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Sravana 7, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
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Fifth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos.1 to 10)

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C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. IX, Fifth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 7, Tuesday, July 29, 2025/ Sravana 7, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Congratulation to Ms. Divya Deshmukh on winning the FIDE Chess Women's World Cup Final	11
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 121 to 125	12-58
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 126 to 140	59-133
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1381 to 1610	134-1037

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1038-1053

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

26th to 28th Reports 1054

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Statements 1054-1055

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

9th and 10th Reports 1055-1056

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ**

15th Report 1056

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 1056-1058

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations / observations contained in the 189th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026) (Demand No. 10)' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Shri Jitin Prasada 1056-1057

- (ii)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development

1057

- (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development
Dr. Chandra Sekhar Pemmasani 1057-1058
- (iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel 1058
- MATTERS UNDER RULE 377** 1059-1078
- (i) Need to establish an ESIC hospital in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Bhola Singh 1059
- (ii) Regarding relief and rehabilitation measures in Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh affected by cloudburst
Sushri Kangna Ranaut 1060
- (iii) Need to establish a Food Park in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan 1060-1061

- (iv) Regarding development of Ganga dam and City Park in Bokaro, Jharkhand as tourist destination
Shri Dulu Mahato 1061
- (v) Need to enact law to curb forced religious conversion in the country
Dr. Manna Lal Rawat 1062
- (vi) Need to establish a Cooperative University in Jaipur Parliamentary Constituency
Shrimati Manju Sharma 1062
- (vii) Need to make 'Bada Talab' of Bhopal free from encroachment and pollution and take measures to conserve the same
Shri Alok Sharma 1063
- (viii) Regarding services of Train Nos. 19005 (Surat-Bhusawal Express) and 11113 (Devlali-Bhusawal)
Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh 1063-1064
- (ix) Need to include Kamakhya Temple in Assam in the list of Iconic Tourist Destinations
Shrimati Bijuli Kalita Medhi 1064
- (x) Need to establish a Division Office of Department of Posts in Rajsamand headquarters, Rajasthan
Shrimati Mahima Kumari Mewar 1064-1065
- (xi) Need to introduce a new train from Chittorgarh to Mumbai via Udaipur and Ahmedabad
Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi 1065

- (xii) Need to implement National Flood Management Policy and River Interlinking Project to prevent the devastation caused by annual floods in the rivers
Shri Dilip Saikia 1066
- (xiii) Regarding relief and rehabilitation of people in flood affected areas in West Bengal
Shri Khagen Murmu 1066-1067
- (xiv) Need to set up an All India Judicial Service
Shri Tanuj Punia 1067
- (xv) Need to provide fee-concession to SC/ST students in admission to MBBS Courses in private Medical and Dental Colleges
Shri Murari Lal Meena 1068
- (xvi) Need to ensure minimum 150 days of employment with Rs. 500 per day wages under MGNREGS.
Shri Kuldeep Indora 1068-1069
- (xvii) Regarding situation arising out of the decision to delink Brahmos Aerospace Thiruvananthapuram Limited (BATL) from Brahmos Aerospace Private Limited (BAPL)
Dr. Shashi Tharoor 1069-1070
- (xviii) Need to provide compensation to farmers who lost their crops due to heavy rains in Banaskantha district, Gujarat
Shrimati Geniben Nagaji Thakor 1070

- (xix) Need to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Aonla Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Neeraj Maurya 1071
- (xx) Need to include brick soling road for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
Shri Lalji Verma 1071
- (xxi) Need to renovate and preserve the house occasionally visited by Rabindranath Tagore located at Ramgarh in Nainital district, Utrakhand as a heritage place
Shrimati Pratima Mondal 1071-1072
- (xxii) Need to resolve the problems being faced by the mango growers in Tamil Nadu and to implement the Market Intervention Scheme under the PM-AASHA for mangoes
Shri T. M. Selvaganapathi 1072-1073
- (xxiii) Need to operationalise and promote the Coconut Farmer Producer Organisations in Konaseema and other districts of Andhra Pradesh
Shri G. M. Harish Balayogi 1073-1074
- (xxiv) Regarding establishment of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinic and Indian Naval Canteen Service (INCS) outlet at Ambernath in Kalyan Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra
Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde 1074-1075

- (xxv) Need to announce a special financial package to promote industrialisation in Bihar
Shri Arun Bharti 1075-1076
- (xxvi) Need for conservation of Rohtasgarh Fort in Rohtas district, Bihar under 'Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan' scheme
Shri Sudhakar Singh 1076
- (xxvii) Regarding alleged breakdown of law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh
Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy 1076-1077
- (xxviii) Need to make public the report on Air crash in Ahmedabad and improve all the safety norms related to maintenance and operation of aircrafts
Shri Hanuman Beniwal 1077-1078
- (xxix) Regarding loan disbursal by public sector banks in Bihar
Shri Rajesh Ranjan 1078

SPECIAL DISCUSSION ON INDIA'S STRONG, SUCCESSFUL AND DECISIVE 'OPERATION SINDOOR' IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK IN PAHALGAM	1078-1236
Shri Amit Shah	1078-1100
Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	1101-1110
Shri Akhilesh Yadav	1110-1120
Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	1121-1129
Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1129-1138
Sushri Sayani Ghosh	1138-1147

Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1147-1157
Shri A. Raja	1157-1164
Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	1165-1169
Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh	1169-1173
Shri K. C. Venugopal	1173-1180
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	1180-1183
Shrimati Dimple Yadav	1183-1186
Shri Subbarayan K.	1186-1188
Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1188-1189
Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1189-1191
Shrimati Anupriya Patel	1191-1195
Shri Rahul Gandhi	1195-1207
Dr. Sambit Patra	1208-1212
Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1212-1214
Shri Narendra Modi	1214-1236

ANNEXURE – I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	1237-1238
(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1239-1251

ANNEXURE – II

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	1252
(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1253-1254

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 29, 2025/ Sravana 7, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER**Congratulation to Ms. Divya Deshmukh on winning the FIDE Chess
Women's World Cup Final**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे आपको सूचित करना है कि भारत की सुश्री दिव्या देशमुख ने जॉर्जिया के बातुमी शहर में आयोजित फीडे शतरंज महिला विश्व कप फाइनल में विजय हासिल की है। वे इस प्रतियोगिता को जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला हैं। इसके साथ ही वे भारत की चौथी महिला शतरंज ग्रैंडमास्टर भी बन गई हैं। सुश्री देशमुख ने फाइनल में अपनी भारतीय साथी खिलाड़ी श्रीमती कोनेरू हम्पी को पराजित कर चैंपियन बनने का गौरव प्राप्त किया। हमें खुशी है कि फाइनल में दोनों भारत के ही खिलाड़ी रहे। यह भारत के लिए बड़े हर्ष का विषय है। पूरे विश्व ने देखा कि इस विश्व स्तरीय प्रतियोगिता के फाइनल में पहुंचने वाली दोनों खिलाड़ी भारतीय थीं और उनका हम अभिनंदन करते हैं। इन दोनों भारतीय महिला खिलाड़ियों की इस उपलब्धि से पूरे देश में अपार खुशी और उमंग का वातावरण है। उनकी इस जीत से सभी भारतीयों को, विशेष रूप से हमारे युवाओं को बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा मिली है।

यह सभा सुश्री दिव्या देशमुख एवं श्रीमती कोनेरू हम्पी को इस उत्कृष्ट उपलब्धि के लिए बधाई देती है एवं भावी सफलताओं के लिए अपनी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करती है।

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
@Starred Question Nos. 121 to 125

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नम्बर, 121.

श्री मणिकम टैगोर ।

SUPPORT TO FARMERS

***121. †SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the details and current status of major agricultural policies and programs under implementation along with the key challenges in delivering adequate support to farmers;
- (b) the details of mechanisms in place to ensure that farmers receive fair market prices for their produce, and the role of the Government in regulating or facilitating the sale and marketing of agricultural products;
- (c) whether the Ministry procure and distribute essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to ensure timely and equitable access for all farmers;

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

(d) the specific initiatives/support programs being implemented to assist farmers from December to April as this period is significant in agricultural calendar; and

(e) the role of Ministry in ensuring effective implementation of agricultural programs and the manner in which it is accountable for its support to farmers?

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

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

विवरण

(क): भारत सरकार किसान कल्याण योजनाओं हेतु उपयुक्त नीतिगत उपायों और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने हेतु छः स्रोतों की पहचान की गई है: (i) फसल उत्पादन में वृद्धि (ii) उत्पादन लागत में कमी (iii) किसानों की आय में वृद्धि (iv) कृषि विविधीकरण (v) सतत कृषि के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल ढलना और (vi) किसानों के हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति।

सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) के बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि करते हुए वर्ष 2013-14 के 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान को बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम, उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर, लाभकारी मूल्य द्वारा और किसानों को आय सहायता प्रदान कर किसानों के कल्याण के लिए बनाई गई है। जिससे संबंधित ब्यौरा **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ख): सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की टिप्पणियों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिदेशित फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी

को उत्पादन लागत के डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर रखने की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मार्जिन के साथ सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में लगातार वृद्धि की है।

प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की एकीकृत योजना एमएसपी के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ बनाती है और बाजार मूल्य स्थिरीकरण के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करती है। पीएम-आशा में मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस), भावांतर भुगतान योजना (पीडीपीएस) और बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) शामिल हैं।

पीएसएस को राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुरोध पर कार्यान्वित की जाती है जो अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा की खरीद पर मंडी कर से छूट देने और पीक हार्वेस्टिंग अवधि के दौरान जब कभी भी कृषि वस्तुओं की बाजार कीमतें अधिसूचित एमएसपी से कम हो जाती हैं, वैज्ञानिक भंडारण सुविधा की बुकिंग, खरीद केंद्रों की पहचान जैसी व्यवस्था निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर करने के लिए सहमत होते हैं। खरीद वर्ष 2024-25 से, पीएसएस के तहत अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा की खरीद के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रारंभ में उस विशेष सीजन के लिए राज्य के उत्पादन के अधिकतम 25% तक की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है। तत्पश्चात, यदि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्वीकृत मात्रा की समग्र खरीद कर लेता है और आगे स्वीकृत मात्रा से अधिक खरीद करने के इच्छुक हैं, तो पीएसएस के तहत राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के अधिकतम 25% की खरीद करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाता है। दलहन के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में योगदान देने वाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने और आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए, सरकार ने 2028-29 तक पीएसएस के राज्य के अनुमानित उत्पादन के 100% के बराबर तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद की अनुमति दी है।

पीडीपीएस में परिकल्पना की गई है कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उन पंजीकृत किसानों, जो निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर पारदर्शी नीलामी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से अधिसूचित मार्केट यार्ड में निर्धारित

उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) के साथ अपने उत्पादन के 40% तक तिलहन की बिक्री करते हैं, को अधिसूचित बाज़ार में एमएसपी मूल्य के 15% तक (2% प्रशासनिक लागत सहित) एमएसपी और विक्रय/मॉडल मूल्य के बीच के मूल्य अंतर का सीधा भुगतान किया जाएगा। तथापि, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास किसी विशेष वर्ष/मौसम के लिए अधिसूचित तिलहनों के लिए पीएसएस या पीडीपीएस लागू करने का विकल्प है। यदि कोई राज्य 40% से अधिक मात्रा को कवर करने को तैयार है, तो वह अपने संसाधनों से ऐसा कर सकता है।

एमआईएस उपर्युक्त मूल्य स्थिरीकरण उपायों के अंतर्गत नहीं आने वाली नाशवान और बागवानी फसलों का समर्थन कर विविधता को और बढ़ाता है। एमआईएस, टॉप (टमाटर, प्याज और आलू) फसलों के भंडारण और परिवहन के प्रावधान के साथ-साथ वास्तविक और भावांतर भुगतान, दोनों प्रदान करता है।

इस एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से किसानों द्वारा दबाव में बिक्री को रोकने में मदद मिलती है और उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित होता है। इससे बाज़ार में उतार-चढ़ाव से निपटने के लिए बफर स्टॉक का भी निर्माण होता है। कुल मिलाकर, ये उपाय मूल्य समर्थन के आश्वासन से बाज़ार संचालन में किसानों का विश्वास मजबूत करते हैं।

(ग) से (ड): कृषि राज्य का विषय है और केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित सभी योजनाएँ संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। बीजों और अन्य कृषि आदानों के लिए, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार व्यवस्था की जाती है। योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा निरंतर की जाती है। मुख्यालय और मैदानी स्तर पर योजनाओं का आंकलन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की सभी योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन वर्ष भर किया जाता है।

विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान का आयोजन 29 मई से 12 जून 2025 तक पूरे देश में खरीफ पूर्व अभियान के रूप में किया गया। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों, सरकार

की विभिन्न योजनाओं और नीतियों के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना था, साथ ही किसान-प्रेरित नवाचारों और किसानों की प्रतिक्रियाओं का दस्तावेजीकरण करना भी इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य रहा। इस अभियान के दौरान 2,170 बहुविषयी वैज्ञानिकों की टीमों ने सीधे तौर पर 1.35 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों से संवाद किया और देश के 728 जिलों में लगभग 61 हजार कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। किसानों को खरीफ मौसम के लिए उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों, आधुनिक कृषि प्रणाली की चुनौतियों, उन्नत मशीनों, उपकरणों और गुणवत्ता युक्त इनपुट्स (उर्वरक, कीटनाशक, बीज आदि) के उपयोग के बारे में जागरूक किया गया। अभियान के दौरान 300 किसान-प्रेरित नवाचार, 70 नीतिगत मुद्दे और 500 शोध योग्य विषयों का दस्तावेजीकरण किया गया, जिससे मांग आधारित अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

अनुबंध

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रमुख योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम

