए रखा जाना चाहिए।
4. मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक मॉडल बिल परिचालित किया है ताकि वे भूजल विकास के नियमन हेतु उपयुक्त कानून बना सकें, जिसमें वर्षा जल संचयन का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। अभी तक, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भूजल कानून को अपनाया और लागू किया है। जल संसाधन विभाग के सचिव/केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ की गई सभी उच्च-स्तरीय बैठकों में आरडब्ल्यूएच की अनिवार्यता पर बल दिया गया है।
5. जल संसाधन विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिवों/प्रशासकों को आरडब्ल्यूएच और एआर के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में दिनांक 31.03.2023 को एक परामर्श जारी किया है, जिसमें एसओपी तथा क्या करें और क्या न करें की जानकारी भी शामिल है। आरडब्ल्यूएच के मानकों पर बीआईएस दस्तावेज़ भी इस परामर्श में शामिल किया गया है। सीजीडब्ल्यूए ने यह परामर्श सभी एसजीडब्ल्यूए और संबंधित राज्यों के प्रधान सचिवों को भेज दिया है।

6. आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने मॉडल बिल्डिंग बॉय-लॉ, 2016 जारी किए हैं, जिनमें 100 वर्ग मीटर या उससे अधिक आकार के भूखंडों वाले सभी प्रकार के भवनों के लिए वर्षा जल संचयन की अनुशंसा की गई है। अभी तक, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने-अपने भवन उपनियमों में इन प्रावधानों को शामिल कर लिया है।
7. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2019 में 256 जल-संकटग्रस्त जिलों में समयबद्ध, मिशन-मोड जल संरक्षण अभियान के रूप में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का शुभारंभ किया। इन प्रयासों को बनाए रखने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन ने वर्ष 2020 में कैच द रेन (सीटीआर) अभियान शुरू किया, जिसे बाद में वर्ष 2021 में जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए:सीटीआर) में शामिल कर दिया गया, जिससे पूरे भारत में सभी जिलों, विकास ब्लाकों और नगर पालिकाओं तक कवरेज का विस्तार हुआ। जल शक्ति अभियान:कैच द रेन, राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन का एक प्रमुख अभियान है, जिसमें मनरेगा; अमृत; मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुद्धार योजना; वाटर शेड विकास योजना; पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप आदि जैसे सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों का अंतर-क्षेत्रीय अभिसरण शामिल है। इसके अलावा, जिलों में जल शक्ति केंद्र (जेएसके) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जो स्थानीय लोगों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने और वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणालियों के कार्यान्वयन में जिला प्रशासन को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए समर्पित संसाधन और ज्ञान केंद्र के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिलों ने अपने-अपने जिलों में सतत जल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला जल संरक्षण योजनाएं तैयार की हैं।
8. जेएसए:सीटीआर को और मज़बूत करने के लिए, जल शक्ति अभियान:कैच द रेन (जेएसए:सीटीआर) के अंतर्गत 6 सितंबर 2024 को सूरत, गुजरात में शुरू की गई "जल संचय जन भागीदारी "(जेएसजेबी) पहल, संतृप्ति मोड में कम लागत वाली वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं के निर्माण हेतु सामुदायिक लामबंदी को तेज़ करने पर केंद्रित है। जेएसए:

सीटीआर और जेएसजेबी के तहत बलरामपुर के 871 और श्रावस्ती के 675 जलाशयों पर काम शुरू किया गया है।

9. महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के खंड 4(3), पैरा 4(1) की अनुसूची I के अनुसार, I. श्रेणी: क: प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन से संबंधित सार्वजनिक कार्य: भूजल को बढ़ाने और सुधारने के लिए जल संरक्षण तथा जल संचयन संरचना जैसे भूमिगत बांध, मिट्टी के बांध, स्टॉप डैम, चेक डैम और सरकारी या पंचायत भवन में रूफ-टॉप वर्षा जल संचयन संरचना, जिसमें पेयजल स्रोत सहित भूजल पुनर्भरण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है, अनुमेय हैं।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में "मुख्यमंत्री लघु सिंचाई योजना" के अंतर्गत श्रावस्ती एवं बलरामपुर जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत तालाबों, कुओं एवं ट्यूबवेलों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	बलरामपुर
1	उथले नलकूप	198273	2975	4400
2	मध्यम गहरे नलकूप	9345	12	0
3	गहरे नलकूप	4282	12	2
4	तालाब	204	-	-
5	ब्लास्ट कुएं	1178	-	-

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM BEAS AND SATLUJ RIVERS TO RAJASTHAN

865. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- (a) whether the supply of water from Beas and Satluj rivers has been barred to Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is planning into the matter in view of the ongoing water crisis in Rajasthan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): No, The distribution of surplus Ravi-Beas waters among the Partner States is governed by 1981 Agreement and for Sutlej by 1959 Bhakra Nangal Agreement. Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is regulating the waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers and distribution of water of these rivers among partner States in accordance with said Inter-state agreements entered into by partner States.
- (b) and (c): To supply Yamuna water to Rajasthan, an MoU has been signed by Haryana and Rajasthan for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) jointly by the Governments of Haryana and Rajasthan for project for transfer of Yamuna water from Hathnikund to Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and other Districts of Rajasthan through underground pipelines. Both States have formed Task Force for the purpose.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

866. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) the number of household and public toilets constructed in the country and the distribution of these facilities since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in 2014, State-wise;

(b) the financial expenditure on the Swachh Bharat Mission during the last ten years and the current year, year-wise and the key challenges in maintaining sanitation infrastructure across urban and rural areas;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive impact assessment survey to determine the effectiveness of SBM, particularly in terms of reducing open defecation and improving hygiene practices, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to augment waste management infrastructure including solid waste recycling, sewage treatment and city-wide cleanliness monitoring under SBM 2.0; and

(e) whether the Government has any future plans for sustainable sanitation and a roadmap to integrate advanced waste management technology and smart city initiatives with SBM and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)] since 2014 are given at **Statement-I**.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban [SBM-U] and SBM-U 2.0, the State-wise details of household and public toilets constructed is at **Statement-II**.

(b): The details of Central share funds released during last 10 years and the current year under SBM(G) are as below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Central share released
2014-15	2849.95
2015-16	6524.53
2016-17	10509.04
2017-18	16941.96
2018-19	21629.79
2019-20	11845.71
2020-21	4947.92
2021-22	3111.37
2022-23	4925.14

2023-24	6802.58
2024-25	3622.00
2025-26(Upto 15.7.2025)	603.15

Under SBM(G), the key challenges in maintaining CSCs include limited awareness on regular usage and upkeep, lack of dedicated funds for maintenance, absence of clear ownership and overall management. However, in several States, Gram Panchayats are making commendable efforts within their means—undertaking awareness activities, exploring business linkages (such as attaching a shop) etc to ensure regular maintenance and sustainability.

The details of funds released during last 10 years and the current year under SBM(U) are as below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Central share released
2014-15	859.48
2015-16	1108.09
2016-17	2137.24
2017-18	2540.60
2018-19	2392.52

2019-20	1298.21
2020-21	1000.22
2021-22	1969.20
2022-23	1934.50
2023-24	2392.49
2024-25	1892.86
2025-26(Upto 18.7.2025)	165.40*

* Under revised SNA-Sparsh Model implemented w.e.f September 2024, Mother sanction of Rs.2069 Cr released to the States/UTs against which the claims have been approved for Rs.146.26 Cr. It also includes Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) expenditure for Rs.19.14 Cr.

Operational Guidelines of SBM-U 2.0 prescribe that care should be taken to ensure that all Community Toilet /Public toilets/Urinals being constructed are built in tandem with water supply arrangements by the ULB including their operation & maintenance.

(c): The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) has been conducting the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) through an independent survey agency to assess the performance of the States/UTs and Districts on key quantitative and qualitative Swachhata parameters. These parameters include Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), biodegradable and non-biodegradable

waste management, and Grey Water Management (GWM). Additionally, assets like Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) plants, Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets were also assessed at the District/Block level by the independent survey agency.

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2023-24

The Survey, conducted during the period 2023-2024, covered 17,304 villages in 729 Districts across India and 85,901 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/bazaars/religious places etc. in these 17,304 villages. Around 2,60,059 Households were interviewed for their feedback on SBM(G) related issues. The main findings of SSG 2023-24 are:

- 95.1% of surveyed households have access to Toilet
- 39.9% of households reported segregating their waste into biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) categories
- 92.7% of households reported to have some arrangement in place for the disposal of Biodegradable (organic) Waste
- 78.7% of households had some arrangements in place for disposal of greywater
- 45.0% of villages had either exclusive or shared vehicles for the collection and transportation of solid waste
- 29.4% of villages had storage and segregation sheds

- 62.1% of villages were observed to have forward linkage for plastic waste
- 91.1% of public places had minimal stagnant water within their premises
- 76.7% of public places surveyed have access to toilets.
- 83.8% of FSTPs/STPs with urban linkage were observed to be functional out of 437 surveyed
- 61.4% of PWMUs were observed to be functional out of 1,029 surveyed
- 58.5% of GOBARdhan/biogas plants were observed to be functional out of 451 surveyed

Under MoHUA, the comprehensive annual sanitation survey (Swachh Survekshan) is conducted since 2016 with the aim to rank cities based on their cleanliness, promote healthy competition, raise awareness, and foster citizen participation. So far, out of total 4910 ULBs, 4692 ULBs have been certified the ODF status, 4314 ULBs certified as ODF+ status, 1973 ULBs certified as ODF++ and 214 ULBs certified as Water+.

(d) and (e): The key objective of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF plus. As per the operational guidelines of SBM (G) Phase - II, villages must be provided with an adequate number of individual and community compost pits for biodegradable waste including agricultural & cattle waste, and an adequate segregation and collection system for plastic waste. For this purpose, financial assistance of up to ₹60 per capita is available for villages

with a population of up to 5,000, and ₹45 per capita for those with a population above 5,000. This will also cover the procurement of waste collection vehicles and the construction of storage and segregation sheds at the village or Gram Panchayat level.

The operational guidelines also provide for at least one Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) in each block in case clustering of blocks is not possible. A provision of up to ₹16 lakh per block has been made for the construction of a PWMU at the block level.

As per information received from MoHUA, Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills. It also aims at remediation of all legacy dumpsites and converting them into green zones. The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban leverages technology to enhance sanitation and waste management across urban India. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments, allowing them to choose any proven technology as outlined in the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)

Manual and advisories issued from time to time. As per Clause 15 (v) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, ULBs may adopt suitable technologies including the following technologies for management of municipal solid waste:

- bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
- waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns.

Also, to promote an enabling environment for development startups and entrepreneurs in the waste management sector, in collaboration with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), start-ups are identified through challenge mode. A centre has been set up at Startup Incubation and Innovation Center (SIIC), IIT Kanpur for providing one year of incubation support to the shortlisted organizations

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed under SBM(G) since 2014

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of CSCs constructed
1	A & N Islands	23,195	320
2	Andhra Pradesh	43,77,930	15,167

3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,55,083	3,087
4	Assam	42,20,757	4,669
5	Bihar	1,39,37,403	9,364
6	Chhattisgarh	35,71,837	13,947
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	21,952	69
8	Goa	30,361	589
9	Gujarat	43,86,216	8,094
10	Haryana	7,29,993	5,904
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,27,288	6,043
12	Jammu & Kashmir	14,08,053	5,520
13	Jharkhand	41,97,259	1,253
14	Karnataka	50,50,952	2,840
15	Kerala	2,67,334	1,966
16	Ladakh	22,559	433
17	Lakshadweep	10	22
18	Madhya Pradesh	77,64,409	19,711
19	Maharashtra	71,72,770	28,830
20	Manipur	2,77,553	1,150
21	Meghalaya	3,15,930	1,282
22	Mizoram	47,403	656
23	Nagaland	1,50,192	1,438
24	Odisha	74,65,851	3,200
25	Puducherry	29,841	11

26	Punjab	5,67,595	6,641
27	Rajasthan	84,95,050	25,776
28	Sikkim	24,983	715
29	Tamil Nadu	60,24,612	9,091
30	Telangana	31,33,069	6,094
31	Tripura	4,99,623	615
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,54,79,144	62,396
33	Uttarakhand	5,44,982	3,015
34	West Bengal	84,61,077	10,074
	Total:-	11,90,82,266	2,59,982

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community and Public Toilets constructed under SBM(U) since 2014

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of Community and Public Toilets (No. of Seats) constructed
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,43,764	17,799
2	A & N Islands	336	609
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,606	89
4	Assam	78,788	3,356
5	Bihar	4,04,444	28,677
6	Chandigarh	6,117	2,512

7	Chhattisgarh	3,26,435	18,832
8	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	2,378	615
9	Delhi	779	28,256
10	Goa	3,801	1,270
11	Gujarat	5,60,046	24,149
12	Haryana	66,751	11,374
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,743	1,700
14	Jammu & Kashmir	51,246	3,451
15	Jharkhand	2,18,700	9,643
16	Karnataka	3,93,278	36,556
17	Kerala	37,207	2,872
18	Ladakh	434	194
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,79,642	29,867
20	Maharashtra	7,23,473	1,66,465
21	Manipur	40,708	581
22	Meghalaya	1,604	152
23	Mizoram	15,495	1,324
24	Nagaland	21,471	238
25	Odisha	1,67,306	12,211
26	Puducherry	5,189	836
27	Punjab	1,03,683	11,522
28	Rajasthan	3,68,515	31,300
29	Sikkim	1,559	268

30	Tamil Nadu	5,45,101	92,744
31	Telangana	1,57,165	15,465
32	Tripura	24,002	1,089
33	Uttar Pradesh	9,00,438	70,370
34	Uttarakhand	28,058	4,694
35	West Bengal	2,82,542	5,746
	Total:	63,78,804	6,36,826

एनएच-848ए और एनएच-848बी का निर्माण

867. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) 848ए और 848बी पर सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे विकास कार्यों की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2016 से प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एनएच 848ए और एनएच 848बी के निर्माण के लिए जारी की गई कुल धनराशि और उसके उपयोग का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन राजमार्गों के निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए निर्धारित मूल समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या लागत में कोई वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो संशोधित समय-सीमा सहित हुई लागत वृद्धि कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 848ए और 848बी महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। 2016 से इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सुधार और विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा 661 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 10 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इन

10 परियोजनाओं में से 190 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 6 परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं और शेष 4 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इन परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 में चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूर्ण करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। अभी तक, इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर 290 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

गुजरात में करम्बेली रेलवे क्रॉसिंग एल.सी. संख्या 77 पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 848बी पर पहुँच मार्ग सहित सड़क ऊपरी पुल (आरओबी) के निर्माण कार्य में भूमि अधिग्रहण और अन्य निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों से संबंधित समस्याओं के कारण विलम्ब हुआ है। इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर लिया गया है और कार्य पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि 31.12.2026 है। शेष 3 कार्यों को मूल समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

ENSURING QUALITY IN NHs CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE

868. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) the specific measures being undertaken to enhance the quality of National Highways (NHs) construction and maintenance by July 2025;

(b) the new benchmarks being set for construction and the focus areas for corridor-based infrastructure development;

(c) the manner in which performance ratings and transparent toll collection bids would be implemented to ensure high standards of construction and maintenance;

(d) the timeline for shifting the focus from quantity to quality in National Highway development; and

(e) the anticipated impact of these changes on road safety, traffic efficiency and the overall highway infrastructure in the country?

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

(a) to (e): All efforts are made to ensure that the National Highways (NHs) are constructed as per stipulated quality standards specified in the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure that highway construction adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineers- AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Officials of executing agencies undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors with stipulated requirements. Deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination/ supervision are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires/ Contractors for taking up necessary corrective measures. Actions against defaulting agencies are taken as per the provisions of the Contract agreement in case of any defaults.

The Government has taken the following initiatives for improvement of quality control systems in implementation of NHs works, some of which are as stated below:

- i. Mandatory assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) before and after completion of work and every six months post completion; Further revamping of NSV system for road condition assessment using analytics and enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (O&M) through dedicated central cell;
- ii. Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;
- iii. Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases;
- iv. Operationalization of a centralized system called NHAI One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;
- v. Deployment of Third Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis.

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the works on NHs are taken up from time to time based on the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Government has inter-alia decided to focus on development of Access controlled National High Speed Corridors / Expressways, besides taking up development of ring roads, bypasses & elevated corridors in major cities/ urban centers and State capitals, in consultation with State Governments, to decongest traffic and alleviate choke / congestion points on NHs and for segregation of local traffic from thorough traffic on NHs. Focus areas concerning initiatives taken for corridor-based infrastructure development include smart highways, climate resilience, multi-modal connectivity, and data-driven management with due emphasis on quality, safety, and sustainability.

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken initiatives for developing performance rating systems for various stakeholders such as Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants, AE/IE and Concessionaires. The guidelines for performance rating for DPR Consultants and AE/IE have been recently uploaded in the Official Website for inviting public comments. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has developed a policy in December, 2024 for initiating Concessionaire Rating for performance assessment.

All efforts are made by NHAI to ensure efficient toll collection operations by adopting a transparent, competitive, and technology-enabled bidding process. All bids for toll plaza operations are invited through e-tendering

system, ensuring equal opportunity for participation and promoting fair competition. The process is governed by well-defined criteria and oversight mechanisms to ensure integrity, accountability, and optimal revenue realization for the exchequer.

The Government focuses on adhering to quality standards as stipulated in IRC specifications and codes and emphasizes on road safety measures in all stages of project development, i.e, during design, construction, operation and maintenance stages. Guidelines have been issued for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, pre-opening stage of NH projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring road safety. In addition to National High Speed Corridors, Expressways, ring roads and bypasses, the Government has also adopted a policy to improve all NHs as per the traffic requirement but minimum Two Lane with paved shoulders standards except for ecologically sensitive Himalayan region where development plan is finalized considering the geological, environmental factors, etc. The above developments have been undertaken for increasing logistics efficiency as well as for improvement of regional connectivity and overall accessibility to the NHs across the country.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SAFETY STANDARDS

869. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the details of the specific measures recently implemented by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure strict compliance with national and international flight safety standards;

(b) whether any new regional routes are being planned under the latest phase of the UDAN scheme to enhance affordable air connectivity in remote areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is assisting domestic airlines in managing high operational costs to ensure uninterrupted air services for passengers?

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

(a): The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a robust system in place to ensure safe aviation operations in India. Key steps include:

1. Safety Oversight Mechanism: DGCA regularly monitors compliance with aviation rules and regulations through surveillances, spot checks, audits, and special risk-based inspections.

2. Annual Surveillance Plan (ASP): Published on the DGCA website, the ASP guides regular safety checks by directorates. Findings are followed up with operators for corrective action, and violations may attract enforcement actions, including penalties.

3. National Aviation Safety Plan: DGCA has implemented a safety plan with measurable Safety Performance Indicators and Targets. The action plan is developed in coordination with service providers to address operational safety risks.

(b): Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is a demand-driven ongoing scheme where bidding rounds are conducted from time to time to cover more destinations/stations and routes. Based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. Valid bids are awarded for the operationalisation of routes.

The Government has recently announced the launch of the modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country and to cater to 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years. The scheme will also support helipads and smaller airports in hilly, aspirational and North East region districts.

(c): The UDAN Scheme provides financial incentives to airline operators on regional routes that include: Concessions by the Central Government, State Governments/ Union Territories and airport operators to reduce airline operation costs and also the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to bridge the gap between operational costs and expected revenues on such routes to make air travel affordable under the scheme.

ROUTES UNDER UDAN

870. SHRI K. GOPINATH :

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

- (a) the details of the routes under the UDAN scheme that remain underserved/unserved by private airlines despite funds being sanctioned for their implementation along with the funds sanctioned and utilized so far, State-wise;
- (b) the timeline set for achieving the targets under the said scheme and the progress made so far in terms of operational routes;
- (c) the mechanisms in place to evaluate the operational challenges faced by private airlines on UDAN routes and the steps taken by the Government to address the said challenges; and
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure that the scheme achieves its core objective of providing equitable air connectivity to underserved regions while preventing airlines from prioritizing only commercially profitable routes?

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

- (a): State-wise details of non-operational Airports and routes therefrom under RCS is attached at **Statement**.
- (b): The Government launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) on 21.10.2016 for a period of 10 years. 637 RCS

routes connecting 92 unserved and underserved airports (including 15 heliports & 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalised under the Scheme, as on 15.07.2025.

(c): To identify operational challenges, the Government conducts periodic reviews with all stakeholders including the airlines. There are various operational challenges, including low passenger demand on some routes, low visibility at certain airports, challenges related to the availability of slots, ATC watch hours, delays in the development of aerodromes, and a shortage of aircraft. To overcome these issues the Government is increasingly adopting technologies like Special VFR, IFR and RNP procedures and coordinates with airports. To ensure the timely development and operationalisation of aerodromes, the relevant State Governments have been requested to identify and prioritize high-potential aerodromes. Further, airlines have been asked to submit business plans for timely operationalisation, before the award of the route.

(d): RCS - UDAN is a market-driven scheme that envisages providing connectivity to unserved and underserved airports of the country through a demand-based transparent bidding process. Only routes that connect an unserved or underserved aerodrome are eligible to be awarded under the Scheme. To ensure equitable air connectivity, the scheme ensures that the routes are not awarded disproportionately to any region or operator.

STATEMENT**Details of presently Non-Operational Airports developed under RCS**

S.N	State	Airport	Expenditure Incurred in Rs. Crores	RCS Routes to be operationalized / restarted	Remarks
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	0.07	Jorhat, Shillong	
2.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	69.18	Pune	
3.	Punjab	Pathankot	5.18	Nil	No awarded routes available.
4.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	10.34	Nil	
5.	Sikkim	Pakyong	178.75	Nil	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	108.22	Saharanpur	RCS route connecting Kushinagar to Saharanpur awarded to Spicejet with Q400 type of aircraft.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	31.94	Lucknow, Kanpur, Hindon	All routes connecting to Lucknow have been suspended due to the ongoing runway re-carpeting at the airport.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	29.57	Lucknow	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	32.79	Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Khajuraho	

10.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	32.84	Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	30.41	Lucknow, Kanpur, Hindon, Saharanpur, Dehradun	

आदिवासी-बहुल क्षेत्रों में ईएमआरएस की स्थापना

871. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री ई. तुकाराम

श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में स्थापित किए गए एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक ईएमआरएस पर सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला औसत वार्षिक व्यय कितना है;

(ग) क्या बिहार के पूर्णिया सहित विभिन्न आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में अभी भी ईएमआरएस की आवश्यकता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का कर्नाटक के विजयनगर जिले के कुडलिगी तालुक में ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा और अनुमोदन की स्थिति क्या है तथा पूर्णिया और कुडलिगी तालुक सहित उक्त आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में उक्त विद्यालयों की स्थापना कब तक होने की संभावना है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): स्वीकृत, क्रियाशील और भवन निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुके एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) को राज्य और जिला-वार ब्योरे **विवरण** में दिये गये हैं।

(ख): ईएमआरएस पर किए गए व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

1. राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस) की स्थापना जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक स्वायत्त सोसायटी के रूप में की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में ईएमआरएस की स्थापना, वित्तपोषण, रखरखाव, नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन करना है। मंत्रालय ने एनईएसटीएस को धनराशि जारी की है। सहायता अनुदान - पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन के अंतर्गत धनराशि एनईएसटीएस द्वारा निर्माण गतिविधियों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति और वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर जारी की जाती है। प्रत्येक ईएमआरएस के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

- मैदानी क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूलों के लिए 38.60 करोड़ रुपये, और
- पहाड़ी, पूर्वोत्तर और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए 48.00 करोड़ रुपये।

2. एनईएसटीएस ने एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) के संचालन और रखरखाव व्यय के लिए सामान्य सहायता अनुदान के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक प्रति छात्र प्रति वर्ष

1,09,000 रुपये और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से प्रति छात्र प्रति वर्ष 147062 रुपये का आवर्ती अनुदान जारी किया है।

3. अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत स्वीकृत मौजूदा स्कूलों के उन्नयन के लिए, प्रत्येक ईएमआरएस के लिए प्रति स्कूल 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग): से (च): 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में, भारत सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए, 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में ईएमआरएस स्थापित किए जाएंगे। तदनुसार, ईएमआरएस को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। चूंकि, बिहार के पूर्णिया और कर्नाटक के विजयनगर जिले के कुडलिगी तालुक में ईएमआरएस के लिए दो मानदंड पूरे नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए इन ब्लॉकों में किसी ईएमआरएस को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

विवरण

ईएमआरएस का राज्य और जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और जिले	स्वीकृत ईएमआरएस	कार्यशील ईएमआरएस की संख्या	भवन पूर्ण
1	आंध्र प्रदेश- कुल	28	28	21
1	अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू	17	17	11
2	एलुरु	1	1	1
3	मान्यम् पार्वतीपुरम	5	5	4
4	प्रकाशम	1	1	1
5	एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	1	1	1

6	श्रीकाकुलम	1	1	1
7	तिरुपति	2	2	2
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश- कुल	10	5	7
1	पूर्वी कामेंग	2	1	1
2	कुरुंग कुमेय	1	1	1
3	लोहित	1	-	1
4	निचली दिबांग घाटी	1	-	1
5	निचला सुबनसिरी	1	-	-
6	पापुम पारे	-	-	-
7	तवांग	1	1	1
8	तिरप	1	1	1
9	पश्चिम सियांग	2	1	1
3	असम- कुल	17	1	6
1	बक्सा	3	1	2
2	बारपेटा	1	-	1
3	धेमाजी	1	-	1
4	दीमा हसाओ	4	-	1
5	गोलपाड़ा	1	-	-
6	कामरूप	1	-	-
7	कार्बी आंगलोंग	3	-	1
8	कोकराझार	1	-	-
9	उदलगुड़ी	1	-	-

10	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग	1	-	-
4	बिहार- कुल	3	2	2
1	जमुई	1	1	1
2	कैमूर (भभुआ)	1	-	-
3	पश्चिमी चंपारण	1	1	1
5	छत्तीसगढ़- कुल	75	75	31
1	बालोद	1	1	1
2	बलौदाबाजार	1	1	1
3	बलरामपुर	6	6	1
4	बस्तर	6	6	2
5	बीजापुर	4	4	1
6	दंतेवाड़ा	4	4	1
7	धमतरी	1	1	1
8	गरियाबंद	2	2	1
9	गौरेला पेंड्रा मरवाही	3	3	2
10	जांजगीर चांपा	1	1	1
11	जशपुर	6	6	2
12	कबीरधाम	1	1	1
13	कांकेर	5	5	2
14	कोंडागांव	5	5	1
15	कोरबा	3	3	1
16	कोरिया	3	3	1

17	महासमुंद	1	1	1
18	मुंगेली	1	1	1
19	नारायणपुर	2	2	1
20	रायगढ़	4	4	2
21	राजनंदगांव	3	3	2
22	सुकमा	3	3	1
23	सूरजपुर	4	4	1
24	सरगुजा	5	5	2
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव- कुल	1	1	-
1	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1	1	-
7	गुजरात- कुल	47	38	25
1	अरवल्ली	2	2	2
2	बनास कंठा	3	3	2
3	भरुच	2	2	1
4	छोटा उदेपुर	4	3	2
5	दाहोद	7	5	3
6	महिसागर	2	2	1
7	नर्मदा	5	4	2
8	नवसारी	2	1	1
9	पंचमहल	1	1	1
10	साबर कंठा	3	3	1

11	सूरत	4	3	1
12	तापी	5	3	3
13	डांग्स	3	2	2
14	वड़ोदरा	1	1	1
15	वलसाड़	3	3	2
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश- कुल	4	4	1
1	चंबा	2	2	-
2	किन्नौर	1	1	1
3	लाहौल और स्पीति	1	1	-
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर- कुल	6	6	2
1	अनंतनाग	1	1	1
2	बांदीपोरा	1	1	-
3	कुलगाम	1	1	1
4	पुंछ	1	1	-
5	राजौरी	2	2	-
10	झारखंड- कुल	90	51	50
1	चतरा	1	1	1
2	धनबाद	1	1	1
3	दुमका	5	3	4
4	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	5	4	4
5	गढ़वा	1	1	1
6	गिरिडीह	1	1	1

7	गोड्डा	1	1	1
8	गुमला	12	1	2
9	जामताड़ा	1	1	1
10	खूँटी	6	4	4
11	लातेहार	4	3	3
12	लोहरदगा	6	5	5
13	पाकुर	3	2	2
14	पलामू	1	1	1
15	रांची	9	5	5
16	साहेबगंज	5	1	1
17	सरायकेला खरसावां	3	1	2
18	सिमडेगा	9	3	3
19	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	16	12	8
11	कर्नाटक- कुल	12	12	12
1	बल्लारी	1	1	1
2	बेलगावी	1	1	1
3	चामराजनगर	1	1	1
4	चिक्कामगलुरु	1	1	1
5	चित्रदुर्ग	1	1	1
6	कलबुर्गी	1	1	1
7	कोडागू	1	1	1
8	कोलार	1	1	1

9	मैसूर	1	1	1
10	रायचूर	1	1	1
11	तुमकुरु	1	1	1
12	यादगीर	1	1	1
12	केरल- कुल	4	4	2
1	इडुक्की	1	1	1
2	कासरगोड	1	1	-
3	पलक्कड़	1	1	-
4	वायनाड	1	1	1
13	लद्दाख- कुल	3	-	-
1	कारगिल	2	-	-
2	लेह	1	-	-
14	मध्य प्रदेश- कुल	71	63	47
1	अलीराजपुर	4	4	3
2	अनूपपुर	2	1	1
3	बालाघाट	2	2	2
4	बड़वानी	6	5	3
5	बेतुल	4	3	1
6	भोपाल	1	1	-
7	बुरहानपुर	1	1	-
8	छिंदवाड़ा	4	4	4
9	धार	7	5	4

10	डिंडोरी	4	4	2
11	गुना	1	1	1
12	हरदा	1	1	1
13	होशंगाबाद	1	1	1
14	इंदौर	2	2	1
15	जबलपुर	3	3	2
16	झाबुआ	4	4	4
17	खंडवा	1	1	1
18	खरगोन	4	2	3
19	मंडला	5	5	2
20	रतलाम	2	2	2
21	सतना	2	2	2
22	सीहोर	1	1	1
23	सिवनी	2	1	1
24	शाहडोल	3	3	1
25	श्योपुर	1	1	1
26	सीधी	1	1	1
27	सिंगरौली	1	1	1
28	उमरिया	1	1	1
15	महाराष्ट्र- कुल	39	37	18
1	अहमदनगर	1	1	1
2	अमरावती	2	2	1