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

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

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE : The hon. Prime Minister publicly promised to double the farmers' income by 2022. It is now 2025. Can the hon. Minister present official data, not Budget allocation figures, on whether the farmers' real incomes adjusted for inflation, have actually doubled? If not, will the Government accept that this grand promise was a *jumla*, and clarify what accountability

measures it has taken for misleading the farming community?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का अभियान निरंतर जारी है। हमने छह उपाय किए हैं। नम्बर एक, सरकार ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने का फैसला किया, जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ सके। नम्बर दो, आय बढ़ाने के लिए लागत घटे। नम्बर तीन, उत्पादन के ठीक दाम मिलें। नम्बर चार, अगर नुकसान हो जाए तो उसकी भरपाई करें। नम्बर पांच, कृषि का विविधीकरण हो। केवल एक फसल की खेती न हो जैसे फलों की खेती, फूलों की खेती, सब्जियों की खेती, औषधि की खेती, बागवानी कृषि, मछलीपालन, पशुपालन, इस तरह के अलग-अलग अनेक प्रयत्न किए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रसन्नतापूर्वक मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दस सालों में फसलों, फूड ग्रैन्स और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन वर्ष 2013-14 में 246.42 मिलियन टन था। यह अब बढ़कर 353.96 मिलियन टन हो गया है। दलहन का उत्पादन 16.38 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 25.24 मिलियन टन हो गया है। तिलहन का उत्पादन 27.51 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 42.61 मिलियन टन हो गया है और बागवानी का उत्पादन 280.70 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 367.72 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। किसान दूध का उत्पादन भी करता है और मैं माननीय ललन सिंह जी को भी बधाई दूंगा कि दूध का उत्पादन 137.7 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 239.30 मिलियन टन हो गया है। चाहे मछली का उत्पादन हो या दूध का उत्पादन हो, यह निरंतर बढ़ रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की आय का जहां तक सवाल है, मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि कई किसानों की आय दोगुनी से भी ज्यादा बढ़ी है। हम लोग उपाय कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने बजट की बात कही है। आपके समय में, जब आप यूपीए सरकार का हिस्सा थे, तब केवल 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था। अब यह बढ़कर 1 लाख 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एनडीए की सरकार से पहले किसान सम्मान निधि पहले कभी नहीं थी। दस करोड़ किसानों को किसान सम्मान निधि से लाभांशित किया जा रहा है। मुझे गर्व है कि

मोदी है तो मुमकिन है। लगभग दो लाख करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी उर्वरकों पर देने का काम मोदी सरकार कर रही है। जब यूपीए की सरकार थी तब केसीसी और बाकी संस्थागत लोन केवल सात लाख करोड़ रुपये का मिलता था। आज वह लोन 25 लाख करोड़ रुपये का मिल रहा है। फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत, मुझे कहते हुए गर्व है कि एनडीए की सरकार ने 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये के प्रीमियम के मुकाबले 1 लाख 83 हजार करोड़ रुपये का क्लैम किसानों के खाते में डालने का काम किया है। यह एनडीए की सरकार है जो किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए मैकेनाइजेशन पर सब्सिडी दे रही है। पर ड्रॉप, मोर क्रॉप में किसानों को ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर्स दिए जा रहे हैं। पॉली हाउस टेक्नोलॉजी, ग्रीन हाउस टेक्नोलॉजी, फलों और सब्जियों के उत्पादन से लेकर बाकी सभी चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयास और ठीक ढंग से खरीदने का प्रयास और किसानों की आय बढ़े, इसके लिए इसी सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि उत्पादन की लागत से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफा जोड़ कर किसान को एमएसपी प्रदान की जाएगी। जब इनकी सरकार थी तो 50 परसेंट उत्पादन की लागत से जोड़ने पर केबिनेट की बैठक में इन्होंने इंकार कर दिया था कि यह बाजार को विकृत कर देगा और यह संभव नहीं है। यह इनका कहना था। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एमएसपी पर रिकॉर्ड खरीदी हो रही है, नुकसान की भरपायी की जा रही है और यूरिया हो या डीएपी हो या बाकी उर्वरक भी सब्सिडी पर उपलब्ध करवाए जा रहे हैं। इससे किसानों की आय निरंतर बढ़ रही है।

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर : सर, मैंने इनकम डबलिंग की बात की थी, लेकिन ये सीनियर मंत्री हैं और उन्होंने दूसरी बात बतायी। लेकिन, कोई बात नहीं। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है, the reply celebrates PM Kisan and other schemes, but the harsh truth is, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and landless labourers for whom the Leader of Opposition, Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji has been concerned for many years, who form more than half the rural agricultural force, are still excluded from the benefits. What is stopping the Government from enacting a law or a scheme that recognizes cultivators without land titles or is the Government only for the land owning farmers?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई योजनाएं उन किसानों के लिए चलाई जाती हैं, जिनके पास लैंड होल्डिंग होती है। अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारें, चूंकि कृषि राज्य का विषय है, माननीय विद्वान सदस्य ने पूछा है, जो टेनेंट फॉर्मर्स हैं, उनके लिए अलग-अलग योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं। लेकिन, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों केंद्र सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में, जिसके पास स्वामित्व है, वह किसान है, लेकिन जो टेनेंट फॉर्मर खेती कर रहा है, अगर उसको अधिकृत कर देते हैं तो उनको फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एमएसपी की खरीद के लिए भी अगर लैंड होल्डिंग वाला किसान राज्य की अनुमति से अधिकृत करे तो उसको एमएसपी पर खरीद की जाती है। एफपीओ में भी टेनेंट मेम्बर बन सकता है। मैं माननीय विद्वान सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों हमारे जो टेनेंट फॉर्मर्स और शेयर क्रॉपर्स हैं जो बटाई पर खेती लेते हैं, उनको प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में टेनेंट और शेयर क्रॉपर दोनों को मिलाकर, शेयर क्रॉपर्स में 6 लाख 55 हजार 846 किसानों को लाभ दिया गया है और 41 लाख 62 हजार 814 टेनेंट किसानों को लाभ दिया गया है। टेनेंट किसानों को भी कई योजनाओं का लाभ देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Sir, I want to ask whether the Government of India is following Minimum Support Price fixation methodology as recommended by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. If so, what is the C3 cost and MSP based on it fixed for the year 2025-26?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमान नरेंद्र मोदी जी की नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए की सरकार ने सीधे फैसला किया कि उत्पादन की लागत पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा जोड़कर एमएसपी तय की जाएगी। आज मुझे कहते हुए गर्व है कि 50 परसेंट जोड़कर ही उत्पादन की लागत पर एमएसपी तय की जाती है और व्यापक पैमाने पर एमएसपी पर फसलों की खरीद हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले की जो सरकार थी, जब उसके पास मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक में कैबिनेट में यह मामला गया था कि एमएसपी उत्पादन की लागत पर 50 परसेंट तय किया जाए तो उधर की सरकार ने यह कहकर इन्कार कर दिया था कि यह बाजार को विकृत कर देगा। यह संभव नहीं है। लेकिन, मोदी जी की सरकार में हम लागत पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा जोड़कर ही एमएसपी तय कर रहे हैं और खरीदने का काम भी कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैंने श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर जी को दो प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, फिर भी बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करते हैं। जय प्रकाश जी की तो आदत ही बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करने की है। आप सीनियर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं। प्रश्न काल में यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय। बिचौलिया किसान और बाजार के बीच में मध्यस्थ की भूमिका निभाते हैं। हालांकि, वे किसानों की फसल बेचने में मदद करते हैं, लेकिन अक्सर मुनाफे का बड़ा हिस्सा वे खुद रख लेते हैं। उससे किसानों की कमाई बहुत कम हो जाती है। इससे किसानों की सौदेबाजी की शक्ति भी कम हो जाती है। किसानों को सीधे बाजार पहुंच या सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बिचौलियों पर निर्भरता कम करके उचित मूल्य दिलवाया जा सकता है। किसानों की बिचौलियों पर निर्भरता कम करने और उन्हें सीधे बाजार पहुंच या सरकार समर्थित मंचों के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं? धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय किसान हितैषी सदस्या महिमा जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एमएसपी पर खरीद का प्रावधान इसलिए किया कि राज्य सरकार की जो नामित एजेंसी है, उसके माध्यम से किसान की फसल खरीदी जा सके।

एमएसपी पर रिकॉर्ड खरीदी हो रही है, केवल इतना ही नहीं, दलहन और तिलहन की खरीद के लिए पीएम आशा योजना भी बनाई गई है। तुअर, उड़द और मसूर सौ प्रतिशत एमएसपी पर खरीदी जाएगी, यह फैसला सरकार ने किया है। इसके अलावा बाकी फसलों, चाहे दलहन हो या

तिलहन हो, खरीदने की उचित व्यवस्था की गई है। हम लगातार प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि बिचौलिए सफल न हो पाएं और किसानों को एमएसपी का रेट ठीक ढंग से मिले।

श्री लालजी वर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर बार कहा जाता है कि किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दोगुनी तभी होगी जब उसे लागत मूल्य का प्राफिट मिलेगा। विभिन्न कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में और कृषि फार्मों पर जो लागत मूल्य आता है, क्या मानकर माननीय मंत्री जी उसे आधार 50 प्रतिशत ऊपर मुनाफा देते हुए एमएसपी तय करने का निर्णय करेंगे?

इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय फर्टीलाइजर यूरिया की कमी है। हर जगह यूरिया की बड़े पैमाने पर कमी है। हम लोगों के जिलों में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। क्या मंत्री जी यूरिया की किल्लत को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इसका जवाब फर्टीलाइजर मिनिस्टर देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया और मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ कि सीएसीपी राज्य सरकारों से चर्चा करती है, उत्पादन की जो विभिन्न लागतें होती हैं, चाहे लगने वाली मजदूरी हो, जो कृषि में इनपुट डालते हैं, उस इनपुट की कीमत हो या मशीन की कीमत हो, बाकी खर्चों को जोड़कर लागत निकालते हैं। सीएसीपी के माध्यम से उस पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा देकर एमएसपी तय की जाती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अगर आप देखें तो धान की एमएसपी वर्ष 2013-14 में 1310 रुपये थी और अब बढ़कर 2369 रुपये हो गई है। बाजरे की एमएसपी 1250 रुपये थी और अब बढ़कर 2775 रुपये हो गई। रागी की एमएसपी 1500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4886 रुपये कर दी गई। मक्के की एमएसपी 1310 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2400 रुपये कर दी गई। तुअर की एमएसपी 4300 रुपये बढ़ाकर 8000 रुपये कर दी गई। मूंग की एमएसपी 4500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 8768 रुपये कर दी गई। उड़द की एमएसपी 4300 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 7800 रुपये कर दी गई। मूंगफली की एमएसपी 4000 रुपये

से बढ़ाकर 7263 रुपये कर दी गई। सूरजमुखी की 3700 से बढ़ाकर 7721 रुपये कर दी गई। सोयाबीन की एमएसपी 2560 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5328 रुपये कर दी गई। तिल की एमएसपी 4500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 9846 रुपये कर दी गई। रामतिल की एमएसपी 3500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 9537 रुपये कर दी गई। कपास की एमएसपी 3700 से बढ़ाकर 7710 रुपये कर दी गई। हमने एमएसपी दुगुनी की है और खरीद भी कई गुना ज्यादा की है।

मैं वर्मा जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब यूपीए सरकार थी तो दस सालों में केवल छः लाख मीट्रिक टन दलहन खरीदी गई थी, हमने 1 करोड़ 82 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदकर दिखाई है और एमएसपी भी बढ़ाई है। हम खरीद ही नहीं रहे, बल्कि किसान सम्मान निधि भी दे रहे हैं, केसीसी पर सस्ता ब्याज भी दे रहे हैं। हम विभिन्न योजनाएं चला रहे हैं और किसानों की आय दुगुनी कर रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या, 122, डॉ. संबित पात्रा जी।

अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण

***122. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, हैदराबाद में किन-किन देशों के प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त अकादमी ने विदेशों में भारतीय प्रशिक्षकों/अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त अकादमी ने आधुनिक युग में अपराध के बदलते स्वरूप को देखते हुए अपने पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली का उन्नयन करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त अकादमी ने भारत और विदेश में बढ़ते साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के उद्देश्य से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य देशों के साथ किसी समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

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

विवरण

(क): सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी (एसवीपीएनपीए), हैदराबाद रॉयल भूटान, मालदीव, मॉरीशस और नेपाल के पुलिस अधिकारी प्रशिक्षुओं को बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है।

इसके अलावा, नेपाल, भूटान, मालदीव, मॉरीशस, श्रीलंका, घाना, सूडान, तंजानिया, ब्राजील, कंबोडिया, तुवालु, वियतनाम, बेलारूस, इथियोपिया, फिजी, नाइजीरिया, ग्वाटेमाला, गुयाना, होंडुरास, अल साल्वाडोर, थाईलैंड, केन्या, बेलीज, चिली, क्रोएशिया, जमैका, फिलीपींस, सूरीनाम, सेशेल्स, टोगो, ट्यूनीशिया, मोरक्को, जिम्बाब्वे, मोजाम्बिक, तुर्कमेनिस्तान, म्यांमार आदि जैसे अन्य देशों के पुलिस कार्मिक आतंकवाद से निपटने, साइबर सुरक्षा, डार्कवेब और क्रिप्टो करेंसी, एथिकल हैकिंग, आर्थिक अपराध, विस्फोटक आदि पर एसवीपीएनपीए, हैदराबाद द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न अल्प अवधि पाठ्यक्रमों में भाग लिए हैं।

(ख): इस अकादमी की पुलिस व्यवस्था में नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए विदेशों में भारतीय प्रशिक्षकों/अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु कार्य योजना है। अकादमी ने एसवीपीएनपीए के संकाय सदस्यों हेतु आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए स्कूल ऑफ इंफॉर्मेटिक्स, इंडियाना, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (यूएसए); यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ पोर्ट्समाउथ, यूनाइटेड किंगडम (यूके); यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ शिकागो, क्राइम लैब; एफबीआई अकादमी, यूएसए; फ्रांस के नेशनल पुलिस

कॉलेज, फ्रांस; यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज लंदन, यूके और कॉलेज ऑफ पुलिसिंग, यूके की पहचान किया है।

इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु उपयोग की जाने वाली अवसंरचना तथा सुविधाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करना, क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने में अपनाई गई आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों को समझना और संभावित सहयोग प्राप्त करना, अपराध की रोकथाम और पता लगाने में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का उपयोग करना, साइबर सुरक्षा, साइबर अपराध, डिजिटल फोरेंसिक, आतंकवाद से निपटना, नैतिकता, मानवाधिकार, कानून का शासन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराध की समझ शामिल हैं।

(ग): चूंकि, फील्ड पुलिस व्यवस्था गतिशील और निरंतर परिवर्तनीय है, अतः आधुनिक युग में अपराध की बदलते हुए स्वरूप से निपटने के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम की नियमित समीक्षा की जाती है और इसे स्तरोन्नत किया जाता है। अकादमी बोर्ड वार्षिक आधार पर पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण के संचालन की समीक्षा करता है।

अकादमी के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में तीन नए कानूनों, अर्थात् भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस) और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (बीएसए) के विभिन्न प्रावधानों को उपयुक्त ढंग में शामिल किया गया है।

जांच के क्षेत्रों में केस स्टडी के एक भाग के रूप में नवीनतम विकास को पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। साक्ष्य संग्रह एवं जांच प्रक्रियाओं से संबंधित पहलुओं को शामिल करते हुए सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी, क्रिप्टो, ओपन सोर्स इंटेलिजेंस (ओएसआईएनटी), सोशल मीडिया विश्लेषण, साइबर फोरेंसिक और एआई टूल्स आदि विषयों को पढ़ाया जाता है। सीबीआई, एनआईए, आईबी, सीएपीएफ, आई4सी आदि समेत विशिष्ट एजेंसियों के विशेषज्ञ अपराधों की बदलती प्रकृति के अनुरूप सत्र आयोजित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, बुनियादी पाठ्यक्रम के प्रशिक्षण में, विभिन्न अपराधों की जांच पर सिमुलेशन अभ्यास आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। इस अभ्यास में कानूनों का अनुप्रयोग और आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक फोरेंसिक उपकरणों के साथ जांच तकनीकों का उपयोग शामिल है। अपराध स्थल प्रबंधन में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग और फोरेंसिक विज्ञान में हो रही नवीनतम प्रगतियां भी इस पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा हैं।

देश भर में सभी आंतरिक विषयों के पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए आधुनिक अपराधों से निपटने और सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को शामिल करते हुए केस स्टडीज के संग्रह का उपयोग किया जाता है। सम्पूर्ण देश में ज्ञान प्रबंधन प्रणाली (केएमएस) संबंधी प्लेटफार्म अधिकारियों को नए नवाचारों और सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को अपलोड करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। प्लेटफार्म के माध्यम से साझा किया गया ज्ञान पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा है। उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों से संबंधित लेख एसवीपीएनपीए पत्रिकाओं में निरंतर प्रकाशित होते हैं और पत्रिकाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी को बुनियादी पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाता है।

यह अकादमी पुलिस व्यवस्था में प्रौद्योगिकी पर कार्यशाला भी आयोजित करती है और परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों के साथ नवीनतम प्रगति भी साझा करती है। राष्ट्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (एनएफएसयू) के साथ संयोजन (अटैचमेंट) भी किया जाता है, ताकि प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों को फोरेंसिक विज्ञान की नवीनतम प्रवृत्तियों और तकनीकों की जानकारी प्रदान की जा सके। स्मार्ट पुलिस व्यवस्था, निगरानी, पीएम गति शक्ति आदि पर मॉड्यूल आयोजित करते समय आधुनिक तकनीकों पर बल दिया जाता है।

ड्रोनों, सीमा प्रबंधन में चुनौतियों, आपदा उपशमन, समुद्री सुरक्षा, अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल फोरेंसिक, आतंकवाद से निपटने, साइबर आतंकवाद, साइबर सुरक्षा जांच, डार्कवेब, क्रिप्टो करेंसी, आर्थिक अपराध, विस्फोटक, ओएसआईएनटी, सोशल मीडिया विश्लेषण, प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए बाह्य (आउटडोर) अनुदेशात्मक प्रशिक्षक (टीओटी), रण कौशल आदि प्रासंगिक विषयों को भी पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

अध्ययन को अधिक रोचक और प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए अत्याधुनिक प्रशिक्षण पद्धतियों का उपयोग किया जाता है। पैनल चर्चाएं, अनुभव साझा करना, राज्यों द्वारा अपनी सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को सहभागियों के साथ साझा करना, सिंडिकेट समूह चर्चाएं, क्षेत्रीय दौरे आदि प्रशिक्षण प्रणालियाँ अपनाई गई हैं।

(घ): अकादमी ने पुलिस की क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने, अनुभव के पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान, प्रशिक्षण और पुलिस कार्मिकों की पेशेवरता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से मौजूदा सहकारी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यूएस डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ होमलैंड एंड सिक्योरिटी, फेडरल लॉ एन्फोर्समेंट ट्रेनिंग सेंटर (एफएलईटीसी), यूएसए; मालदीव पुलिस सर्विस तथा मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इंटरनल अफेयर्स ऑफ द रिपब्लिक उज्बेकिस्तान के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

डॉ. संबित पात्रा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे प्रश्न काल में पूरक प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति प्रदान की है, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मैं आपके द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों के अनुपालन में समय की मर्यादा का ध्यान रखते हुए संक्षेप तथा प्रत्यक्ष पूरक प्रश्न के रूप में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नए अपराधिक कानूनों के लागू होने के पश्चात् एकेडमी ने उनके पाठ्यक्रम में क्या बदलाव किया है? क्या सरकार उनके प्रशिक्षुओं को आधुनिक शस्त्र विद्या के अतिरिक्त तकनीकी साइबर अपराध, शारीरिक एवं मानसिक रूप से सशक्त बनने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में किसी प्रकार की अतिरिक्त समावेष्टी कर रही है?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि संक्षिप्त प्रश्न पूछूँगा, लेकिन उन्होंने पाँच-सात प्रश्न एक साथ शामिल कर दिया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लेकिन आप संक्षेप में उत्तर दें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, अकादमी के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में तीन नये कानून अर्थात् भारतीय न्याय संहिता, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों

को उचित ढंग से शामिल किया गया है। ये तीनों नये कानून पुलिस की क्रियाकलापों से जुड़े हुए हैं। सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय अकादमी पुलिस ऑफिसर्स, विशेषकर आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वैश्विक स्तर की अकादमी है। इसलिए इन तीनों कानूनों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है और पाठ्यक्रम में इनके विषयों को शामिल किया गया है, उनका उचित समावेश इसमें किया गया है। प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित न्याय व्यवस्था पर इन तीनों कानूनों में जोर दी गई है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किये गये इंटरफेस- आईसीजेएस, सीसीटीएनएस, एनसीसीआरपी, ई-फोरेंसिक, ई-कोर्ट, ई-प्रॉसिक्यूशन, आदि पाठ्यक्रम के हिस्से हैं। इनके बारे में विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी दी जाती है।

महोदय, न्याय के लिए एक निश्चित समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इस पर भी अकादमी ने बहुत जोर दिया है और प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रिया में समय-समय पर विषयों को कानून और जाँच एजेंसियों ने शामिल किया है।

सिमुलेशन और व्यावहारिक अभ्यास के दौरान इस पर जोर दिया जाता है। इन कानूनों का दृष्टिकोण पीड़ित-केन्द्रित है। इसलिए इन कानून के विषयों और जाँच के विषयों को पाठ्यक्रम में एकीकृत किया गया है। सिमुलेशन और व्यवहार अभ्यासों से इसको फुलफिल किया जा रहा है। नये अपराधों और परिभाषाओं को भी पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। इन कानूनों में जिन नये शब्दों और भावनाओं का उपयोग किया गया है, उनको परिभाषित करने के पश्चात ही प्रशिक्षण देना अकादमी ने उचित समझा है। फोरेंसिक और डिजिटल सुधार की कार्य-क्षमताओं से परीविक्षार्थियों को परिचित कराया जाता है। इसके साथ ही, उनको प्रक्रियात्मक नवाचार से भी परिचित कराया जाता है।

महोदय, चूंकि ये तीनों कानून दण्ड नहीं, बल्कि न्याय की भावना से प्रेरित हैं। इसलिए अकादमी ने पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण में इसको सम्पूर्ण रूप से समाहित किया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कई प्रश्न किये, जिनमें उन्होंने नये हथियारों के विषय में भी कहा। आप जानते हैं कि मोदी जी की सरकार ने सेना को तो सशक्त किया ही है, इसके साथ-साथ, राज्यों की पुलिस और पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सेज को भी सशक्त करने के लिए नये-नये हथियारों का देश में निर्माण

भी किया है और जरूरत पड़ने पर हम उसे उपलब्ध भी कराते हैं।

मनोवैज्ञानिक स्तर से, हमारे पुलिस बल शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ रहें, आप जानते हैं कि इसके लिए योग का प्रचलन शुरू किया गया है। हम उनको अपने क्रियाकलापों के साथ-साथ व्यावहारिक आदतों में भी कुछ ऐसी चीजों का समावेश कराते हैं, जिसके तहत हम उनके मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य का पूरा ख्याल रखकर उसका समन्वय करते हैं, जिसका पूरा लाभ मिल रहा है।

डॉ. संबित पात्रा : महोदय, मैं अपने दूसरे पूरक प्रश्न के रूप में, आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपराध के बदलते परिदृश्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए तथा नयी चुनौतियों के आलोक में, क्या अकादमी किसी प्रकार से प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साक्ष्य और फॉरेंसिक साइंस का उपयोग कर रही है?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, निश्चित रूप से, अपराधों के स्वभाव में परिवर्तन आए हैं। अपराधियों के द्वारा नयी चुनौतियाँ भी खड़ी की जाती हैं। लेकिन मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि चुनौतियाँ चाहे जो भी रूप लेकर आएँ, मोदी सरकार उन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कारगर कदम उठाती है।

महोदय, जहां तक प्रौद्योगिकी का सवाल है, ड्रोन, कृत्रिम जांच, डार्क वेब निगरानी, नवीनतम फॉरेंसिक उपकरण और तकनीकी का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु डिजिटल कक्षाएं जैसे केएमएस, ई-लाइब्रेरी, एलएमएस, शिक्षार्थी प्रबंधन प्रणाली, इंटरैक्टिव टूल, डिजिटल वीडियो लाइब्रेरी, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए एआई टूल, फिटनेस सुधार की निगरानी के लिए आउटडोर डैशबोर्ड, स्मार्ट वॉच और ई-सामग्री का उपयोग हो रहा है।

महोदय, उन्होंने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साक्ष्य के संबंध में सवाल पूछा है कि क्या हम उसका उपयोग करते हैं। कानून को न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए साक्ष्य सबसे बड़ा आधार होता है। जो न्याय का आधार बनता है, वह इसमें बहुत ही उपयोगी होता है। ब्लॉकचेन और क्रिप्टो जांच, डिजिटल फॉरेंसिक एनआईसी द्वारा विकसित ई-साक्ष्य मॉड्यूल का उपयोग हो रहा है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा विकसित एप्स ई-कोर्ट, ई-फॉरेन्सिक और ई-कारावास का भी उपयोग हो रहा है। डिजिटल भुगतान धोखाधड़ी की जांच, सोशल मीडिया फर्जी पहचान, डीपफेक, हनी ट्रैपिंग, डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी जांच और साक्ष्य संग्रह के लिए उपकरण और उसके तरीकों को भी पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करके लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। इसमें सीसीटीवी फुटेज का उपयोग और सोशल मीडिया की भी जांच हो रही है।

उन्होंने फॉरेन्सिक के विषय पर जो प्रश्न पूछा है, तो आज फॉरेन्सिक का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। अपराध स्थल उपकरण, एकीकृत मॉड्यूल, जैसे एसएईसीके और लेजर मापन इकाइयों, किटों, 360 डिग्री लेजर स्कैनिंग कैमरे, ड्रोन स्कैनिंग सॉफ्टवेयर इत्यादि का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसलिए अकादमी इस पर भी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पुरजोर तरीके से काम रही है और इसको भी अपने पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। एकीकृत मॉड्यूल का भी काफी लाभ मिल रहा है।

बायोमेट्रिक प्रशिक्षण जैसे एएफआईएस सीसीटीवी फुटेज के माध्यम से चेहरे की पहचान, रेटिना स्कैन, चाल विश्लेषण इत्यादि फॉरेन्सिक का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है। अकादमी ने इसको भी अपने पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया है। विशिष्ट फॉरेन्सिक मॉड्यूल, उन्नत साक्ष्य प्रबंधन और इंटरैक्टिव प्रणाली में व्यावहारिक अभ्यास, अपराध स्थल पहुंच, घायल या मृत व्यक्तियों की उचित देखभाल, प्रतिक्रिया, व्यवस्थित खोज, भौतिक साक्ष्यों को संभालना और फॉरेन्सिक फोटोग्राफी के माध्यम से घटना स्थल के दस्तावेजीकरण पर व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण अकादमी ने प्रारंभ किया है।

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: Sir, due to increasing unemployment, soaring prices of gold and property, and advancements in science and technology, the crime rate is increasing day by day. In order to combat the increasing crime rate, we also have to update ourselves second by second.

I went through the answers on the relevant topics covering drones, challenges in border management, terrorism, cyber security and cybercrime. Is the Government keen on expanding the curriculum in human trafficking

especially in terms of flesh trade, domestic slavery and organ theft? Narcotics is also an important subject. Is the Government keen on expanding the curriculum in these subjects?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, जो मूल प्रश्न था, उसके उत्तर में इन सब बातों को बताया गया है। ये अपराध के जिस प्रकार के बारे में बता रहे हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी स्वभाव का अपराध हो, उसके लिए मैं यह पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि हम विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं से उस पर पूरी तरह से लगाम लगाने का प्रयास करते हैं। जिस अपराध के रूप के साथ कोई अपराधी पकड़ा जाता है, हम उसी हिसाब से उस पर कार्रवाई करते हैं।

महोदय, आईफोरसी और सीसीटीएनएस है, यह एक ऐसा प्लेटफॉर्म है, जिसके माध्यम से विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराधों की पहचान करनी हो या फिर उन अपराधों पर कानून के हिसाब से कार्रवाई करनी हो, तो हम उसका पूरा-पूरा ख्याल रखते हैं।

ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग का एक मॉड्यूल है। हम एनजीओ के साथ समन्वय करके इसको करते हैं। ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग पर आज यह निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि हमने सीमाओं को चौकस किया है और कानून का उपयोग करके हम पुलिस को ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग के लिए या भारत सरकार की सभी एजेंसियों को जरूरत पड़ने पर उसमें लगाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अतः आज ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग में काफी कमी आई है। ... (व्यवधान) आज हम यह दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर – 123, माननीय सदस्य श्री ईश्वरस्वामी के।

... (व्यवधान)

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN TAMIL NADU

***123. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposals for various social welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of steps taken to approve the said proposals for the benefit of rural and urban poor?