3	चंद्रपुर	1	1	1
4	धुले	2	2	1
5	गढ़चिरोली	7	7	1
6	गोंदिया	1	1	1
7	नागपुर	1	1	1
8	नांदेड़	1	1	1
9	नंदुरबार	6	6	2
10	नासिक	8	8	5
11	पालघर	7	5	1
12	थाइन	1	1	1
13	यवतमाल	1	1	1
16	मणिपुर- कुल	21	5	5
1	चंदेल	2	-	-
2	छुरछंदपुर	4	1	1
3	कामजोंग	1	1	1
4	कांगपोकपी	3	1	1
5	फेरजावल	1	-	-
6	सेनापति	3	-	-
7	तामंगलांग	4	1	1
8	टेंगनौपाल	1	1	1
9	उखरूल	2	-	-
17	मेघालय- कुल	37	-	2

1	पूर्वी गारो हिल्स	3	-	1
2	पूर्वी जयंतिया हिल्स	2	-	-
3	पूर्वी खासी हिल्स	7	-	-
4	उत्तरी गारो हिल्स	2	-	-
5	री भोई	3	-	1
6	दक्षिणी गारो हिल्स	4	-	-
7	दक्षिण-पश्चिम गारो हिल्स	2	-	-
8	दक्षिण-पश्चिम खासी हिल्स	2	-	-
9	पश्चिम गारो हिल्स	5	-	-
10	पश्चिम जयंतिया हिल्स	3	-	-
11	पश्चिम खासी हिल्स	4	-	-
18	मिजोरम- कुल	17	11	9
1	आइजोल	3	2	1
2	चम्फाई	3	1	1
3	कोलासिब	1	1	1
4	लॉन्गत्लाई	2	2	2
5	लुंगलेई	3	1	1
6	मामित	2	1	-
7	सेरछिप	1	1	1
8	सिआहा	2	2	2
19	नागालैंड- कुल	22	3	3
1	मोन	2	1	1

2	दीमापुर	2	1	1
3	किफायर	1	-	-
4	कोहिमा	3	-	-
5	लोगलेंग	1	-	-
6	मोकोकचुंग	5	-	-
7	पेरेन	2	-	-
8	फ़ेक	1	-	-
9	तुएनसांग	3	1	1
10	वोखा	1	-	-
11	जुन्हेबोटो	1	-	-
20	ओडिशा- कुल	111	47	51
1	बलांगीर	1	1	1
2	बालासोर	1	1	1
3	देवगढ़	1	1	1
4	ढेंकनाल	1	-	-
5	गजपति	5	3	2
6	जाजापुर	1	1	1
7	झारसुगुडा	2	1	1
8	कालाहांडी	2	2	2
9	कंधमाल	10	2	2
10	केंदुझर	8	3	5
11	कोरापुट	12	5	5

12	मल्कानगिरी	6	3	3
13	मयूरभंज	23	13	16
14	नबरंगपुर	8	1	1
15	नुआपाड़ा	1	1	1
16	रायगढ़	9	3	2
17	संबलपुर	4	1	1
18	सुंदरगढ़	16	5	6
21	राजस्थान- कुल	31	30	30
1	अलवर	2	2	2
2	बांसवाड़ा	6	6	6
3	बारां	1	1	1
4	झुंजरपुर	4	4	4
5	जयपुर	2	1	1
6	करौली	1	1	1
7	प्रतापगढ़	4	4	4
8	सवाई माधोपुर	1	1	1
9	सिरोही	1	1	1
10	टोंक	1	1	1
11	उदयपुर	8	8	8
22	सिक्किम- कुल	4	4	4
1	गेजिंग	1	1	1
2	मंगम	1	1	1

3	नामची	1	1	1
4	पाक्योग	1	1	1
23	तमिलनाडु- कुल	8	8	7
1	कल्लाकुरिची (विल्लुपुरम)	1	1	1
2	कांचीपुरम (चेंगलपट्टू)	1	1	1
3	नमक्कल	1	1	1
4	सलेम	2	2	1
5	नीलगिरि	1	1	1
6	थिरुवन्नमलाई	1	1	1
7	तिरुपत्तूर	1	1	1
24	तेलंगाना- कुल	23	23	20
1	आदिलाबाद	3	3	3
2	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम	7	7	5
3	कामारेड्डी	1	1	1
4	खम्मम	1	1	1
5	कोमाराम भीम आसिफाबाद	1	1	1
6	महबुबाबाद	5	5	4
7	महबूबनगर	1	1	1
8	नगरकुरनूल	1	1	1
9	निजामाबाद	1	1	1
10	राजन्ना सिरसिला	2	2	2
25	त्रिपुरा- कुल	21	6	9

1	धलाई	4	1	2
2	गोमती	6	2	3
3	खोवाई	3	1	2
4	उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	3	-	-
5	सिपाहीजला	1	-	-
6	उनाकोटी	1	1	1
7	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	3	1	1
26	उत्तर प्रदेश- कुल	4	3	4
1	बहराइच	1	1	1
2	खेरी	1	1	1
3	ललितपुर	1	-	1
4	सोनभद्र	1	1	1
27	उत्तराखंड- कुल	4	4	2
1	देहरादून	2	2	1
2	उधम सिंह नगर	2	2	1
28	पश्चिम बंगाल- कुल	8	8	7
1	बांकुड़ा	1	1	1
2	बीरभूम	1	1	1
3	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	1	1	1
4	जलपाईगुड़ी	1	1	1
5	झारग्राम	1	1	1
6	कलिम्पोंग	1	1	-

7	पश्चिम बर्धमान	1	1	1
8	पुरुलिया	2	1	1
	कुल योग	722	479	377

DESILTING OF DAMS IN BUNDELKHAND REGION

872. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers frequently face acute water scarcity due to erratic rainfall in the Bundelkhand region including Jhansi and Lalitpur districts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several major and minor dams in this region have accumulated 40% to 60% silt thereby significantly reducing their water storage capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate desilting and restoration works for these dams to enhance their holding capacity and improve agricultural benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the current storage capacity of key dams in the region, including Sirsagar (363.93 MCM), Shahzad (321.00 MCM), Matatila (641–742 MCM), Sukhnai (52.00 MCM), Saprar (76.00 MCM), etc.; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to restore the full capacity of these dams and ensure sustainable irrigation support to farmers in the region?

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

(a): The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation in a region, the water availability may result in water stress conditions. As per the data available, against the normative rainfall of 817 mm per year, the average actual rainfall in districts Jhansi and Lalitpur has been 669 mm (82%) and 810 mm (99%) in last 7 years.

(b) to (e): Dam owners, which are mostly the State Government, generally conduct the capacity survey of their dams at regular intervals for evaluating their lifespan and ensuring optimal reservoir operations. As per the information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Central Water Commission, the reported loss in gross storage capacity of the Matatila Dam, Rajghat Dam, Saprar Dam (all three dams located in Uttar Pradesh) and Pagara dam (Madhya Pradesh), which have been surveyed, is 31.14%, 6.25%, 8.50% & 17.88% respectively due to siltation. The current storage capacity of the Matatila Dam, Rajghat Dam, Saprar Dam and Pagara dam located in Bundelkhand region is 678.71 Million Cubic Metre (MCM), 2036.34 MCM, 69.66 MCM and 98.87 MCM against their original capacity of 985.65 MCM, 2172 MCM, 76.20 MCM and 120.4 MCM.

Water/irrigation being a state subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including repairing and strengthening of dams, embankments and canals are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides

technical and financial assistance to state governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes/programmes such as Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP-II&III), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc.

नदियों को आपस में जोड़ना

873. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) देश में नदियों को जोड़ने की सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओर उत्तर बिहार में प्रत्येक वर्ष विनाशकारी बाढ़ आती है, जबकि दूसरी ओर दक्षिण बिहार को सूखे का सामना करना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने में देरी के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ से होने वाली तबाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या ठोस प्रयास किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): भारत सरकार द्वारा देश के जल के अधिशेष बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले बेसिनों/क्षेत्रों में जल अंतरण करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को इस राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत 30 आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें दो घटक अर्थात् हिमालयी घटक (14 परियोजनाएं) और प्रायद्वीपीय घटक (16 परियोजनाएं) हैं। ग्यारह (11) परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर), 26 लिंक

परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (एफआर) और 30 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (पीएफआर) का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना (केबीएलपी): केबीएलपी, एनपीपी के अंतर्गत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की प्रथम परियोजना है, जिसका कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो गया है। इस परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा दिसंबर, 2021 में एक विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन के माध्यम अर्थात्; केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना प्राधिकरण से 39,317 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ 44,605 करोड़ रुपये (2020-21 के मूल्य स्तर पर) की अनुमानित लागत के साथ कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था। इस परियोजना के मुख्य घटक, अर्थात् दौधन बाँध का कार्य आवंटित कर दिया गया है। इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में केबीएलपीए की सहायता के लिए एक परियोजना प्रबंधन परामर्शदाता नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): बिहार सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य बाढ़ प्रवण है। मुख्यतः उत्तरी बिहार, ऊपरी कैचमेंट क्षेत्रों, जो मुख्यतः नेपाल में स्थित हैं, में भारी वर्षा के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। जबकि दक्षिणी बिहार में बाढ़ के साथ-साथ सूखे की समस्या भी रहती है।

एनपीपी के अंतर्गत लिंक परियोजनाओं की योजना और डिज़ाइन विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से इस प्रकार बनाई गई है कि जहाँ तक संभव हो, अधिशेष बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले बेसिनों में जल का अंतरण किया जा सके ताकि बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रभावों को कुछ हद तक कम किया जा सके। बाढ़ प्रवण/जल की अधिकता वाले नदी घाटियों से बाढ़ के जल को जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में मोड़ा जाएगा और इससे कमांड क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर, तालाबों और नहरों का पुनर्भरण भी होगा।

इसके अलावा, बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव-रोधी योजनाओं की आयोजना और क्रियान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। इन प्रयासों को समर्थन

देने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रोत्साहनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता दोनों प्रदान करती है।

संरचनात्मक बाढ़ प्रबंधन उपायों को मजबूत करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने XIवीं और XIIवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया, जिसके तहत राज्यों को बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव-रोधी, जल निकासी सुधार और समुद्री कटाव से सुरक्षा से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई। बाद में, इस पहल को वर्ष 2017-18 से वर्ष 2020-21 की अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में जारी रखा गया, और सीमित वित्तीय परिच्यय के साथ इसे वर्ष 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया।

एफएमबीएपी के एफएमपी घटक के अंतर्गत, कुल 48 बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं, जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 1866.50 करोड़ रुपये है, कार्यान्वयन के लिए शामिल की गई हैं, जिनमें से 924.40 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता बिहार सरकार को जारी की जा चुकी है।

इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार सहित सभी राज्यों को बाढ़ से होने वाले नुकसान को कम करने के लिए गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में बाढ़ मैदान ज़ोनिंग को अपनाने और लागू करने की सलाह दी गई है।

विवरण

एनपीपी के अंतर्गत नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और मौजूदा

स्थिति

प्रायद्वीपीय घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य	स्थिति
1	क. महानदी (मणिभद्रा) - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक		एफआर पूर्ण

		आंध्र प्रदेश (एपी) और ओडिशा	
	ख. वैकल्पिक महानदी (बरमूल) - ऋषिकुल्या - गोदावरी (दौलैस्वरम) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा	एफआर पूर्ण
2	गोदावरी (पोलावरम)-कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक@	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और तेलंगाना	एफआर पूर्ण
3	क. गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली) - कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक	तेलंगाना	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख. वैकल्पिक गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) लिंक *	तेलंगाना	डीपीआर पूर्ण
4	गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/एसएसएमपीपी) - कृष्णा (पुलिचिंताला) लिंक	तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण
5	क) कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमासिला) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर) - पेन्नार (सोमासिला) लिंक *	आंध्र प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण
6	कृष्णा (श्रीशैलम) – पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण
7	कृष्णा (अलमट्टी) – पेन्नार लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक	मसौदा डीपीआर पूर्ण

8	क. पेन्नार (सोमसिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पुदुचेरी	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख) वैकल्पिक पेन्नार (सोमसिला) - कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक *	आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पुदुचेरी	डीपीआर पूर्ण
9	कावेरी (कट्टलाई) - वैगई - गुंडर लिंक	तमिलनाडु	डीपीआर पूर्ण
10	क. पार्वती-कालीसिंध - चंबल लिंक	मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी) और राजस्थान	एफआर पूर्ण
	ख. संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक (ईआरसीपी के साथ विधिवत रूप से एकीकृत)	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	मसौदा पीएफआर पूर्ण
11	दमनगंगा – पिंजल लिंक	महाराष्ट्र (केवल मुंबई को जल की आपूर्ति)	डीपीआर पूर्ण
12	पार-तापी-नर्मदा लिंक	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र	डीपीआर पूर्ण
13	केन-बेतवा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) और मध्य प्रदेश	डीपीआर पूर्ण और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है

14	पंबा - अचनकोविल - वैप्पर लिंक	तमिलनाडु और केरल	एफआर पूर्ण
15	बेदती - वरदा लिंक@@	कर्नाटक	डीपीआर पूर्ण
16	नेत्रवती – हेमवती लिंक**	कर्नाटक	पीएफआर पूर्ण

* मणिभद्र और इंचमपल्ली बांधों पर लंबित सहमति के कारण गोदावरी नदी के अप्रयुक्त जल को डायवर्ट करने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक अध्ययन किया गया था और गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/जनमपेट)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुन सागर)-पेन्नार (सोमसिला)-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजनाओं की डीपीआर पूरी कर ली गई थी। गोदावरी-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजना तैयार की गई है जिसमें गोदावरी (इंचमपल्ली/जनमपेट)-कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर), कृष्णा (नागार्जुनसागर)-पेन्नार (सोमासिला) और पेन्नार (सोमसिला)-कावेरी (ग्रैंड एनीकट) लिंक परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

** कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा येडिनाहोल परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद, आगे और अध्ययन नहीं किए गए हैं, इस लिंक के माध्यम से डायवर्जन के लिए नेत्रावती बेसिन में कोई अधिशेष जल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

@ गोदावरी (पोलावरम) – कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक – यह परियोजना आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई है।

@@ बेदती-वरदा लिंक - पीएफआर तैयार होने के बाद सीधे डीपीआर तैयार की गई, कोई एफआर तैयार नहीं की गई थी।

हिमालयन घटक

क्र.सं.	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य/देश	स्थिति
1.	कोसी-मेची लिंक	बिहार और नेपाल	पीएफआर पूर्ण
2.	कोसी-घाघरा लिंक	बिहार, यूपी और नेपाल	एफआर पूर्ण

3.	गंडक - गंगा लिंक	यूपी और नेपाल	एफआर पूर्ण
4.	घाघरा-यमुना लिंक	यूपी और नेपाल	मसौदा एफआर पूर्ण
5.	सारदा-यमुना लिंक	यूपी और उत्तराखंड	एफआर पूर्ण
6.	यमुना-राजस्थान लिंक	हरियाणा और राजस्थान	एफआर पूर्ण
7.	राजस्थान-साबरमती लिंक	राजस्थान और गुजरात	एफआर पूर्ण
8.	चुनार-सोन बैराज लिंक	बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश	मसौदा पीएफआर पूर्ण
9.	सोन बांध - गंगा लिंक की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियाँ	बिहार और झारखंड	मसौदा पीएफआर पूर्ण
10.	मानस-संकोश-तीस्ता-गंगा (एम-एस-टी-जी) लिंक	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	एफआर पूर्ण
11.	जोगीघोपा-तीस्ता-फरक्का लिंक (एम-एस-टी-जी का विकल्प)	असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार	पीएफआर पूर्ण
12.	फरक्का-सुंदरबन लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल	एफआर पूर्ण
13.	गंगा (फरक्का) - दामोदर-सुवर्णरेखा लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और झारखंड	एफआर पूर्ण
14.	सुवर्णरेखा-महानदी लिंक	पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा	एफआर पूर्ण

CHALLENGES UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

874. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) achieves its target of providing functional tap water connections to all rural households between the Financial Years 2019 and 2024 and the extent to which these measures have been effective;
- (b) the details of the key challenges faced by the Government in the implementation of JJM during the year 2024 including issues like funding constraints, water source sustainability, skilled manpower shortages or State-level bottlenecks;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address these challenges and ensure the timely completion of JJM; and
- (d) whether any revised timelines or strategies have been formulated in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap water connection.

A number of steps have been taken to plan and implement JJM in the whole country with speed, *inter alia* including joint discussions and finalization of saturation plans and annual action plans (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building,

training, knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary teams to provide technical support, etc. A detailed Operational Guideline for the implementation of JJM; Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water in rural households and Guidelines on a special campaign to provide piped water supply in Anganwadi centers, Ashramshalas and schools have been shared with States/ UTs to facilitate planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. For online monitoring, JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

At the start of the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.43 Crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 21.07.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 Crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

To achieve 100 per cent coverage through continued implementation of mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced

total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Government.

States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission.

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

Under the Mission, States have been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of

existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.

Further, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation was launched in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Moreover, recognizing the importance of sustainable water management especially for drinking water availability, JSA-CTR was implemented with the theme "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" in 2023 and "Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti" in 2024. Similarly, JSA is being implemented with the theme "*Peoples' Action for Water Conservation - Towards Intensified Community Connect*" emphasizing the pivotal role of community in the field of water conservation.

AI FOR FLOOD FORECASTING AND DAMAGE PREDICTION

875. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) in flood forecasting and damage prediction across the country under the Central Water Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop AI-based systems capable of identifying and predicting potentially affected areas in advance to minimize loss of life and protect livelihoods;

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

(e) whether the Government has allocated specific budgetary provisions for the development of AI models and for the procurement or deployment of supercomputers for the said purpose;

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

(g) whether any mechanism has been established to provide timely alerts to residents of possibly affected areas through early warning systems; and

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

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

(a) to (d): One of the key initiatives undertaken by Smart Water Resources Modelling Organisation, as the Centre of Excellence (SWRMO-CoE) for Smart Water Resources Management, established under Central Water Commission (CWC) during September 2024, is the in-house development of Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) based short-range flood forecasting models for Level Flood Forecasting Stations (Time Series Forecasting) of CWC across the country.

(e) and (f): The budgetary provisions for the development of AI models and for the use of computational resources by SWRMO-CoE has been kept under the Development of Water Resources Information System Scheme of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(g) and (h): CWC issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified locations. 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 Govt./ Project Authorities. These forecasts are disseminated through a dedicated website, namely, <https://ffs.india-water.gov.in>.

In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, CWC has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days advance flood forecast advisory for all the forecasting stations. Its dissemination is through the dedicated website, namely, <https://aff.india-water.gov.in>. CWC flood forecasting services are also integrated with integrated alert dissemination platform Common Alert Protocol (CAP) issued to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) of the respective States/ UTs. The flood information is also loaded in various social media platforms viz., Facebook, X, Flood Watch India Mobile App, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

876. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Atal Bhujal Yojana in the identified States and the specific outcomes achieved so far in terms of groundwater level improvement and community participation;
- (b) the progress made under the said yojana for groundwater management in water-stressed areas;
- (c) the details of community participation and convergence with local water bodies and agriculture-related schemes thereunder;
- (d) whether any impact assessments have been conducted to evaluate improvements in groundwater levels in the country, especially in Jharkhand and if so, the results thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any third-party evaluation or impact assessment of the scheme to measure its effectiveness and sustainability in groundwater management and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken to ensure transparency, community ownership and efficient utilisation of funds under the yojana, especially in water-stressed districts?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme, in 8203 water stressed Gram Panchayats (**GPs**) of 229 administrative blocks/talukas in 80 districts of 7 States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for a period of 6 years from 01.04.2020 with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through a participatory approach led by community for sustainable groundwater management.

Major outcomes achieved/progress made so far under the scheme in the implementation areas are given below:

- i. Public disclosure of groundwater data has been made across all 8,203 Atal Jal GPs through physical as well as electronic means.
- ii. Community-led Water Budgets (**WBs**) and Water Security Plans (**WSPs**) have been prepared by all GPs and updated annually.
- iii. 1,27,647 GP-level trainings conducted, alongside 94 state-level, 580 district-level, and 1,283 block-level capacity-building trainings.
- iv. GP-level groundwater monitoring enhanced with Digital Water Level Recorders, water flow meters, rain gauges, water quality testing kits, and construction of piezometers.
- v. Around 81,000 supply-side structures constructed/renovated for water conservation and groundwater recharge.
- vi. Around 9 lakh hectares brought under efficient water-use practices (drip/sprinkler irrigation, mulching, crop diversification, etc.).

As a result, 1603 GPs in 83 Blocks have shown improvement in ground water level.

(c): Community participation is fundamental to the implementation of Atal Bhujal Yojana. Community participation has been ensured through regular meetings/discussions, various modes of IEC, awareness programmes and materials developed in vernacular languages. NGOs are engaged by the participating states as District Implementation Partners to facilitate handholding of the communities at each step.

Moreover, social inclusion is adopted through mandatory 33% (minimum) women's participation in active decision making roles.

(d): Atal Bhujal Yojana is not being implemented in Jharkhand.

(e): The Government has engaged Quality Council of India (**QCI**) as the Third Party Government Verification Agency for Overall Impact Assessment Study of Atal Bhujal Yojana. Incentive amounts under the Yojana are released to the States only after verification of the claims by QCI through field visits and data validation. Through several rounds of verification QCI has found that community awareness about ground water issues has improved in Atal Jal areas and people are showing interest in participating in ground water conservation activities and also are taking up efficient irrigation practices.

(f): The following steps have been taken to ensure transparency, community ownership and efficient utilisation of funds under the Atal Bhujal Yojana:

- i. Various instruments installed in/supplied to the GPs are being actively used by the community members to regularly generate ground water related data which are in turn used by them in preparation of WBs and WSPs;
- ii. Moreover, one Community Resource Person is actively working in every GP on voluntary basis for better coordination, imparting knowledge and handling water related data beyond scheme period as well;

- iii. All the water related data generated using instruments/equipment provided under Atal Bhujal Yojana and the WSPs for each GP are hosted on the Atal Jal Portal and Mobile App for ensuring transparency;
- iv. Utilization of funds under the scheme is approved by the State Level Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, based on the requirement of supply and demand side interventions in the Atal Jal areas;
- v. Various activities being taken up the States under the incentives component of the Scheme are verified by the Third Party Government Verification Agency viz. QCI;
- vi. Officers of the NPMU take regular meetings with the officers of the SPMUs and also conduct frequent field visits to monitor the progress of the Scheme to ensure efficient utilisation of funds;
- vii. Meetings of the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC), which is an inter-ministerial forum, are held biannually for effective implementation and monitoring of activities under the Atal Bhujal Yojana;
- viii. The Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India conducts regular audit of the State Program Management Units of the participating States biannually and audit of the National Program Management Unit annually.

मोटे अनाज पर आधारित उत्पादों के लिए पीएलआई योजना

877. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या सरकार मोटे अनाज (श्रीअन्न) पर आधारित उत्पादों के लिए उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना को वर्ष 2022-2027 से आगे बढ़ाने की योजना बना रही है या विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): वर्तमान में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत बिहार में आवासों का निर्माण

878. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में शहरी गरीबों के लिए आवास निर्माण हेतु प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन और पूर्ण हो चुके आवासों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) तकनीकी या वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण कितने आवेदनकर्ताओं को आवास नहीं मिल पाया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच निधि के संवितरण या अनुदान प्रक्रिया में कोई विलंब हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (घ): 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवास संबंधी योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन किया जाता है। हालाँकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) देश भर के पात्र शहरी परिवारों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन की अवधि 15.06.2015 से 31.03.2022 तक थी, जो वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस), निम्न आय वर्ग (एलआईजी) और मध्यम आय वर्ग (एमआईजी) से संबंधित 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास बनाया, खरीदा और किराये पर लिया जा सके।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग आधारित योजनाएँ हैं और भारत सरकार ने आवास निर्माण के लिए कोई राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार राज्य में कुल 2,91,422 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 14.07.2025 तक 1,89,856 आवास पूर्ण हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत, बिहार राज्य में हाल

ही में कुल 1,53,790 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। बिहार राज्य में पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 40%, 40% और 20% की तीन किस्तों में जारी की जाती है। केंद्रीय सहायता जारी करना वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों और अन्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनिवार्य अनुपालनों के पूरा करने पर निर्भर करता है। स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में अपेक्षित अनुपालन प्राप्त होते ही केंद्रीय सहायता की देय किस्त संबंधित राज्य सरकार को जारी कर दी जाती है, ताकि योजना के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण हेतु चिन्हित लाभार्थियों को राज्य के समतुल्य शेयर के साथ हस्तांतरित किया जा सके।

विवरण

राज्य में भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्माणाधीन आवास	पूर्ण/सौंपे गए आवास	स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय	जारी की गई केन्द्रीय
1	अररिया	8,315	5,809	2,720	125.21	90.24
2	अरवल	4,437	4,315	1,799	66.76	52.06
3	औरंगाबाद	7,377	4,895	3,357	119.56	81.69
4	बांका	3,583	2,058	1,597	54.31	36.12
5	बेगूसराय	19,003	13,327	9,258	288.27	202.66
6	भागलपुर	9,544	6,817	5,125	150.26	116.16
7	भोजपुर	10,096	7,746	5,150	160.04	115.08
8	बक्सर	3,258	1,706	1,374	50.66	35.34
9	दरभंगा	20,461	10,384	6,651	326.26	198.04
10	गया	23,406	15,777	11,840	386.34	252.37

11	गोपालगंज	8,132	5,825	3,609	122.59	72.58
12	जमुई	6,916	5,989	4,180	104.21	87.42
13	जहानाबाद	4,288	1,635	1,306	65.72	37.71
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	2,106	702	538	32.07	17.85
15	कटिहार	9,637	7,519	3,515	160.68	123.73
16	खगड़िया	6,840	3,283	2,633	102.87	67.02
17	किशनगंज	15,554	13,338	6,697	233.52	149.80
18	लखीसराय	4,523	2,902	2,269	69.37	49.37
19	मधेपुरा	13,560	7,204	3,085	203.75	118.48
20	मधुबनी	13,647	10,232	4,292	206.14	137.87
21	मुंगेर	4,117	2,620	2,171	63.67	46.81
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	19,031	12,714	7,227	297.1	205.60
23	नालंदा	7,314	2,776	2,353	111.4	67.25
24	नवादा	6,674	4,301	2,903	101.5	59.24
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	9,868	6,014	3,771	149.22	101.04
26	पटना	26,612	22,478	17,740	461.17	375.38
27	पूर्वी चंपारण	28,505	25,112	14,973	430.64	295.31
28	पूर्णिया	22,226	14,129	8,214	363.02	240.34
29	रोहतास	13,126	7,245	5,232	198.39	127.35
30	सहरसा	22,999	11,266	9,452	345.79	211.50
31	समस्तीपुर	11,594	2,515	1,437	175.56	88.20
32	सरन	17,175	12,264	6,727	258.52	163.31

33	शेखपुरा	3,017	1,562	960	45.56	28.40
34	शिवहर	3,981	3,781	3,018	59.79	51.01
35	सीतामढ़ी	16,665	12,065	7,445	251.55	167.15
36	सिवान	8,805	3,696	2,550	133.02	75.82
37	सुपौल	7,818	4,239	2,357	117.7	73.27
38	वैशाली	21,002	16,229	10,338	319.3	232.87
कुल		4,45,212	2,96,469	1,89,863	6,911.49	4,651.4

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED COLD CHAINS IN HARYANA

879. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified and mapped key horticultural zones such as Bhiwani and Mahendragarh for the development of integrated cold chains, if so, the details thereof, location-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the number of Mega Food Parks or Agro-Processing Clusters sanctioned in the State of Haryana so far;

(c) whether the Government is collaborating with Farmer Producer Organisations to establish processing units at the block level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any incentives are being provided to startups and small enterprises

for food preservation, processing and export promotion and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any mechanism is in place to reduce post-harvest losses and improve market linkage for perishable agricultural produce in the said districts and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has identified 40 production clusters for 10 fruits in 15 States and 97 production clusters for 11 vegetables in 25 States for implementing the component scheme- Operation Greens (OG scheme) under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). However, the districts of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh of Haryana had not been included in the production clusters, as these districts have not met the requisite eligibility criteria for identification of such clusters.

(b): Two mega food parks and two agro processing clusters have been approved so far under the component schemes namely Mega Food Parks scheme and Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters of PMKSY respectively in the State of Haryana.

(c): MoFPI does not set up food processing projects/ units on its own under any of its scheme. However, under the component schemes namely Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Creation of Infrastructure for Agro

Processing Clusters, Operation Greens and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities of PMKSY, FPOs are eligible entities for availing financial assistance to set up food processing projects as per the extant scheme guidelines of the respective component schemes

(d): Under PMKSY and PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME), any eligible entity including startups may avail the financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects as per the extant scheme guidelines of the respective schemes.

In addition to above, National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management- Kundli (NIFTEM-K), an autonomous organization under the MoFPI provide incentives to support startups and small enterprises engaged in food preservation, processing, and export promotion through its NIFTEM Technology Innovation and Business Incubation Foundation (NTIBIF). These incentives are designed to facilitate innovation, scale-up operations, and promote entrepreneurship in the agri-food sector. The key forms of support include:

- Seed Grant Funding: Financial assistance is provided to eligible startups under the incubation program to help them initiate or scale their ventures.
- Incubation Space: Access to furnished co-working and office space within the NIFTEM campus, facilitating a conducive environment for business operations and collaboration.

- **Product Testing & Validation:** Startups are allowed to utilize NIFTEM's state-of-the-art laboratories and pilot plant facilities for product testing and validation at subsidized rates.
- **Mentorship Support:** Sector-specific mentoring from NIFTEM faculty and industry experts on product development, regulatory compliance, business strategy, and market entry.
- **Networking Opportunities:** Platforms to connect with investors, domain experts, government bodies, and other ecosystem stakeholders for business advancement.
- **Training & Capacity Building:** Access to tailored training programs, entrepreneurship workshops, and technical sessions aimed at skill development and enterprise growth.

Further, NIFTEM-K organizes the Startup Conclave, SUFALAM (Start-Up Forum for Aspiring Leaders and Mentors) at its campus, which serves as a vibrant platform for showcasing innovations, facilitating B2B and B2G engagements, and fostering collaborations across the agri-food ecosystem. It brings together startups, industry leaders, academic researchers, investors, and policymakers to deliberate on sustainable food systems, technology adoption, and value chain enhancements. Through this initiative, NIFTEM actively contributes to strengthening food security, enhancing rural livelihoods, and promoting value-added food exports.

(e): MoFPI through the component schemes namely Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters, Operation Greens, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities of PMKSY and PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme support eligible entities to set up food processing units/projects across the country(including the districts of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh in the State of Haryana), for facilitating reduction of post-harvest losses and to improve market linkage for perishable agricultural produce.