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

(क) और (ख): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय को वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान तमिलनाडु में निम्नलिखित समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन प्रस्तावों के अनुमोदन की वस्तुस्थिति **अनुबंध** में दी गई है।

- i) प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय)
- ii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति
- iii) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति
- iv) अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई)
- v) सिविल अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 और अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के कार्यान्वयन हेतु केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना
- vi) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजाति (डीएनटी) छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति
- vii) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजाति (डीएनटी) छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति
- viii) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेजों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा

- ix) ओबीसी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप
- x) नशीले पदार्थों की मांग में कमी लाने की राष्ट्रीय कार्य-योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर)
- xi) सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी) और बाधा मुक्त परिवेश का निर्माण (सीबीएफई)
- xii) सहायक साधनों/उपकरणों की खरीद करने/लगाने के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडीआईपी)

अनुबंध

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के अनुमोदन की वस्तुस्थिति

- i) प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय)
 - अनुदान घटक के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान क्रमशः 96.74 करोड़ रु. और 16.59 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि जारी की गई है।
 - आदर्श ग्राम घटक के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 223.25 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।
 - छात्रावास घटक के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 1.875 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।
- ii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के अंतर्गत, परियोजना मूल्यांकन समिति (पीएसी) ने शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए क्रमशः 62.25 करोड़ रु. और 91.38 करोड़ रु. की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी को अनुमोदित कर दिया है।
- iii) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के अंतर्गत, परियोजना मूल्यांकन समिति (पीएसी) ने शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए क्रमशः 826.52 करोड़ रु. और 852.00 करोड़ रु. की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी को अनुमोदित कर दिया है।
- iv) एवीवाईवाई के एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी) के अंतर्गत, वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 32 नए गैर-

- सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में 4 नए एनजीओ का चयन किया गया है।
- v) सिविल अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 और अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 32.18 करोड़ रु. और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 83.51 करोड़ रु. स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- vi) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के अंतर्गत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 23.63 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, राज्य सरकार के पास 2.64 करोड़ रु. का एसएनए शेष है। इसकी सूचना राज्य सरकार को दे दी गई है।
- vii) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 119.37 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 29.00 करोड़ रु. संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- viii) ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेजों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 5.83 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।
- ix) ओबीसी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए क्रमशः 5.83 करोड़ रु. और 1.75 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।
- x) ड्रस की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए राज्य कार्य योजना के लिए 3.92 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।
- xi) सुगम्य भारत अभियान (एआईसी) और बाधा मुक्त परिवेश निर्माण (सीबीएफई) के तहत 2024-2025 के दौरान 27.62 करोड़ रु. स्वीकृत किए थे।

xii) एडीआईपी योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान क्रमशः 4.16 करोड़ रु. और 1.96 करोड़ रु. जारी किए गए हैं।

***SHRI ESWARASAMY K.** : Hon. Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. As per the reply provided to a question raised in Rajya Sabha during the year 2022, the Ministry Stated that Tamil Nadu had not received any funds relating to Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes during the years 2019-21 for the Children of Parents/Guardians working in unclean and hazardous occupations. These Schemes were later merged with the Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students from the year 2021-22 onwards and renamed as "Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students and others". While replying to a question raised in Lok Sabha during the year 2024 about the merged Scheme, it was stated that the funds of the Scheme and data relating to the beneficiaries have duly been changed. On this basis, I want to know that why these two Schemes were merged? Whether this new Scheme will be covering the Children of Parents/Guardians working in unclean and hazardous occupations? What are the details? Whether there is any Scheme to introduce the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Children of Parents/Guardians working in hazardous and unclean occupations? If so the details, If not I want to know the reasons thereof.

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, वह खतरनाक कार्यों में लगे हुए जो श्रमिक हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए छात्रावास योजना के बारे में है, उनकी छात्रवृत्ति के बारे में है।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ऐसे सारे बच्चों के लिए और इसके साथ ही साथ कोविड काल के दौरान जिन बच्चों के माता या पिता का निधन हो गया था, दोनों का हो गया या दोनों में से किसी एक का हो गया, तो ऐसे बच्चों के लिए भी, जिन्होंने कोविड के दौरान अपने माता-पिता को खोया था, उन बच्चों की शिक्षा निरंतर रूप से जारी रखने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री चिल्ड्रन केयर फंड प्रारंभ किया गया।

जिस पोस्ट मैट्रिक और प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति की चर्चा माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा की गई है, वह अनुसूचित जाति के सभी छात्रों को दी जाती है। इसके साथ ही साथ ओबीसी के छात्रों को भी दी जाती है। ईबीसी और डीएनटी जैसे गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को भी छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान किए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

तमिलनाडु में अनुसूचित जाति के जो छात्र हैं, उनके लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक में वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2024-25 तक 26,57,123 छात्रों के लिए 2,899.8 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति में वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2024-25 तक 10,40,619 छात्रों के लिए 219.42 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए।

इसी तरह से पीएम यशस्वी योजना में हमारे ओबीसी, ईबीसी एवं डीएनटी के छात्रों के लिए प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना से तमिलनाडु राज्य में वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक 151 करोड़ 57 लाख 32 हजार रुपए की राशि 21.79 लाख छात्रों को प्रदान की गई। पोस्ट मैट्रिक योजना में वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक 637.30 करोड़ रुपए की राशि 20.62 लाख छात्रों को प्रदान की गई।

***SHRI ESWARASAMY K. :** Hon Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. To a reply received for an application submitted under Right to Information, the Ministry stated that under the Prime Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana, Tamil Nadu had not received an amount of Rs 184.23 Crore. Moreover during the year 2021-22, under this

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Scheme, no fund has been provided to Tamil Nadu. Whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that Tamil Nadu has not received the complete funds allocated for the State? If so, I want to know the reasons thereof and measures undertaken by the Ministry to rectify this lacuna. Moreover, during the year 2025-26, the Union Government has given permission to four NGOs to set-up and manage Old Age homes. What is the fund allocated for this purpose? I also want to know the names of these four NGOs along with the places where they are proposed to be set-up. Thank you.

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, तमिलनाडु राज्य में 'प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम' के संबंध में माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा प्रश्न उठाया गया है। तमिलनाडु राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या 7 करोड़ 21 लाख 47 हजार 30 है, जिसमें से अनुसूचित जाति की संख्या 1 करोड़ 44 लाख 38 हजार 445 है, जो कुल जनसंख्या का 20.1 प्रतिशत है। तमिलनाडु देश के उन पांच टॉप राज्यों में से है, जहां पर 'प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना' के अंतर्गत पूर्णतः राशि उठाई गई है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना में तमिलनाडु में वर्ष 2021-22 से अब तक आदर्श ग्राम घटक के अंतर्गत 555.70 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई और तमिलनाडु में 2,918 गावों में से 2,915 गांव 'आदर्श ग्राम' घोषित किए गए। वहां पर 6,821 कार्य किए गए और 32.81 लाख की आबादी लाभान्वित हुई है। उन्होंने जिन चार एनजीओज के संबंध में प्रश्न उठाया है, उन चार एनजीओज की सूची और स्थानों के बारे में उनको अवगत करा दिया जाएगा। 'प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना' में अनुदान सहायता के अंतर्गत 2021-22 तक कृषि मृदा संरक्षण, खाद्य संस्करण, पशु पालन आदि योजनाओं के लिए तमिलनाडु सरकार को 358.44 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई। इससे 22,700 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं। छात्रावास घटक में इसी 'आदर्श ग्राम योजना' में वर्ष 2021-22 से अब तक तमिलनाडु में 4.88 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए। इसमें चार छात्रावास स्वीकृत हुए और 300 छात्रों को आवसीय सुविधा

प्राप्त हो रही है।

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तमिलनाडु राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को औद्योगिकरण के क्षेत्र में सशक्त बनाने के लिए वेंचर कैपिटल फण्ड से किस तरह की मदद दी जा रही है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप तमिलनाडु का प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं या बिहार का प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं?

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन : सर, मेरा प्रश्न अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित है, तो पूरे देश की बात है।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूलतः प्रश्न तमिलनाडु का है। वेंचर कैपिटल फण्ड योजना से तमिलनाडु में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के बंधुओं को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त करने के लिए औद्योगिकरण के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक कुल सात लाभार्थी कंपनियों को 29.86 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई, जिसमें 17.4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित भी की जा चुकी है। एसएएम के अंतर्गत तमिलनाडु राज्य में 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक 6 लाभार्थी कंपनियों को 1.8 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई, जिसमें से 0.36 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित भी गई है। वेंचर कैपिटल फण्ड से ओबीसी के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य की वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक एक लाभार्थी कंपनी को 6.89 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई, जिसमें से 5.13 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित भी की जा चुकी है।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद, क्योंकि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया। मेरा सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से है और तमिलनाडु से जुड़ा हुआ है। तमिलनाडु राज्य में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सहायक यंत्रों को प्रदान करने के लिए चलाई जा रही 'एडिप योजना' के अंतर्गत तमिलनाडु राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने लाभार्थियों को सहायक यंत्र एवं उपकरण प्रदान किए गए हैं तथा कितनी राशि उपयोग की गई है? माननीय मंत्री जी इसको बताने की कृपा करें।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के अंदर 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' का दृश्य दिखाई

दे रहा है। प्रश्न तमिलनाडु से संबंधित है, लेकिन उसके संबंध में सप्लीमेंट्री बिहार के माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा और उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य चंद्रशेखर जी के द्वारा पूछी गई है। देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की उस परिकल्पना को मैं यहां साकार होते हुए देख रहा हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने तमिलनाडु में सामाजिक कल्याण के संबंध में प्रश्न उठाया। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में काशी में काशी-तमिल संगम की शुरुआत की गई थी। तमिल की संस्कृति को काशी की संस्कृति से जोड़ने की जो ऐतिहासिक पहल हुई थी, यह सामाजिक समरसता का सर्वव्यापी, सर्वस्पर्शी और सर्वभौमिकता का सबसे बड़ा प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण है। आज तमिलनाडु के प्रश्न पर हमारे बाकी राज्यों के भी माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा उसमें सहभागिता जोड़ी जा रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस सदन के अंदर आप और हम बैठे हुए हैं, इस सदन का जब भूमि पूजन का कार्यक्रम हुआ, इस सदन का जब लोकार्पण का कार्यक्रम किया गया तो उस कार्यक्रम में भी तमिलनाडु से संत यहां पर आए थे। उन संतों की गरिमामयी उपस्थिति में इस भवन का भूमि पूजन भी हुआ था और लोकार्पण का कार्यक्रम भी हुआ था।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं। हम तो सामाजिक समरसता के उस भाव को लेकर चल रहे हैं, जो तिरुवल्लुवर संत जी को उतने ही सम्मान के साथ केवल तमिलनाडु में ही नहीं, बल्कि उनके द्वारा रचित पुस्तकों के बारे में अध्ययन पूरे देश की जनता करती है। यह 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' की उस परिकल्पना को साकार करने का सबसे बड़ा प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण है।

माननीय चंद्रशेखर जी ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में पिछले 5 वर्षों में एडिप योजना से कितने दिव्यांजनों के लिए सहायक उपकरणों का वितरण हुआ, उससे कितने लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए और कितनी राशि दी गई। दिव्यांगजन सशक्तीकरण विभाग के द्वारा दिव्यांगजनों को सशक्त करने के लिए एडिप योजना के अंतर्गत जो सहायक उपकरण उपलब्ध करवाये जाते हैं, उनको टिकाऊ, परिष्कृत और वैज्ञानिक तरीके से यंत्र उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं, जिससे वे अपनी दैनंदिन गतिविधियां ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। उनकी दिव्यांगताओं के प्रभाव को कम करके उनकी क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उनके

अंदर स्वावलंबन का, स्वाभिमान का भाव जागृत करने के लिए यह योजना प्रारंभ की गई। तमिलनाडु राज्य में वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 के दौरान 376 शिविरों का आयोजन किया गया और इन शिविरों के माध्यम से 45.68 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 57773 लाभार्थियों को सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए गए। वर्ष 2020-21 में 50 शिविर आयोजित किए गए, जिसमें 8407 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए। ... (व्यवधान) हनुमान जी, आप बैठिये। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : वर्ष 2021-22 में 50 शिविर आयोजित किए गए, वर्ष 2022-23 में 71, वर्ष 2023-24 में 86, वर्ष 2024-25 में 54 और वर्ष 2025-26 से अब तक 21 शिविर आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं। इन 376 शिविरों के माध्यम से 57773 लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए और 45.68 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से इन सब को लाभ प्रदान किया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना के माध्यम से भी हमारे ऐसे सीनियर वरिष्ठ नागरिक जो 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर चुके हैं और गरीबी रेखा की सूची के नीचे रहते हैं, उनके लिए भी उनकी शारीरिक दुर्बलताओं को दूर करने के लिए सहायक उपकरण निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले 5 सालों में 1.14 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1559 वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 4753 सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए गए, जिनमें कैंप और वॉक-इन सेंटर से भी वितरण हुआ है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 124, श्रीमती कनिमोझी करुणानिधि जी।

OWN SOURCE REVENUE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

***124. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) the total Own Source Revenue (OSR) generated by Gram Panchayats in the country along with the per capita OSR between 2017 to 2024, State and year-wise;

- (b) the State-wise OSR figures, highlighting the States with the highest and lowest per capita OSR, and the factors contributing to these disparities;
- (c) whether the Government has identified challenges faced by Panchayats in generating OSR, such as lack of OSR rules or administrative hurdles and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to enhance the financial autonomy of Panchayats through improved OSR generation, including any capacity-building initiatives or policy reforms; and
- (e) whether there has been any assessment of the impact of low OSR on the functioning and service delivery of Panchayats, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग): भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243H के अनुसार, किसी राज्य का विधान-मंडल, विधि द्वारा, ऐसे कर, शुल्क, पथकर और फीसें उद्धृहीत, संगृहीत और विनियोजित करने के लिए किसी पंचायत को, ऐसी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार और ऐसे निर्बंधनों के अधीन रहते हुए, प्राधिकृत कर सकता है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उद्धृहीत और संगृहीत ऐसे कर, शुल्क, पथकर और फीसें किसी पंचायत को, ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए, तथा ऐसी शर्तों और निर्बंधनों के अधीन रहते हुए, जैसा कि विधि द्वारा निर्दिष्ट है, समनुदिष्ट कर सकता है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय पंचायतों के ओएसआर से संबंधित डेटा नहीं रखता है, क्योंकि "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण, पंचायत राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें तथा पंचायतें प्रायः पंचायतों से संबंधित स्वयं के स्रोत राजस्व (OSR) डेटा साझा नहीं करती हैं। हालाँकि, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायतों के ओएसआर की स्थिति की समीक्षा के लिए वर्ष 2022 में "ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के स्वयं के स्रोत (ओएसआर) से अर्जित राजस्व पर विशेषज्ञ समिति" का गठन किया। विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2017-18 से 2021-22 के दौरान, 30 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा लगभग 25595 करोड़ रुपये का ओएसआर एकत्र किया गया है और इस अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक ओएसआर लगभग 59 रुपये था। विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति ओएसआर में काफी भिन्नता है, जो गोवा में 1635 रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक है। विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इन असमानताओं और ओएसआर सृजन में पंचायतों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को बढ़ावा देने वाले प्रमुख कारक हैं:

- i. राज्य स्तर पर नियमों/दिशानिर्देशों का जारी न होना/नवीन न होना।
- ii. राज्यों द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को कर/फीस/टोल टैक्स आदि लगाने की शक्तियों का अक्षरशः अपर्याप्त हस्तांतरण।
- iii. कर/फीस आदि लगाने के लिए पंचायतों का इच्छुक न होना।
- iv. पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के नागरिकों द्वारा सहयोग न करना और दोषियों को दंडित न करना;
- v. पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की केंद्र और राज्य निधियों पर निर्भरता।
- vi. ओएसआर के संग्रह के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे और संसाधनों की कमी
- vii. मौजूदा कराधान शक्तियों का पूर्ण उपयोग न करना।

पंचायतों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ओएसआर (2017-18 से 2021-22) **अनुबंध-1** में दिया गया है।

पंचायतों द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार औसत प्रति व्यक्ति ओएसआर (2017-18 से 2021-22) **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) मंत्रालय सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की शासन क्षमताओं के विकास के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य से केंद्र प्रायोजित संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य पंचायतों के स्वयं के स्रोत से अर्जित राजस्व में वृद्धि करने की क्षमता को बढ़ाना भी है। यह पंचायतों में आर्थिक विकास और आय में वृद्धि में अंतर को समाप्त करने हेतु सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-ए) के सहयोग से पंचायतों द्वारा स्वयं के स्रोत से राजस्व (ओएसआर) सृजन (जनरेट करने) पर विशेष मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। ओएसआर के विशेष मॉड्यूल के आधार पर 31 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों (एसएलएमटी) का प्रशिक्षण शुरू हो गया है।

संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना के तहत पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहित भी किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के तहत, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने 2025 में राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस (एनपीआरडी) पर आत्मनिर्भर पंचायत विशेष पुरस्कार (एएनपीएसए) का शुभारंभ किया है, और यह पहली बार है कि मंत्रालय ने स्वयं के स्रोत राजस्व (ओएसआर) के संवर्द्धन के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भरता में ग्राम पंचायतों के अनुकरणीय प्रयासों को प्रोत्साहित करने और स्वीकार करने के लिए समर्पित विशेष श्रेणी पुरस्कारों को संस्थागत रूप दिया है। आत्मनिर्भर पंचायत विशेष पुरस्कार (एएनपीएसए) का उद्देश्य पंचायतों द्वारा स्वयं के स्रोत राजस्व (ओएसआर) के संवर्द्धन के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देना है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायतों के ओएसआर संग्रह को डिजिटल बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए "समर्थ पंचायत पोर्टल" विकसित किया है। यह एक समर्पित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जो कर और गैर-कर माँगों को सृजन (जनरेट) करने, कर रजिस्ट्रों के रखरखाव और

राजस्व की ऑनलाइन ट्रैकिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण स्थानीय वित्तीय प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और विस्तारशीलता लाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायतों के स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोतों के लिए आदर्श नियम तैयार करने हेतु एक समिति का भी गठन किया है, जो राज्यों के लिए अपने ओएसआर नियमों को तैयार करने या संशोधित करने में एक मानक के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

अनुबंध-1

पंचायतों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ओएसआर (2017-18 से 2021-22)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.12	1.6	2.5	2.84	3.02
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	688.74	739.77	685.08	876.95	969.09
3	असम	25.98	25.63	15.25	21.22	26.65
4	बिहार	0	0	0	0	37.89
5	छत्तीसगढ़	166.51	144.8	159.69	132.57	141.5
6	गोवा	225.49	61.08	220.54	85.62	218.52
7	गुजरात	864.1	778.3	881.46	795.14	0
8	हरियाणा	50.58	108.56	83.73	71.99	60.06
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.04	0.41	0.42	0.53	1.45
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0	15.01	0	2.08
11	झारखंड	0.16	0.42	1.78	23.64	1.86
12	कर्नाटक	385.94	552.86	671.37	715.41	812.21
13	केरल	868.62	802.84	792.05	769.94	781.28
14	लद्दाख	0.28	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05
15	लक्षद्वीप	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03
16	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	105.22	63.93
17	मणिपुर	0.61	1.06	0.18	0.2	0.41
18	मिजोरम	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.04
19	नगालैंड	0	0	0	0	0
20	ओडिशा	38.82	44.26	42.13	43.14	0

21	पुद्दुचेरी	29.46	35.28	45.26	41.08	45.93
22	पंजाब	126.45	172.28	170.93	164.17	157.98
23	राजस्थान	40.98	40.9	49.48	66.35	56.73
24	सिक्किम	1.58	1.78	2.87	0	0
25	तमिलनाडु	731.93	795.24	433.49	209.3	411.55
26	तेलंगाना	397.54	425.66	321.02	278.25	292.98
27	त्रिपुरा	3.02	3.94	3.8	0	0
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	192.89	204.27	0	229.08	246.34
29	उत्तराखंड	14.17	15.41	14.4	13.26	16.21
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	522.63	502.88	487.23	198.43	464.66
		5378.74	5459.38	5099.84	4844.47	4812.46

स्रोत: ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के ओएसआर पर विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट

अनुबंध-II

पंचायतों द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रति व्यक्ति औसत ओएसआर वर्ष 2017-18 से 2021-22 तक

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	औसत ओएसआर (करोड़ रुपये में)	प्रति व्यक्ति ओएसआर (₹)
1	गोवा	162.25	1,635
2	पुद्दुचेरी	39.4	757
3	केरल	802.95	286
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	791.93	209
5	गुजरात	829.75	199
6	तेलंगाना	343.09	159
7	कर्नाटक	627.56	148
8	तमिलनाडु	516.3	109
9	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.42	94
10	पंजाब	158.36	87
11	छत्तीसगढ़	149.01	70
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	435.17	57

13	हरियाणा	74.99	41
14	सिक्किम	1.25	25
15	उत्तराखंड	14.69	20
16	मध्य प्रदेश	84.58	15
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	218.14	13
18	ओडिशा	42.09	11
19	राजस्थान	50.89	9
20	त्रिपुरा	3.59	9
21	असम	22.95	7
22	लक्षद्वीप	0.03	5
23	बिहार	37.89	4
24	लद्दाख	0.1	4
25	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3.42	3
26	झारखंड	5.57	2
27	मणिपुर	0.49	2
28	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.57	1
29	मिजोरम	0.05	1
30	नगालैंड	0	0
	कुल	5,118.98	59

स्रोत: ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के ओएसआर पर विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI : Sir, the reply which the Minister has given shows that the funds for Tamil Nadu have been decreasing. In 2017-18, it was around Rs. 731 crore; the next year it was around Rs. 800 crore; but this year it is only around Rs. 400 crore.

I would like to know the reasons why the funds have been reduced and whether the Government is aware that States are not being fully given the allocated funds. In many States, the funds have been reduced; it is not just Tamil Nadu. What are the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure that the States

receive complete funds?

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न ओन सोर्स ऑफ रेवेन्यू पंचायतों में कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, इससे संबंधित है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्या ने पूछा है कि पंचायतों को दी जाने वाली राशि घटी है। पंचायतों को दी जाने वाली राशि कभी नहीं घटी है। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के 11 सालों के शासनकाल में वित्त आयोग जितनी राशि देता है, हम उसको दो भागों में बांटते हैं। हम 90 प्रतिशत राशि आबादी के आधार पर देते हैं और राज्य के क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर 10 प्रतिशत राशि देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपको यह बताना चाहते हैं कि 13वें वित्त आयोग का साइकल वर्ष 2010 से वर्ष 2015 तक था। 13वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा पर 176 रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष की दर से दिया जाता था। 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा मोदी जी के शासन काल में 674 रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष दिया गया। यह चार गुना बढ़ोतरी है लेकिन माननीय सदस्या कह रही हैं कि यह नहीं बढ़ा है।

हां, राज्यों को जो सेकेंड इंस्टॉलमेंट दी जाती है, उसके कई क्राइटेरिया हैं। राज्य उन क्राइटेरिया को पालन नहीं करता है। हम लोग सेकेंड इंस्टॉलमेंट उसको नहीं देते हैं। जैसे पंचायतों में चुनाव होना चाहिए। अगर पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए तो हम राशि नहीं देंगे। संविधान के मुताबिक पंचायत के लिए अनुच्छेद 243(जी) में जो प्रावधान है, यह उसके मुताबिक है। जिन राज्यों में स्टेट फाइनेंस कमीशन नहीं बना है, वहां हम फंड रिलीज नहीं करते हैं। ये कई क्राइटेरिया हैं। हम सेकेंड इंस्टॉलमेंट उन क्राइटेरिया को फुल-फिल करने के बाद ही जारी करते हैं।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: Sir, I would just like to tell the Minister that we have held elections and we have a State Finance Commission in Tamil Nadu.

My second question is this. One of the conditions you have imposed is that the States shall receive grants only after the panchayats are fully digitised.

The panchayats are already underfunded. This condition to give them funds is putting pressure on the already underfunded panchayat bodies. You are actually adding something which they cannot deal with at the pace you expect. You should have some consideration about that.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह परिकल्पना है कि जब तक हमारा पंचायत आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनेगा, स्वावलंबी नहीं बनेगा, तब तक हम आत्मनिर्भर भारत और विकसित भारत की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए पंचायतों का सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उन्होंने कई योजनाएं चलाई हैं। पंचायतों को पारदर्शिता बरतनी होगी। भारत सरकार जो पैसा देती है, उसका जो एक्सपेंडिचर है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट है, उसमें हम ट्रेनिंग के लिए पैसा देते हैं। अगर आप इन सारी चीजों पर पारदर्शिता नहीं बरतेंगे, केन्द्र सरकार को यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त नहीं होगा, तो हम राशि कैसे रिलीज कर सकते हैं। केन्द्र की सरकार भी कई वित्तीय बंधनों से जुड़ी है।

अभी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक स्पर्श मॉड्यूल बनाया है। आपको उस स्पर्श मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से उसकी रिक्वायरमेंट्स को अपलोड करना है, तभी निधि जारी होगी। जैसे माननीय सदस्या ने तमिलनाडु की बात की है। हम इनको बताना चाहते हैं कि आपके राज्य से यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट इस जुलाई महीने में आया है, तो हम उसे एग्जामिन करेंगे।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : I have read the hon. Minister's reply. He mentions about the Samarth Scheme, which is a dedicated digital platform for panchayats.

According to the information that we have been able to collect, a large number of States do not have an online system for updating and recording land ownership. So, the first problem is that you expect them to benefit from a portal. There is not only Samarth, but there is also the SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas).

Has the Ministry taken any steps to strengthen technology, to provide last mile connectivity to the gram panchayats, and to train the Panchayat officers in how to use this? In the absence of that, if you are counting on digitization to improve the Own-Source Revenue and they do not have the capacity to actually use the digital stuff, then how is it going to change? Your own answer says that the per-capita income generation in panchayats is only Rs. 59 in the country. We have 2.25 lakh gram panchayats in the country and that is literally half-a-lakh a year coming to these Panchayats.

Kindly make it easier for them by giving them systematic training from the Central Government as not every State is equal. We are okay in Kerala, but in many other States there are problems. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंचायत का प्रबंधन राज्य का विषय है और यह पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार के अधीन है। केन्द्र सरकार वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा पर राज्यों को राशि देती है। राज्य अपनी राशि पंचायतों को देते हैं। पोर्टल की भी सुविधा है। क्षमता निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान चलाया गया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज के तहत हम लोगों ने कई ट्रेनिंग के प्रोग्राम्स कराए हैं ताकि जो पंचायत के प्रतिनिधि हैं, पंचायतों में जो अधिकारी और पदाधिकारी हैं, उनका भी कैपिसिटी बिल्डिंग कैसे हो, इसके लिए आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद के साथ एक मॉडल भी बनाया गया है। उस मॉडल को हम लोग राज्यों को भेज रहे हैं। हम मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को ट्रेड कर चुके हैं, लेकिन ये सारा काम राज्यों को करना है। कैपिसिटी बिल्डिंग के लिए, पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हम लोग राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार की भी योजना चला रहे हैं, जो पंचायत अच्छा काम करती है, जो पंचायत बेहतर काम करती है, वहां के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार से सम्मानित करते हैं। ये सारे कार्यक्रम हम लोग चला रहे हैं। पोर्टल के लिए भी आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सभी पंचायतों को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर के साथ जोड़ने का भी अभियान चलाया है। ऑप्टिकल

फाइबर से जुड़ेगा तो स्वभाविक तौर पर सूचना प्रणाली मजबूत होगी।

***DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:** Namaskar, Honourable Speaker Sir. Thank you for letting me ask a question in the house. I want to ask the Honorable Minister, why is the Central Government not giving nearly 7,000 crore rupees to the poor people of West Bengal in various areas of the selected Panchayats, even though, according to his own statement, the poor people in West Bengal have been given proper utilization certificates and even though the monitoring team has visited them nearly 64 times and received adequate answers?