पारंपरिक उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

880. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) आकांक्षी जिले चंदौली में एमएसएमई इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अब तक क्रियान्वित की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) चंदौली जिले में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और कितनी इकाइयाँ सफलतापूर्वक संचालित हो रही हैं;

(ग) क्या चंदौली जिले में कुटीर, हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प आदि जैसे पारंपरिक उद्योगों को पर्याप्त धनराशि और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने आकांक्षी जिले चंदौली में जिला स्तरीय केंद्र स्थापित किया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा प्रस्तावित है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख): सरकार देश भर में एमएसएमई के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्र और मांग आधारित स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करती है, जिनमें आकांक्षी जिला चंदौली भी शामिल है। इन स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों, जैसे - प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई), सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम - क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी), खादी विकास योजना, ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना आदि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

i) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी): यह स्कीम उद्यमियों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता करती है। इसका उद्देश्य परंपरागत कारीगरों/ग्रामीण एवं शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है। आकांक्षी जिलों, जिनमें आकांक्षी जिला चंदौली भी शामिल है, के लाभार्थियों को पीएमईजीपी की विशेष श्रेणी में शामिल किया गया है और वे उच्चतर सब्सिडी दर तथा अपने कम अंशदान दर के पात्र हैं। विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों को शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत का क्रमशः 25% और 35% की उच्च सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों को परियोजना लागत का क्रमशः 15% और 25% सब्सिडी दी जाती है। विशेष श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों का अंशदान 05% है, जबकि सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों का अंशदान 10% है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 22.07.2025 तक) तक की अवधि के लिए पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जिले चंदौली में सहायता-प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या, संवितरित मार्जिन मनी राजसहायता (सब्सिडी) और अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	सहायता-प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी राजसहायता (सब्सिडी) (लाख रु.)
2022-23	162	786.12
2023-24	90	598.99
2024-25	50	323.19
2025-26 (दिनांक 22.07.2025 तक)	24	119.34

ii) सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी स्कीम: सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) ने संयुक्त रूप से वर्ष 2000 में सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड (सीजीटीएमएसई) की स्थापना की थी, ताकि सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआई) द्वारा सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) को दिए जाने वाले 10 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋणों के लिए ऋण गारंटी प्रदान की जा सके, जिसके लिए किसी संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति या तीसरे पक्ष की गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं हो।

चंदौली जिले सहित आकांक्षी जिलों में स्थित एमएसई के लिए स्कीम के अंतर्गत विशेष प्रावधान निम्नानुसार हैं:

- I. गारंटी कवरेज की सीमा सामान्य के लिए 75% की तुलना में यह 85% है।
- II. आकांक्षी जिलों में स्थित एमएसई को गारंटी शुल्क में 10% की छूट

चंदौली जिले में सीजीएस के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत गारंटियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या (दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक)	अनुमोदित राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
16,464	713

iii) सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी): एमएसई-सीडीपी क्लस्टर विकास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। यह मौजूदा क्लस्टरों में सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी) की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार (जीओआई) अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) की उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाता है। एमएसई-सीडीपी के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में एक अनुमोदित परियोजना चल रही है। इसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी):

क्लस्टर का नाम	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)	अनुमोदित भारत सरकार अनुदान (लाख रु. में)
चावल मिल क्लस्टर, चंदौली में सीएफसी	07.12.2021	1500.00	1200.00

iv) खादी विकास योजना (केवीवाई): केवीवाई, खादी के प्रचार और विकास हेतु खादी ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना की एक उप-स्कीम है। केवीवाई के अंतर्गत, चंदौली जिले में 8 खादी संस्थाएँ पंजीकृत हैं और खादी क्रियाकलापों का क्रियान्वयन कर खादी कारीगरों को रोजगार प्रदान कर रही हैं।

v) ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (जीवीवाई): जीवीवाई सामान्य सुविधाओं, प्रौद्योगिकी आधुनिकीकरण, प्रशिक्षण आदि तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्धन हेतु अन्य सहायता एवं सेवाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्धन एवं विकास हेतु एक स्कीम है। जीवीवाई में ग्रामोद्योग के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्रियाकलापों के विभिन्न घटक/कार्यक्षेत्र शामिल हैं: कृषि आधारित एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (एबीएफपीआई), खनिज आधारित उद्योग (एमबीआई), स्वास्थ्य एवं सौंदर्य प्रसाधन उद्योग (डब्ल्यूसीआई), हस्तनिर्मित कागज, चमड़ा एवं प्लास्टिक उद्योग (एचपीएलपीआई), ग्रामीण अभियांत्रिकी एवं नवीन

प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग (आरईएनटीआई), और सेवा उद्योग। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जीवीवाई के अंतर्गत चंदौली जिले में 70 लाभार्थियों को लाभ मिला है।

(ग): चंदौली जिले में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प जैसे परंपरागत उद्योगों को पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) राजसहायता (सब्सिडी) के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 22.07.2025 तक) तक चंदौली जिले में, 21 हथकरघा उद्योगों और 17 हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों को क्रमशः 104.47 लाख रुपये और 138.75 लाख रुपये की एमएम राजसहायता (सब्सिडी) संवितरण के साथ सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत, भावी लाभार्थियों को उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य उन्हें अपने व्यवसाय को प्रभावी ढंग से चलाने के लिए वित्त, उत्पादन, विपणन, उद्यम प्रबंधन, बैंकिंग औपचारिकताओं, बहीखाता पद्धति, वैधानिक अनुपालन आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रबंधकीय और परिचालन कार्यों से संबंधित अभिविन्यास और जागरूकता प्रदान करना है। चंदौली जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 22.07.2025 तक) तक 449 उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) किए जा चुके हैं।

(घ): विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) की "निर्यात केंद्र के रूप में जिलें (डीईएच)" पहल के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने देश भर के जिलों से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। 734 जिलों में निर्यात क्षमता वाले उत्पादों और सेवाओं को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें कृषि, खिलौने और भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) उत्पाद जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। चंदौली जिले में स्थापित डीईएच में, चिह्नित उत्पाद प्लास्टिक उत्पाद, जरी ज़रदोज़ी और फल हैं।

सौर ऊर्जा-आधारित जल योजनाएं

881. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अरनी तालुका के कटोडा गाँव की बेघा बस्ती में सौर ऊर्जा आधारित पंपों की स्थापना के बावजूद 47 घरेलू लाभार्थियों को अभी भी पेयजल प्राप्त करने में समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसी सौर-आधारित जल योजनाओं के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास कटोडा (तालुका अरनी, जिला यवतमाल) जैसे गाँवों की सूची है, जहाँ घरों के स्वीकृत होने के बावजूद उन्हें पेयजल की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जोखिम पैदा हो रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई/की जा रही है; और

(घ) पेयजल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण घरों का निर्माण रुके हुए होने की स्थिति में, रिजर्व प्रणाली अथवा सौर ऊर्जा पंपों के लिए तत्काल सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है/किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क), (ख) और (घ): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। सौर योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है।

जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा गाँवों में जल आपूर्ति के लिए अक्षय ऊर्जा के उपयोग के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- i.) अलग-थलग/दूर-दराज/आदिवासी/पहाड़ी गांवों में सौर ऊर्जा संचालित स्टैंडअलोन जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए अन्वेषण करना;
- ii.) एकल ग्राम जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए सौर ऊर्जा पंपिंग व्यवस्था का अधिमानतः उपयोग करना; और
- iii.) बहु-ग्राम जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए सौर ऊर्जा आधारित पम्पिंग प्रणाली के संयुक्त उपयोग का अन्वेषण करना।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, यवतमाल जिले के तालुका अरनी में स्थित पारधीबेड़ा (कटोडा) गांव में 47 परिवारों को वर्तमान में सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली दोहरी पंप जल आपूर्ति योजना द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है, जो अप्रैल 2022 में पूरी हुई थी। इस योजना में 1 एचपी सौर पंप (लगभग 1000 एलपीएच की निर्वहन क्षमता के साथ) और 1000 लीटर क्षमता वाले एलडीपीई भंडारण टैंक का प्रावधान किया गया है। ग्राम पंचायत सक्रिय रूप से इस योजना के संचालन की निगरानी करती है और निवासियों के लिए पानी की निरंतर पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक रखरखाव और मरम्मत संबंधी कार्य करती है।

(ग) :जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की शुरुआत से यवतमाल जिले के ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए नल जल तक पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत के समय, केवल 64,926 (~12.42%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, लगभग 3.58 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को जेजेएम के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 20.07.2025 तक, यवतमाल जिले के 5.23 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 4.23 लाख (81.06%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

महाराष्ट्र में नल कनेक्शनों का जिला-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे नीचे दिए गए लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

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

ऋणों का भुगतान

882. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) के अंतर्गत व्यवसाय में लगे व्यक्तियों से बकाया राशि के भुगतान के लिए 45 दिनों से अधिक समय देने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार बकाया राशि के भुगतान के लिए 45 दिनों से अधिक समय देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ग): एमएसएमई संघों सहित अनेक हितधारक, जो विलंबित भुगतान, नकदी प्रवाह तथा वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण व्यवसाय बंद होने के जोखिम से जूझ रहे थे, उन्होंने समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु शुरू किए गए इंटरवेंशन का समर्थन किया है, क्योंकि इससे सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों को लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने इस मुद्दे पर हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श किया। जबकि, अधिकांश हितधारकों ने इस पहल की सराहना की है, लेकिन जिन हितधारकों का भुगतान चक्र 45 दिनों से

अधिक लंबा है, उन्होंने संशोधन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु समय-सीमा बढ़ाने पर विचार करने की माँग की है।

सिलचर में ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट

883. श्री परिमल शुक्ला बैद्य:

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

(क) सिलचर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट परियोजना के निर्माण में देरी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने दो चरणीय अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया अर्थात् 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' के बाद 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन के माध्यम से देश में नए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा (जीएफए) नीति, 2008 तैयार की है।

भारत सरकार ने फरवरी, 2024 में असम के सिलचर में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) को 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' की मंजूरी दे दी है। जीएफए नीति के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन, वित्तपोषण आदि सहित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता या राज्य

सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, की होगी। हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरणीय मंजूरियों सहित अनिवार्य मंजूरियों की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय समापन आदि।

PROTECTION OF URBAN HOMELESS UNDER SHELTER FOR URBAN HOMELESS SCHEME

884. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recorded any deaths of homeless individuals due to cold waves during the last five years across the country including New Delhi and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken under the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to protect urban homeless individuals from cold-related hazards including hypothermia and the number of shelters currently operational across various States;
- (c) whether the Government is considering introducing alternative identity documentation mechanisms for urban homeless individuals to address challenges arising from their transient and undocumented status and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total number of shelter homes equipped to cater to the needs of women with disabilities across the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the nature of support facilities available in such shelters for women with disabilities?

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

(a): The data on deaths due to cold waves is not maintained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As informed by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), which functions under the control of Government of NCT of Delhi, no deaths have been recorded in any shelter of DUSIB.

(b): It is the primary responsibility of Government of the States/ Union Territories to provide shelters for the urban homeless. However, in order to supplement their efforts, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs administered Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focused on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless. The mission was in existence till September 2024. Also, this Ministry issues advisory to select States / UTs regarding winter action plan to accommodate urban homeless before harsh conditions of winter set in. It includes arrangement of temporary shelters, conduct of mobilization drives to mobilize homeless persons to the shelters etc.

A total of 1,995 shelters for urban homeless were made operational across the country under DAY-NULM till 30.09.2024.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e): SUH operational guidelines provisioned shelters to cater the most vulnerable groups within the homeless population such as (a) single women and their dependent minor children, (b) aged, (c) infirm, (d) disabled, (e) mentally challenged etc. States (including Tamil Nadu) / ULBs may consider setting up separate shelters to cater the special needs such as men shelter, women shelter, family shelter and special shelter. As reported by Government of Tamil Nadu, 19 special shelters are operational exclusively for women. Details regarding facilities provided at the shelters are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED AT THE SHELTERS

- (a) Well-ventilated rooms.
- (b) Water arrangements (Potable drinking water and other needs) and sanitation.
- (c) Adequate bathing & toilet facilities.
- (d) Standard lighting for shelter.
- (e) Adequate fire protection measures, as per the norms.
- (f) First aid kit.
- (g) Pest and vector (mosquito) control.
- (h) Regular cleaning of blankets, mattresses and sheets, and maintenance of other services.
- (i) Common kitchen/cooking space, necessary utensils for cooking and serving, cooking gas connections etc.

- (j) Child care facilities for children by linking the shelter to the nearest Anganwadi Centres.
- (k) Facilitation for convergence with other services/entitlements.
- (l) Personal lockers for personal storage space.
- (m) Common recreation space.

एमएसएमई का विस्तार

885. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने देश के पूर्वी भागों, विशेषकर बिहार के सीमांचल क्षेत्र जैसे पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार में लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के विस्तार और स्थानीय युवाओं में स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब तक कोई योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस क्षेत्र को एमएसएमई क्लस्टर के रूप में विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय के पास इस क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र (ईडीसी), औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम या आसान ऋण सुविधा जैसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) आगामी पांच वर्षों के लिए क्षेत्र-वार किए जाने वाले व्यय, पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों और तैयार की गई कार्यनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क), (ग) और (घ) :केंद्र सरकार बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में एमएसएमई के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों, कार्यक्रमों और नीतिगत पहलों के जरिए राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों

को अनुपूरित करती है। ये स्कीमें देश के सभी राज्यों और संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यशील है। इन स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम, पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम, उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम स्कीम, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम, एमएसएमई के कार्यनिष्पादन में वृद्धि और गतिवर्धन, एमएसएमई चैंपियंस स्कीम आदि शामिल हैं। एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित स्कीमें केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की तथा मांग आधारित स्कीमें हैं और निधियों का आवंटन राज्य-वार नहीं किया जाता है। स्कीम-वार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम – क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई – सीडीपी) एक मांग आधारित स्कीम है तथा राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों से उनके राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा क्लस्टरों की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। एमएसई – सीडीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय स्तर पर कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

स्कीम-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

क. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी)

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के जरिए, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना में उद्यमियों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कारीगरों/ग्रामीण तथा शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को उनके घर तक स्व-रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान बिहार में पीएमईजीपी का कार्यनिष्पादन

क्र. सं.	जिला	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (लाख रुपए में)	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1	कटिहार	484	1,334.40	3,872

2	किशनगंज	369	900.94	2,952
3	पूर्णिया	607	1,546.72	4,856
4	बिहार	21,000	61,721.78	168,000

ख. उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) स्कीम

उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) स्कीम, केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक सतत स्कीम है जिसे नवम्बर 2019 में आगे बढ़ाया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अ.जा./अ.ज.जा की महिलाओं, दिव्यांगों, भूतपूर्व सैनिक तथा गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों सहित समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले युवाओं (पुरुषों और महिलाओं) को प्रोत्साहित करना है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा उद्यमिता को करियर विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में चुन सकें। इसका मूलभूत उद्देश्य नए उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देना, मौजूदा एमएसएमई का क्षमता निर्माण करना तथा देश में उद्यमिता संस्कृति को आत्मसात कराना है।

बिहार में अब तक पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार जिलों में ईएसडीपी स्कीम में हुई प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या (पूर्णिया जिले में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या (पूर्णिया जिले में)	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या (किशनगंज जिले में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या (किशनगंज जिले में)	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या (कटिहार जिले में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या (कटिहार जिले में)
1.	2021-22	1	57	1	60	0	0
2.	2022-23	8	292	0	0	0	0
3.	2023-24	5	240	3	170	1	27

4.	2024-25	8	306	2	79	2	84
कुल		22	895	6	309	3	111

बिहार में ईएसडीपी स्कीम -

क्रम.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	व्यय (रुपए में)
9.	2021-22	49	3929	900145
10.	2022-23	132	6079	8028274
11.	2023-24	232	12265	11036018
12.	2024-25	288	13454	14355086
कुल		701	35727	34319523

ग. क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम

सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम:- सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) ने संयुक्त रूप से सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआई) द्वारा बिना किसी कोलेटरल सिक्यूरिटी अथवा तृतीय पक्षकार गारंटी के सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटियां प्रदान करने हेतु वर्ष 2000 में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड (सीजीटीएमएसई) की संस्थापना की थी। सीजीटीएमएसई एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) का कार्यान्वयन करता है।

बिहार के सीमांचल क्षेत्र में सीजीएस के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित गारंटियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

सीजीएस – अनुमोदित गारंटी – बिहार		
वर्ष 2000 में हुई शुरुआत से लेकर दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक संचित		
	अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या	अनुमोदित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
कटिहार	14,547	763
किशनगंज	8,228	335
पूर्णिया	20,532	1,420
बिहार	6,66,919	42,105

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत प्रगति

886. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत बजट में 34.4 प्रतिशत की बड़ी कटौती के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पूर्णतया तैयार किए गए और लाभार्थियों को सौंपे गए आवासों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार निधि उपयोग की स्थिति क्या है;

और

(ङ) शहरी आवास परियोजनाओं को किफायती और सुस्थिर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) से (ङ): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) को कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के सभी पात्र

शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ सभी मौसमों में रहने योग्य आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति को बदले बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना की अवधि 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पांच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा किफायती लागत पर आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराए पर लेने के लिए देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस योजना के बीएलसी, एएचपी और एआरएच घटक राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के माध्यम से केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के रूप में कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। आईएसएस घटक को केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों जैसे राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक (एनएचबी), भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (एसबीआई) और आवास और शहरी विकास निगम (हुडको) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

पीएमएवाई-यू मांग-आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाता है और इसका कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य नहीं है। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से आवश्यकता का आकलन करते हैं। मांग सर्वेक्षण और लाभार्थियों के चयन के आधार पर, परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिवों की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं, ताकि केंद्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता जारी करने पर आगे विचार किया जा सके।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत 7.09 लाख आवासों सहित कुल 119.25 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृति

दे दी गई है। इनमें से 112.81 लाख आवासों में निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो चुका है और 14.07.2025 तक देश भर में 93.60 लाख आवास बनकर तैयार हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन, पूर्ण और सौंपे गए आवासों की संख्या, आरंभ से अब तक जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता और पिछले 5 वर्षों में उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत विभिन्न अनुपालनों के आधार पर आवासों के निर्माण के लिए 40%, 40% और 20% की तीन किस्तों में केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जाती है। एक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बजट आवंटन वर्ष के दौरान योजना के तहत प्रत्याशित आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है और राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त दावों के अनुसार उपयोग किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्राप्त दावों और प्रस्तुत कटौती/रद्दीकरण के प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, बजटीय अनुमान (बीई) और संशोधित अनुमान (आरई) तय किए जाते हैं। मंत्रालय राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ योजना की प्रगति पर नियमित समीक्षा करता है, जिसमें केंद्रीय सहायता को समय पर जारी करना और उसका उपयोग करना, साथ ही विस्तारित योजना अवधि अर्थात् 31.12.2025 तक सभी स्वीकृत आवासों का निर्माण पूरा होना सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है।

आवासों को और अधिक किफायती बनाने के लिए, पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का हिस्सा अनिवार्य है। न्यूनतम राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हिस्से के अलावा, राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें सामर्थ्य बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त टॉप-अप हिस्सा भी प्रदान कर सकती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस)/ निम्न आय वर्ग (एलआईजी) के लिए निम्न आय आवास के लिए ऋण जोखिम गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीआरजीएफटीएलआईएच) का पुनर्गठन किया है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, एचएफसी आदि से लिए गए आवास ऋण पर गारंटी प्रदान करके पात्र परिवारों की ऋण सुलभता

और पात्रता को बढ़ाना है। इसका उद्देश्य ईडब्ल्यूएस/एलआईजी से संबंधित पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के पात्र लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय संस्थानों से किफायती गृह ऋण के माध्यम से समय पर अपने आवासों को पूरा करने में मदद करना है, जिससे कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों में सीधे योगदान हो सके। इसके अलावा, अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रों के लाभार्थियों की मदद के लिए बैंकों के साथ वित्तीय सेवा विभाग (डीएफएस) द्वारा विशेष गृह ऋण उत्पाद विकसित किए गए हैं। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे त्रिपक्षीय समझौते के माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 लाभार्थियों को गृह ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करें।

पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत, देश में सुस्थिर आवास के लिए नवीन डिज़ाइन और निर्माण पद्धतियों में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक प्रौद्योगिकी एवं नवाचार उप-मिशन (टीआईएसएम) की स्थापना की गई है। टीआईएसएम विभिन्न नियामक और प्रशासनिक निकायों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से विभिन्न भू-जलवायु क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त लेआउट डिज़ाइन और भवन योजनाओं को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देता है ताकि पारंपरिक निर्माण सामग्री पद्धतियों के स्थान पर आधुनिक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों और सामग्रियों के उपयोग को मुख्यधारा में लाया जा सके और उनका विस्तार किया जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएँ संसाधन-कुशल, जलवायु-अनुकूल, आपदा-रोधी, पर्यावरण-अनुकूल और सुस्थिर निर्माण सामग्री, प्रौद्योगिकियों और प्रक्रियाओं के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देती हैं। इस परियोजना में प्रचलित मानकों और विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हरित भवन मानदंडों को भी अपनाया जाता है, जिसमें गर्मी से आराम प्रदान करने, ऊर्जा उपयोग और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु सुस्थिर निर्माण पद्धतियाँ शामिल हैं।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन, पूर्ण और सौंपे गए आवासों के साथ-साथ प्रारंभ से स्वीकृत एवं जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.		राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शुरू से आवासों का विवरण (संख्या में)				केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)		
			स्वीकृत	निर्माणाधीन	पूर्ण हो गए आवास	सौंपे गए आवास	शुरू से		पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उपयोग किया गया
							स्वीकृत	जारी किया	
1	राज्य	आंध्र प्रदेश	19,47,297	18,26,698	10,78,686	9,89,302	29,722.30	23,800.26	16,542.76
2		बिहार	4,45,212	2,96,469	1,89,863	1,89,805	6,911.48	4,651.45	2,426.55
3		छत्तीसगढ़	2,99,922	2,85,392	2,57,171	2,43,419	4,769.86	4,316.60	2,995.56
4		गोवा	3,146	3,146	3,145	3,145	74.76	75.04	53.85
5		गुजरात	9,93,877	9,72,208	9,41,419	9,02,584	20,943.34	19,766.86	12,712.89
6		हरियाणा	1,30,290	90,636	70,522	70,506	2,400.48	1,723.50	990.42
7		हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,640	12,640	11,381	11,363	214.18	214.66	133.64
8		झारखंड	2,43,421	2,10,640	1,59,751	1,56,291	3,817.28	3,215.57	1,698.65
9		कर्नाटक	5,84,086	5,08,586	3,94,054	3,53,692	9,803.91	7,379.49	4,287.89
10		केरल	1,61,957	1,55,162	1,34,127	1,34,026	2,700.71	2,499.36	1,351.73
11		मध्य प्रदेश	9,66,133	9,45,487	8,68,097	8,55,011	16,005.24	15,555.00	9,745.06
12		महाराष्ट्र	12,49,047	11,49,437	9,93,361	9,18,102	23,815.27	19,636.93	12,635.16
13		ओडिशा	2,15,339	1,85,963	1,64,880	1,59,534	3,356.36	2,611.01	1,531.78
14		पंजाब	1,33,270	1,18,475	97,920	97,618	2,361.36	2,092.15	1,471.66
15		राजस्थान	3,33,815	2,94,639	2,34,698	2,29,363	6,101.06	5,420.34	3,449.15

16		तमिलनाडु	6,70,425	6,69,514	6,07,051	5,58,877	11,036.47	10,426.37	6,426.80
17		तेलंगाना	3,61,755	2,35,023	2,23,627	1,80,755	6,150.73	3,906.96	1,732.46
18		उत्तर प्रदेश	19,75,035	17,59,770	17,02,317	16,68,382	30,935.86	27,933.95	19,587.88
19		उत्तराखंड	63,605	62,793	42,966	39,360	1,164.78	1,057.80	645.86
20		पश्चिम बंगाल	6,15,105	6,05,971	4,65,561	4,64,881	9,965.78	8,907.91	4,516.77
उप-योग (राज्य) : -			1,14,05,377	1,03,88,649	86,40,597	82,26,016	1,92,251.21	1,65,191.23	1,04,936.53
21	उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13,379	8,739	8,068	6,852	295.41	174.66	82.99
22		असम	1,84,991	1,69,101	1,30,425	1,30,425	2,914.93	2,345.51	1,780.78
23		मणिपुर	52,519	49,593	18,397	18,397	788.62	525.63	361.73
24		मेघालय	4,758	4,083	1,995	1,995	72.35	63.23	26.42
25		मिजोरम	39,150	39,101	26,596	26,596	600.98	502.41	357.22
26		नागालैंड	31,067	31,060	29,029	28,997	492.01	418.37	251.86
27		सिक्किम	299	299	219	219	5.88	7.09	3.68
28		त्रिपुरा	90,989	88,416	78,061	78,061	1,466.38	1,342.02	641.62
उप-योग (उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य): -			4,17,152	3,90,392	2,92,790	2,91,542	6,636.56	5,378.92	3,506.31
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	376	376	80	47	5.84	2.93	2.83
30		चंडीगढ़	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256	28.78	28.78	15.80
31		दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमण और दीव	9,947	9,947	9,450	9,113	214.40	204.56	125.53
32		दिल्ली	29,976	29,976	29,976	29,976	692.53	692.53	257.51
33		जम्मू और कश्मीर	43,856	42,159	32,091	32,091	686.72	523.48	317.25
34		लद्दाख	1,283	991	882	882	29.86	25.23	12.44

35		लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36		पुदुचेरी	16,442	16,050	11,377	11,377	264.18	236.69	143.11
उप-योग (यूटी) :-			1,03,136	1,00,755	85,112	84,742	1,922.32	1,714.21	874.47
कुल योग :-			119.26 लाख	112.81 लाख*	93.61 लाख*	90.92 लाख*	2.01 लाख करोड़	1.72 लाख करोड़	1.09 लाख करोड़

* इस मिशन अवधि के दौरान जेएनएनयूआरएम के पूर्ण (3.41 लाख)/ सौंपे (4.90 लाख) और निर्माणाधीन (4.01 लाख) आवास शामिल हैं।

रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार

887. डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

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

(क) रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण की वर्तमान स्थिति और उक्त प्रयोजन हेतु

अब तक अधिग्रहित भूमि क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे के लिए लगभग 400 रैयतों (भूमिधारकों) की भूमि अधिग्रहित की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रभावित किसानों को मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है और अब तक कितने किसानों को मुआवजा दिया गया है;

(घ) उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे के कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है और वहाँ से बाणिज्यिक उड़ानें शुरू होने की संभावित तिथि क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे के चालू होने से पूर्वी चंपारण और नेपाल के निकटवर्ती सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की अर्थव्यवस्था और नागरिक अवसंरचना पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): रक्सौल हवाई अड्डा भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) का है। 209.471 एकड़ भूमि का म्यूटेशन हो चुका है। एएआई ने ए320-प्रकार के विमानों के परिचालन हेतु रक्सौल हवाई अड्डे के विकास हेतु बिहार राज्य सरकार से अतिरिक्त 139 एकड़ भूमि का अनुरोध किया है, जिसका आवंटन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। यदि कोई भूमि अधिग्रहण करना है, तो वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है।

(घ) और (ङ): बिहार में रक्सौल हवाई पट्टी, उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत असेवित हवाई पट्टियों की सूची में शामिल है। उड़ान 5.2 दौर के दौरान, रक्सौल को 8- सीटर प्रकार के विमानों से जोड़ने वाले मार्गों के लिए बोलियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। परिचालन की शुरुआत हवाईअड्डे की तैयारी पर निर्भर है।

आरसीएस-उड़ान ने दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास को गति प्रदान की है और देश भर में आर्थिक गतिविधियों में अधिक समतापूर्ण और समावेशी विकास में योगदान दिया है। इससे औद्योगिक केन्द्रों, पर्यटन स्थलों तक बेहतर सम्पर्क के साथ अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा मिला है तथा व्यापार अधिक प्रभावी बना है। आईसीएओ के अध्ययन - "नागर विमानन के आर्थिक लाभ: समृद्धि की लहरें", के अनुसार, विमानन के उत्पादन और रोजगार गुणक क्रमशः 3.25 और 6.10 हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि वायु परिवहन पर खर्च किए गए प्रत्येक 100 रुपये से 325 रुपये का लाभ होता है, और वायु परिवहन में प्रत्येक 100 प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार से समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था में 610 रोजगार सृजित होते हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ में जनजातीय समुदाय के लिए छात्रावास

888. श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर संभाग में अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत छात्रावास सीटों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के विद्यार्थियों के लिंग-विशिष्ट अनुपात के अनुसार छात्रावास सीटों की संख्या कितनी है और सीटों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार नक्सल प्रभावित बस्तर संभाग में फोटो केबिन प्रशिक्षकों के लिए शैक्षिक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने हेतु कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है/उठाने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बस्तर संभाग के सात जिलों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों (लड़कियों और लड़कों) के लिए 32146 छात्रावास सीटों के साथ कुल 482 छात्रावास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जो नीचे दिए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	छात्रावासों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सीटें
1.	बस्तर	122	7406
2.	दंतेवाड़ा	52	5990
3.	कांकेर	114	6110
4.	कोंडागांव	78	4260
5.	बीजापुर	45	3485
6.	नारायणपुर	27	2050
7.	सुकमा	44	2845
	कुल	482	32146

राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत बस्तर संभाग में छात्रावास-वार ब्यौरे **विवरण** में दिये गये हैं।

(ख): राज्य नीति के अनुसार, छात्रावास की सीटें लिंग-विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए छात्रों की संख्या के अनुपात में स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। किसी भी जिले में अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता होने पर छात्रावास की सीटों का समायोजन राज्य स्तर पर किया जाता है। तदनुसार, बस्तर संभाग के सात जिलों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत छात्रावासों की कुल संख्या और संबंधित सीटों को राज्य द्वारा लड़के और लड़कियों के बीच विभाजित किया गया है। बस्तर संभाग के जिलों में छात्रावासों की संख्या, संबंधित स्वीकृत सीटें और बालकों एवं बालिकाओं के लिए प्रवेशित सीटों का विवरण नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	अनुसूचित जनजाति छात्रावास					
		लड़के			लड़कियाँ		
		छात्रावासों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सीटें	स्वीकृत सीटें	छात्रावासों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सीटें	स्वीकृत सीटें
1	बस्तर	78	4697	4750	44	2709	3006
2	दंतेवाड़ा	32	3540	2789	20	2450	2277
3	कांकेर	78	4160	3915	36	1950	1975
4	कोडागांव	50	2660	2699	28	1600	1733
5	बीजापुर	28	1985	2034	17	1500	1216
6	नारायणपुर	16	1250	1247	11	800	813
7	सुकमा	27	1700	2146	17	1145	1286
	कुल	309	19992	19580	173	12154	12306

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) शुरू किया है। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 549

जिलों और 2911 ब्लॉकों में 63843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरालों को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य अभिसरण और आउटरीच (पहुंच) के माध्यम से संतुष्टि प्राप्त करना है। इस अभियान के अंतर्गत, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के प्रस्तावों के आधार पर छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बस्तर संभाग में 73 छात्रावासों को मंजूरी दी गई है, ताकि इस क्षेत्र में जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए शैक्षिक पहुंच और आवासीय सहायता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

(ग): राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार पहली से आठवीं कक्षा तक के जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों के लिए आवासीय विद्यालय फोटो केबिन में निःशुल्क शिक्षा, छात्रावास सुविधा, वर्दी और कौशल विकास की सुविधा प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन फोटो केबिनों में कार्यरत अंशकालिक शिक्षकों को पहले 10,000 रुपये का मानदेय दिया जाता था, जिसे बाद में वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बढ़ाकर 16,000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 60 फोटो केबिनों में 900 शिक्षकों के पदों का भी प्रावधान है

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बस्तर संभाग में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए संचालित छात्रावासों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले	छात्रावास का नाम	ब्लॉक	स्वीकृत सीटें
1	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बकावंड	बकावंड	50
2	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, करपावंड	बकावंड	50
3	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मोहलाई	बकावंड	50
4	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मुली	बकावंड	100
5	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बकावंड	बकावंड	50
6	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, करितगाँव	बकावंड	50
7	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मुली	बकावंड	59

8	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चिउरगाँव	बकावंड	50
9	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सरगीपाल	बकावंड	86
10	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मालगाँव	बकावंड	103
11	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, करपावंड	बकावंड	50
12	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, टोनागकोगेरा	बकावंड	50
13	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोडेनार	बास्तानार	50
14	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बाडे बोडेनार	बास्तानार	50
15	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मुतनपाल	बास्तानार	50
16	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बस्तानार	बास्तानार	70
17	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बाडेकिलेपाल दो	बास्तानार	70
18	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बाडेकिलेपाल एक	बास्तानार	50
19	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बरछेपाल	बास्तानार	50
20	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मुतनपाल	बास्तानार	50
21	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बस्तानार	बास्तानार	50
22	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बाडेकिलेपाल	बास्तानार	50
23	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, रतावंड	बस्तर	50
24	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, इच्छापुर	बस्तर	50
25	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुबेयुमरगाँव	बस्तर	50
26	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पिपलावंड	बस्तर	100
27	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सालेमेटा	बस्तर	50
28	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, खोरखोसा	बस्तर	50
29	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, रेतमा दो	बस्तर	80
30	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, रेतमा एक	बस्तर	50
31	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भानपुरी	बस्तर	60
32	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मुंडागाँव	बस्तर	50
33	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सोनारपाल	बस्तर	78
34	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, फरसागुड़ा	बस्तर	66
35	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, घाटलोहंगा	बस्तर	70
36	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बस्तर	बस्तर	50
37	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, घोटिया	बस्तर	50
38	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मदलापाल	बस्तर	50

39	बस्तर	पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चपका	बस्तर	75
40	बस्तर	पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बस्तर	बस्तर	70
41	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गुनपुर	बस्तर	50
42	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लामकेर	बस्तर	50
43	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, केशरपाल	बस्तर	60
44	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चोकर	बस्तर	50
45	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सोरगांव	बस्तर	50
46	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भानपुरी	बस्तर	136
47	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बस्तर	बस्तर	80
48	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, रोटमा	बस्तर	60
49	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सलेमेटा	बस्तर	50
50	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, केसरपाल	बस्तर	50
51	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कुंगारपाल	बस्तर	50
52	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, चिंगपाल	दरभा	60
53	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नेगानार	दरभा	50
54	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दोदरेपाल	दरभा	75
55	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दरभा	दरभा	85
56	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, छिदवाड़ा	दरभा	70
57	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नेगानार	दरभा	85
58	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दरभा	दरभा	80
59	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, धोधरेपाल	दरभा	50
60	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नांगुर	जगदलपुर	50
61	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नगरनार	जगदलपुर	50
62	बस्तर	कमला नेहरू मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	165
63	बस्तर	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	100
64	बस्तर	कर्मचारी मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	40
65	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नानगुर	जगदलपुर	60

66	बस्तर	पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	175
67	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, आड़ावल	जगदलपुर	50
68	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नगरनार	जगदलपुर	70
69	बस्तर	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	100
70	बस्तर	कर्मचारी मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	60
71	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, लोहंडीगुड़ा	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
72	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गड़िया	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
73	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोठियागुड़ा	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
74	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, तारागांव	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
75	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मरदुम	लोहंडीगुड़ा	110
76	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बिटा	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
77	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लोहंडीगुड़ा	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
78	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अलनार	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
79	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बदनजी	लोहंडीगुड़ा	55
80	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गड़िया	लोहंडीगुड़ा	50
81	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, तोकापाल	टोकापाल	50
82	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मावलीभाटा	टोकापाल	50
83	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, पोतनार	टोकापाल	58
84	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, करंजी	टोकापाल	50
85	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सिरिसगुड़ा	टोकापाल	50
86	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बदनमोरथपाल	टोकापाल	50
87	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मावलीभाटा	टोकापाल	50
88	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पोतानार	टोकापाल	55
89	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, रायकोट, टोकापाल	टोकापाल	50
90	बस्तर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, टोकापाल	टोकापाल	50
91	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मुली	बकावंड	50
92	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बकावंड	बकावंड	50
93	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बकावंड	बकावंड	50
94	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बड़ेकिलेपाल	बास्तानार	50

95	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बड़ेकिलेपाल	बास्तानार	50
96	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भानपुरी	बस्तर	50
97	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बस्तर	बस्तर	50
98	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, केशरपाल	बस्तर	50
99	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मुंडागांव	बस्तर	50
100	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, इच्छापुर	बस्तर	50
101	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सलेमेटा	बस्तर	50
102	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, केशरपाल	बस्तर	50
103	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बस्तर	बस्तर	50
104	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, छपाका	बस्तर	50
105	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास सिवनी	बस्तर	50
106	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास कुंगरपाल	बस्तर	50
107	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास भानपुरी	बस्तर	50
108	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दरभा	दरभा	50
109	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास दरभा	दरभा	50
110	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, धरमपुरा जगदलपुर एक	जगदलपुर	130
111	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, धरमपुरा जगदलपुर दो	जगदलपुर	50
112	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, धरमपुरा जगदलपुर तीन	जगदलपुर	50
113	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, धरमपुरा जगदलपुर एक	जगदलपुर	150
114	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, धरमपुरा जगदलपुर दो	जगदलपुर	50
115	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, लोहंडीगुडा	लोहंडीगुडा	50
116	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मरदुम	लोहंडीगुडा	50
117	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लोहंडीगुडा	लोहंडीगुडा	50
118	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अलनार	लोहंडीगुडा	50
119	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मरदुम	लोहंडीगुडा	50
120	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, टोकापाल	टोकापाल	50
121	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, पोतानार	टोकापाल	50
122	बस्तर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, टोकापाल	टोकापाल	50

कुल				7406
1	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बघेली	दंतेवाड़ा	50
2	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास मेटापाल	दंतेवाड़ा	150
3	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	110
4	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बालूद	दंतेवाड़ा	50
5	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास भांसी	दंतेवाड़ा	180
6	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास गोदरे	दंतेवाड़ा	50
7	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास जराम	दंतेवाड़ा	50
8	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास गंजेनार	दंतेवाड़ा	150
9	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	200
10	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कासोली	गीदम	70
11	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास बारसूर	गीदम	150
12	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास गीदम	गीदम	200
13	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास छोटेतुमनार	गीदम	70
14	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास फ़रशपाल	गीदम	50
15	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास फ़रशपाल	गीदम	125
16	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कासोली	गीदम	160
17	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास छिंदनार	गीदम	80
18	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बारसूर	गीदम	200
19	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास गीदम	गीदम	100
20	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास छोटेतुमनार	गीदम	50
21	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास मदसे	गीदम	70
22	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बड़ेतुमनार	गीदम	170
23	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बड़ेगुदरा	कटेकल्याण	200
24	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बड़ेबेदमा	कटेकल्याण	50
25	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कटेकल्याण	कटेकल्याण	100
26	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कटेकल्याण	कटेकल्याण	170
27	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कुआर्कोडा	कुआर्कोडा	210
28	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास किरंदुल	कुआर्कोडा	70
29	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास पालनार	कुआर्कोडा	105
30	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बड़ेहदममुंडा	कुवाकोडा	60
31	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास गोंगपाल	कुवाकोडा	50
32	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास किरंदुल	कुवाकोडा	70

33	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कुआकोंडा	कुवाकोंडा	230
34	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास पालनार	कुवाकोंडा	140
35	दंतेवाड़ा	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कुआकोंडा	कुवाकोंडा	50
36	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	100
37	दंतेवाड़ा	नया मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	200
38	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	100
39	दंतेवाड़ा	नया मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास दंतेवाड़ा	दंतेवाड़ा	200
40	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास गीदम	गीदम	100
41	दंतेवाड़ा	नया मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास गीदम	गीदम	200
42	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बारसूर	गीदम	100
43	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कासोली	गीदम	50
44	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गीदम	गीदम	100
45	दंतेवाड़ा	नया मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गीदम	गीदम	200
46	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कासोली	गीदम	50
47	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कटेकल्याण	कटेकल्याण	100
48	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कटेकल्याण	कटेकल्याण	100
49	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुआकोंडा	कुवाकोंडा	100
50	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, किरंदुल	कुवाकोंडा	100
51	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कुआकोंडा	कुवाकोंडा	100
52	दंतेवाड़ा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, किरंदुल	कुवाकोंडा	100
कुल				5990
1	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, अंतागढ़ दो	अंतागढ़	50
2	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, ताडोकी	अंतागढ़	50
3	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, अमाबेडा	अंतागढ़	50
4	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, अंतागढ़ एक	अंतागढ़	50
5	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कोलार	अंतागढ़	50
6	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, उसेली	अंतागढ़	50
7	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, ताडोकी	अंतागढ़	50
8	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोलार	अंतागढ़	50
9	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, करंगांव	अंतागढ़	50
10	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोडागांव	अंतागढ़	50
11	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भैंसासुर	अंतागढ़	50

12	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, आमाबेड़ा	अंतागढ़	60
13	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अंतागढ़	अंतागढ़	60
14	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बोडानार	अंतागढ़	50
15	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सारंडी	अंतागढ़	50
16	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बंदापाल	अंतागढ़	50
17	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नगरबेड़ा	अंतागढ़	50
18	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भीरागांव	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
19	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भानुप्रतापपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
20	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बरबसपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
21	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, हाटकरा	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
22	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास टुङ्गे	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
23	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास संबलपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
24	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास साल्हे	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
25	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बैजनपुरी	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
26	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास भीरागांव	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
27	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोरार	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
28	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भानबेड़ा	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
29	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भेजा	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
30	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भानुप्रतापपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	65
31	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लखनपुरी	चारामा	50
32	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पंडरीपानी	चारामा	50
33	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चारामा	चारामा	60
34	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पुरी	चारामा	50
35	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, परसोदा	चारामा	50
36	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कसावाही	चारामा	50
37	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, शाहवाड़ा	चारामा	50
38	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जेपरा	चारामा	50
39	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लिलेझर	चारामा	50
40	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोटारा	चारामा	50
41	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, करिहा	चारामा	50
42	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुरुटोला	चारामा	50
43	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कुरुटोला	चारामा	50
44	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, चारामा	चारामा	50

45	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दुर्गकोडल	दुर्गकोडल	50
46	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दमकासा	दुर्गकोडल	50
47	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, जाडेकुर्से	दुर्गकोडल	100
48	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुर्गकोडल	दुर्गकोडल	50
49	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुर्गकोडल	दुर्गकोडल	50
50	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, हिंगनपुरी	दुर्गकोडल	50
51	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, हाटकोदल	दुर्गकोडल	50
52	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोडेकुर्से	दुर्गकोडल	50
53	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास तारहुल	दुर्गकोडल	50
54	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लोहात्तर	दुर्गकोडल	50
55	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दमकासा	दुर्गकोडल	50
56	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोडापाखा	दुर्गकोडल	50
57	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पीढापाल	कांकेर	50
58	कांकेर	विशिष्ट अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कांकेर	कांकेर	100
59	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पटौद	कांकेर	50
60	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोडागांव	कांकेर	50
61	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, धनेलीकन्हार	कांकेर	50
62	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नरहरदेव	कांकेर	70
63	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भारती कांकेर	कांकेर	50
64	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कन्हारपुरी	कांकेर	50
65	कांकेर	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कांकेर	कांकेर	100
66	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास पीढापाल	कांकेर	50
67	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कांकेर	कांकेर	50
68	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास पखांजूर	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
69	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कोयलीबेड़ा	कोइलेबेड़ा	100
70	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास बंदे	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
71	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास बरदा	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
72	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास बड़गांव	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
73	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कापसी	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
74	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कंडाडी	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
75	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कौडोसालहेभाट	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
76	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास छोटेबेठिया	कोइलेबेड़ा	50

77	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बरदा	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
78	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोयलीबेड़ा	कोइलेबेड़ा	100
79	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास पखांजूर	कोइलेबेड़ा	70
80	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बंदे	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
81	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, परतापुर	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
82	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुरेनार	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
83	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बड़गांव	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
84	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गोडाहूर	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
85	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कौडोसालहेभाट	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
86	कांकेर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, केसेकोडी	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
87	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बसनवाही	नरहरपुर	50
88	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बुडेली	नरहरपुर	50
89	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, लेंडारा	नरहरपुर	50
90	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अमोदा	नरहरपुर	50
91	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नरहरपुर	नरहरपुर	50
92	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जामगांव	नरहरपुर	50
93	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुधवा	नरहरपुर	50
94	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सरोना	नरहरपुर	50
95	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सरोना	नरहरपुर	50
96	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, चावड़	नरहरपुर	50
97	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नरहरपुर	नरहरपुर	50
98	कांकेर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मरकटोला	नरहरपुर	50
99	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, अंतागढ़	अंतागढ़	50
100	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अंतागढ़	अंतागढ़	50
101	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भानुप्रतापपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
102	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भानुप्रतापपुर	भानुप्रतापपुर	50
103	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास चारामा	चारामा	50
104	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास चारामा	चारामा	50
105	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, दुर्गुकोडल	दुर्गुकोडल	50
106	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुर्गुकोडल	दुर्गुकोडल	50
107	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कांकेर	कांकेर	125
108	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कांकेर	कांकेर	50

109	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, परांजुरे	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
110	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोयलीबेड़ा	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
111	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, परांजुरे	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
112	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कोयलीबेड़ा	कोइलेबेड़ा	50
113	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नरहरपुर	नरहरपुर	50
114	कांकेर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नरहरपुर	नरहरपुर	50
कुल				6110
1	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, हरवेल	बड़ेराजपुर	50
2	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, विश्रामपुरी	बड़ेराजपुर	50
3	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बड़ेराजपुर	बड़ेराजपुर	50
4	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, विश्रामपुरी	बड़ेराजपुर	40
5	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, तितरवंड	बड़ेराजपुर	50
6	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बड़बत्तर	बड़ेराजपुर	50
7	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सलना	बड़ेराजपुर	30
8	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बड़ेराजपुर	बड़ेराजपुर	30
9	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बांसकोट	बड़ेराजपुर	50
10	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, धनोरा	केशकल	50
11	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, केशकाल	केशकल	50
12	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, खालेमुरवेंड	केशकल	50
13	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, अडेगा	केशकल	50
14	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, केशकाल	केशकल	50
15	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, होनहेड	केशकल	50
16	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बिंझे	केशकल	50
17	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बहीगांव	केशकल	50
18	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुये	केशकल	50
19	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास धनोरा	केशकल	50
20	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास इरागांव	केशकल	50
21	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास खलेमुरवेंड	केशकल	50
22	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास मर्दापाल	कोंडागांव	50
23	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास दहीकोंगा	कोंडागांव	50
24	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	50
25	कोंडागांव	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	100

26	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास मालगांव	कोंडागांव	50
27	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास गोलावंड	कोंडागांव	50
28	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, मयूरडोंगर	कोंडागांव	50
29	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, हसलनार	कोंडागांव	50
30	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, किबैबलेंगा	कोंडागांव	50
31	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चिपावंड	कोंडागांव	50
32	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गोलावंड	कोंडागांव	80
33	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, खंडम	कोंडागांव	50
34	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	100
35	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास घोडागांव	कोंडागांव	50
36	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बनियागांव	कोंडागांव	60
37	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास दहीकोगा	कोंडागांव	40
38	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बडेकनेरा	कोंडागांव	60
39	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास मदनार	कोंडागांव	50
40	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास मर्दापाल	कोंडागांव	70
41	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बम्हनी	कोंडागांव	25
42	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कांगा	कोंडागांव	50
43	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बयानार	कोंडागांव	50
44	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास हीरापुर	मकडी	50
45	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास अनातपुर	मकडी	50
46	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास मकडी	मकडी	50
47	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास शामपुर	मकडी	40
48	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास हीरापुर	मकडी	50
49	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बीजापुर	मकडी	50
50	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास मकडी	मकडी	50
51	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास अनातपुर	मकडी	50
52	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास रांधना	मकडी	50
53	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास लंजोदा	फरासगांव	60
54	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास जैतपुरी	फरासगांव	55
55	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बोरगांव	फरासगांव	50
56	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बडेडोंगर	फरासगांव	80
57	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास भोगापाल	फरासगांव	50
58	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास विंगनार	फरासगांव	50

59	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास फरसगांव	फरसगांव	70
60	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक कोंगुड छात्रावास	फरसगांव	20
61	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास लंजोडा	फरसगांव	60
62	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास फरसगांव	फरसगांव	140
63	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास उरंदाबेडा	फरसगांव	50
64	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कोटपाड़	फरसगांव	50
65	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास विश्रामपुरी	बड़ेराजपुर	50
66	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास विश्रामपुरी	बड़ेराजपुर	50
67	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास धनोरा	केशकाल	50
68	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास केशकाल	केशकाल	50
69	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास केशकाल	केशकाल	50
70	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	100
71	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास मर्दापाल	कोंडागांव	50
72	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	100
73	कोंडागांव	विज्ञान मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोंडागांव	कोंडागांव	100
74	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास गोलावंड	कोंडागांव	50
75	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावासमाकडी	माकडी	50
76	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास माकडी	माकडी	50
77	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास फरसगांव	फरसगांव	50
78	कोंडागांव	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास फरसगांव	फरसगांव	50
कुल				4260
1	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भैरमगढ़	भैरमगढ़	50
2	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कोशलनार	भैरमगढ़	100
3	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नेलासनार	भैरमगढ़	50
4	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, फरसेगढ़	भैरमगढ़	50
5	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कुटूरु	भैरमगढ़	100
6	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भैरमगढ़	भैरमगढ़	150
7	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गुडमा	भैरमगढ़	50
8	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नेलासनार	भैरमगढ़	100
9	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मिरतुर	भैरमगढ़	20
10	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गुडमा	भैरमगढ़	100
11	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुटूरु	भैरमगढ़	50

12	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, फरसेगढ़	भैरमगढ़	80
13	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास भैरमगढ़	भैरमगढ़	150
14	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास भैरमगढ़	भैरमगढ़	50
15	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास मड्डे	भोपाल पटनम	150
16	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास भोपालपटनम	भोपाल पटनम	100
17	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास सकनापल्ली	भोपाल पटनम	40
18	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास सैंड्रा	भोपाल पटनम	50
19	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भोपालपटनम	भोपाल पटनम	100
20	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, मड्डे	भोपाल पटनम	100
21	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भोपालपटनम	भोपाल पटनम	50
22	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	150
23	बीजापुर	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	100
24	बीजापुर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	50
25	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, एटपाल	बीजापुर	50
26	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, तोयनार	बीजापुर	50
27	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नैमेड	बीजापुर	50
28	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चिन्नाकवल्ली	बीजापुर	20
29	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोयाएटपाल	बीजापुर	50
30	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास गंगालूर	बीजापुर	100
31	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	50
32	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	150
33	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गंगालूर	बीजापुर	100
34	बीजापुर	विशिष्ट मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	100
35	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बीजापुर	बीजापुर	50
36	बीजापुर	मॉडल मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, आवापल्ली	उसूर	150
37	बीजापुर	नया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, उसूर	उसूर	50
38	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, उसूर	उसूर	50
39	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भोपालपटनम	उसूर	50
40	बीजापुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, उसूर	उसूर	50
41	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, चेरामंगी	उसूर	50

42	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बासागुडा	उसूर	75
43	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास एल्मिडी	उसूर	50
44	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, उसूर	उसूर	100
45	बीजापुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, आवापल्ली	उसूर	100
कुल				3485
1	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बकुलवाही	नारायणपुर	100
2	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, बेनूर	नारायणपुर	100
3	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, एडका	नारायणपुर	50
4	नारायणपुर	अबूझमाड़िया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	50
5	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, छोटेडोंगर	नारायणपुर	50
6	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सिंगोडीतराई	नारायणपुर	50
7	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, भटपाल	नारायणपुर	50
8	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	100
9	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, एडका	नारायणपुर	100
10	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	150
11	नारायणपुर	अबूझमाड़िया मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	100
12	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बेनूर	नारायणपुर	100
13	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास छोटेडोंगर	नारायणपुर	100
14	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास रेमावंड	नारायणपुर	50
15	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास फरसगांव	नारायणपुर	50
16	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास भटपाल	नारायणपुर	100
17	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास सोनपुर	नारायणपुर	50
18	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास बकुलवाही	नारायणपुर	50
19	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास ओरछा	ओरछा(अभुजमाड़)	150
20	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास ओरछा	ओरछा(अभुजमाड़)	150
21	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोहकामेटा	ओरछा(अभुजमाड़)	50
22	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	50
23	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास बेनूर	नारायणपुर	50
24	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	50
25	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास छोटेडोंगर	नारायणपुर	50
26	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास ओरछा	ओरछा(अभुजमाड़)	50

27	नारायणपुर	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास ओरछा	ओरछा(अभुजमाड़)	50
कुल				2050
1	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कुमाकोलेंग	छिंदगढ़	50
2	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, छिंदगढ़	छिंदगढ़	115
3	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, टोंगपाल	छिंदगढ़	75
4	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कोकावाड़ा	छिंदगढ़	50
5	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, पेडारस	छिंदगढ़	50
6	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, छिंदगढ़	छिंदगढ़	90
7	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, तालनार	छिंदगढ़	60
8	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पुष्पपाल	छिंदगढ़	55
9	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, टोंगपाल	छिंदगढ़	90
10	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कुमाकोलेंग	छिंदगढ़	50
11	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गुदरा	छिंदगढ़	50
12	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोकावाड़ा	छिंदगढ़	50
13	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक कुकनार छात्रावास	छिंदगढ़	60
14	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पेदारास	छिंदगढ़	50
15	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, जगरगुंडा	कोटा	55
16	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, कोटा	कोटा	160
17	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गोलापल्ली	कोटा	50
18	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दुब्बाटोटा	कोटा	50
19	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, भेजी	कोटा	30
20	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, एररबोर	कोटा	55
21	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, पोलमपल्ली	कोटा	70
22	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, जगरगुंडा	कोटा	80
23	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, कोटा	कोटा	165
24	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दोरनापाल	कोटा	80
25	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सुकमा	सुकमा	80
26	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सोनाकुनार	सुकमा	50
27	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, केरलपाल	सुकमा	65
28	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, बडेशेडी	सुकमा	30
29	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालक छात्रावास, गादिरास	सुकमा	90
30	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सुकमा	सुकमा	80
31	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सुकमा	सुकमा	50

32	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गादिरास	सुकमा	110
33	सुकमा	मैट्रिक-पूर्व अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, झापरा	सुकमा	50
34	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, टोंगपाल	छिंदगढ़	50
35	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, छिंदगढ़	छिंदगढ़	50
36	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास टोंगपाल	छिंदगढ़	50
37	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावासछिंदगढ़	छिंदगढ़	50
38	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास गोलापल्ली	कोटा	50
39	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावासकोटा	कोटा	50
40	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास कोटा	कोटा	50
41	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, दोरनापाल	कोटा	50
42	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालक छात्रावास, सुकमा	सुकमा	50
43	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, गादिरास	सुकमा	50
44	सुकमा	मैट्रिकोत्तर अजजा बालिका छात्रावास, सुकमा	सुकमा	50
कुल				2845
कुल योग				32146

POLLUTION LEVELS OF RIVERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

889. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has comprehensive data on the pollution levels of rivers in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the names of the most severely affected rivers in the State;

(b) the primary sources of river pollution in Andhra Pradesh and the efforts being made to address industrial waste, sewage discharge and plastic pollution in these water bodies;

(c) the specific initiatives undertaken by the Government to clean and rejuvenate polluted rivers in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the total financial allocation made for river cleaning projects in Andhra Pradesh and the actual expenditure incurred during the last five years; and

(e) the details of the long-term policies being formulated by the Government to prevent further river pollution and ensure sustainable water resource management keeping in view the rapid urbanization and industrialization in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): As per the Central Pollution Control Board report on pollution assessment of rivers in the country, published in November, 2022, the details of polluted river stretches in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as below:-

S. No.	River	Polluted River Stretch/Location	Maximum Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) observed (in milligram per litre)	Priority
1	Vasishta	Along Narasapuram	58	I
2	Gostani	Along village Vendra	8.6	IV
3	Upputeru	Along Chinagollapalem	3.4	V

Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, dumping of solid wastes, agricultural run-off, problems in operation and

maintenance of sewage/effluent treatment plants, lack of dilution and other non-point sources of pollution.

It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluent, before discharging into recipient water bodies or land for prevention and control of pollution therein. Namami Gange Program for rejuvenation, protection and management of river Ganga and its tributaries, and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for conservation of other rivers in the country have been undertaken. The schemes of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are also being implemented in identified towns, which are aimed at improving water quality of rivers and other water bodies, sanitation systems and water management in different towns.

Under NRCP, the project for pollution abatement and conservation of river Godavari at Rajamahendravaram in Andhra Pradesh, was sanctioned in March, 2022 at a cost of Rs.88.43 crore. During last 5 years, an amount of Rs.28.26 crore has been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of the project.

Cleaning/rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous and dynamic process. In compliance of the orders of National Green Tribunal in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding polluted river stretches in the country, States/UTs are required to implement action plans for restoration of the said stretches in their jurisdiction within the stipulated timelines.

SUPPORT TO MSMEs

890. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) Whether the Government is supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in processing turmeric, ginger, bamboo and other agricultural produce in the North Eastern states, particularly in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao;

(b) if so, the number of such enterprises assisted during the last three years and the financial support extended; and

(c) whether any new clusters or incubation centres are planned in these districts for value-added agricultural processing and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes, Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises engaged in processing turmeric, ginger, bamboo and other agricultural produce across the country including North Eastern states and districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).

(b): **Under PMEGP**, number of micro enterprises assisted which are engaged in processing turmeric, ginger, bamboo and other agricultural produce in the

Northeastern States in the last 3 years i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 is given below:

Financial Year	Turmeric		Ginger		Bamboo		Other agricultural produce	
	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)
2022-23	4	13.55	3	7.79	234	335.69	1	3.325
2023-24	1	17.5	1	11.75	79	142.5	80	143.73
2024-25	4	9.94	0	0	65	127.39	2	3.99

In Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts, under PMEGP, number of micro enterprises assisted which are engaged in agro based food processing activities in the last 3 years i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 is given below:

District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Units assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. lakh)
Karbi Anglong	10	9.39	14	17.22	10	20.86
Dima Hasao	5	9.17	4	5.97	2	3.22

Under MSE-CDP Scheme, six approved projects of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are ongoing in North Eastern States. The details of approved proposals in the North Eastern States under MSE-CDP is at **Statement**.

(c): Presently, there is no proposal for setting up of new clusters or incubation centre for value-added agricultural processing in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao.

STATEMENT

Details of approved proposals in the North Eastern States under MSE-CDP:

Common Facility Centers(CFCs)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of projects	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Gol Assistance committed
1.	Cashew Nut Processing Cluster, Selsella district, Meghalaya	04.09.2019	1.8937	1.4238
2.	Food Processing Cluster, Mokokchung, Nagaland	09.03.2020	8.3959	6.7167
3.	Longkhim& Chare Area on Honey, Spices & Food Processing Cluster, Tuensang District, Nagaland	16.06.2023	12.7639	10.4664
4.	Bamboo Incense Stick Making Cluster, Kakopathar, Tinsukia, Assam	21.06.2023	3.5209	2.8200
5.	Food Processing Cluster, Mukalimi Village, Pughoboto, Zunheboto, Nagaland	09.11.2023	9.9600	7.9680

6.	Animal Feeds Cluster, Monsenyimiti village, Mokokchung District, Nagaland	09.11.2023	9.9826	7.9861
	Total		46.517	37.381

CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSWAY FROM DELHI TO KMP

891.SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the need to construct an expressway from Sector-36, Bhagwan Mahavir Marg, Rohini Heliport, Delhi to connect Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway (KMP), if so, the current status of the proposal;

(b) the details of the proposed expressway including its length, width and alignment and the estimated cost of the construction;

(c) the benefits expected from the proposed expressway including reduced travel time, improved connectivity, increased economic growth and the number of people expected to benefit from the project;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to acquire the necessary land for the construction of the proposed expressway and the measures being taken to minimise the displacement of people and the impact on the environment; and

(e) the timeline for the completion of the proposed expressway and the agencies responsible for its construction and maintenance?

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

(a) to (c): Government has taken up Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation for the extension of Delhi Amritsar Katra Expressway from Kundli Manesar Palwal Expressway (KMP) interchange till UER-II.

Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

(d) and (e): Does not arise.

REALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY FOR EXPANSION OF MYSURU AIRPORT

892.SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any formal proposal from the Government of Karnataka regarding the realignment of the Mysuru–Nanjangud–Gundlupet–Ooty National Highway to enable the expansion of Mysuru Airport and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has reviewed or approved a revised alignment plan and if so, the proposed alignment and expected timelines for implementation thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of the realignment on freight and tourism connectivity in the Mysuru–Nilgiri corridor and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expedite the realignment decision in coordination with the State Government to ensure timely completion of the airport expansion project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (b) and (d): Yes Sir. Airport Authority of India (AAI) has requested for diversion of Mysuru-Nanjangud Section of NH-766 to facilitate the development of Mysuru Airport. The alignment has been reviewed in consultation with Government of Karnataka to facilitate the expansion.

(c) There is no major impact on Mysuru-Nilgiri Corridor due to diversion of NH-766 as it is limited to facilitate the expansion of Mysuru Airport only.

NHS IN TAMIL NADU

893. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the details of new National Highways (NHs) projects proposed, approved or initiated in Tamil Nadu during the last five years along with their project timelines, sanctioned lengths and expected dates of completion;

- (b) the number of roads in Tamil Nadu that have been declared as National Highways during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (c) the present status of ongoing National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu, district and location-wise and the total length of NHs currently in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the total budgetary allocation and actual expenditure made by the Government for National Highway development and maintenance in Tamil Nadu during the current financial year and during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to enhance highway connectivity in remote, hilly or underdeveloped regions of the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in districts with historically low infrastructure development?

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

(a) :38 works covering a length of 381 km and amounting to Rs.10767 crore are proposed under the Annual Plan 2025-26 for the State of Tamil Nadu. Further, year-wise details of works approved on National Highways (NHs) in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years are provided in the table below:-

Financial Year	Nos. of works	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Length (in Km)	Current Status
2020-21	41	8888	405.87	Out of the 41 works, 6 are currently ongoing and are scheduled for completion by October, 2026
2021-22	60	16013	718.97	Out of the 60 works, 11 are currently ongoing and are scheduled for completion by August, 2026
2022-23	20	3740	346.60	Out of the 20 works, 7 are currently ongoing and are scheduled for completion by September, 2026

2023-24	11	11214	150.77	Out of the 11 works, 10 are currently ongoing and are scheduled for completion by March, 2028
2024-25	22	4220	341.52	Out of the 22 works, 11 works are in tender/ Appointed Date stage and 9 are currently ongoing which are scheduled for completion by June, 2027

(b):23 State roads with a total length of 1830 km have been declared as NHs during last 10 years in the State of Tamil Nadu. Year- wise details are at **Statement- I.**

(c): The total length of NHs in Tamil Nadu as on 30.06.2025 is about 7000 km. The present status of on-going works on these NHs are at **Statement- II.**

(d): Year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current financial year are as under;

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	8230	8230
2023-24	9925	9925
2024-25	9077	9068
2025-26(Till 30.06.2025)	2095	1791

(e):Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/UTs, etc., including from the State of Tamil Nadu for declaration /

up-gradation of State roads as National Highways . Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs from time to time based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority, traffic level and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

STATEMENT-I

Details of State Roads declared as New National Highways since 2014-15 onwards in the state of Tamil Nadu

Year	Nos. of State Roads declared as NHs	Length (in Km)
2014-15	Nil	Nil
2015-16	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil
2017-18	21	1690
2018-19	Nil	Nil
2019-20	Nil	Nil
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil
2022-23	2	140
2023-24	Nil	Nil
2024-25	Nil	Nil

STATEMENT-II

**Details of ongoing NH Projects in the state of Tamil Nadu and their
present status of completion**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Length (km)	Total Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Cumulative Physical Progress (in %)	Districts covered
1	4-laning of Sattanathapuram - Nagapattinam section of NH-45A	55.755	2899.77	65	Mayiladuthurai, Karaikal & Nagapattinam
2	6-laning of Karaipettai to Walajapet section of NH-48	36.08	766.51	91	Kancheepuram Ranipet
3	Mamallapuram - Mugaiyur section	31.000	1360.53	50	Chengalpattu

4	Puducherry - Poondiyankuppam section of NH-45A	38.000	1588.40	98	Villupuram, Puducherry & Cuddalore
5	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway from Km 156/000 to Km 180/000 (Gudipala to Walajahpet) - P1	24.00	1438.62	86	Chittoor , Vellore, Ranipet
6	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway from Km 204.500 to Km 230.00 (Arakonam to Kancheepuram) - P3	25.50	1525.10	53	Ranipet Kancheepuram
7	4 Bangalore - Chennai Expressway from Km 230.000 to Km 261.705	31.71	3605.73	78	Kancheepuram Tiruvallur

	(Kancheपुरam to Sriperumbudur) - P4				
8	4-laning Neraluru- Thorapalli Agraharam section of NH-844	23.35	1757.27	72	Bengaluru Urban & Krishnagiri
9	4-laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A	31.00	1116.13	40	Chengalpattu & Villupuram
10	Balance works of four Lane from km 43+950 (Thiruvallur Bypass) to km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and	17.52	467.99	84	Thiruvallur

	Sevapet Bypass (17.520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani- Chennai Section of NH 205				
11	Completion of balance works pending in bit and pieces and listed balance works from Km 247.800 to 338.00 in AP portion and other listed balance works from Km 0.000 to Km 43.950 in TN portion of 4/2 laning of Tirupati- Tiruttani-Chennai section of NH-205	7.35	166.52	98	Tirupati

12	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-1)	4.95	1388.59	7	Chennai
13	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-2)	5.10	1616.97	5	Chennai
14	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from	4.49	1299.36	9	Chennai

	Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-3)				
15	New Double Tier 4- lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-4)	6.41	1205.40	2	Chennai

16	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (km.261+705 to km. 262+800) with Maduravoyal to Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza at km. 35+700	1.10	157.63	18	Kancheepuram
17	4-laning of STRR Bengaluru, NH 948A Balagondapalli (Tamil Nadu) to Karnataka/Tamil Nadu border from	35.766	1260.74	62	Krishnagiri

	Km 144.170 to Km 179.936 (35.766 km) in the state of Tamil Nadu				
18	Improving the alignment of Thoppur Ghat section from Km 158/500 to Km 165/100 in Dharmapuri - Salem section of NH-44	6.60	905.00	1	Dharmapuri & Salem
19	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Tiruvallur (Design Chainage Km 17+56) to TN/AP Broder (Design	43.95	1376.10	8	Tiruvallur

	Chainage Km 61+51) of NH-716 (Chennai-Tirupati Package-1)				
20	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from TN/AP Border (Design Chainage Km 61+51) to Puttur (Design Chainage Km 81+540) of NH-716 & 6 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Mallavaram to Renigunta (Chennai-Tirupati Package-2)	37.43	1346.82	8	Chittor & Tirupati

21	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to karaipettai section of NH-4 (New NH-48) from 37+000 (Existing Km 37+000) to Km 71+015 on EPC mode	16.820	403.050	6	Kancheepuram
22	4-laning of Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram section of NH-209	36.51	1051.69	82	Dindigul
23	4-laning of Madathukulam - Pollachi section of NH-209	50.078	1471.71	91	Dindigul & Tiruppur
24	4-laning of Vadipatti - Thamaraipatti	29.96	900.05	81	Madurai

	section of NH-744A (Madurai Ring Road)				
25	4-laning of Melur - Karaikudi section of NH-338, NH-36 and NH-383	45.86	1017.29	89	Madurai,Sivagangi
26	4L of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section from km 0.000 to km 36.000 of NH-744	36.00	1076.97	88	Madurai
27	4L of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36.000 to km 71.600 of NH-744	35.60	1317.06	98	Virudhunagar

28	4-laning of left over works including Additional structures in KL/TN Border Kanyakumari from Km 43.000 to 96.714 of NH-47	53.71	1564.23	49	Kanyakumari
29	Balance works for four laning of Vikravandi to Sethiyathopu section (from Km 0/0-65/960) of NH 45 C	65.96	1163.17	1	Viluppuram & Cuddalore
30	Reconstruction of Existing ROB at km 113/4 and Construction of Grade Separator at Km 113/8 of NH 4	0.01	34.16	98	Ranipet

	(Chennai - Chittoor - Bangalore Road)"				
31	Construction of ROB at km 22/2 of NH 49 Extn (New NH No 85) (Madurai - Cochin road) & Railway chainage in km 19/2-3 in lieu of LC- 17 between Vadapalanji & Usilampatti Railway stations under Sethubharatham project	0.01	59.38	81	Madurai
32	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 81/800 (Near Kannamangalam)	1.10	118.94	37	Vellore

	in Lieu of Existing LC No.109A/3T at Railway Km 130/23-25 of NH- 234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) including Land Acquistion				
33	Construction of ROB at Km 93/4 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 85 and Railway Km 89/7-8 in between Theni and Bodi Railway Stations under SethuBharatham project	0.85	45.18	41	Theni

34	Construction of ROB at Km 75/8 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai - Cochin road) in lieu of LC 68 and Railway Km 72/6-7 in between Aundipatti and Theni Railway Stations Under SethuBharatham Project	1.26	92.02	53	Theni
35	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 103/4 near Ettivadi in Lieu of Existing Level Crossing No.86 of NH-234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road)	1.01	64.25	22	Tiruvannamalai

	including Land Acquisition				
36	Construction of Bypass to Gudiyatham Town in Km 23/100 - 29/250 including Land Acquisition and Shifting of NH- 234 (Mangalore - Villupuram Road) (New NH-75)	7.3	221.03	80	Vellore
37	Construction of LVUP at Km 109/10 of NH-4 (New NH- 40) (Chennai- Chittoor Bangalore road)	0.5	13.51	47	Ranipet

38	Construction of ROB and their approaches at Km 99/4(LC Gate No.503 / Spl-A-3 / E) of NH 744 (Old NH 208) Kollam-Thirumangalam Road	1.23	53.02	80	Tirunelveli
39	Construction of Bypass to Bagalur town branching from Km.3/0 (Kothapalli) and joining at Km 9/350 (Jee Mangalam) including LA on NH 207 (New NH 648)	4.58	90.01	52	Krishnagiri
40	Widening from Two lane with paved shoulder to four	42.69	257.1	68	Cuddalore

	lane with paved shoulder and Strengthening in Km 0/8 - 17/6, 18/0 - 25/0, 25/500 - 27/900, 29/6 - 34/0 & Km 39/0-50/570 and strengthening in km17/6-18/0, 25/0-25/5, 27/9-29/6 and widening from Four lane to four lane with paved shoulder and strengthening in km 34/0-39/0 including centre median in selected stretches, Construction of Storm water drain including Widening and Reconstruction				

	of CD works and Additional Bridge at Km 39/8 of NH 532 (Cuddalore)				
41	Strengthening of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 17/8- 18/2, construction of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 18/2 to Km 20/0 and construction of four lane with paved shoulder from Km 20/0 to Km 35/6 of Salem - Thirupathur- Vaniyambadi road (NH-179A)	18.02	169.70	60	Dharmapuri

42	Permanent improvements to the Black spot ID TN(02) 635 at New Cinema Junction at Km 62/4-63/0 by providing additional High level Bridge @ Km 62/6-62/880 including widening of existing road with Centre median, Storm water drain, CD works and junction improvements of NH 45A (New NH 32) (Villupuram - Pondy- Nagapattinam Road)	0.6	31.45	50	Cuddalore

43	Improvements to existing Paver block carriageway at Km 429/2 - 430/8 & Km 433/2 (Selected Stretches) and Providing safety measures at vulnerable location of Km 397/2, 397/4, 398/4, 398/6, 399/4, 399/6, 399/10, 400/2, 400/4 & 400/10 including of CD works and Protective works and Improvemets to Charring Cross Junction at Km	3.45	42.22	73	The Nilgiris

	430/8 - 431/4 of NH 67 (New NH 181)				
44	Construction of Fly Over including Junction Improvements at Km 348/6 - 349/8 of NH 67 (Km 15/6 - 16/8 of New NH 181) (Nagapattinam - Gudalur - Mysore Road) at Saibaba Colony Junction in Coimbatore City	1.14	59.93	22	Coimbatore
45	Construction of Bypass to Madurai - Achambathu - Viratipathu in between km 6/850 - 10/382 of NH 49	3.53	238.97	28	Madurai

	Extn (New NH 85) including Land Acquisition				
46	Construction of additional 2 lane Bow-string ROB adjustant to the existing 2 lane bowstring ROB at Km 56/2 of NH-234 (New NH 75) (Mangalore - Villupuram Road)	0.45	33.53	1	Vellore
47	Strengthening selected stretches from Km 1/2 to Km 23/6(9.50Km) of NH-81 & Strengthening selected stretches from Km 6/0 to Km	11.3	47.57	32	Coimbatore & Tirupur

	23/0(1.8Km) of NH-181 including Junction improvement at Km 6/0 -Km 6/4 of NH-181				
48	Widening the leftout existing 2L to 2L+PS, Strengthening the selected stretches from Km 9/6 - 15/6 of NH-381A (Vellakovil to Sankari Road)	5.0	16.8	2	Coimbatore
49	Prevention of Landslides and Soil erosion by constructing of Breastwall, Gabion wall, Geo Mat	1.75	19.47	2	Coimbatore

	Covering the Earthslip portions including Grass Seedling & Construction of culverts from Km 66/4 - 155/8 (Selected Stretches) of NH 181 (Coimbatore - Ooty - Gundalpet Road)				
50	Construction of Four Lane Bypass to Vettavalam Town from Ch.0/0 to Ch.4/465 (Starting at km 104/850 and ending at km 109/190 of NH-38	4.47	50.68	5	Thiruvannamalai

	Mangalore - Villupuram Road)				
51	Strengthening from Km 0.000 to Km 12.300 (length 12.300 km) of NH- 38 (old NH 234) Mangalore- Villupuram road	12.30	20.83	6	Villupuram
52	Balance work of Widening existing two lane to four lane including strengthening the existing carriageway from km 16/170 to km 18/110 and Improvements from km 16/0 to km	2.11	12.81	15	Salem & Namakkal

	16/170 of NH-207 (New NH-648)				
53	Improvements to eliminate blackspot at Ganapathy Moor Market junction (TN-02-623) at Km 312/0-315/4 of NH 948(Length 3.40 Km)(Bangalore - Sathayamangalam-Coimbatore Road)	3.40	51.02	1	Coimbatore
54	Widening of existing two lane to four lane with paved shoulders road and improvements from Km 302/60 to km 306/60 of NH 948	4.00	44.09	1	Coimbatore

	including CD works & Drain works				
55	Widening of existing 2 lane paved shoulder to 4 Lane paved shoulder in km 268/40 to km 271/30 & km 273/00 to km 273/80 and widening end to end & Improvements from Km 271/3 to 273/0 of NH-948 (Coimbatore - Sathyamangalam Road) (length 5.40 Km) including permanent	5.40	52.21	1	Gobichettipalayam

	rectification of three black spots (IDs- TN-02-238, TN-02-239 & TN-03-260)				
56	Widening to 2L+PS in km 15/600 - 38/800 (except km 28/2-28/6 & km 33/100-33/200) and improvements in km 17/300-21/300, km 22/200-26/0, km 26/600-28/0, km 28/60-30/8, km 31/700-33/100, km 33/200-35/200, km 36/200-38/800 of NH-381A (Length 22.70 km) (Vellakoil - Sankagiri Road)	22.70	63.60	1	Gobichettipalayam

57	Strengthening from Km.0/000 to 3/200 on NH-87 and from Km.46/275 to 48/175 of NH-85	5.10	11.32	1	Madurai
58	Improvement to the Existing carriage way at km 33/610 - 44/010 of pudukottai - Trichy road (NH 336)	10.40	7.51	1	Trichy & Pudukottai

**LAND ACQUISITION FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN
SCHEDULED DISTRICTS**

894. SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many proposed Government institutions in Scheduled districts cannot be established due to outdated land rules, causing discrepancies in land status before and after the settlement of land records; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these bottlenecks and streamline the process for the establishment of essential institutions in these regions, particularly in Odisha?

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

(a) and (b): No. Ministry does not have any report where such issue has been raised.

COMPLETION OF FOUR LANE ROAD FROM BASIRHAT TO JANGIPUR

895.MD ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) the progress of the construction work of 318 Km long four lane road from Basirhat to Jangipur covering all three districts Nadia, Murshidabad and North-24 Parganas;

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the Union Government is going to arrange a special meeting with State Government and Local Administration of these districts to take urgent measures for expediting this project as it is much needed for the people, farmers and businessmen of these backward areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): National Highway (NH) - 312, passing through the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas from Basirhat to Jangipur has been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in year 2023. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 4-laning has not been prepared. Government will undertake consultation with all stakeholders including the State Government and local administration whenever the DPR for the stretch is taken up.

वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति

896. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति एक त्रुटिपूर्ण नीति है, क्योंकि इसमें एक निश्चित आयु सीमा के बाद सभी वाहनों को समान रूप से स्क्रेप करने को अनिवार्य किया गया है, चाहे वे प्रदूषणकारी हों या गैर-प्रदूषणकारी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति का दायरा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से आगे बढ़ाकर पूरे देश में लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी नहीं। सरकार ने सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में स्वैच्छिक वाहन बेड़ा आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम (वी-वीएमपी) या वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति तैयार की है, जिसमें पूरे देश में पुराने, अनफिट और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाने के लिए परितंत्र (इकोसिस्टम) तैयार

करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन/हतोत्साहन की प्रणाली शामिल है। इस नीति में पुराने वाहनों के कारण होने वाले वाहन प्रदूषण की चिंता को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है और वाहन की आयु पर ध्यान दिए बिना, अनफिट वाणिज्यिक और निजी वाहनों को उनकी फिटनेस के आधार पर स्वैच्छिक रूप से स्क्रेप करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

सा.का.नि.29(अ), 16 जनवरी 2023 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, केंद्र, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और उनके विभागों, स्थानीय सरकारों (नगर निगमों या नगर पालिकाओं या पंचायतों), राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केंद्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के साथ अन्य स्वायत्त निकायों के स्वामित्व वाले वाहनों के पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र का पंद्रह वर्ष की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद नवीनीकरण नहीं किया जाएगा। ऐसे वाहनों को पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केंद्रों (आरवीएसएफ) में स्क्रेप किया जाना है।

इसके अलावा, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने रिट याचिका संख्या 13029/1985 (एमसी मेहता बनाम भारत संघ) में, दिनांक 29.10.2018 के आदेश द्वारा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) के परिवहन विभागों को निर्देश दिया गया कि एनजीटी के दिनांक 07.04.2015 के आदेश के अनुसार, 10 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सभी डीजल वाहन और 15 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने पेट्रोल वाहन नहीं चलेंगे।

यद्यपि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्देश केवल दिल्ली-राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) पर लागू होता है, लेकिन स्वैच्छिक वाहन बेड़ा आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम पूरे देश में लागू है।

TOLL COLLECTION WITHOUT COMPLETION OF WORK

897. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make it mandatory that developers charge toll only after the entire road has been completed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that in various construction sites the developers forcefully collect toll taxes even before completing fifty percent of work and without ensuring minimum facilities for the commuters and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has noticed that some developers have wrongly established toll tax booths within 60 kms. distance from one toll tax to another and if so, the details of the action taken to check such illegal activities?

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

(a) and (b): User fee at Fee Plaza on National highways (NHs) is collected after publication of respective user fee notification in Gazette of India in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and after issuance of completion Certificate/ Provisional Completion Certificate for a particular section of National Highway. As such, user fee is collected for the completed section of National Highway only. However, as per NH Fee, 2008, if there is upgradation being taken up from four Lane highway to six or more lane, fee is reduced to 75% of applicable fee until the upgradation is completed.

(c): Fee plazas are established on National Highways as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, wherein sub-rule (2) of Rule 8, stipulates that any other fee plaza on the same section of National Highway and in the same direction shall not be established within a distance of sixty kilometre, unless permitted through an order for reasons to be recorded in writing under the proviso to the said rules. In addition, in case of closed user fee collection system, fee plazas can be established anywhere on the National Highways.

There are various factors that are considered to establish a fee plaza within a distance of 60 Km, such as land availability, forest area, minimum diversion of traffic & Municipal limits. However, in all such cases, user fee is collected at the Fee Plaza depending on the project influence length of respective fee plaza, and not on its specific location within the project influence length.

पंजाब में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

898. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) पंजाब के गुरदासपुर और पठानकोट जिलों से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एन.एच) का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार से नए राजमार्गों के निर्माण या विस्तार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): पंजाब राज्य में छह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे-5, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-54, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-354, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-354बी, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-503ए और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-503डी गुरदासपुर जिले से होकर गुजरते हैं और पाँच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे-5, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-44, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-54, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-154 और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-154ए पठानकोट जिले से होकर गुजरते हैं।

(ख): सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय को समय-समय पर पंजाब सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्य की सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में घोषित/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता, यातायात स्तर और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर समय-समय पर राज्य की सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अधिसूचित करने के निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात की आधिक्यता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर नई परियोजनाएँ शुरू की जाती हैं। पंजाब राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की संपर्कता में सुधार के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल परियोजना लागत (टीपीसी) करोड़ रुपये में	स्वीकृति की तिथि	लंबाई	राज्य
1	ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-07 खंड सुलेमानकी सीमा - फाजिल्का के किमी 17.600 से	29.97	04.06.2025	3.75	पंजाब

	21.350 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन से चार लेन में चौड़ीकरण और उन्नयन				
2	पंजाब राज्य में एनएच-148बी के खंडों (किमी 234.900 से किमी 244.750 तक और किमी 287.710 से किमी 349.640 तक) और एनएच-703 (किमी 182.750 से किमी 189.240 तक) का सुदृढ़ीकरण	87.08	27.05.2025	65.45	पंजाब
3	हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड पर पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्य में एनएच(ओ) के तहत 6 लेन वाले जीरकपुर बाईपास (एनएच-7 (जीरकपुर-पटियाला) जंक्शन से शुरू होने वाले (डिजाइन चैनेज 0+000) और एनएच-5 (जीरकपुर-परवाणू) जंक्शन पर समाप्त होने वाले (डिजाइन चैनेज 16+800) (कुल लंबाई 19.200 किमी) का निर्माण	1878.31	17.04.2025	19.20	पंजाब और हरियाणा

PROJECTS UNDER BHARATMALA AND PM GATI SHAKTI

899.DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) the key highway and expressway projects sanctioned under Bharatmala Phase-II in Telangana and neighbouring southern States;

(b) the current progress of the Hyderabad–Nagpur Economic Corridor and Hyderabad–Bengaluru Highway upgrades;

(c) whether these projects are integrated under the PM Gati Shakti platform and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits anticipated for logistics, tourism and trade as a result of these connectivity improvements?

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

(a): The Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-II has not been undertaken by the Government. Therefore, no projects have been sanctioned under the said scheme.

(b) and (c): The work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for augmentation of Hyderabad–Nagpur Corridor and Hyderabad – Bengaluru corridor has been undertaken by the Government. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

(d): The potential key benefits of the above projects would be outlined in final DPR. However, it is expected to increase in enhancement of the efficiency of freight and passenger movement and overall faster socio - economic development in the surrounding regions.

REVIEW OF WORKS BY INSPECTION TEAMS UNDER JJM

900. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently issued an order for 100 inspection teams to fan out across 135 districts in 29 States and Union Territories to review the work being carried out under its flagship Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for supplying drinking water through individual tap connections to rural households;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the change in tender rules under the JJM, which were removed a few years ago, has led to huge additional cost amounting to crores of rupees across the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Government of India has appointed Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) for the ground inspection of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes across identified districts. A list of districts visited by the CNOs so far is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) to (e): Considering the requests from various states seeking central support for meeting additional cost of raw materials increased due to CoVID 19 pandemic and Russia Ukraine crisis, requisite amendments were made in operational guidelines of the mission with effect from 21.06.2022 for sustaining the pace of implementation during the mission period.

To ensure the successful implementation of mission, Government of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation with respective state governments through review meetings and visits of multi-disciplinary teams to highlight the areas to strengthen implementation and monitoring for expeditious implementation of the mission.

STATEMENT**List of districts visited by the CNOs**

S.no.	State/ UT	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
2		Annamayya
3		Kakinada
4		YSR kadapa
5		Palnadu
6		West Godavari
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
8	Assam	Kamrup
9		Udalguri
10	Chhattisgarh	Mohla-Manpur- Ambagarh Chouki
11	Goa	North Goa
12	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
13		Surendranagar
14		Amreli
15		Banas Kantha
16		Dahod
17		Dangs
18		Surat
19		Valsad

S.no.	State/ UT	District
20	Haryana	Nuh
21	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag
23	Jharkhand	Koderma
24		Palamu
25		Pakur
26		Ranchi
27		Sahebganj
28	Karnataka	Chikkamagalu ru
29		Chitradurga
30		Yadgir
31		Bagalkote
32		Raichur
33		Dakshina Kannada
34		Dharwad
35		Haveri
36		Mandya
37		Ramanagara
38		Hassan
39		Tumakuru
40		Vijayanagar

S.no.	State/ UT	District
41		Vijayapura
42		Udupi
43	Kerala	Kollam
44		Kannur
45		Malappuram
46		Kottayam
47	Kerala	Kozhikode
48		Thrissur
49		Alappuzha
50	Ladakh	Kargil
51	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
52		Sheopur
53		Shivpuri
54		Alirajpur
55		Dhar
56		Ashoknagar
57		Vidisha
58		Barwani
59		Chhatarpur
60		Dindori
61		Jabalpur

S.no.	State/ UT	District
62		Mandla
63		Khargone (West Nimar)
64		Mandsaur
65		Neemuch
66		Raisen
67		Sehore
68		Ratlam
69		Rewa
70		Satna
71		Shajapur
72		Sidhi
73		Ujjain
74		Panna
75	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar
76		Latur
77		Nanded
78	Manipur	Imphal East
79	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills
80		West Garo Hills
81	Mizoram	Aizawl
82	Nagaland	Dimapur

S.no.	State/ UT	District
83	Odisha	Jharsuguda
84		Rayagada
85		Gajapati
86		Bargarh
87		Sambalpur
88		Cuttack
89		Jagatsinghapur
90		Deogarh
91		Jajapur
92		Ganjam
93		Kandhamal
94	Puducherry	Karaikal
95	Punjab	Patiala
96		Fazilka
97	Rajasthan	Baran
98		Gangapurcity
99		Hanumangarh
100		Jhunjhunu
101		Bhilwara
102		Rajsamand
103		Bundi

S.no.	State/ UT	District
104		Dausa
105		Dholpur
106		Dungarpur
107		Pratapgarh
108		Udaipur
109		Sikar
110		Jodhpur (Gramin)
111		Kekri
112		Sanchore
113		Chittorgarh
114	Sikkim	Namchi
115		Paykong
116	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
117		Madurai
118		Nagapattinam
119		Thiruvarur
120		Ramanathapuram
121		Tirunelveli
122		Virudhunagar
123	Tripura	Gomati
124	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao

S.no.	State/ UT	District
125		Agra
126		Mathura
127		Ballia
128		Banda
129		Firozabad
130		Prayagraj
131		Sonbhadra
132		Chitrakoot
133	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
134	West Bengal	Darjeeling
135		Bankura
136		Purulia
137		Howrah
138		Malda
139		South 24 Parganas
140		Nadia

झारखंड में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

901. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार झारखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) की क्षमता के विकास और विस्तार के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में केंद्रीय सड़क निधि के अंतर्गत झारखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए कोटा बढ़ाने पर भी विचार किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): झारखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क की लंबाई मार्च, 2014 में 2,968 किमी से बढ़कर वर्तमान में 3,633 किमी हो गई है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और अनुरक्षण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। झारखंड राज्य सहित देश भर में, यातायात सघनता, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, सड़क की अवस्थिति, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर, अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चार/छह/आठ लेन के मानकों तक क्षमता वृद्धि सहित कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं।

(ख): सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय 2019 में संशोधित सीआरआईएफ अधिनियम, 2000 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के तहत राज्य की सड़कों के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को निधि आबंटित करता है।

सरकार ने संशोधित अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सीआरआईएफ योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सड़कों के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए निधि आबंटन के मानदंडों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है।

मानदंड में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ईंधन की खपत को 30 प्रतिशत महत्व तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को 70 प्रतिशत महत्व के आधार पर निधियों का आवंटन, निधि जारी करते समय राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पास वर्ष के लिए उपार्जन/जारी के एक तिहाई का चक्रीय संतुलन

सड़क खंड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में पुनः शामिल करना

902. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पूर्ववर्ती राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-32 के गोविंदपुर से महुदा मोड़ तक के खंड को पुनः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में शामिल करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस खंड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की श्रेणी से हटाकर राज्य राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया गया था और तत्पश्चात् इसे चार लेन में विस्तारित किया गया था, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार के पास उक्त सड़क के चौड़ीकरण के बाद उसके अनुरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधनों का अभाव है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी स्थिति खराब हो गई है;

(घ) क्या गोविंदपुर से पुरूलिया तक का वैकल्पिक मार्ग, जो वर्तमान में राजगंज और कतरास से होकर गुजरता है, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-18 के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार इस खंड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 18ए के रूप में पुनः अधिसूचित करने और इसके अनुरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): गोविंदपुर से महुदा मोड़ पर एनएच-18 को जोड़ने वाले जंक्शन तक का खंड अब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का हिस्सा नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा एनएच-18 के विकास के दौरान इस खंड को महुदा मोड़ से राजगंज (एनएच-19 पर) तक बाईपास कर दिया गया है। तथापि, झारखंड सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, गोविंदपुर से महुदा मोड़ तक के

हिस्से को झारखंड सरकार द्वारा चार लेन का बना दिया गया है और इसे यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ): गोविंदपुर से राजगंज एवं कतरास होते हुए पुरुलिया तक का मार्ग पहले से ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-18 और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-19 का हिस्सा है।

COLD CHAIN HUB FOR TRIBAL AGRO PRODUCE

903. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether Rs. 50 crore cold-chain hub for tribal agro-produce was sanctioned in December 2024 and includes Kandhamal district of Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether central funds have also been released for capacity building in food processing in the district;

(c) if so, the current status of the project including land acquisition, implementation progress, commissioning timeline, funds utilised and the number of women entrepreneurs trained till June, 2025;

(d) whether food processing units have been approved under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme in Odisha particularly in Kandhamal during the Financial Year 2024-25 and if so, the details thereof along with the Food Processing Units currently operational; and

(e) whether the Government has supported value addition of turmeric, sal seeds and tamarind from Kandhamal under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing the component scheme- Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain scheme) under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana(PMKSJ). Under Cold Chain scheme, no cold chain project has been approved till date in Kandhamal district of Odisha.

Under the Capacity Building component of the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme of the MoFPI, central funds have been released for imparting training to District Level Trainers and Self Help Group beneficiaries in the field of food processing in Kandhamal district of Odisha.