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय पंचायती राज मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है। यह विषय माननीय शिवराज जी के मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। बंगाल एक विशेष तौर का राज्य है, जहां कोई कायदा कानून नहीं चलता है। वहां सिर्फ बंगाल का कायदा कानून चलता है। देश का कायदा कानून वहां चलाइए, बंगाल को भी लाभ मिलेगा। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी बंगाल को भी इस देश का अंग मान कर चलते हैं। बंगाल के गरीबों की हितैषी बंगाल सरकार नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो गांव हैं, खास कर जम्मू-कश्मीर के बार्डर एरियाज में हैं, वहां पंचायतें ही सारा काम देखती हैं। हमारे जंगलों में अरबों रुपयों की लकड़ी पड़ी हुई है। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वहां तक पहुंच नहीं पाता है क्योंकि वहां पहुंचने के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं। क्या यह मुमकिन है कि इस विषय पर मंत्रालय विचार करे कि जंगलों में जो लकड़ी पड़ी है, उसे बाहर निकाल कर पंचायतों के डिस्पोजल पर रखा जाए ताकि पंचायतों को रिसोर्सेज मिलें और उनका अच्छे कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके।

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल पंचायत से जुड़ा हुआ है और वन विभाग से संबंधित है। वन विभाग के अपने अलग नियम कायदे हैं। मैं माननीय

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

सदस्य से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे वन विभाग से सम्पर्क करें। वे इस प्रश्न का उचित उत्तर दे सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 125, श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी।

SETTLEMENT OF PMFBY CLAIMS

***125 SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:**

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

- (a) the number of farmers enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers whose claims were not settled within the prescribed time-period, State-wise and district-wise, including for Nagaur and Didwana-Kuchaman districts in Rajasthan;
- (c) the total amount reported due to delayed claim payments under PMFBY during the last five years, State-wise, along with the average time taken for claim settlement, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding farmers being excluded from coverage despite paying the premium or being eligible, and if so, the number of such cases reported and resolved during the said period, State-wise; and
- (e) whether any penal action has been taken against insurance companies or agencies for delayed or denied payments, and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान, 4,992.79 लाख किसान आवेदनों का नामांकन किया गया है। इसी अवधि के दौरान संपूर्ण देश में 1,423.22 लाख किसान आवेदनों को 86,306.61 करोड़ रुपये के दावों का भुगतान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 5,405.2 करोड़ रुपये (5.9%) का भुगतान किया जाना है।

इन दावों के लंबित रहने के प्रमुख कारण हैं (क) सब्सिडी का राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा प्रदान करने में देरी (ख) बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/विलंब से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण भुगतान न करना/विलंबित भुगतान या दावों का कम भुगतान (ग) उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद आदि के कारण हैं। इन मुद्दों के कारण लंबित दावों का निपटारा योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनके समाधान करने के बाद किया जाता है।

खरीफ 2023 से खरीफ 2024 के दौरान, राज्यों द्वारा उपज की रिपोर्टिंग/राज्य द्वारा फसल नुकसान की अधिसूचना या किसानों द्वारा सूचना देने के 30 दिनों के भीतर लगभग 69% दावों का निपटान किया गया है।

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान नामांकित किसान आवेदनों और लाभान्वित किसान आवेदनों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों, भुगतान किए गए दावों और लंबित दावों का संचयी राज्यवार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) के दौरान राजस्थान (पूर्ववर्ती नागौर जिला सहित) के लिए रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों, भुगतान किए गए दावों और लंबित दावों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-III** पर दिया गया है।

(घ): चूंकि यह योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है, इसलिए बीमित किसानों के दावों से संबंधित शिकायतों सहित अन्य शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए योजना के संशोधित परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र अर्थात् जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (DGRC), राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (SGRC) का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन समितियों को परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में यथा-उल्लिखित विस्तृत अधिदेश दिए गए हैं, ताकि शिकायतों की सुनवाई की जा सके और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उनका निपटान किया जा सके।

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (KRPH) विकसित की गई है। एक अखिल भारतीय टोल फ्री नंबर 14447 आरंभ किया गया है और इसे बीमा कंपनियों के डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है, जहां किसान अपनी शिकायतें/ग्रिवेंसेस उठा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों/मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए समय-सीमा भी निर्धारित की गई है।

अब तक, KRPH पर 92.13 लाख कॉल्स अटेंड किए गए हैं, उनमें से 62.36 लाख किसानों की शिकायतें/ग्रिवेंसेस थे, जिनमें 62 लाख (99.43%) शिकायतों/ ग्रिवेंसेस का KRPH पर समाधान किया जा चुका है।

इसी प्रकार, राजस्थान में अब तक KRPH पर किसानों की 8,75,684 शिकायतें/ ग्रिवेंसेस दर्ज किए गए, जिनमें से 8,71,868 (99.6%) शिकायतों/ ग्रिवेंसेस का KRPH पर समाधान किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, अप्रैल, 2024 से अब तक राजस्थान के संबंध में सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक ग्रीवांस रेड्रेसल एवं मोनिटरिंग सिस्टम (CPGRAMS) पर 170 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं जिनमें से 168 शिकायतों का समाधान योजना के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जा चुका है।

(ड): यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा दावों का भुगतान समय पर नहीं किया जाता है, तो 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः गणना करके राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) के माध्यम से खरीफ 2024 सीजन से लगाया जा रहा है।

अनुबंध - I**PMFBY और RWBCIS: वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 24 तक) तक राज्यवार नामांकित किसान आवेदन और लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन**

राज्य	बीमित किसान आवेदन (संख्या में)					लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन (संख्या में)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
अंडमान एवं निकोबार	339	503	171	187	150	-	-	7	86	39
आंध्र प्रदेश		-	1,23,87,364	1,31,29,912	85,43,555		-	6,29,229	-	-
असम	16,54,293	9,78,243	4,89,981	7,93,506	7,61,951	3,06,903	2,93,265	26,240	99,561	20,817
छत्तीसगढ़	51,58,362	58,38,755	77,30,456	81,25,985	67,56,016	18,02,988	27,29,951	15,31,966	15,00,347	2,50,598
गोवा	84	64	403	234	216	-	-	5	2	64
हरियाणा	16,50,558	14,52,842	14,51,535	1,02,67,729	94,27,621	4,63,902	6,45,202	7,52,993	25,15,329	17,24,053
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,40,700	2,33,721	2,67,618	2,78,055	1,09,605	1,65,498	1,16,583	1,39,516	1,07,964	31,257
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर		90,834	91,582	2,45,757	1,47,346		34,140	17,903	73,579	72,354
झारखंड					25,48,512					31,825
कर्नाटक	18,06,952	19,34,442	27,18,915	30,77,232	30,48,823	8,01,362	11,80,532	18,40,873	23,60,145	10,25,637
केरल	76,317	98,509	1,46,546	1,74,102	92,743	60,353	89,732	1,30,053	28,695	-
मध्य प्रदेश	84,39,890	92,64,214	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,826	97,17,150	50,44,071	42,83,249	36,88,740	39,43,417	32,64,868
महाराष्ट्र	1,23,97,895	99,02,581	1,07,33,625	2,41,73,494	1,64,14,758	16,89,499	66,64,795	76,44,275	1,32,27,119	73,92,889
मणिपुर	-	2,807	4,066	5,073	4,619	-	1,989	3,395	4,170	-
मेघालय	130	-	337	38,569	47,749	121	-	68	14,398	18,952
ओडिशा	97,52,448	81,72,952	80,20,747	1,41,60,653	1,37,81,469	17,13,945	29,70,441	17,83,312	11,49,287	7,30,087
पुदुचेरी	11,268	34,293	38,274	42,344	8,781	329	12,168	7,263	5,846	5,857
राजस्थान	1,07,59,587	3,44,53,784	3,90,71,541	3,90,16,977	2,15,31,458	25,06,058	1,18,89,993	1,16,18,304	83,11,462	27,20,571
सिक्किम	85	2,346	5,025	3,104	489	6	-	-	23	-
तमिलनाडु	58,87,626	59,11,015	61,37,961	54,56,594	3,15,826	39,99,367	22,72,586	19,37,875	17,00,553	1,48,721
तेलंगाना	-					-				
त्रिपुरा	2,57,220	3,35,504	3,56,201	3,65,378	8,231	37,120	43,836	20,515	10,905	3,554
उत्तर प्रदेश	41,90,556	40,68,701	42,83,991	60,68,754	50,72,290	6,36,141	10,36,784	12,51,998	11,84,713	14,41,310
उत्तराखंड	1,70,812	1,82,762	2,82,068	2,27,291	1,28,244	1,04,762	1,16,176	1,99,847	1,71,124	92,045
पश्चिम बंगाल				-					-	
सकल कुल	6,24,55,122	8,29,58,872	11,19,50,452	14,34,46,756	9,84,67,602	1,93,32,425	3,43,81,422	3,32,24,377	3,64,08,725	1,89,75,498

अनुबंध II

**PMFBY और RWBCIS: वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक (खरीफ 24 तक) राज्यवार रिपोर्ट
किए गए, भुगतान किए गए और लंबित दावे (करोड़ रुपये में)**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	समेकित			कारण
	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.05	0.02	0.03	
आंध्र प्रदेश	3,138.80	-	2,592.07	सब्सिडी में राज्य का हिस्सा और किसानों का प्रीमियम हिस्सा राज्य सरकार से लंबित है
असम	557.12	531.51	25.61	
छत्तीसगढ़	3,558.22	3,554.19	4.04	
गोवा	0.01	0.01	0.00	
हरियाणा	5,921.08	5,858.83	62.25	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	369.71	362.51	7.20	
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	119.21	116.92	2.29	
झारखंड	20.64	-	20.64	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमित क्षेत्र का निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है
कर्नाटक	9,536.91	9,513.35	23.56	
केरल	461.26	460.58	0.69	
मध्य प्रदेश	13,688.21	12,380.21	1,308.00	
महाराष्ट्र	24,912.02	24,588.57	323.46	
मणिपुर	5.10	5.08	0.03	
मेघालय	24.30	23.61	0.68	
ओडिशा	2,556.29	2,541.31	14.98	
पुदुचेरी	10.96	8.49	2.48	
राजस्थान	17,421.93	16,474.21	947.72	
सिक्किम	0.03	0.02	0.01	
तमिलनाडु	5,225.14	5,207.59	17.56	
तेलंगाना	-	-	-	
त्रिपुरा	9.87	9.57	0.29	
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,208.86	3,157.58	51.27	

उत्तराखण्ड	966.13	965.74	0.39	
कुल	91711.85	86306.61	5405.24	

अनुबंध-III

PMFBY और RWBCIS: राजस्थान में वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (खरीफ 2024 तक) तक 30 जून 2025 तक रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों, भुगतान किए गए दावों और लंबित दावों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा (आंकड़े करोड़ रुपये में)

जिला	रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे
अजमेर	535.82	417.76	118.06
अलवर	46.75	39.66	7.08
बांसवाड़ा	20.51	18.99	1.52
बारां	278.51	278.40	0.11
बाड़मेर	984.80	976.10	8.70
भरतपुर	57.80	44.74	13.06
भीलवाड़ा	374.90	344.17	30.73
बीकानेर	1,143.07	1,122.36	20.71
बूंदी	318.61	308.60	10.02
चित्तौड़गढ़	393.77	386.32	7.45
चुरु	2,415.36	2,412.05	3.31
दौसा	18.64	14.92	3.72
धौलपुर	3.95	2.99	0.96
डूंगरपुर	35.75	35.13	0.63
हनुमानगढ़	2,527.89	2,501.95	25.94
जयपुर	533.37	416.97	116.40
जैसलमेर	577.77	539.87	37.90
जालौर	1,404.04	1,397.08	6.96
झालवाड़	597.09	585.75	11.34
झुन्झुनु	474.76	459.90	14.87
जोधपुर	1,253.98	1,117.46	136.53
करौली	7.58	6.81	0.77
कोटा	143.69	128.70	15.00

नागौर	965.44	838.65	126.79
पाली	309.99	267.47	42.51
प्रतापगढ़	120.23	112.51	7.73
राजसमन्द	7.68	7.00	0.69
सवाई माधोपुर	88.25	64.37	23.88
सीकर	400.98	377.25	23.73
सिरोही	52.37	46.03	6.35
श्री गंगानगर	881.92	826.59	55.33
टोंक	356.03	287.90	68.14
उदयपुर	90.60	89.77	0.83
राजस्थान कुल	17,421.93	16,474.21	947.72

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा से जुड़ा मामला है, इसलिए शायद मेरे बोलने का नम्बर आ गया। मुझे किसानों की भी दुआ लगेगी।

अध्यक्ष जी, पहले फसल बीमा पांच तरह से होता था। मेरा निवेदन है कि केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें बीमा क्लेम के लिए 50-50 प्रतिशत देती हैं। खरीफ की फसल हो या रबी की फसल हो, एक निश्चित तिथि पर बीमा राशि का प्रीमियम ले लेते हैं लेकिन जब वापस देना होता है तब आप कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियां देंगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्य सरकारों और बैंकों को निर्देशित करें कि किसानों को समय पर क्लेम दिया जाए। इसके अलावा पटवार मंडल की जगह खेत को ईकाई माना जाए।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मोदी जी किसान हितैषी प्रधान मंत्री हैं। इसलिए पूर्व की फसल बीमा योजना जो नैस के नाम पर चलती थी, वह किसान हितैषी नहीं थी। उसमें अनेकों परिवर्तन करने का काम हुआ है। एक परिवर्तन उसमें यह हुआ है कि जो क्लेम बनता है, अगर बीमा कम्पनी उसका समय पर भुगतान नहीं करती है तो अब निर्धारित तिथि के 21 दिन के अंदर अगर उन्होंने भुगतान नहीं किया तो 12 परसेंट ब्याज बीमा कंपनी पर लगाया जाएगा जो किसान के खाते में डाला जाएगा। दूसरा, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार राज्य

सरकार का शेयर आने में देर होती है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें तो ऐसी हैं, जिन्होंने यह कह दिया कि हम किसान का शेयर देंगे और नहीं दिया। जैसे, आंध्र में जगन जी की सरकार थी तो मामला अटक गया था। अब हमने यह तय कर दिया है कि राज्य सरकार अपना शेयर दे या न दे, केन्द्र सरकार अपना शेयर डाल देगी और राज्य सरकार भी अगर अपना शेयर देने में देर करेगी तो 12 परसेंट ब्याज उस पर भी लगेगा और किसान के खाते में वह डाला जाएगा। यह व्यवस्था भी मोदी जी की सरकार ने करने का काम किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने यह भी तय कर दिया है कि जो राज्य सरकारें ऐसे लोकप्रिय निर्णय करती हैं कि हम किसान का पैसा देंगे, वह किसान का पैसा निर्धारित अवधि में देना पड़ेगा। कई बार देते ही नहीं हैं। जैसे, आंध्र प्रदेश में जगन की सरकार ने तीन साल तक नहीं दिया। इससे किसान फंस गया। लेकिन अब निश्चित समय सीमा में उनको देना होगा तभी बीमा माना जाएगा।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बीमा कंपनी ने सर्वेयर काफी कम संख्या में लगा रखे हैं और बिना सर्वेयर के अगर कहीं फसल खराब हो जाती है और पटवारी वगैरह कर देते हैं तो कह देते हैं कि सर्वेयर की अनुपस्थिति में हुआ। आप सर्वेयर हर गांव में नियुक्त करें। बहुत कम संख्या में सर्वेयर हैं। आप इसको क्लीयर करें।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मोदी जी की सरकार है। सर्वेयर क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट उनकी उपस्थिति में होता था तो दिक्कत आती थी, अब इस सरकार ने एस टैग प्रणाली अपनाने का फैसला किया। सेटेलाइट आधारित रिमोट सेंसिंग के माध्यम से हम फसल का आकलन करेंगे। कोई आदमी बीच में नहीं होगा, जो क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट में गड़बड़ कर देता था। अब हम डिजिटली फसल की क्षति का आकलन करेंगे और उसके आधार पर पूरी की पूरी भरपाई किसान की फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किया जाएगा। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी, क्योंकि कई राज्य सरकारों ने यह व्यवस्था लागू कर दी है, वहां सर्वेयर बढ़ाने का भी कहेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 126 to 140****MSP FOR RABI AND KHARIF CROPS*****126. SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:****SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

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

- (a) the details of increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Rabi and Kharif crops during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Government is providing MSP for non-food crops like cotton and jute;
- (c) if so, the details of increase in MSP for the above said crops during the last five years;
- (d) the manner in which the increase in MSP during the previous year has contributed in increasing the income of farmers; and
- (e) the number of farmers benefitted by increase in MSP in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including 14 Kharif Crops and 6 Rabi Crops, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments

concerned. The details of increase in MSP of Kharif and Rabi crops during last five years including current year are given at **Statement- I**.