A total of 321 women entrepreneurs have been trained in Kandhamal district of Odisha till 30th June, 2025 under the Capacity Building component of the PMFME scheme through the State Nodal Agency.

(d): A total of 731 loans have been sanctioned to the applicants towards credit linked back ended subsidy under PMFME scheme in Odisha, out of which, 1

(one) loan with amount of Rs. 4.60 lakh has been sanctioned in Kandhamal district during the Financial Year 2024-25.

(e): Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) has approved two (2) clusters with a total central funding of Rs. 5.43 crore under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) thereby benefitting 1106 traditional artisans involved in value addition of turmeric.

DIVISION OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

904. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has divided Damodar Valley Corporation into three entities for generation, transmission and distribution; and

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

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

(a) and (b): No, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is a statutory body incorporated under the DVC Act, 1948 and their functions are enumerated in Section-12 of the Act which includes the promotion and operation of the schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. There is no such proposal for un-bundling of the generation, transmission and distribution into three entities under consideration of this Ministry.

TECHNICAL LAPSE IN AIRCRAFT

905. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED :

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified the specific technical lapse that led to the recent Air India flight crash in Ahmedabad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the name of the aircraft model involved and its maintenance status prior to the incident;
- (c) the immediate steps taken by the Government/the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure passenger safety and accountability of the airline; and
- (d) whether the Government has announced any compensation for the victims and ordered a nationwide technical audit of aircraft and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025. The aircraft involved in the accident was Boeing B787-8 Dreamliner with registration no. VT-ANB.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12.07.2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in. The investigation is in progress.

The aircraft bearing registration VT-ANB underwent routine maintenance and safety inspections as per the approved maintenance program in compliance with DGCA regulations and the manufacturer's guidelines.

DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

Further, DGCA has issued General Safety Circular 01/2025 on 19 June 2025, which deals with comprehensive special audit to assess aviation ecosystem and strengthen aviation safety architecture.

Air India has informed that it has released an interim compensation of Rs. 25 Lakhs to the Next of Kin (NoK) of 128 deceased persons as on 18.07.2025. For the remaining deceased, the payment of interim compensation is in various stages of document submission by the NoK. The process for the final compensation will be initiated after the completion of disbursement of interim compensation.

Air India has also informed that the registration of the requisite Trust by TATA Sons has been completed on 18.07.2025 and the airline is in the process

of initiating the requisite documentation and verification formalities to enable the disbursement of the voluntary ex gratia payment of Rs. 1 crore each to the Next of Kin (NoK) of deceased. Further, Air India is assisting families of the deceased and injured in various ways such as travel arrangements, accommodation, medical expenses, immediate cash payments to daily wage earners who are injured etc.

India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009 which inter-alia provides the liabilities of carriers for compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage.

STATUS OF INVESTIGATION INTO BOEING 787 DREAMLINER CRASH

906. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the status of the investigation into the Boeing 787 Dreamliner crash at Ahmedabad;
- (b) whether sabotage is suspected in the incident and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status of decoding the information stored in the Black Box of the ill-fated aircraft;
- (d) whether the Black Box of the crashed aircraft has been sent abroad for decoding or assessment and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government considers the possibility of tampering or interference by the aircraft manufacturer (Boeing) in case the Black Box is assessed abroad;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken to ensure the integrity and transparency of the investigation;

(g) the number of Boeing 787 aircraft currently in operation by various airlines in the country and the current safety evaluation status of these aircraft; and

(h) whether the Government has taken up the matter with Boeing and if so, the details and the response of Boeing thereto?

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

(a) to (h): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12th July, 2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in.

Every aspect is being looked into for determining the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident.

The Flight Recorders of VT-ANB aircraft have not been sent abroad. The data from one of the Flight Recorders of VT-ANB has been downloaded in the Flight Recorder Laboratory of the AAIB at Udaan Bhawan, New Delhi.

There are 33 Boeing 787 Dreamliner aircraft in the fleet of Indian Carriers. Out of which, 31 operational aircraft have been inspected wherein minor findings were observed in 8 aircraft. These aircraft have been released for operation post rectification. The remaining 2 aircraft are under scheduled maintenance.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN GUJARAT

907. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the current status of the development of National Highways in Gujarat, particularly the Rajkot and Himatnagar bypass projects including the expected timeline for their completion and the total budget allocated;

(b) the details of the progress made so far on the Ahmedabad-Rajkot six-lane highway project including the sections that have been completed or that are still pending;

(c) the strategy for immediate repair of roads washed out due to heavy rains in Gujarat including the measures being taken to restore connectivity and ensure road safety; and

(d) the specific steps being taken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to ensure timely completion of National Highway projects in Gujarat, including the Rajkot and Himatnagar bypass projects?

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

(a): The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. As on date, 69 projects costing Rs. 55,614 crores, sanctioned by the Government for improvement and development of NHs in Gujarat, are under various stages of implementation with target for completion in a phased manner upto Financial Year 2029-30.

Rajkot bypass is part of the on-going project for six-laning of Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot section of NH-27 with revised scheduled date of completion on 26.09.2025. As of now, no proposal for construction of Himmatnagar Bypass is under consideration of the Government.

Details of the budget allocated and expenditure incurred for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the State of Gujarat including current year is as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)
2023-24	10,900	10,900
2024-25	8,262	8,091
2025-26 (till 30.06.2025)	2,346	2,163

(b): The development of Ahmedabad-Rajkot six-lane highway has been taken up by the Government of Gujarat. The details, as furnished by the State Government are as under:

S. No.	Section	Length (in km)	Contract Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Remarks
1	Ahmedabad to Bagodara	40.000	467.10	Main carriageway completed. Service Road under implementation.
2	Bagodara to Limbdi	43.000	396.00	Main carriageway completed. Service Road under implementation.
3	Limbdi – Sayla	38.950	467.10	Main carriageway completed. Miscellaneous work of service road and junction improvement under implementation.
4	Sayla – Bamanbore	37.622	396.00	37 km completed. Balance 2 nos. Minor Bridge Work under implementation
5	Rajkot - Bamanbore	30.586	416.76	28.375 km completed. Balance Hadario Major Bridge, Kuvadva Flyover and Toll Plaza under implementation.

(c):The Government has prioritized the maintenance of existing NH network and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency including immediate repair of roads damaged due to heavy rains.

NHs development projects are executed on mainly three modes i.e. (i) Build Operate and Transfer (BOT), (ii) Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) and (iii) Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC). Concession period including maintenance for projects on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) is 15 to 20 years and on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is generally 15 years. In case of EPC projects, Defect Liability period (DLP) is 5 years for the bituminous pavement works and 10 years for concrete pavement works. For Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust) projects, concession period including maintenance is 20 to 30 years. Concession period for Projects on Operate, Maintain and Transfer (OMT) is generally 9 years. The Contractors/Concessionaires are responsible for maintenance of the respective NHs stretches within the contract/concession period of the project.

For all the remaining sections of NHs stretches, where DLP has ended or is not under any concession period of BOT/HAM/TOT/InvIT project, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). While STMC works are generally undertaken for a contract period of 1-2 year, PBMC works are undertaken for a contract period of about 5-7 years.

(d):Progress of projects is continuously monitored through advanced digital platforms such as Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS) and Data Lake, Bhoomi Rashi portal (for Land Acquisition). In addition, periodic reviews are held at various levels with all stakeholders including officers of executing agencies to resolve pending contractual issues and ensure timely implementation of projects.

WATER SCARCITY IN RURAL AND DROUGHT-PRONE REGIONS

908. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the growing water scarcity in various States especially in rural and drought-prone regions and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to recharge groundwater levels and ensure sustainable use of water resources;
- (c) whether there is any plan to promote rainwater harvesting and watershed management in urban and rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated and utilized in Gujarat under the Jal Jeevan Mission and Atal Bhujal Yojana during the last two years?

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

- (a) to (c): The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. Due to high temporal

and spatial variation of precipitation in a region, the water availability may result in water stress conditions.

The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including rural and drought-prone regions are assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. These annual assessments of groundwater resources are carried out to analyze trends in groundwater recharge and extraction. As per the report of “National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024”, Out of the total 6746 assessment units (Blocks/Taluks/Mandals) in the country, 751(11.13%) assessment units have been categorized as ‘Over exploited’; 206 (3.05 %) assessment units as ‘Critical’; 711 (10.54 %) as “Semi-critical” units; 127 (1.88 %) assessment units as “saline and 4951 (73.39 %) units are categorized as “safe” blocks.”.

‘Water’ being a state subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

The Government of India has taken various schemes and programmes like Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichi Yojna (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban

Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) etc. for water conservation, sustainable water management and improving the groundwater level across the country.

(d): An amount of Rs.368.92 crore has been released to the State of Gujarat under the Atal Bhujal Yojana during the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, out of which Rs. 367.86 crore has been utilized by the State.

The funds allocated and utilized in Gujarat under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during last two years are as under:

(Amount in Rs crore)

Year	Central				
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Funds Drawn	Available Funds	Reported utilization
2023-24	1088.66	2982.85	2237.14	3325.80	2377.83
2024-25	947.97	2420.14	59.00	1006.97	881.84

Source: JJM-IMIS

As on 21.07.2025

DESILTING OF WATER BODIES

909. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the desilting of water bodies and dams;

(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds for desilting, restoration and renovation of water bodies and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and the benefits provided under the schemes of Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), State-wise; and

(d) whether specific funds have been allocated for the desilting, development and maintenance of the Tungabhadra Dam in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) with Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) as one of its components and the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies schemes have been incorporated as part of PMKSY-HKKP. Works related to desilting of water bodies, repairing conveyance systems, strengthening bunds, repairing weirs and sluices, catchment treatment, command area development, and soil erosion prevention are being considered for central assistance under RRR of Water Bodies component of PMKSY-HKKP.

The Government of India has released Rs. 545.35 crore as central assistance to various States under the Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies scheme, a component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP), from the financial year 2016–17 up to 31st March 2025. As a result, an irrigation potential of 1.20 lakh hectares has been restored, and

191 million cubic meters (MCM) of water storage capacity has been revived as of March 2025. State-wise details are provided in **Statement-I**.

The Government of India is also implementing externally funded Scheme Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Program (DRIP) Phase II & III which aims to improve dam safety and efficiency. It includes rehabilitation, emergency plans, and capacity-building. Under the scheme, there is no dedicated fund allocation for de-silting, however, provision for carrying out need based de-siltation of selected dams exists.

The Scheme has provision of onboarding nineteen (19) States, and three Central Agencies for rehabilitating their selected dams. The Phase II is being cofinanced by World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The completion period of the scheme is March, 2031.

Details of fund allocation to all implementing agencies under the Externally Aided Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II & III, as approved by the Union Cabinet, are provided in **Statement-II**. Benefits generally include improved safety and operational performance of rehabilitated dam along with dam safety institutional strengthening.

(d): The Karnataka Water Resources Department rehabilitated the civil structures of the Tungabhadra Dam under its jurisdiction. However, the proposal submitted by Karnataka WRD did not include any provision for de-silting of the Tungabhadra Dam. The works were limited to seepage reduction measures (such as grouting and pointing), restoration of the downstream embankment, repairs to the energy dissipation arrangements, and some instrumentation works in the dam. The expenditure incurred on civil rehabilitation works towards left part of the Tungabhadra

dam which is under jurisdiction of Karnataka is Rs. 34.60 Crore against the awarded work of Rs. 41.55 Crores under DRIP-II Scheme.

STATEMENT -I

**Details of Central Assistance released, Irrigation potential created and
Storage revival under PMKSY-HKKP (Since 2016-17 to 2024-25)**

SI No.	State	Central Assistance Released (Rs. In Cr.)	Irrigation Potential restored (Th ha)	Revival of Storage (MCM)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.70		
2	Bihar	41.76	21.80	87.92
3	Gujarat	14.54	3.90	0.0
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	8.00	0.03
5	Manipur	27.96	0.62	5.74
6	Meghalaya	2.66	0.88	0.44
7	Nagaland	15.74	0.0	0.0
8	Odisha	151.56	33.83	22.20
9	Rajasthan	82.01	17.77	11.52
10	Tamil Nadu	146.74	14.25	4.77
11	Telangana	59.68	16.31	54.37

12	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2.35	4.29
	Total	545.35	119.71	191.28

STATEMENT -II

**Details of fund allocation as approved by the Union Cabinet under the
Externally Aided Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)**

Phase II & III

S.no.	State/Agency	Union Cabinet Allocation for Ph II and III	
		Ph II Cost (Rs. In Cr.)	Ph III Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
1	AP WRD	336	331
2	BBMB	70	160
3	Chhattisgarh WRD	133	0
4	DVC	44	100
5	Goa WRD	58	0
6	Gujrat WRD	201	199
7	Jharkhand WRD	57	181
8	KaWRD (incl. KPCL)	308	304
9a	Kerala SEBL	75	75
9b	Kerala WRD	166	0
10	Maharashtra WRD	379	561

11	Manipur WRD	156	155
12	MePGCL	221	220
13	MP WRD	100	86
14	Odisha WRD	403	401
15	Punjab WRD	196	246
16	Rajasthan WRD	503	462
17a	TANGEDCO	227	227
17b	TN WRD	303	307
18	Telangana WRD	276	269
19	UJVNL	171	103
20	UP I&WRD	396	391
21	West Bengal I&WD	43	41
22	CWC	285	285
	Total	5107	5104

PROVISIONING OF UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN RELIGIOUS AND PILGRIMAGE SITES

910. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many religious and pilgrimage sites in the country have lack of proper Underground Drainage (UDG) systems leading to mixing

of wastewater with nearby rivers, lakes and other water sources and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to establish proper underground drainage and water treatment facilities at such sites to prevent pollution of sacred water bodies that hold cultural and religious significance;

(c) whether there is any plan to prioritise pilgrimage sites under existing schemes like Namami Gange or other sanitation programmes to ensure clean water sources for devotees and local communities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any surveys to identify major pilgrimage sites facing sewage and drainage issues and if so, the details of measures planned to address them; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to allocate special funds and collaborate with the States for time-bound implementation of UDG and sewage treatment projects at religious sites and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Rivers and other water bodies in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, dumping of solid wastes, agricultural run-off, problems in operation and maintenance of sewage/effluent treatment plants, lack of dilution and other non-point sources of pollution.

It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents, before discharging into recipient water bodies or land for prevention and control of pollution therein.

This Ministry is implementing Namami Gange Program for rejuvenation, protection and management of river Ganga and its tributaries, and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for conservation of other rivers in the country. Under these schemes, pollution abatement and sewerage infrastructure works are taken up including underground wastewater conveyance system. Under Namami Gange Program, several sanitation initiatives have been implemented at key pilgrimage sites and river towns namely Haridwar, Varanasi, Rishikesh, Gangotri, Badrinath, Prayagraj and Sultanganj to ensure clean river water, both for devotees and the local population. Similarly, religious/pilgrimage sites covered under NRCP include towns of Rajamundry, Pamba, Srirangapatna, Nashik, Triambakeshwar, Puri, Erode, Madurai and Thanjavur.

The schemes of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are implemented in identified towns including religious and pilgrimage sites. These schemes involving underground drainage system also, are aimed at improving water quality of rivers and other water bodies, sanitation systems and water management in different towns including religious sites.

The Central sector scheme of Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) launched by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in 2014-2015 provides for developing and enhancing pilgrimage and heritage

destinations across India, focusing on religious tourism. The scheme aims to integrate these sites in a planned, sustainable, and holistic manner, improving infrastructure, promoting cleanliness, ensuring accessibility, and enhancing overall visitor experience.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ASSAM

911.SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the stretches of the National Highway from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali and from Gohpur to North Lakhimpur in Assam are in a severely deteriorated condition with numerous potholes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that these road stretches are vital for daily commuters and have become accident-prone due to poor maintenance necessitating urgent intervention for the safety and benefit of the local population and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans or proposals to repair and upgrade these stretches in a time-bound manner; and
- (d) if so, the details of the proposed timeline and budgetary allocation made thereon?

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

(a) to (d): The stretches of the National Highway from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali and from Gohpur to North Lakhimpur in Assam have recently been entrusted to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) as per Gazette of India Notification dated 30.05.2025. However, these stretches are yet to be physically handed over by the State Public Works Department to NHIDCL.

The State PWD has reported that the stretch from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali (Km 0.000 to Km 134.500) had developed potholes at several locations which were rectified through Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC) carried out during 2024–25. As regards the stretch from Gohpur to North Lakhimpur, potholes had developed due to severe rainfall and landslides at various locations during the 2024 monsoon. These stretches were not under DLP (Defect Liability Period) at the time. To address these issues, two maintenance works under Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) mode have been sanctioned and the works were allotted on 18.12.2024 and 17.06.2025 respectively, which will ensure maintenance of these road stretches for the next five years.

A Project Management Consultancy (PMC) firm has been engaged for carrying out the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of 4-laning of the section from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali. Further, bids have also been invited for engaging Project Management Consultancy (PMC) in the stretch from Gohpur to Lakhimpur wherein bids have been received and are under evaluation.

The Government has prioritized the maintenance of National Highways (NH) network and has evolved a mechanism to ensure Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of all NHs sections through an accountable maintenance agency. The Government has planned that all NHs sections should be under Maintenance, through one of the following mechanisms:

- i. Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ Concession Period.
- ii. For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). While STMC works are generally undertaken for a contract period of 1-2 year, PBMC works are undertaken for a contract period of about 5-7 years.

Additionally, regular road inspections are carried out to assess road conditions, identify areas requiring maintenance or upgradation, and ensure that the highways remain safe, accessible, and well-maintained.

**NHS AND SHS CONNECTIVITY IN TRIBAL AREAS OF ANDHRA
PRADESH**

912. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of the existing National Highway (NH) and State Highway (SH) connectivity to tribal areas in North Andhra Pradesh especially in Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju and Anakapalli districts along with the information on road length, type, condition, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has identified any tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh that currently lack adequate road or highway connectivity and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number and status of road development projects sanctioned, implemented or completed in these areas in the last five years, project-wise and district-wise;
- (d) the funds allocated, released and utilised for these projects in the last five years; and
- (e) whether any proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for improving tribal area connectivity are pending with the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The

details of NHs passing through the districts of Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju and Anakapalli in the State of Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement-I**. The details of ongoing NH works and those completed during the last five years along with their sanctioned cost, expenditure incurred in these districts are at **Statement-II**.

(d): Funds are allocated on a consolidated, State-wise basis for the development and maintenance of National Highways, and not earmarked project-wise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are as under;

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	4281	4281
2021-22	5890	5890
2022-23	6957	6957
2023-24	11440	11440
2024-25	11777	11756

(e): Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/UTs, etc., including from the State of Andhra Pradesh for declaration / up-gradation of State roads as National Highways (NHs). Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs from time

to time based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority, traffic levels and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

STATEMENT-I

Details of NHs passing through the districts of Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju and Anakapalli in the state of Andhra Pradesh

SI No	NH No.	Districts of North Andhra Pradesh in which NH passes through	Lane status	Length of NH in the Districts (in km)
1	16	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam & Anakapalli	4/6	374
2	130CD	Parvathipuram Manyam, Vizianagara & Anakapalli	6	99
3	516C	Visakhapatnam	4/6	14
4	26	Parvatipuram, Manyam & Vizianagaram	2Lane with paved shoulders/4 Lane with paved shoulders	117
5	326	ASR	2Lane with paved shoulders	9
6	30	ASR	2Lane/2Lane with paved shoulders	64
7	516E	ASR & Vizianagaram	Single Lane/2Lane/2Lane with Paved Shoulders	360

STATEMENT-II

Details of ongoing NH works and completed during the last five years along with their sanctioned cost, expenditure incurred in districts of Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju and Anakapalli in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Expenditure till date (Rs in Cr)	Cumulative Physical Progress (in %)	Districts covered
1	Development of Six Lane Aluru - Jakkuva Section of NH-130CD Road from Km 365.033 to Km 396.800 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor [Package-1(AP)]	922.5	534.56	84 %	Parvathipuram Manyam & Vizianagaram
2	Development of Six Lane Jakkuva – Korlam Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 396.800 to Km. 421.100 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor [Package-2(AP)]	663.6	464.74	Completed	Vizianagaram
3	Development of Six Lane Korlam - Kantakapalle Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 421.100 to Km 445.100 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor [Package-3(AP)]	772.7	727.69	Completed	Vizianagaram
4	Development of Six Lane Kantakapalle – Sabbavaram	824.28	548.92	Completed	Vizianagaram & Anakapalli

	Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 445.100 to Km. 464.662 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor [Package-4(AP)]				
5	Construction of 6 lane elevated corridor including its approaches from Km. 629+880 to Km. 634+470 (Design Chainage) of NH-16 in Ranasthalam Town portion	137.8	0.32	3%	Srikakulam
6	6L Connectivity to Port Road from Sabbavaram Sheelanagar-NH516C	963.93	62.13	Not Yet Appointed	Visakhapatnam &Anakapalli
7	Improvement of 4L road to 6L road and 4L dedicated Port Roads for the Port connectivity road from Convent junction to Sheelanagar Junction	685.99	333.21	55%	Visakhapatnam
8	4L Road from existing East break water upto Convent Junction from Phase 1 of the project start from Km. 0.312 [End of Vishakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT)] to Km. 3.800 [VCTPL Exit Gate]	51.31	48.27	Completed	Visakhapatnam
9	Construction of Flyover/Underpass at Vizag Airport Junction to ensure Flow of container trailers to/from MMLP setup at NH-16	58.72	37.97	83%	Visakhapatnam

10	4L of Ichapuram to Narasannapeta from Km. 470.415 to Km. 581.700 (Capacity Augmentation) of NH-16 (Old NH-5)	562.31	535.55	Completed	Srikakulam
11	6 L of Narasannapeta - Ranastalam section from Km.580.671 to Km.629.880 of NH-16	1803.89	1216.97	Completed	Srikakulam
12	Ranasthalam (Km.634.000) to Anandapuram (Km.681.000) of NH-16	1632.02	1199.75	Completed	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram & Visakhapatnam
13	6L of Anandapuram - Pendurthi - Anakapalli Section from km. 681.000 to km. 731.780 of NH-16	2957.25	2185.74	Completed	Visakhapatnam&Anakapalli
14	Grade Separator from H-7 Area to Port Connectivity Road bypassing Convent Junction	59.91	44.17	Completed	Visakhapatnam
15	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km 170.700 (Bhadrachalam) to Km 234.567 (konta) of NH-30 to two lane with paved Shoulders	436.09	225.77	89 %	ASR District
16	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder of Rampachodavaram - Koyyuru section of NH-516E from km 43.700 to Km 113.820	568.12	331.32	92 %	ASR District
17	Construction of the Bypass road from Km.486/831 to 491/420 of	70.81	57.55	Completed	Parvathipuram Manyam

	Raipur Visakhapatnam section of NH.43 (New NH-26)				
18	Construction of approaches to the existing 2lane ROB in lieu of L.C.No.RV 324 @ Km 436/12-13 between komatipalli and Gajapathinagaram stations at Km 515/200 of NH 43 (New NH 26)	42.76	32.18	90 %	Vizianagaram
19	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder of Chintoor to Motu section of NH 326 from km 0.00 to km 9.6000 (Design Change km.0.00 to km.8.345)	98.49	27.32	44%	ASR District
20	Widening and Strengthening to two lane with paved shoulders including Geometrical improvements from Km 491.000 to 525.200 of Raipur-Visakhapatnam section of NH-26	221.4	155.93	Completed	Parvathipuram Manyam & Vizianagaram
21	Rehabilitation and up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration of Koyyuru – Chaprathipalem (km 120+000 to 165+500) Section of NH-516E	349.29	227.68	86%	Alluri Sitharama Raju District and Anakapalli District
22	Rehabilitation and up gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration of Chaprathipalem - Lambasingi (km 165+500 to 205+000) Section of NH-516E	311.22	151.58	76 %	Alluri Sitharama Raju District

23	Rehabilitation and up gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration of Lambasingi - Paderu (km 205+000 to 253+974) Section of NH-516E	358.05	73.55	23%	Alluri Sitharama Raju District
24	Construction of Paderu bypass Km 0+000 to Km 13+000 2 lane with paved shoulder on NH 516E	244.43	23.37	3%	Alluri Sitharama Raju District
25	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder Configuration of Paderu - Gondiguda Section (Km 2+400 to Km 27+480) of NH-516 E	202.53	183.91	99 %	Alluri Sitharama Raju District
26	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Gondiguda-Araku (upto Bhallaguda) Section (km 27+480 to km 51+772) of NH-516E	289.11	246.11	95%	Alluri Sitharama Raju District
27	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration of Bowdara to Vizianagaram (Km 0.00 to Km 26.937) section of NH 516E	159.07	153.17	Completed	Alluri Sitharama Raju District and Vizianagaram District
28	Construction of 2-lane ROB in lieu of Level Crossing no KK-26 (Railway Ch. Km 109/20-21) at existing km 37+003 of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under NH(O) on EPC mode	88.56	0.70	Not Yet Appointed	Alluri Sitharama Raju District

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूजल संरक्षण

913. श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में भूजल संरक्षण के मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (ख) फतेहपुर में जल संकट से निपटने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) फतेहपुर जिले में जल संरक्षण के लिए विचाराधीन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में जल संरक्षण की दीर्घकालिक नीतियों के मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ड.) फतेहपुर में ड्रिप सिंचाई (सूक्ष्म सिंचाई) प्रणाली के लिए प्रदान की गई राजसहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) फतेहपुर जिले के संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन जल-संबंधी राजसहायता योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं?

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

(क): उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में भूजल संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत प्रबंधन के लिए व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भूजल मापदंडों और उपलब्धता की मात्रा की नियमित मॉनीटरिंग, जल की कमी वाले प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना, क्षेत्र विशिष्ट स्थितियों के अनुसार उपयुक्त कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण एवं वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए प्रभावी कार्यनीति तैयार करना, स्थायी कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाना, जन जागरूकता का सृजन करना और सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना, विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए भूजल निकासी का विनियमन करना तथा इन उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयुक्त कानूनी और नीतिगत ढांचा आदि तैयार करना सुदृढ़ भूजल प्रबंधन व्यवस्था के लिए अनिवार्य मानक हैं।

(ख) और (ग): 'जल' राज्य का विषय है। भूजल संसाधनों के उचित प्रबंधन का दायित्व मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर राज्यों के प्रयासों को समर्थन दिया जाता है।

इस दिशा में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले सहित देश में भूजल संसाधनों के सतत प्रबंधन के लिए उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदम और कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से देश में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह अभियान वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए एक मिशन मोड और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है। वर्तमान में, देश में जेएसए 2025 का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें जल की कमी वाले जिलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जेएसए एक व्यापक अभियान है जिसके तहत विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं का अभिसरण करते हुए विभिन्न भूजल पुनर्भरण और संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। जेएसए के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, मार्च 2021 से जुलाई 2025 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले में लगभग 2127 जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण, 2476 पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार और 687 पुनः उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया गया है।
- ii. केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा जलभृतों की प्रकृति और उनके विशिष्टीकरण की रूपरेखा तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मैपिंग और प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (नैक्युम) की शुरुआत की गई है। फतेहपुर जिले के 4152 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र सहित देश के लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के समस्त मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र को इस योजना के तहत शामिल किया गया है तथा भूजल प्रबंधन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित राज्य/जिला प्रशासन के साथ साझा किया गया है।
- iii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के लिए भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर प्लान-2020 तैयार किया गया है और उपयुक्त फील्ड गतिविधियों के लिए इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है। कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर प्लान एक वृहद स्तरीय

योजना है जिसमें अनुमानित लागत सहित देश की विभिन्न भू-भाग स्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को दर्शाया गया है। फतेहपुर जिले में कुल 839 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया है तथा चेक-डैम, पुनर्भरण शाफ्ट, पुनर्भरण तालाब और छत के वर्षा जल संचयन आदि संरचनाओं के निर्माण की सिफारिश की गई है।

- iv. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और पुनरुद्धार करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार किया गया है जिनमें से 258 उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले में हैं।
- v. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक मॉडल बिल उपलब्ध कराया गया है ताकि वे भूजल के विकास के विनियमन हेतु उपयुक्त भूजल कानून का अधिनियमन कर सकें। इस मॉडल बिल में वर्षा जल संचयन का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा भूजल कानून को अपनाकर इसका कार्यान्वयन किया गया है।

(घ): उत्तर प्रदेश में भूजल संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत प्रबंधन के लिए दीर्घकालिक नीति नियमित मॉनीटरिंग, जमीनी स्तर पर आयोजना, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और परियोजनाओं के समयबद्ध निष्पादन के मूल सिद्धांतों को जारी रखना होगा। ये सभी उपाय पहले से ही उपयुक्त विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से किए जा रहे हैं और इन्हें भविष्य में भी जारी रखना होगा।

(ड.): कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 2015-16 से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। पीडीएमसी के तहत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम की स्थापना के लिए सरकार छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए 55% की दर से और अन्य किसानों के लिए 45% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्य बजट से किसानों को टॉप-अप सब्सिडी भी प्रदान करती हैं। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पीडीएमसी योजना के तहत वर्ष 2015-16 से अब तक केंद्रीय सहायता के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को 1293.53 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है और राज्य में 4,95,542 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फतेहपुर जिले में 3896.61 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र कवर किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश के बागवानी विभाग द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है, कि अप्रैल 2023 से जून 2025 की अवधि के दौरान फतेहपुर जिले में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को सब्सिडी के रूप में कुल 6.99 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं।

(च): केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और कई अन्य जल संरक्षण और भूजल पुनर्भरण संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों, महिला किसानों और कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित किसानों को सब्सिडी देने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया जा रहा है। तथापि, यह प्रत्येक राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है कि वे अपनी चालू और प्रस्तावित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करें ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले सहित देश में जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

केरोसिन की डीलरशिप

914. डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते:

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

(क) आज की तारीख तक देश भर में सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को केरोसिन डीलरशिप प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) क्या डीलरशिप प्रदान किए गए लोगों को केरोसिन की आपूर्ति बंद कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी बंद की गई डीलरशिप के संचालन को जारी रखने के लिए कोई प्रावधान मौजूद है और यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे कब तक लागू करने की योजना बना रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क):दिनांक 01.07.2025 तक देश भर में 6395 सार्वजनिक वितरण सुपीरियर मिट्टी तेल (पीडीएस एसकेओ) एजेंसियां हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरे **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) :सरकार, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) मिट्टी तेल का आवंटन तिमाही आधार पर करती है। राज्यों/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल के आवंटन को वर्ष 2010-11 से युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है तथा वर्तमान में 21 राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पीडीएस एसकेओ मुक्त हैं।

सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण सुपीरियर मिट्टी तेल (पीडीएस एसकेओ) आवंटन नीति तैयार की है जिसके अंतर्गत सरकार, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को तिमाही आधार पर खाना पकाने, प्रकाश संबंधी व्यवस्था तथा विशेष आवश्यकताओं (मत्स्य पालन, मेला, प्रदर्शनियाँ, महामारी, आपदा इत्यादि) हेतु सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) मिट्टी तेल का आवंटन करती है। इसके अलावा, किसी भी राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में पीडीएस नेटवर्क के तहत पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल का वितरण संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश द्वारा ही किया जाता है। वितरण का पैमाना तथा मानदंड भी संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश द्वारा तदनुसार तय किए जाते हैं।

तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) द्वारा अलाभकारी पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल डीलरों के पुनर्वास हेतु घरेलू एलपीजी वितरक चयन दिशानिर्देश/खुदरा बिक्री केंद्र डीलरशिप चयन दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन किया गया है, जिसमें उन्हें सक्षम बनाने हेतु चयन प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने हेतु पात्रता मानदंडों में कुछ छूट प्रदान की गई है।

ओएमसीज ने मिट्टी तेल मुक्त राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और अलाभकारी एसकेओ डीलरों में पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल डीलरों के पुनर्वास हेतु नामांकन के आधार पर गैर-घरेलू (एनडी) एलपीजी/मुक्त व्यापार एलपीजी (एफटीएल) डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप प्रदान करने की नीति भी लागू की है।

विवरण

राज्य	दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार पीडीएस एसकेओ एजेंसी की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2
आंध्र प्रदेश	328
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30
असम	227
बिहार	349
चंडीगढ़	11
छत्तीसगढ़	105
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	7
दिल्ली	112
गोवा	19
गुजरात	466
हरियाणा	150
हिमाचल प्रदेश	25
जम्मू और कश्मीर	50
झारखंड	109
कर्नाटक	376

केरल	196
लद्दाख	2
लक्षद्वीप	1
मध्य प्रदेश	279
महाराष्ट्र	786
मणिपुर	40
मेघालय	31
मिजोरम	27
नगालैंड	19
ओडिशा	172
पुदुचेरी	6
पंजाब	232
राजस्थान	285
सिक्किम	7
तमिलनाडु	392
तेलंगाना	205
त्रिपुरा	48
उत्तर प्रदेश	758
उत्तराखंड	73
पश्चिम बंगाल	470
कुल	6395

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION AND PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE
YOJANA**

915. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the measures being undertaken by the Government to ensure long-term sustainability of water sources created under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) including recharge, water quality monitoring and community ownership;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to modernize the irrigation infrastructure under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and the manner in which the Government is ensuring convergence among various implementing agencies; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the clearance and execution of major and medium irrigation projects that have faced persistent delays due to land acquisition or environmental concerns?

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

(a): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap connection.

At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre

and States/UTs under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.43 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 22.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.94%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system in villages, is an integral part of JJM. To achieve this objective, following provisions have been made in operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM:

- a) Any water supply scheme undertaken under JJM is approved only after the recommendation of a Source Finding Committee of the respective state government, to the effect that the identified water source through which the scheme is planned, has sufficient yield for sustaining water supply as per required norm, for the scheme design period.
- b) Development/ strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment, and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.
- c) Strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs, MP & MLA's Local Area Development Fund, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc.

Jal Shakti Abhiyaan – Catch the rain campaign, in its different editions, focused on water conservation and rainwater harvesting structures, renovation of traditional water bodies, reuse and recharge structures, watershed development, etc.

Under JJM, Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been given the utmost priority, as it is essential for ensuring the supply of safe drinking water, timely identification/ evaluation of water borne health risk and for taking preventive/ remedial measures such as proper and regular disinfection. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through tap connection.

As per the extant Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize upto 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities *inter alia* which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc. Further, to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

JJM has been envisioned and implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti are being empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Under this mission, NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), etc. are also being empaneled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning, mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

(b): As reported by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water

(GW) Development. CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

Implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by the Government of India in December 2021. However, approval of Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded till 2021-22 only for committed liabilities, which has been extended subsequently till the completion of ongoing works.

In addition, PMKSY consists of two components, implemented by other Ministries. Watershed Development component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component, implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare, was a part of PMKSY from the inception of PMKSY in 2015, till December, 2021. Thereafter, it is being implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Land acquisition is one of the major bottlenecks in implementation of irrigation projects. By construction of distribution network of about 55,290 km through underground pipelines, land acquisition of about 76,594 hectare has been avoided. SCADA based water distribution and micro irrigation in some of the PMKSY projects has improved water use efficiency. Physical and financial progress monitoring of projects through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a Management Information System has helped in monitoring of progress and

bottlenecks in a project on nearly real time. Further, micro irrigation is promoted under PDMC.

(c): Issues under projects are monitored through Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal, wherein the issues and bottlenecks such as land acquisition, statutory clearance requirements etc. in a project are regularly discussed and resolved for early completion of project.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

916. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the percentage of transmission and distribution losses vis-a-vis the total generation of electricity in the country; and
- (b) the current status of implementation of infrastructure improvements aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the power distribution network in the country particularly in the State of Tripura?

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

- (a): During FY2023-24, the transmission loss in the country was 3.55% and the distribution loss in the country was 13.09%.
- (b): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Power Utility.

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to help distribution utilities improve their operational efficiency and financial viability.

Under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned which would supplement the efforts of utilities in enhancing the efficiency of the power distribution network in the country. For the State of Tripura, loss reduction works worth Rs. 598 crore and smart metering works worth Rs. 319 crore have been sanctioned. As on date, the physical progress of sanctioned loss reduction works is ~30% and smart metering works is ~11.4%. For Tripura, the physical progress of sanctioned loss reduction works is ~49% and smart metering works is ~20%.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

917. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) समुदाय के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों का कोटा या अनुज्ञप्ति वितरण बंद कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इसे पुनः शुरू करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के लोगों को उनके उत्थान के लिए दिये गए आवंटित पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विशेष रूप से आजमगढ़, मऊ, बलिया और जौनपुर जिलों में उक्त कोटे के तहत ऐसे मामलों का संज्ञान लिया है, जहाँ पेट्रोल पंपों को बड़े व्यापारियों ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया था और असली मालिक 15000 रुपये से 20000 रुपये के वेतन पर कर्मचारी के रूप में काम कर रहे थे/रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) और (ख): दिनांक 01.04.2002 से प्रभावी प्रशासनिक मूल्य-निर्धारण व्यवस्था (एपीएम) को समाप्त किए जाने के पश्चात्, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी सहित सभी श्रेणियों के लिए खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (आरओ) डीलरों तथा एलपीजी वितरकों का चयन स्वयं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसीज) द्वारा किया जाता है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसीज के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों (आरओज) के लिए निवर्तमान डीलरशिप चयन दिशानिर्देश, 2023 और एलपीजी डीलरशिप्स के लिए निवर्तमान एकीकृत डीलरशिप चयन दिशानिर्देश के अनुसार अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नगालैण्ड और मिजोरम राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों के लिए विज्ञापित स्थलों में 22.5% का आरक्षण है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नगालैण्ड और मिजोरम राज्यों में आरओ डीलरों के लिए विज्ञापित स्थलों में क्रमशः 70, 80, 80, 90 प्रतिशत एवं एलपीजी वितरकों के लिए क्रमशः 49, 56, 56 और 63 प्रतिशत का अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षण है। देश में खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिपों के आवंटन के लिए विस्तृत मानक/प्रक्रिया/आरक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in/petrol-

2023 पर और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स के चयन के लिए विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश का विवरण www.lpgvittrakchayan.in पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) : पिछले 11 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी को आवंटित खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है –

पीएसयू ओएमसी	आरओ डीलरशिप		एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप	
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ओएमसी	2447	63	420	5

(घ): चयन के पश्चात्, पीएसयू ओएमसीज डीलर के साथ डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप करार का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप करार के अनुसार डीलर आरओ/एलपीजी डीलरशिप पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखने के लिए बाध्य है। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का उल्लंघन डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप करार के उल्लंघन के रूप में माना जाएगा, जिससे डीलर/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, बेनामी प्रचालनों के सम्बन्ध में डीलरों/वितरकों के प्रत्यय पत्रों का सत्यापन पीएसयू ओएमसीज द्वारा नियमित आधार पर किया जाता है। बेनामी प्रचालनों के स्थापित मामलों पर डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप करार के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

पीएसयू ओएमसीज के निवर्तमान पुनर्गठित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति को आवंटित आरओज में गैर अनुसूचित जाति/ गैर अनुसूचित जनजाति

श्रेणी के साझीदार, जिसका मात्र 25% तक का उच्चतम शेयर हो ताकि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के डीलर के पास शेष नियंत्रणकारी अधिकार रहे, को तीन वर्ष के बाद शामिल करके पुनर्गठित किया जा सकता है।

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY ISSUES

918. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken serious steps on safety flaws in road infrastructure, including substandard crash barriers, over-height medians, and raised carriageways, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether out of 13,795 identified accident-prone black spots on National Highways only 5,036 have been rectified so far, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of the remaining black spots as on date and the concrete steps taken to review highway construction to ensure safety compliance; and
- (d) the steps taken to integrate India-specific crash data and pedestrian safety into road upgrade projects?

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

(a): All road works are carried out as per standards, guidelines, manual, code of practice of Indian Roads Congress as well as specifications for Road and Bridge Works. Indian Road Congress (IRC) Guidelines have been issued for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, pre-opening stage of NH projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring road safety.

(b) and (c): Rectification of black spots is a continuous process and temporary measures are taken on immediate basis. Out of total 13,795 blackspots identified on National Highways (NHs) in the country, short-term rectification has been completed on 11,866 black spots. Long-term rectification measures, as recommended by road safety audit reports, are implemented only at locations deemed necessary. Accordingly, long-term measures have been completed at 5,324 black spots, while 3,719 black spots have been assessed as not requiring such long-term interventions.

Long term rectification works includes improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. which involve pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance & utility shifting which takes significant time.

(d): Necessary road safety measures are taken subsequent to road safety audit at design stage. Further, Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepared separately for each project, and it is ensured that project specific crash data and pedestrian safety measures are incorporated in the project.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW EMRS

919. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) the number of new Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) started in the last quarter and the number of schools planned for the coming financial year;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that EMRSs schools are at par with the schools functioning in urban areas and are equipped with smart classrooms and e-libraries to ensure quality education for tribal students; and

(c) the steps being taken to preserve ancient tribal languages which are being forgotten and whether there is any provision to teach tribal languages and culture specific to the region in the EMRS located in those areas?

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

(a): A total of 2 EMRSs have been made functional in the last quarter. The National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), established as an autonomous society under Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish, endow, maintain, control and manage the EMRSs across the country, has urged the State Governments to make all the approved EMRSs functional.

(b): To ensure their equitable access to quality education and holistic development for tribal students, following facilities are provided in EMR schools:

1. Educational Infrastructure:

- Well-equipped classrooms with modern teaching aids.
- Science and computer laboratories.
- Libraries with diverse learning resources.

2. Accommodation and Amenities:

- Residential facilities for students and staff.
- Separate hostels for boys and girls with essential amenities like bedding, furniture, and hygiene facilities.

3. Sports and Extracurricular Facilities:

- Playgrounds and sports equipment.
- Facilities for extracurricular activities like music, art, and sports

4. Health and Nutrition:

- Regular health check-ups and medical facilities.

5. IT and Digital Learning:

- Smart classrooms for digital education.
- Computer labs with internet access.

6. Vocational Training:

- Skill development and vocational training programs to enhance employability.

As far as digital learning is concerned, the Ministry is implementing several initiatives in collaboration with other government bodies to provide tribal students with access to digital and skill-based education. These initiatives include:

- i. Free, high-quality digital coaching for competitive exams such as IIT-JEE and NEET, providing online classes and academic support to tribal students. These efforts aim to enhance their preparedness and improve their prospects of securing admission to premier engineering and medical institutions across the country.
- ii. Provision of Smart classrooms equipped with digital boards established in partnership with ERNET, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

- iii. The Amazon Future Engineer (AFE) program is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing access to computer science education for underserved and underrepresented communities. Learning Links Foundation (LLF) has implemented the AFE program in 430 EMRSs to provide hands-on computer science education through interactive modules like the Hour of Code and Code-a-thon, students gain essential skills in programming and problem solving.
- iv. Set-up of 400 Skill Labs in 200 EMRSs in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) to provide hands-on vocational training and industry-relevant skills to students.
- v. A dedicated DTH TV channel – EKLAVYA (Channel No. 32), has been developed by CIET-NCERT, exclusively for EMRS students, which provides curriculum-based learning and competitive exam content for Classes 9th to 12th, ensuring uninterrupted access to quality educational resources even in remote locations.

(c): The use of local languages in EMRSs is encouraged as part of the school's overall pedagogy, ensuring that it supports tribal students in their academic journey at these levels. In this regard, the following efforts are being made:

- i. Cultural Festivals and Events are organized that celebrate tribal customs, music, dance, art, and cuisine, fostering a sense of pride and unity within the community.

- ii. Bharatiya Bhasha Utsav is celebrated for promoting language learning among tribal students through the use of regional language and technology. Supporting efforts to maintain and revive indigenous languages through language programs, education, and documentation.
- iii. Celebration of Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas to acknowledge the glorious history and cultural heritage of tribal communities.
- iv. Organization of various activities and events for tribal children such as plays/skits, drawing and painting, dancing, singing, poem recitation, essay writing, debates, and discussions helps in preserving their culture.
- v. EMRSs promote local art, culture, and traditions through extracurricular activities, cultural festivals, and integration in school activities.
- vi. States/UTs have been asked to establish tribal corner in each EMRSs across country which will serve both an educational and inspirational space, nurturing a deeper understanding and reverence for tribal heritage among students.
- vii. Learning content in tribal languages is delivered on dedicated DTH TV channel – EKLAVYA (Channel No. 32) to preserve and promote linguistic diversity.
- viii. Regional language teachers have been recruited to teach local language to EMRS students.

झारखंड और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

920. श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) जम्मू और कश्मीर में वर्तमान में केंद्रीय सड़क निधि (सीआरएफ) के अंतर्गत शामिल सड़कों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन सड़कों के लिए निधि जारी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर में जाखू, अरनिया, मझुआ, नंदपुर, अला, दुमलाद आदि की सड़कों को केंद्रीय सड़क निधि के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त सड़कों को केंद्रीय सड़क निधि के अंतर्गत कब तक शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, संशोधित सीआरआईएफ अधिनियम, 2000 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सड़क एवं अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य की सड़कों के विकास एवं रखरखाव हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां आवंटित करता है। सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत 1957.03 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत वाली कुल 100 परियोजनाएँ वर्तमान में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर में चल रही हैं। सीआरआईएफ के तहत स्वीकृत, चल रहे सड़क कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ख): वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर में सड़कों के लिए सीआरआईएफ के तहत 2827.94 करोड़ रुपये और पुलों (सेतु बंधन) के लिए 50.62 करोड़ रुपये की निधियां जारी की गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ): सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावों को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार से प्राप्त कार्यों की प्राथमिकता सूची, योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सड़कों पर पहले से प्रतिबद्ध/अंतिम रूप दी गई परियोजनाओं की बकाया देयताएं, पिछले वर्षों के उपार्जन की उपलब्ध अप्रयुक्त शेष राशि और राज्य की सड़कों के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत निधियों के वार्षिक उपार्जन स्तर के आधार

पर अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। जहाँ तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का संबंध है, जाखू, अरनिया, मझुआ, नंदपुर, अला और दुमलाद की सड़कें इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।

विवरण

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए सीआरआईएफ के तहत चल रहे सड़क कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिला	चल रहे कार्य (सं.)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	जम्मू	7	320.85
2	सांबा	6	90.88
3	कठुआ	7	150.91
4	रियासी	6	101.36
5	पूँछ	2	27.45
6	राजौरी	9	178.02
7	उधमपुर	3	53.20
8	डोडा	18	267.29
9	किश्तवाड़	8	152.65
10	रामबन	3	94.78
11	श्रीनगर	6	133.11
12	बडगाम	2	17.42
13	गंदरबल	3	47.45
14	अनंतनाग	4	61.51

15	कुलगाम	1	13.53
16	पुलवामा	1	11.70
17	शोपियां	1	14.71
18	बांदीपोरा	3	48.12
19	बारामूला	7	123.87
20	कुपवाड़ा	3	48.22
	कुल	100	1957.03

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्रवाई आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अब स्थायी समिति के प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर – 2. डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

14.0½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

12th to 15th Reports

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) संचार मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी बारहवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में समिति के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी चौदहवां प्रतिवेदन।

- (4) संचार मंत्रालय (दूरसंचार विभाग) से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पन्द्रहवां प्रतिवेदन।
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14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

14.01½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

13th Report

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा (रीवा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पंचायती राज मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-25) के बारे में तीसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई' के संबंध में ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज संबंधी स्थायी समिति का तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.02 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे मामले के पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

... (व्यवधान)

**(i) Regarding transfer of land under Bhilai Steel Plant to Nagar Nigam
Risali, Durg district, Chhattisgarh**

श्री विजय बघेल (दुर्ग) : भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र आधिपत्य भूमि में विगत कई वर्षों से निवासरत् सघन बसाहट श्रमिक बस्ती जैसे नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा, तहसील व जिला दुर्ग (छत्तीसगढ़) की आबादी बहुत तीव्रगति से बढ़ रही है, जिसके कारण जीवनयापन की मूलभूत सुविधाओं को पूर्ण किये जाने की नितांत आवश्यकता है। जिस हेतु पूर्ण बसाहट क्षेत्र की बी.एस.पी. आधिपत्य भूमि को राज्य शासन को हस्तांतरण किया जाना अतिआवश्यक है, क्योंकि इसके अभाव में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना यथा पट्टा वितरण, प्रधानमंत्री आवास का लाभ आम जनता को मिले, इसके अलावा मूलभूत आवश्यकता जैसे चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा इत्यादि का लाभ आम जनता को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। कृपया जनहित में सघन श्रमिक बस्ती की भूमि जो कि नगर निगम रिसाली को नियमानुसार समस्त टैक्स का भुगतान करते आ रहे हैं, को छत्तीसगढ़ शासन के नगर निगम रिसाली को हस्तांतरण किये जाने हेतु संबंधितों को अविलम्ब निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें ताकि क्षेत्र का विकास व बेहतर जीवनशैली आम जनता को प्राप्त हो सके।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to frame a plan for repairing of roads and bridges in Chhota Udaipur district, Gujarat

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा (छोटा उदयपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र छोटा उदयपुर (गुजरात) की गंभीर समस्याओं पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यहां अधिकांश पुल और सड़कें 70-80 साल तक के पुराने हैं। और बेहद जर्जर हालत में हैं। वर्तमान में सड़कें एकल या दो लेन की पुरानी प्रणाली की हैं, जिन्हें फोर-लेन में बदलना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मानसून में स्थिति और भी खराब हो जाती है, जिससे नागरिकों को भारी कठिनाइयां होती हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 56 पर भारज नदी का पुल पिछले साल पूरी तरह टूट गया, जिससे इस सड़क मार्ग पर सारा यातायात बंद हो गया है। वर्तमान में छोटा उदयपुर तक पहुंचने का केवल एक ही रास्ता रेलमार्ग का बचा है, जो भारज नदी पर स्थित रेलवे पुल से होकर गुजरता है। यह पुराना पुल भी बेहद जर्जर हालत में है और ज्यादा बारिश होने पर कभी भी गिर सकता है। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के गांव संपर्क से कट जाएंगे तथा आवश्यक सामान और आपातकालीन सेवाएं पूरी तरह रुक जाएंगी। मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि छोटा उदयपुर जिले में सड़कों और पुलों के नवीनीकरण हेतु तत्काल एक विशेष योजना बनाई जाए तथा वैकल्पिक मार्ग विकसित किए जाएं।

(iii) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP and Urea to farmers in Jhansi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अनुराग शर्मा (झाँसी) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र झाँसी-ललितपुर के किसानों की ओर से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र के गाँव—जैसे बबीना, गरौठा, मऊरानीपुर, बरुआसागर, महरौनी, जाखलौन, तालबेहट एवं बानपुर, बंगरा, देवगढ़ आदि में किसान रबी व खरीफ की फसलों के लिए परिश्रम करते हैं, परंतु डीएपी और यूरिया खाद की समय पर आपूर्ति न होने से उन्हें भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। झाँसी में रबी मौसम में लगभग 2.1 लाख हेक्टेयर और ललितपुर में 2.3 लाख हेक्टेयर में खेती होती है, लेकिन खाद की मांग और आपूर्ति में हजारों मीट्रिक टन का अंतर है। कई ग्रामों में किसान घंटों लाइन में लगते हैं, फिर भी खाली हाथ लौटते

हैं। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि: 1. बुंदेलखंड के लिए खाद की विशेष अग्रिम आपूर्ति योजना बनाई जाए। 2. सहकारी समितियों को डिजिटल निगरानी के तहत लाया जाए। 3. खाद वितरण में कालाबाजारी पर कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। यह किसान सम्मान और आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में आवश्यक कदम होगा।

(iv) Need to establish a Tribal University / University Centre in Tapi district, Gujarat

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा (बारडोली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बारडोली, गुजरात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा संसदीय क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है और जनजाति बाहुल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं। और इसमें उकाई डैम के साथ-साथ तापी, अंबिका, पूर्णा जैसी अनेक छोटी-बड़ी नदियां बहती हैं। इन नदियों के किनारे पर कई गांव बसे हुए हैं। यह इलाका महाराष्ट्र बॉर्डर से जुड़ा होने के साथ साथ पहाड़ी इलाका भी है। यहाँ के जंगल विस्तार में आदिवासी समाज के लोगों की संख्या बहुत ही ज्यादा है। आपके संज्ञान में यह भी लाना है कि तापी जिले में आदिवासी लोगों की जनसंख्या 80 से 84 प्रतिशत है। महोदय, तापी जिले में ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी न होने के कारण यहाँ के मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित होना पड़ जाता है या फिर उन्हें काफी दूर जाना पड़ता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से तापी जिले में ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी अथवा ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर के खोले जाने हेतु माँग करता हूँ।

(v) Need to establish a Tribal University in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I would like to request our honourable Minister of Tribal affairs for a Tribal University for Kalahandi in Odisha. It was earlier sanctioned to be established in Thuamul Rampur block of Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency but is till date pending. Kalahandi is an aspirational district and is in need of a good Tribal University as it is a long

pending demand of the people of Kalahandi. The neighbouring districts such as Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kandhamal and Raigada would also benefit as Kalahandi is a central point for all. Really Hoping for it to be started soon so that Kalahandi gets it's first Tribal University.

(vi) Regarding development of infrastructure for promotion of carpet industry in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र भदोही को टाउन आफ एक्सपोर्ट एक्सीलेंस का दर्जा विगत वर्षों में मिला था ,अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानचित्र पर भदोही कालीन के निर्माण और निर्यात के लिए पहचाना जाता है। विशिष्ट निर्यात क्षेत्र होने के नाते सरकार के द्वारा कई कदम भदोही के कालीन कारोबार की बेहतरी के लिए उठाए गए लेकिन अभी भी कालीन कारोबारियों और बुनकरों को कई उम्मीदें हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केटिंग के लिए ब्रांड प्रमोशन में और अधिक सहायता की जरूरत है, टेस्टिंग लैब, डिजाइन सेंटर के लिए फंड की आवश्यकता है। विशिष्ट निर्यात क्षेत्र होने के नाते 24 घंटे विद्युत आपूर्ति आवश्यक है एवम भदोही में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को विशेष प्लान के तहत बेहतर करने की आवश्यकता है, भदोही को नए जिले में रूप में 1994 में स्थापित किया गया था ऐसे में अभी भी कई महत्वपूर्ण विकास कार्यों की आवश्यकता है इसलिए एक विशेष प्लान के तहत भदोही में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर काम किया जाना आवश्यक है।

(vii) Need to launch a comprehensive camel conservation and livelihood scheme

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I would like to highlight the alarming decline in camel populations in Rajasthan. Camels are not just a symbol of our local culture but are also a source of livelihood for the Raika and Rebari communities. According to the 20th Livestock Census, the camel population has decreased from over 4 lakh in 2012 to just 2.5 lakh in 2019. Despite their cultural, ecological,

and livelihood importance, camels remain outside the core focus of major central schemes. Multiple studies, including those by ICAR, have found animal husbandry as one of the best adaptation practices against climate change and agrarian distress, especially in ecologically sensitive states like Rajasthan. Yet, the camel herders in Rajasthan face struggles with limited access to veterinary care, market linkages, and camel milk processing infrastructure. I therefore urge the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying to launch a comprehensive Camel Conservation and Livelihood Scheme, which includes subsidies for camel dairy units, incentives for yield improvement, and mobile veterinary clinics. This will help conserve a culturally important species and also support climate-resilient, dignified livelihoods for Rajasthan's pastoralist communities.

(viii) Need for agricultural policy to promote ecologically sustainable and bio-input based agricultural practice in the country

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): The increasing reliance on chemical-intensive farming practices in India has led to serious long-term consequences for soil health, environmental sustainability, and human health. Excessive and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has degraded soil fertility, polluted water bodies, and exposed farmers and consumers to toxic residues. Chemical farming has also increased the cost of cultivation, making farmers—especially small and marginal ones—highly dependent on costly external inputs, thereby pushing many into cycles of debt and distress. Several regions are already showing symptoms of ecological fatigue due to

overexploitation of natural resources and chemical overload. In contrast, natural farming and traditional ecological practices such as Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) offer a sustainable alternative. These methods rejuvenate soil health, reduce input costs, enhance climate resilience, and promote safe food production. I urge the Govt to undertake a phased reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Support farmers through training, certification, and market linkages for natural produce. Reallocate subsidies towards bio-inputs and regenerative practices nationwide studies to assess the health environmental impact of chemical agriculture. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is requested to reorient India's agricultural policy to ensure a transition towards ecologically sustainable and farmer-centric farming systems.

(ix) Need to run Swarna Rekha Express (Train No. 13301/02) via Bokaro and Purulia

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में टाटानगर से धनबाद के बीच संचालित ट्रेन संख्या 13301/02 स्वर्णरेखा एक्सप्रेस लगभग 187 किमी की दूरी तय करने में 6 घंटे 40 मिनट का समय लेती है, जो कि अत्यधिक और असामान्य रूप से अधिक है। यह ट्रेन मुख्यतः आद्रा-गोमो मार्ग से होकर गुजरती है, जहाँ ट्रैफिक कंजेशन और धीमे सेक्शन के कारण यात्रियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा होती है। यदि इस ट्रेन को टाटानगर-चांडिल-पुरुलिया-बोकारो स्टील सिटी-धनबाद मार्ग से संचालित किया जाए, तो यात्रा की दूरी घटकर लगभग 170 किमी रह जाएगी और यात्रा समय औसतन 4 घंटे 30 मिनट हो सकता है। इस वैकल्पिक मार्ग से न केवल यात्रा समय में दो घंटे से अधिक की बचत होगी, बल्कि बोकारो और पुरुलिया जैसे प्रमुख औद्योगिक और शैक्षणिक केंद्रों को भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा। साथ ही, इस रूट

में ट्रैफिक अपेक्षाकृत कम होने के कारण संचालन अधिक सुगम और समयबद्ध हो सकेगा। अतः माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस ट्रेन को सप्ताह में कम-से-कम तीन दिन बोकारो-पुरुलिया मार्ग से संचालित करने हेतु रेल बोर्ड को आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाएँ। यह निर्णय जनहित में एक सराहनीय पहल होगी।

(x) Need to establish an ethanol production unit in Burhanpur district in Madhya Pradesh

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील (खण्डवा) : इथेनॉल एक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत है जिसकी मांग लगातार बढ़ रही है। गन्ने के कचरे से इथेनॉल का उत्पादन एक व्यवहार्य और लाभदायक व्यवसाय है, जो न केवल चीनी उद्योग को विविधता प्रदान करता है, बल्कि पर्यावरण के लिए भी फायदेमंद है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बुरहानपुर जिला एक प्रमुख चीनी उत्पादक है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि इथेनॉल यूनिट की स्थापना से इथेनॉल की बिक्री से फैक्ट्री के राजस्व में वृद्धि होगी। इथेनॉल उत्पादन में गन्ने के कचरे का बेहतर उपयोग होगा, जिससे अपशिष्ट कम होगा। इथेनॉल एक स्वच्छ ईंधन है, जो प्रदूषण को कम करने में मदद करता है। हमारी सरकार इथेनॉल उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दे रही है, और इस परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध है। इसलिए मैं सम्बंधित मंत्री महोदय जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खंडवा के अंतर्गत बुरहानपुर जिले में इथेनॉल यूनिट की स्थापना की जाय यह यूनिट एक सफल और लाभदायक उद्यम साबित होगी।

(xi) Need to introduce a Rajdhani/Vande Bharat train service between Gorakhpur and New Delhi

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : कुशीनगर लोकसभा क्षेत्र बौद्ध सर्किट एरिया है। महात्मा बुद्ध की परिनिर्वाण भूमि होने के कारण प्रतिवर्ष दर्जनों देशों के बौद्ध तीर्थयात्री यहाँ दर्शन के लिए लाखों की संख्या में आते हैं। आज मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुशीनगर क्षेत्र से जुड़ी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कुशीनगर एक प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक तथा कृषि प्रधान भूमि है, जो पूर्वांचल और उत्तर भारत के लाखों लोगों से जुड़ी हुई है। यहाँ से प्रतिदिन

हजारों यात्री नई दिल्ली की यात्रा करते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें सुविधा सम्पन्न, तेज और समयबद्ध रेल सेवा की कमी के कारण अत्यधिक कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि नजदीकी मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन गोरखपुर से नई दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली से गोरखपुर के लिए एक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन या वन्दे भारत ट्रेन का संचालन प्रारंभ किया जाए, जिससे यात्रियों को समय की बचत, सुरक्षा और सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके। यह मांग कुशीनगर व गोरखपुर तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों की आम जनता की लंबे समय से चली आ रही है और इसके पूरा होने से क्षेत्र का सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास भी सुनिश्चित होगा।

(xii) Need to resolve the dispute over payment of dues to employees of State Corporations of undivided Bihar

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): A 25-year-old dispute over payment of dues to nearly 2,200 employees of state corporations of undivided Bihar remains unresolved despite three Supreme Court judgments since 2003. The employees, now divided between Bihar and Jharkhand, are yet to receive over ₹500 crore in unpaid salaries and benefits. Tragically, around 316 employees have died due to poverty and lack of medical care. Despite repeated court directions under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, both states have failed to identify and compensate these employees, citing missing records. Recently, the Supreme Court formed a committee under a retired Justice to recommend a resolution within four months. I urge the Ministry of Home affairs and respective State Governments to actively support immediate disbursement and ensure justice to the affected employees and their families without further delay.