(b) and (c): Yes Sir. Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops also include 3 non-food crops viz Cotton, Jute and Copra. The details of increase in MSP of Cotton, Jute and Copra during last five years including current year are given at **Statement -II**.

(d): Increased MSP has benefited farmers which are evident from the details of procurement, MSP amount paid to farmers and number of farmers benefitted during 2024-25 given at **Statement- III**.

(e): Number of farmers of Sidhi constituency benefitted from increased MSP of wheat during Rabi Marketing Season 2025-26 and Paddy during Kharif Marketing Season 2024-25 are 11,346 and 53,161 respectively.

STATEMENT-I

The details of increase in MSP of Kharif and Rabi crops during last five years including current year

Minimum Support Price(Marketing Season-Wise)

(₹/Quintal)

Commodities	KMS 2021-22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26
<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>					
Paddy (Common)	1940	2040	2183	2300	2369
Paddy (Grade 'A')	1960	2060	2203	2320	2389
Jowar (Hybrid)	2738	2970	3180	3371	3699
Jowar (Maldandi)	2758	2990	3225	3421	3749
Bajra	2250	2350	2500	2625	2775
Ragi	3377	3578	3846	4290	4886
Maize	1870	1962	2090	2225	2400
Arhar	6300	6600	7000	7550	8000

Moong	7275	7755	8558	8682	8768
Urad	6300	6600	6950	7400	7800
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	6620	7121	7710
Cotton (Long Staple)	6025	6380	7020	7521	8110
Groundnut	5550	5850	6377	6783	7263
Sunflower Seed	6015	6400	6760	7280	7721
Soyabean (Yellow)	3950	4300	4600	4892	5328
Sesamum	7307	7830	8635	9267	9846
Nigerseed	6930	7287	7734	8717	9537
<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS 2021-22	RMS 2022-23	RMS 2023-24	RMS 2024-25	RMS 2025-26
Wheat	1975	2015	2125	2275	2425
Barley	1600	1635	1735	1850	1980
Gram	5100	5230	5335	5440	5650
Masur	5100	5500	6000	6425	6700
Rapeseed and mustard	4650	5050	5450	5650	5950
Safflower	5327	5441	5650	5800	5940

STATEMENT-II

Minimum Support Price of Non food crops (Marketing Season-wise)

(₹/quintal)

Commodities	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	6620	7121	7710
Cotton(Long Staple)	6025	6380	7020	7521	8110
Jute	4500	4750	5050	5335	5650
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Copra (milling)	10335	10590	10860	11160	11582
Copra (ball)	10600	11000	11750	12000	12100

STATEMENT-III**Procurement, MSP amount paid to farmers and farmers benefitted during
2024-25***

Procurement (In LMT)	MSP amount paid to famers (In Rs. lakh Crores)	Number of farmers benefitted (In Crores)
1,175	3.33	1.84

*As on 30.06.2025

CROP INSURANCE CLAIMS UNDER PMFBY***127. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:****SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

- (a) the details and total number of crop insurance claims made by farmers under the PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in each State/UT during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total number of claims disbursed and the total amount paid to farmers, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of claims pending for disbursement and the reasons for such delays, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken to ensure timely settlement of pending claims?

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

(a) to (c) : During 2022-23 to 2024-25 (upto Kharif 2024), claims of Rs. 50,474.74 crore has been reported under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), out of which Rs. 45,192.26 core has been paid already to 926.59 lakh farmer applications. Further, Rs. 5,282 crore (10.5%) is pending for payment. The details are given in **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

The major reasons for pendency of these claims are (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

During Kharif 2022-23 to Kharif 2024, about 69% claims have been settled within 30 days from reporting of yield by States/crop loss notification by State or intimation by farmers..

(d) : Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme, bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims :

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and

delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digiclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims w.e.f. Kharif 2024.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- Provision of 12% penalty on delay in payment of claims by insurance company is auto calculated on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).

- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season.

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

- i. **YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.
- ii. **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

STATEMENT

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise Claims Farmer applications and Farmers Benefitted from 2022-23 to Kharif 2024-25						
States	Farmers Applications Insured (In No.)			Farmers Benefitted (In No.)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
A and N Islands	171	187	150	7	86	39
Andhra Pradesh	1,23,87,364	1,31,29,912	85,43,555	6,29,229	-	-
Assam	4,89,981	7,93,506	7,61,951	26,240	99,561	20,817
Chhattisgarh	77,30,456	81,25,985	67,56,016	15,31,966	15,00,347	2,50,598
Goa	403	234	216	5	2	64
Haryana	14,51,535	1,02,67,729	94,27,621	7,52,993	25,15,329	17,24,053
Himachal Pradesh	2,67,618	2,78,055	1,09,605	1,39,516	1,07,964	31,257
Jammu and Kashmir	91,582	2,45,757	1,47,346	17,903	73,579	72,354
Jharkhand			25,48,512			31,825

Karnataka	27,18,915	30,77,232	30,48,823	18,40,873	23,60,145	10,25,637
Kerala	1,46,546	1,74,102	92,743	1,30,053	28,695	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,826	97,17,150	36,88,740	39,43,417	32,64,868
Maharashtra	1,07,33,625	2,41,73,494	1,64,14,758	76,44,275	1,32,27,119	73,92,889
Manipur	4,066	5,073	4,619	3,395	4,170	-
Meghalaya	337	38,569	47,749	68	14,398	18,952
Odisha	80,20,747	1,41,60,653	1,37,81,469	17,83,312	11,49,287	7,30,087
Puducherry	38,274	42,344	8,781	7,263	5,846	5,857
Rajasthan	3,90,71,541	3,90,16,977	2,15,31,458	1,16,18,304	83,11,462	27,20,571
Sikkim	5,025	3,104	489	-	23	-
Tamil Nadu	61,37,961	54,56,594	3,15,826	19,37,875	17,00,553	1,48,721
Telangana						

Tripura	3,56,201	3,65,378	8,231	20,515	10,905	3,554
Uttar Pradesh	42,83,991	60,68,754	50,72,290	12,51,998	11,84,713	14,41,310
Uttarakhand	2,82,068	2,27,291	1,28,244	1,99,847	1,71,124	92,045
West Bengal		-				-
Grand Total	11,19,50,452	14,34,46,756	9,84,67,602	3,32,24,377	3,64,08,725	1,89,75,498

- Not Implemented/Very low coverage

STATEMENT-II

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise Claims Status from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (upto Kharif 2024) as on June, 2025				
State/UT	Consolidated from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (upto Kharif 2024) (Rs. In Crore)			
	Reported Claims	Paid Claims	Claims Pending	
A and N Islands	0.05	0.02	0.03	
Andhra Pradesh	3,138.80	-	2,592.07	State share in subsidy and farmers premium share is pending from State Government
Assam	557.12	531.51	25.61	
Chhattisgarh	3,558.22	3,554.19	4.04	
Goa	0.01	0.01	0.00	
Haryana	5,921.08	5,858.83	62.25	
Himachal Pradesh	369.71	362.51	7.20	
Jammu and Kashmir	119.21	116.92	2.29	
Jharkhand	20.64	-	20.64	Insured Area not finalised by State Government
Karnataka	9,536.91	9,513.35	23.56	
Kerala	461.26	460.58	0.69	
Madhya Pradesh	13,688.21	12,380.21	1,308.00	
Maharashtra	24,912.02	24,588.57	323.46	
Manipur	5.10	5.08	0.03	
Meghalaya	24.30	23.61	0.68	
Odisha	2,556.29	2,541.31	14.98	
Puducherry	10.96	8.49	2.48	
Rajasthan	17,421.93	16,474.21	947.72	
Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.01	
Tamil Nadu	5,225.14	5,207.59	17.56	
Telangana	-	-	-	

Tripura	9.87	9.57	0.29	
Uttar Pradesh	3,208.86	3,157.58	51.27	
Uttarakhand	966.13	965.74	0.39	
Total	91711.854	86306.61247	5405.241	

OBJECTIVES OF DDU-GKY

***128. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:**

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the key features and objectives of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) including its target group and training sectors;
- (b) the number of candidates trained, assessed and placed in regular wage jobs under the scheme during the last five years along with the details of the Captive Employment Initiative taken by the Government, State and district-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure social inclusion and outreach of the scheme to socially disadvantaged groups like SCs/STs, minorities and women in the country, State/UT-wise including Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh?

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

- (a): Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement-linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group

of 15-35 years. It empowers the rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitates their participation in regular labour markets, thus providing them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY imparts training in 37 sectors. The details of these sectors are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of candidates trained, assessed and placed in regular wage jobs under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) during the last five years and current year are given at **Statement-II**.

The Captive Employment Initiative was launched in March, 2023 by the Ministry. However, training activities under this initiative have commenced in the year 2025 only, following the approval of projects by the respective State Governments. The State-wise achievements under Captive Employment is given at **Statement-III**.

(c): DDU-GKY guideline provides social inclusion of SC/ST (50%), Women (33%), and PwDs (5%). State/UT-wise progress/details of socially disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, Minorities and Women respectively are given at **Statement-IV, V, VI and VII**.

STATEMENT-I

List of training Sectors under DDU-GKY

S. No.	SECTORS
1	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION
2	AGRICULTURE
3	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS
4	AUTOMOTIVE

5	BEAUTY and WELLNESS
6	BEST
7	CAPITAL GOODS
8	CONSTRUCTION
9	DOMESTIC WORKERS
10	ELECTRONICS
11	FOOD PROCESSING
12	FURNITURE and FITTINGS
13	GEM and JEWELLERY
14	GREEN JOBS
15	HANDICRAFTS AND CARPET
16	HEALTHCARE
17	HYDROCARBON
18	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT
19	INSTRUMENTATION
20	IRON AND STEEL
21	IT-ITES
22	LEATHER
23	LIFE SCIENCES
24	LOGISTICS
25	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS
26	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT
27	MINING
28	PAINTS AND COATINGS
29	PLUMBING
30	POWER
31	PWD
32	RETAIL
33	RUBBER
34	SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS and LEISURE
35	TELECOM
36	TEXTILES
37	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY

STATEMENT-II**Candidates trained, assessed and placed during the last 5 years and current year under DDU-GKY**

S. No.	State	FY 20-21			FY 21-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 till June'25		
		Trained	Assessed	Placed	Trained	Assessed	Placed	Trained	Assessed	Placed	Trained	Assessed	Placed	Trained	Assessed	Placed	Trained	Assessed	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	4156	2264	2177	1606	5635	2135	18616	2438	17070	19829	36142	18045	10328	6450	9033	391	30	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	28	33	233	223	71	608	611	295	678	783	315	684	561	265	0	0	29
3	Assam	1966	799	3296	3553	4526	916	12532	10071	6817	10615	9600	8571	5231	4893	4127	883	634	44
4	Bihar	2687	1563	2745	7099	7323	2491	11516	10446	9005	6733	6832	7226	1709	1551	1885	0	0	48
5	Chhattisgarh	1109	415	3683	6499	5790	2883	9742	8527	8484	3045	3007	3958	1170	887	1759	166	146	55
6	Gujarat	240	144	875	830	1100	599	2912	2388	1450	3960	3366	2729	3544	2914	2584	733	349	216
7	Haryana	26	26	1213	1772	2142	680	5554	5110	2685	8478	7469	4882	4492	3887	3700	441	376	198
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	117	334	625	10	3967	3815	2175	4324	3720	3187	3084	2833	2273	773	381	399
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3454	612	1945	2300	4067	1102	5459	3529	2754	1177	1270	1245	1767	793	636	294	185	102
10	Jharkhand	1050	307	1879	4035	4274	1354	10228	9229	7343	11340	10863	8157	6607	5490	4911	1427	1078	228
11	Karnataka	769	455	1649	1442	2049	673	3757	2974	2813	3795	2457	2656	1797	1199	1914	130	116	277
12	Kerala	3053	1545	2931	3219	2303	1097	8623	7457	5224	5212	4836	4078	3052	2746	2572	340	248	215
13	Madhya Pradesh	903	120	969	6825	8357	3977	15653	12086	11287	12107	12093	10538	5097	4939	4756	1421	761	408
14	Maharashtra	874	373	3319	348	1038	1612	7830	3411	4020	6381	5942	4614	7761	8487	4347	921	335	61
15	Manipur	338	135	387	811	739	139	1921	2034	1266	782	490	854	263	352	356	741	746	49
16	Meghalaya	83	54	158	456	846	241	2165	1745	1353	1630	1572	1352	1642	1400	761	292	264	173
17	Mizoram	37	35	88	105	201	94	344	269	349	725	735	499	723	647	474	199	0	70
18	Nagaland	221	206	278	1009	1255	614	2371	1830	1409	1714	1804	1592	804	779	570	138	161	113
19	Odisha	7978	5799	7729	10474	13447	4828	16778	14202	13248	3997	3220	5330	947	707	1095	385	672	2
20	Punjab	2922	1563	1931	6976	5663	4188	8121	8912	7020	11803	10478	8805	1979	2440	3560	2830	1284	224

21	Rajasthan	981	626	1759	3096	4665	3130	6092	6775	6209	7233	7295	4218	5376	5065	4532	540	398	258
22	Sikkim	0	0	43	90	88	0	859	741	384	1123	969	720	255	248	393	0	11	0
23	Tamil Nadu	213	100	1286	8228	8527	2941	15225	14370	10648	13411	12709	10206	5274	4538	4803	750	400	94
24	Telangana	2752	1085	1436	3177	4589	2494	7094	1906	4564	92	973	230	2560	1925	1271	708	63	144
25	Tripura	21	0	609	1049	848	193	2244	2013	1189	2126	1902	1336	913	643	694	60	107	28
26	Uttar Pradesh	1540	524	4068	16898	20489	3765	36567	30662	21921	45215	39060	33458	18080	15237	16245	1366	1291	585
27	Uttarakhand	367	195	416	3645	4482	917	8248	7058	4409	6026	5598	5306	1894	1659	2821	222	304	109
28	West Bengal	521	448	2544	732	1401	2424	9596	6251	4774	4979	5110	5979	3172	3126	1969	451	239	125
29	Puducherry*	0	0	0	165	323	44	844	780	343	956	1148	919	436	328	444	30	30	3
30	A. N Islands*	-	-	-	0	0	0	133	154	38	547	510	225	242	197	196	34	33	0
Total		38289	19421	49563	97006	117015	45612	235599	181794	160546	200033	201953	161230	100883	86921	84946	16666	10642	4257

Notes:

(i) - indicates that the programme was not commenced in the year

(ii) * indicates that the training was started in Puducherry in 2020-21 and in AandN Islands in 2021-22 but not completed during the same year.