(xiii) Need to increase the ceiling of insured persons under ESI Act, 1948 from Rs. 21000 to Rs. 30000 per month

DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE): I would like to highlight about Enhancement of insured person pay ceiling of Rs 21,000/- to Rs 30,000/- for the employees of Registered factories and establishments. Due to increase in cost of commodities, higher living Conditions, elder family member dependents and higher private hospital expense, it is very essential to increase the limit from Rs 21,000/- to Rs.30,000/-. A suitable amendment to the ESI Act 1948 is sought to increase the ceiling to Rs.30,000/-.

(xiv) Regarding situation arising out of eviction drive carried out in various districts of Assam

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): I would like to highlight a matter of urgent public importance regarding the ongoing eviction drives across various districts of Assam, including Dhubri, Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Dima Hasao, and Karbi Anglong, which are being carried out unlawfully and inhumanely under the leadership of the current state government. These actions are in direct violation of the latest orders passed by the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court. The affected individuals are being evicted without receiving prior legal notice of at least 15 days, as mandated by law. This has caused immense hardship to vulnerable families, many of whom are being rendered homeless without any due process or rehabilitation measures. These actions not only undermine the rule of law and court directives but also create a climate of fear and repression across the state. Women, journalists, and marginalized communities are particularly affected, and

fundamental democratic and constitutional rights are being trampled upon. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs to intervene, uphold the rule of law, ensure accountability of the Assam State Government, and guarantee that no eviction is carried out in contravention of judicial directions and without proper rehabilitation.

(xv) Need to ensure adequate supply of Urea to farmers in Gujarat

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों — विशेषतः बनासकांठा, अमरेली, सुरेन्द्रनगर, पाटन, वडनगर और ऊँझा — में किसानों को हो रही यूरिया खाद की गंभीर कमी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को खेतों के लिए आवश्यक यूरिया खाद के लिए घंटों लाइन में लगना पड़ता है, और फिर भी कई बार उन्हें खाली हाथ लौटना पड़ता है। कुछ स्थानों पर किसानों से जबरन यूरिया के साथ अन्य खाद खरीदने का दबाव भी डाला जा रहा है, जिससे उनकी लागत और बढ़ जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कई क्षेत्रों में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और कृत्रिम कमी की शिकायतें भी सामने आई हैं। यूरिया की समय पर आपूर्ति न होने से रबी और खरीफ दोनों फसलों की बुवाई तथा उत्पादकता पर बुरा असर पड़ सकता है, जिससे किसानों की आजीविका संकट में पड़ रही है। अतः मेरी भारत सरकार से यह मांग है कि, गुजरात में यूरिया की समुचित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए, यूरिया वितरण प्रणाली को पारदर्शी बनाया जाए और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग पर रोक लगाई जाए, जाँच समिति गठित कर यूरिया वितरण में हो रही अनियमितताओं की समीक्षा की जाए तथा संकटग्रस्त जिलों को आपातकालीन खाद आपूर्ति दी जाए।

(xvi) Need to allocate additional 5 Kg of rice per household to non-National Food Security Act card holders of Kerala during Onam festival

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): I would like to draw urgent attention of the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution an

important matter concerning the food security of the people of Kerala during the upcoming Onam festival in the first week of September. Kerala produces less than 15% of its food grain needs and relies heavily on allocations from the Government of India. During Onam, the demand for rice increases sharply, often causing a steep rise in prices that affects the common people, especially the economically weaker sections. To prevent this, the State Government proposes to distribute an additional 5 kg of rice per household to Non-NFSA card holders (NPS & NPNS) in September 2025. This can only be done if the Government of India sanctions an adhoc allocation at tide-over rates and relaxes the monthly ceiling limit for this period. Therefore, I earnestly request the Union Government to urgently consider Kerala's request and sanction this additional rice allocation. This will help ensure timely distribution and protect the people from price hikes during the festival. I urge the Honourable Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to kindly intervene and issue the necessary directions at the earliest.

**(xvii) Need to include disease Lupus under the National policy for
Rare Diseases**

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): I would like to draw the attention of this House to the pressing concerns of Lupus patients across the country. Lupus is a rare, chronic, life-threatening autoimmune disease that disproportionately affects women in the age group of 15 to 45, with a striking 9:1 female-to-male ratio. It is incurable and requires lifelong treatment, often involving expensive immunosuppressants and continuous monitoring due to the multi-organ

involvement. Despite its severity, Lupus remains excluded from the National Policy for Rare Diseases (NPRD). Patients face numerous challenges: delayed diagnosis due to lack of awareness, the complexity of the disease, demographic vulnerability, social invisibility, and stigma. The burden is further compounded by high treatment costs, lack of insurance coverage, and workplace discrimination or job loss due to unpredictable flares. There is an urgent need to include Lupus in the NPRD, and consider special provisions for subsidized lifelong treatment under central health schemes. Additionally, the Government must ensure disability recognition, insurance inclusion, and workplace protections for Lupus warriors. I urge the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take immediate steps to address the systemic neglect of Lupus patients in policy frameworks.

(xviii) Need for allocation of central share fund for construction of 'Y' shaped ROB at Kulavanigarpuram on Tirunelveli- Tiruchendur railway section in Tamil Nadu

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): There is a proposal for construction of "y" shaped RoB at Kulavanigarpuram – I.c.no.4 on the Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur railway line. Totally the railway gate at Kulavanigarpuram (Ic.no.4) closes 16 times in a day. Due to the closure of railway line in the morning and evening in the peak hours, the school and college going students and government officials are affected daily during their commute. The State Government made estimation for an approximate cost of Rs. 100 crore and sent it to the southern railway headquarters in the 1st week of May

2015. I have also personally met the General Manager, South Railway Chennai on 16.5.2025 at Trivandrum and a request was also given to expedite the matter. But so far 2 months has passed and there has been no reply from the Railway. It is a 50:50 project. The Central Government and State Government has to pay 50% each for the completion of project and the railway has to give NOC for the same. But there is no reply from Southern Railway. So, I request the honourable Union Minister to allot 50% fund for the “y” shaped road at Ic 4-Kulavanigapuram railway gate along with NOC for initiating the project.

(xix) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP and Urea to farmers in the country

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती अन्तर्गत श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर आकांक्षी जिलों सहित पूरे देश के किसानों की गंभीर समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज किसान बहुत परेशान हैं, खरीफ फसल की बुवाई का सीजन चल रहा है और किसानों को बुवाई के लिए DAP, यूरिया खाद नहीं मिल रहा है। उन्हें घंटों सरकारी वितरण केंद्रों पर लंबी कतारों में खड़े रहने के बावजूद खाली हाथ घर वापस लौटना पड़ रहा है। कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी के कारण वे महंगे दामों में निजी विक्रेताओं से उधार या कर्ज लेकर खाद खरीदने को मजबूर हैं। मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र अत्यंत पिछड़ा आकांक्षी जिला है जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, सीमांत और गरीब भूमिहीन किसान रहते हैं जो बटाई पर खेती करते हैं। खाद के अभाव में वे बुवाई नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और उनकी स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि देश में DAP, यूरिया खाद की आपूर्ति हेतु विशेष अभियान चलाया जाए, मूल्यवृद्धि, कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी पर रोक लगे और आकांक्षी एवं पिछड़े जिलों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए किसानों को पर्याप्त खाद वितरण सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(xx) Regarding delay in implementation of projects under Jal Jeevan Mission in Kairana Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना में जल जीवन मिशन की परियोजनाओं में देरी, खराब निर्माण, घरों में टंकियों तक पूर्ण दबाव से पानी न पहुंचना, सड़कों का पुनर्निर्माण न होना जैसी समस्याएं व्याप्त हैं। विशेष रूप से ग्राम सलूनी, ब्लॉक सरसावा, जनपद सहारनपुर में वर्ष 2023 में बोरिंग कार्य पूर्ण होने के बावजूद पाइपलाइन नहीं बिछाई गई, जिसके कारण फंक्शनल टैप कनेक्शन उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके हैं। स्थानीय प्रशासन व अधिकारियों द्वारा पूछताछ पर असंगत कारण बताए जाते हैं। जल जीवन मिशन जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना में स्थानीय अधिकारियों की लापरवाही अक्षम्य है। इस मामले की गहन जांच, दोषियों पर कार्रवाई व परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध पूर्ण करने हेतु तत्काल कदम उठाए जाएं। ग्राम सलोनी में 51 लाख रुपये का भुगतान सरकार द्वारा किया जा चुका है केवल पाइप लाइन बिछानी शेष है। स्थानीय अधिकारों की लापरवाही से सरकारी खर्च बेकार पड़ा है वह लोगों को स्वच्छ पेयजल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगी कि संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना कि सभी परियोजनाओं की जांच कराने विशेष कर ग्राम सलूनी की परियोजनाओं में देरी का विशेष संज्ञान लेकर परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा कराने व असंगत कारणों के आधार पर परियोजनाओं को लटकाने के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की कृपा करें।

[محترمہ اِقر اچودھری (کیرانہ): محترم چیرمین صاحب، میرے پارلیمانی حلقہ کیرانہ میں جل جیون مشن کی پریوجناؤں میں دیری، خراب نرمان، گھروں میں ٹنکیوں تک پورے دباؤ سے پانی نہ پہنچنا، سڑکوں کا دوبارہ تعمیری کام نہ ہونا جیسے بہت سے مسئلے ہیں۔ خاص طور سے گرام سلونی، بلاک سرساوا، جنید سہارنپور میں سال 2023 میں بورنگ کا کام مکمل ہونے کے باوجود پائپ لائن نہیں بچھائی گئی، جس کی وجہ سے فنکشنل ٹیپ کنیکشن مہیا نہیں ہو سکے ہیں۔ مقامی انتظامیہ اور افسران سے پوچھنے پر وہ سہی وجوہات نہیں بتاتے ہیں۔ جل جیون جیسی اہم یوجنا میں مقامی افسران کی

لاپرواہی نا قابلِ معافی ہے۔ اس معاملے کی گہری جانچ، دوشیوں پر کاروائی و پریوجناؤں کو اپنے وقت پر مکمل کرنے کے لئے فوری قدم اٹھائے جائیں۔ گرام سلونی میں 51 لاکھ روپے کا بھگتان سرکار کے ذریعہ کیا جا چکا ہے۔ صرف پائپ لائن بچھانا باقی ہے۔ مقامی افسران کی لاپرواہی کی وجہ سے سرکاری خرچ بے کار پڑا ہے، وہاں لوگوں کو صاف پینے لائق پانی نہیں مل پا رہا ہے۔ اس لئے میں سرکار سے گزارش کرونگی کہ میرے پارلیمانی حلقہ کیرانہ کی سبھی پریوجناؤں کی جانچ کرانے خاص طور سے گرام سلونی کی پریوجناؤں میں دیری کی وجہ دیکھتے ہوئے پریوجناؤں کو جلد سے جلد پورا کرانے اور غیر ضروری وجوہات کی بنیاد پر پریوجناؤں کو لٹکانے لے لئے ذمہ دار افسران کے خلاف کاروائی کرنے کی کریا کریں۔]

**(xxi) Need to establish a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) in Kallakurichi
Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): The Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu has a number of very backward villages. Therefore, I would like to seek attention of the Union Government to provide facilities to improve the livelihood of the people living here by establishing a Central Government Public Sector Undertaking or a Private Company in order to increase the livelihood and economic employment opportunities.

(xxii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on former PM Late Shri Chandrasekhar

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री चंद्रशेखर जी एक प्रखर विचारक, समाजवादी, ओजस्वी वक्ता, अपने सिद्धांतों के प्रति दृढ़ रहना, सार्वजनिक जीवन में सच्चाई और पूर्ण ईमानदारी, सादगी, जनकल्याण के लिये पूर्ण सेवा की भावना और कुशल राजनीतिक

व्यक्तित्व के धनी व्यक्ति थे। उनका जीवन राष्ट्रीय एकता, लोकतंत्र और मानव कल्याण के लिये आजीवन संघर्ष पूर्ण ही रहा है प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में देश की आर्थिक संकट की घड़ी में साहसिक निर्णय लिये और देश को स्थिरता प्रदान करने का काम किया। माननीय श्री चंद्रशेखर जी के प्रसिद्ध “भारत यात्रा” में देश के जन—जन के काफी करीब आ गये क्योंकि उन्हें जनता को नजदीक से समझने का मौका मिला, आज भी कुछ युवा नेता माननीय श्री चंद्रशेखर जी की “भारत यात्रा” का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं और आगे भी ऐसा होता रहेगा—क्योंकि वे हमारे प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं। उनका पूरा जीवन राजनीतिक सोच और अंतिम सांस तक राष्ट्र हित को सर्वोपरि रखने के लिये जाना जायेगा। अतः मैं श्री चंद्रशेखर जी को देश के राजनीतिक जीवन में महान योगदान को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे महान महापुरुष, राजनेता को जल्द से जल्द देश का सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान “भारत रत्न” से सम्मानित करने की मांग करती हूँ। आशा है कि सरकार इस विषय में यथाशीघ्र निर्णय लेने का काम करेगी।

(xxiii) Need to drop existing criteria on size of agriculture land for determination of EWS category

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (EWS) के लिए शिक्षा और सरकारी नौकरियों में 10% आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। पात्रता शर्तों में ₹8 लाख से कम वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय, 1000 वर्ग फीट से कम का आवास, और एक एकड़ से अधिक कृषि भूमि न होना शामिल है। कृषि भूमि की यह सीमा विशेषकर ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए अन्याय पूर्ण है। आज किसानों की आय भूमि से नहीं, बल्कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, बढ़ती लागत, और फसल की कम कीमतों से प्रभावित होती है। कृषि अब लाभ का नहीं, बल्कि घाटे का व्यवसाय बन चुका है। यदि कोई किसान ₹8 लाख से कम आय रखता है और अन्य सभी मापदंडों को पूरा करता है, तो केवल भूमि की मात्रा के आधार पर उसे वंचित करना अनुचित है। सरकार से निवेदन है कि EWS आरक्षण में कृषि भूमि की सीमा को हटाया जाए, ताकि वास्तविक आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर किसान परिवार लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना और

महाराष्ट्र सरकार की 'लाड-प्यार योजना' जैसी योजनाएं किसानों की आर्थिक कमजोरियों को स्वीकार कर उन्हें राहत प्रदान कर रही हैं। ऐसे में EWS के संदर्भ में भी कृषि भूमि की शर्त को हटाना न्यायसंगत होगा।

(xxiv) Need to introduce AC Local train services from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Karjat and Khopali in Maharashtra

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : वर्तमान में मध्य रेलवे मार्ग पर एसी लोकल ट्रेनें केवल छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस (CST) से बदलापुर तक चलाई जा रही हैं। जबकि इससे बदलापुर के आगे यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों, विशेष रूप से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मावल के अनतर्गत कर्जत और खोपोली जाने वाले यात्रियों में भारी असंतोष है। कर्जत और खोपोली के यात्रियों का कहना है कि यह एसी लोकल ट्रेन की सुविधा केवल एक सीमित वर्ग को ही क्यों दी जा रही है, जबकि इसे सभी यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। कर्जत और खोपोली तक एसी लोकल ट्रेन सेवा की मांग लगातार बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि इस मार्ग पर प्रतिदिन लाखों यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। यदि यह सेवा पूरी दूरी तक विस्तारित की जाए, तो सभी यात्रियों को आधुनिक रेलवे सुविधाओं का समान रूप से लाभ मिलेगा। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस विषय पर तत्काल ध्यान देकर छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस से कर्जत एवं खोपोली तक एसी लोकल ट्रेन सेवा के विस्तार हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

(xxv) Need to provide financial assistance under centrally sponsored schemes to address water scarcity in Ramanathapuram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI NAVASKANI K. (RAMANATHAPURAM): I would like to draw the attention of this House on an important issue concerning my Ramanathapuram Parliamentary Constituency. Several rural areas within my constituency are still facing acute drinking water shortages, primarily due to low groundwater levels

and inadequate permanent water sources. In this context, I wish to place on record my appreciation for the Tamil Nadu Government, which, through its Combined Drinking Water Supply Scheme, has been playing a vital role in fulfilling the drinking water needs of many parts of my Constituency. This initiative is commendable and has significantly benefited rural communities. However, despite these efforts, several habitations remain underserved or unserved. Therefore, I urge the Union Government, through the Ministry of Jal Shakti, to provide special financial assistance under centrally sponsored schemes such as the Jal Jeevan Mission or other suitable special initiatives, for the construction of deep borewells in the most water-scarce areas of Ramanathapuram. Such a step would greatly strengthen the ongoing efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government and help ensure safe and adequate drinking water to all households in these remote and arid regions. Thank you.

(xxvi) Need to expedite the process to transfer the land owned by Parvathy Mills at Kollam to ESIC for establishment of a medical college

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Employees State Insurance Corporation decided to upgrade the Asramam ESI Model and Super Specialty Hospital into Medical College and open a new ESI Medical College at Kollam. Kollam is the District headquarters and the land availability is less. Parvathy Mills owned about 16.40 acres of prime land near to the Asramam ESI Model and Super Specialty Hospital. The said land is most suitable for medical college. The non utilization of public land owned by NTC under Textile Ministry is a public issue. The Government of Kerala, ESIC and MP, Lok Sabha, Kollam already

requested for transfer of land owned by Parvathy Mills to ESIC for the most important public purpose. Hence, I urge upon the Government to expedite process of transferring the land owned by Parvathy Mills at Kollam to ESIC at the earliest.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 5.

गोवा राज्य, सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रतिनिधित्व का पुनः समायोजन विधेयक, 2024.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कल की पुनरीक्षित कार्य सूची में यह विधेयक लिस्टेड था।

... (व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आज की पुनरीक्षित कार्य सूची में गोवा राज्य, सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रतिनिधित्व का पुनः समायोजन विधेयक, 2024 लिस्टेड है। इस पर चर्चा होनी है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों से संबंधित है। गोवा विधान सभा में अनुसूचित जनजाति को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, लेकिन विपक्षी दल उसमें साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं और वे हल्ला कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसका मतलब यह है कि ये लोग अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों पर भी बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इनको अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों में बात करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) इतना महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लंबित है। मैं इस सदन में खड़ा हूँ। इनको इस विधेयक पर बात करनी चाहिए और इस चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहिए। ये लोग अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के हितों का भी ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक इतना महत्वपूर्ण है। पहली बार गोवा विधान सभा में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके, इसलिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ये लोग इस चर्चा में भाग लें। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कल भी गोवा राज्य, सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रतिनिधित्व का पुनः समायोजन विधेयक पर चर्चा करने के लिए यह लिस्टेड था, लेकिन आपने इस बिल पर चर्चा आगे नहीं बढ़ने दी थी। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सदन और सभा की गरिमा और मर्यादा को बनाए रखने के लिए इन तख्तियों को यहां से हटा दीजिए। जब तक आप तख्तियां दिखाएंगे, तब तक सभा नहीं चल पाएगी। इस तरह से तख्तियां दिखाना सभा के विरुद्ध है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जब तक आप ऐसी तख्तियां दिखाते रहेंगे, तब तक सभा नहीं चल पाएगी। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम गोवा की अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में बोलना चाहते हैं। क्या आप ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह सभा देश की अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में बात करे? यह क्या बात है? यह कैसे होगा? यह ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम देश की अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में बात करना चाहते हैं। आपने ऐसे वेल में आकर कल भी चर्चा नहीं होने दी और आज भी चर्चा नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly go back to your seats. I am requesting you.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This is the largest democracy in the world. My dear friends, this is the largest democracy in the world. You are setting wrong examples.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are the role models of the entire world. This is not the appropriate behaviour. You cannot show the placards.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please remove the placards. Let the House function. Let the House function.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष को माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Whatever requests you had made earlier were considered and it was already informed that they will be discussed at an appropriate time. If you do not cooperate, I have no other option.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही शुक्रवार, दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.07 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Friday, July 25, 2025/Sravana 3, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	69
2	Dr. Hemang Joshi	68
3	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	76
4	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	65
5	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	75
6	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	70
7	Ms Iqra Choudhary	63
8	Shri Ajay Bhatt	66
9	Shri Benny Behanan	73
10	Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi	67
11	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	75
12	Shri Damodar Agrawal	80
13	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	78
14	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	64
15	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	70
16	Shri K Radhakrishnan	73
17	Shri Khagen Murmu	78
18	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	61
19	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	80
20	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	72
21	Shri Manickam Tagore B	79
22	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	74
23	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	64

24	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	68
25	Shri Sachithanantham R	69
26	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	77
27	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	79
28	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	67
29	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	62
30	Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel	71

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	849, 698
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	862
3	Adv. Adoor Prakash	795, 740, 739
4	Com. Selvaraj V	720
5	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	789
6	Dr. Amar Singh	840
7	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	781, 717
8	Dr. Anand Kumar	839, 745
9	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	799
10	Dr. Bhola Singh	822, 721
11	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	716
12	Dr. C M Ramesh	796
13	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	874
14	Dr. D. Purandeswari	889
15	Dr. Faggan Singh Kulaste	914
16	Dr. Hemang Joshi	715
17	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	711, 715
18	Dr. K Sudhakar	719
19	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	851
20	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	825, 745
21	Dr. Lata Wankhede	704
22	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	805
23	Dr. Mallu Ravi	899

24	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	727, 715
25	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	738
26	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	823
27	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	886
28	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	707
29	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	704
30	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	834
31	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	887, 711
32	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	800
33	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	718, 868, 731
34	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	780
35	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	904
36	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	711, 704
37	Km. Sudha R	906
38	Md Abu Taher Khan	895
39	Md. Rakibul Hussain	771
40	Mr Pathan Yusuf	705
41	Ms Iqra Choudhary	73
42	Ms Kangna Ranaut	715, 704
43	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	833
44	Ms. S Jothimani	826
45	Prof. Sougata Ray	897
46	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	717, 781
47	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	767, 847, 739
48	Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha	878

49	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	722
50	Shri Aditya Yadav	769
51	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	745
52	Shri Alok Sharma	715, 700
53	Shri Amarsing Tisso	890
54	Shri Amra Ram	750, 749
55	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	798
56	Shri Anand Bhadauria	900
57	Shri Anil Firojiya	746
58	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	742
59	Shri Anto Antony	740
60	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	791
61	Shri Anurag Sharma	872, 715, 711
62	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	912, 693
63	Shri Arun Bharti	709
64	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	775
65	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	837
66	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	848
67	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	752
68	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	729
69	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	784, 827
70	Shri B K Parthasarathi	701
71	Shri B Y Raghavendra	910
72	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	845
73	Shri Baijayant Panda	790
74	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	781, 717

75	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	777, 906
76	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	851, 781
77	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	793
78	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	774
79	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	706
80	Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi	715(c), 704(c)
81	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	841, 711(c)
82	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	781(c), 717(c)
83	Shri Bhojraj Nag	715, 700
84	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	703, 711
85	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	876, 700
86	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	916
87	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	710
88	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	786
89	Shri Buntty Vivek Sahu	877, 792, 694
90	Shri C N Annadurai	744, 893
91	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	852
92	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	695
93	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	759, 739
94	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	714
95	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	705, 818
96	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	700
97	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	694
98	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	715
99	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	875, 807

100	Shri Damodar Agrawal	715
101	Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj	917
102	Shri Devesh Shakya	766
103	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	705, 814
104	Shri Dharambir Singh	879
105	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	730
106	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	844
107	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	797, 715
108	Shri Dilip Saikia	694
109	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	871
110	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	876, 700
111	Shri Dulu Mahato	902, 703, 711
112	Shri Dushyant Singh	854
113	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	858
114	Shri E Tukaram	871
115	Shri Eatala Rajender	739
116	Shri Eswarasamy K	757
117	Shri G Kumar Naik	909
118	Shri G Lakshminarayana	693
119	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	741
120	Shri Ganesh Singh	737
121	Shri Giridhari Yadav	871
122	Shri Godam Nagesh	703, 711
123	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	702
124	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	787
125	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	856

126	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	764
127	Shri Haribhai Patel	882
128	Shri Hibi Eden	754
129	Shri Imran Masood	896
130	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	810
131	Shri Jagdambika Pal	703
132	Shri Jai Prakash	804
133	Shri Janardan Mishra	703, 700, 704
134	Shri Janardan Singh Sigrwal	776
135	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	700
136	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	723
137	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	778
138	Shri Jugal Kishore	920
139	Shri K C Venugopal	835
140	Shri K E Prakash	783
141	Shri K Gopinath	870
142	Shri K Sudhakaran	749, 698, 740
143	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	918
144	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	711, 715, 703
145	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	873
146	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	807, 706
147	Shri Khagen Murmu	704, 700
148	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	779
149	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	842
150	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	704
151	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	761

152	Shri Kripanath Mallah	711, 704
153	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	831
154	Shri Kuldeep Indora	865
155	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	743
156	Shri M K Raghavan	732, 813
157	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	853
158	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	715, 694, 704
159	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	831
160	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	888
161	Shri Malaiyarasan D	817
162	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	762
163	Shri Mani A	696
164	Shri Manish Jaiswal	818, 705
165	Shri Manish Tewari	760
166	Shri Manoj Tiwari	703, 711
167	Shri Matheswaran V S	836
168	Shri Mitesh Patel Bakabhai	711
169	Shri Mohibbullah	846
170	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	829
171	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	735
172	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	815
173	Shri Mukesh Rajput	700, 704
174	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	866
175	Shri Murari Lal Meena	751
176	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	894, 700
177	Shri Nalin Soren	901

178	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	808
179	Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel	913
180	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	868, 718, 731
181	Shri Navaskani K	747, 744, 893
182	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	781, 717
183	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	828
184	Shri P C Mohan	824, 704, 711
185	Shri P P Chaudhary	703, 711
186	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	763
187	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	694, 700, 704
188	Shri Parimal Suklabaidya	883
189	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	907
190	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	867
191	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	820
192	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	850, 711
193	Shri Pradeep Purohit	773
194	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	703, 700, 711
195	Shri Praveen Patel	703, 711, 704
196	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	736
197	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	704
198	Shri Rahul Kaswan	801
199	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	691
200	Shri Raja A	726
201	Shri Raja Ram Singh	795
202	Shri Rajeev Rai	857

203	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	724
204	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	885, 871
205	Shri Rajesh Verma	731, 718, 868
206	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	803
207	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	715, 700
208	Shri Rajkumar Roat	748
209	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	869
210	Shri Raju Bista	708
211	Shri Rakesh Rathor	812
212	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	864
213	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	698
214	Shri Ramprit Mandal	863
215	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	770
216	Shri Ranjit Dutta	911
217	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	731, 868, 718
218	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	700
219	Shri Robert Bruce C	728
220	Shri S Jagathratchakan	861
221	Shri S Venkatesan	859
222	Shri Sanatan Pandey	809, 827
223	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	717, 781
224	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	838, 821
225	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	821, 838
226	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	756
227	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	884
228	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	711, 704

229	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	712
230	Shri Selvam G	893, 744
231	Shri Shafi Parambil	758
232	Shri Shankar Lalwani	715
233	Shri Shashank Mani	843, 808
234	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	855, 794
235	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	813, 747
236	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	768
237	Shri Subbarayan K	720
238	Shri Sudama Prasad	788
239	Shri Sudheer Gupta	818, 705
240	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	903
241	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	898
242	Shri Sunil Kumar	772
243	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	811
244	Shri Tapir Gao	704, 711
245	Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	765
246	Shri Tejasvi Surya	713, 711
247	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	721
248	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	734
249	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	819
250	Shri V K Sreekandan	782
251	Shri Varun Chaudhry	747
252	Shri Vijay Baghel	792
253	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	711
254	Shri Virendra Singh	880

255	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	802
256	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	816
257	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	711, 704
258	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	725, 704, 715
259	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	699
260	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	892
261	Shri Yogender Chandolia	891, 704
262	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	733
263	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	794, 855
264	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	700
265	Smt. D K Aruna	739
266	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	753
267	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	881
268	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	908
269	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	860
270	Smt. Himadri Singh	694, 700
271	Smt. June Maliah	705
272	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	832, 740
273	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehwat	704
274	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	703, 694, 700
275	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	704, 703
276	Smt. Mala Roy	697
277	Smt. Malvika Devi	919
278	Smt. Manju Sharma	785
279	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	703, 700
280	Smt. Pratima Mondal	915

281	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	847
282	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	692, 703
283	Smt. Sajda Ahmed	905
284	Smt. Sandhya Ray	700
285	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	694
286	Smt. Shambhavi	868, 731, 718
287	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	703, 711
288	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	814, 694, 703
289	Smt. Supriya Sule	781, 717
290	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	827, 704
291	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	806
292	Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	755
293	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	830

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Civil Aviation	: 65, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 78
Food Processing Industries	:
Housing and Urban Affairs	:
Jal Shakti	: 72, 74
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	: 63, 67, 80
Petroleum and Natural Gas	: 61, 64, 79
Power	:
Road Transport and Highways	: 62, 66, 70, 75
Tribal Affairs	: 73

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Civil Aviation	: 702, 705, 708, 719, 723, 729, 739, 740, 747, 749, 755, 760, 764, 765, 793, 795, 798, 802, 803, 834, 817, 820, 823, 824, 827, 830, 836, 843, 847, 856, 869, 870, 883, 887, 905, 906
Food Processing Industries	: 703, 715, 728, 840, 851, 877, 879, 903
Housing and Urban Affairs	: 691, 692, 697, 701, 704, 710, 711, 718, 730, 733, 741, 746, 768, 769, 770, 771, 777, 781, 787, 839, 811, 825, 841, 842, 848, 878, 884, 886
Jai Shakti	: 695, 696, 722, 724, 731, 737, 738, 752, 753, 757, 761, 762, 766, 776, 785, 788, 794, 805, 810, 822, 829, 832, 833, 834, 857, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 881, 889, 900, 908, 939, 910, 913, 915
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	: 706, 721, 735, 736, 744, 773, 780, 786, 791, 796, 807, 816, 826, 846, 852, 853, 855, 861, 880, 8B2, 885, 890
Petroleum and Natural Gas	: 699, 700, 748, 758, 774, 783, 797, 812, 813, 814, 837, 650, 914, 917
Power	: 714, 745, 759, 775, 784, 790, 800, 806, 808, 814, 831, 644, 854, 904, 916
Road Transport and Highways	: 707, 709, 712, 717, 720, 725, 726, 727, 732, 734, 742, 750, 751, 754, 763, 778, 779, 782, 789, 792, 799, 801, 818, 819, 821, 828, 835, 839, 845, 849, 858, 859, 867, 868, 891, 892, 893, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 901, 902, 907, 911, 912, 918, 920

Tribal Affairs

: 693, 694, 698, 713, 716, 743, 756, 767, 772,
838, 862, 871, 888, 894, 919

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