(iii) in certain years in certain states, more candidates were placed than the candidates trained during the same year as the candidates trained during previous year(s) were also placed.

STATEMENT-III**State-wise details of Captive Employment under DDU-GKY**

S. No.	State Name	Trained	Assessed	Appointed	Placed
1	ASSAM	174	174	88	0
2	JHARKHAND	370	370	260	41
3	MADHYA PRADESH	48	48	0	0
4	ODISHA	120	120	0	0
5	RAJASTHAN	243	243	177	0
6	TAMIL NADU	50	50	50	0
	Total	1005	1005	575	41

STATEMENT-IV**State/UT wise details of SC candidates trained and placed during the last 5 years and current year under DDU-GKY**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(till June25)	
		SC Trained	SC Placed	SC Trained	SC Placed	SC Trained	SC Placed	SC Trained	SC Placed	SC Trained	SC Placed	SC Trained	SC Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	1264	666	494	751	5994	5481	6830	6196	3646	3325	113	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0

3	Assam	121	212	145	44	602	312	531	475	347	211	48	3
4	Bihar	862	890	2528	733	3908	2934	2204	2263	574	635	0	10
5	Chhattisgarh	127	522	1286	610	1969	1733	539	692	187	365	40	0
6	Gujarat	21	189	206	151	538	251	717	454	676	493	64	39
7	Haryana	10	814	1007	354	3492	1618	5105	2993	2888	2301	309	130
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	36	144	10	2000	1015	1742	1462	858	737	264	163
9	Jammu and Kashmir	188	176	129	43	471	179	83	94	115	38	7	2
10	Jharkhand	169	354	1009	301	2437	1721	2198	1596	1428	1028	332	58
11	Karnataka	288	600	625	220	1228	930	1186	812	738	649	50	126
12	Kerala	845	647	781	304	2315	1321	1048	952	796	562	114	75
13	Madhya Pradesh	296	315	2134	1146	4891	3248	3873	3479	1740	1456	386	118
14	Maharashtra	285	1230	79	455	2636	1375	1880	1455	2485	1351	284	21
15	Manipur	23	31	41	5	112	88	35	50	16	21	48	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	5	0	10	8	2	4	3	2	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	3	0	2
18	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	10	2	10	5	2	3	0	0
19	Odisha	2070	2064	2862	1174	4115	2982	987	1387	186	202	106	0
20	Punjab	1840	1071	4732	2785	4832	4410	6905	5307	1173	2072	1539	132
21	Rajasthan	296	566	1107	993	1881	1907	2234	1405	1749	1347	166	103
22	Sikkim	0	1	4	0	54	25	60	47	12	20	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	111	657	4529	1486	9649	6184	8908	6476	3520	3033	454	52
24	Telangana	960	515	1397	983	2720	1730	38	87	951	424	319	41
25	Tripura	0	80	130	21	217	119	285	197	135	106	12	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	730	1713	7991	1807	15578	9150	20515	14717	9005	7746	745	295
27	Uttarakhand	177	219	2079	578	4517	2373	2254	2513	575	1011	75	31
28	West Bengal	154	1152	368	1113	3292	1739	1620	2083	1129	742	209	46

29	Puducherry*	0	0	100	25	430	164	573	554	265	273	9	3
30	A and N Islands*	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total		10837	14720	35917	16092	79900	52999	72368	57759	35207	30156	5693	1456

Notes:

(i) - indicates that the programme was not commenced in the year

(ii) * indicates that the training was started in Puducherry in 2020-21 and in AandN Islands in 2021-22 but not completed during the same year.

(iii) in certain years in certain states, more candidates were placed than the candidates trained during the same year as the candidates trained during previous year(s) were also placed.

STATEMENT-V**State/UT wise details of ST candidates trained and placed during the last 5 years and current year under DDU-GKY**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(till June'25)	
		ST Trained	ST Placed	ST Trained	ST Placed	ST Trained	ST Placed	ST Trained	ST Placed	ST Trained	ST Placed	ST Trained	ST Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	454	222	142	173	2082	1588	2268	1975	1433	1279	27	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	33	347	72	606	295	675	313	683	264	0	29
3	Assam	259	640	552	87	1823	989	1508	1343	671	640	177	5
4	Bihar	108	153	461	98	845	564	515	562	78	107	0	2
5	Chhattisgarh	573	1349	2816	1245	4656	3894	1556	1800	652	757	75	52
6	Gujarat	142	439	346	260	1173	673	1878	1164	1957	1174	322	126
7	Haryana	0	4	1	1	6	0	17	8	2	7	0	0

8	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	5	0	325	125	358	274	224	154	85	18
9	Jammu and Kashmir	182	125	52	49	146	78	25	51	55	5	16	1
10	Jharkhand	510	863	2092	667	4887	3401	4748	3526	3096	2144	649	102
11	Karnataka	105	197	257	83	526	390	510	363	243	253	10	29
12	Kerala	232	159	291	63	603	342	375	222	199	169	22	13
13	Madhya Pradesh	274	320	2792	1338	5286	3886	4646	3396	1711	1799	613	147
14	Maharashtra	222	811	156	420	2055	1091	1793	1294	2090	1063	333	23
15	Manipur	138	103	304	38	553	390	285	291	125	77	207	28
16	Meghalaya	71	140	449	188	1866	1218	1384	1122	1448	711	209	140
17	Mizoram	37	88	164	95	344	349	721	498	692	458	198	68
18	Nagaland	221	278	1100	623	2351	1401	1703	1586	802	567	138	113
19	Odisha	2718	3020	4963	2297	6035	5340	1800	1948	481	590	84	2
20	Punjab	18	1	12	9	11	10	13	7	8	8	12	1
21	Rajasthan	224	432	555	512	1609	1673	2029	1124	1921	1785	184	43
22	Sikkim	0	11	44	10	170	79	218	129	60	80	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	12	47	211	94	458	291	453	296	135	129	16	2
24	Telangana	424	176	482	342	1139	670	9	40	451	181	262	38
25	Tripura	19	238	464	72	972	493	654	476	342	246	38	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	41	31	302	68	539	364	480	401	212	143	21	7
27	Uttarakhand	69	61	580	118	894	556	436	501	133	296	40	4
28	West Bengal	94	190	106	392	1829	1006	1095	1092	767	451	85	37

29	Puducherry*	0	0	3	0	6	4	3	4	2	1	0	0
30	A and N Islands*	-	-	0	0	15	2	72	37	52	58	11	0
Total		7175	10136	20049	9414	43810	31162	32227	25843	20725	15596	3834	1037

Notes:

(i) - indicates that the programme was not commenced in the year

(ii) * indicates that the training was started in Puducherry in 2020-21 and in AandN Islands in 2021-22 but not completed during the same year.

(iii) in certain years in certain states, more candidates were placed than the candidates trained during the same year as the candidates trained during previous year(s) were also placed.

STATEMENT-VI**State/UT wise details of Minority candidates trained and placed during the last 5 years and current year under DDU-GKY**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(till June'25)	
		Minority Trained	Minority Placed	Minority Trained	Minority Placed	Minority Trained	Minority Placed	Minority Trained	Minority Placed	Minority Trained	Minority Placed	Minority Trained	Minority Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	253	146	80	81	8699	8593	1506	2877	193	174	11	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	90	19	278	110	145	128	179	37	0	14
3	Assam	493	516	965	189	3436	1942	2488	1936	1443	944	326	2
4	Bihar	268	188	816	233	1508	876	1102	939	358	307	0	19
5	Chhattisgarh	20	12	177	71	413	270	91	158	52	65	16	0
6	Gujarat	33	48	40	40	162	82	308	179	300	172	73	27

7	Haryana	8	7	202	80	506	269	978	596	679	382	59	27
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	38	16	91	59	34	32	10	5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1678	548	1132	599	2650	1455	533	525	1036	394	178	61
10	Jharkhand	239	144	491	154	1329	884	1429	1012	828	625	195	33
11	Karnataka	59	211	211	94	371	283	348	229	160	168	17	11
12	Kerala	1624	1603	1807	667	4361	2772	2397	1909	1464	1318	171	76
13	Madhya Pradesh	27	7	133	71	535	299	700	434	300	273	133	18
14	Maharashtra	183	618	59	320	1324	872	1053	776	1340	714	258	13
15	Manipur	124	101	394	35	558	442	276	238	56	98	284	15
16	Meghalaya	56	124	225	172	1467	950	1277	940	1277	591	115	103
17	Mizoram	37	80	104	95	284	297	636	374	607	415	196	64
18	Nagaland	221	26	944	430	2025	1328	1613	1398	754	500	138	113
19	Odisha	263	216	634	192	711	736	109	182	90	57	5	0
20	Punjab	1725	842	4473	2719	5306	4754	7035	5431	1209	2045	1952	142
21	Rajasthan	80	106	179	297	517	442	503	271	556	431	54	24
22	Sikkim	0	17	1	1	141	41	214	130	46	81	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	22	83	699	255	1803	1074	1972	1369	1182	924	194	23
24	Telangana	153	49	259	135	368	269	0	6	126	32	135	8
25	Tripura	10	49	158	25	301	151	235	153	120	91	3	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	164	390	1375	367	3654	1715	7124	4276	4002	3013	189	108
27	Uttarakhand	35	63	152	32	1125	330	1009	1001	156	311	10	4
28	West Bengal	70	426	240	613	1631	705	1022	1267	661	389	93	33
29	Puducherry*	0	0	4	3	47	16	185	110	38	57	6	0
30	A and N Islands*	-	-	0	0	39	11	162	73	110	91	17	0
Total		7845	6620	16044	7989	45587	31984	36541	28976	19356	14731	4838	949

Notes:

(i) - indicates that the programme was not commenced in the year

(ii) * indicates that the training was started in Puducherry in 2020-21 and in AandN Islands in 2021-22 but not completed during the same year.

(iii) in certain years in certain states, more candidates were placed than the candidates trained during the same year as the candidates trained during previous year(s) were also placed.

STATEMENT-VII

State/UT wise details of Women candidates trained and placed during the last 5 years and current year under DDU-GKY

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(till June 25)	
		Women Trained	Women Placed	Women Trained	Women Placed	Women Trained	Women Placed	Women Trained	Women Placed	Women Trained	Women Placed	Women Trained	Women Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	1542	605	565	924	8276	7417	9892	9289	5353	4649	159	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	20	227	68	406	196	418	181	439	183	0	17
3	Assam	1494	1798	2666	681	8896	4880	8794	6494	4363	3472	725	10
4	Bihar	1402	1304	4021	1225	6752	5260	4265	4245	1277	1314	0	39
5	Chhattisgarh	608	1007	4505	1920	6698	5756	2154	2731	1152	1354	136	55
6	Gujarat	172	400	454	289	1713	877	2670	1687	2596	1715	513	176
7	Haryana	6	386	1019	411	2692	1538	4543	2815	2368	1925	204	110
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	62	161	6	2445	1337	2769	1996	2214	1457	453	310
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1338	821	1091	481	2968	1323	598	626	880	274	151	76
10	Jharkhand	693	1109	3624	1055	8477	5856	8245	6350	4658	3718	1030	125

11	Karnataka	523	643	988	261	1977	1374	2222	1682	885	954	60	237
12	Kerala	1530	1323	1555	589	4334	2555	2534	2150	1491	1269	153	113
13	Madhya Pradesh	599	535	4556	2664	9767	7141	7671	6558	3724	3020	1044	314
14	Maharashtra	511	1273	204	911	4625	2616	3712	2424	4622	2486	636	56
15	Manipur	175	192	595	77	1155	810	358	421	151	240	626	44
16	Meghalaya	38	62	254	168	1262	903	1311	1014	1154	605	165	141
17	Mizoram	22	43	116	44	203	228	427	301	465	268	123	48
18	Nagaland	102	100	477	185	1223	680	937	852	366	253	79	68
19	Odisha	4855	5165	7856	3902	11312	9992	3117	3696	798	911	385	2
20	Punjab	1358	601	3601	2377	4572	3811	7159	5368	1312	2095	1932	99
21	Rajasthan	520	734	1853	1455	3443	3707	5148	2773	4140	3626	437	212
22	Sikkim	0	43	30	7	468	183	694	455	187	238	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	133	612	4772	1691	8675	5942	8248	6267	3197	2958	469	74
24	Telangana	828	996	1635	835	3157	2109	64	106	881	316	466	21
25	Tripura	11	345	400	81	980	554	939	555	292	296	29	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	870	1330	8565	2107	19539	11536	26589	19173	11539	9897	1154	364
27	Uttarakhand	104	269	2336	624	5220	3035	3770	3518	1255	1711	188	70
28	West Bengal	231	862	230	966	3575	1608	2376	2663	1698	968	367	60
29	Puducherry*	0	0	87	36	647	257	612	595	280	288	13	2
30	A and N Islands*	-	-	0	0	7	3	339	154	83	69	3	0
Total		19685	22640	58443	26040	135464	93484	122575	97139	63820	52529	11700	2853

Notes:

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(ii) * indicates that the training was started in Puducherry in 2020-21 and in AandN Islands in 2021-22 but not completed during the same year.

(iii) in certain years in certain states, more candidates were placed than the candidates trained during the same year as the candidates trained during previous year(s) were also placed.

बागवानी क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता में सुधार

*129. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार वर्ष 2033 तक फलों और सब्जियों की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए बागवानी क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए, कोई कदम उठा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भौगोलिक विशेषताओं का लाभ उठाने और बाजार-आधारित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

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

(घ) क्या बागवानी कृषि क्षेत्र (फल और सब्जियां) को किसान रेल और कृषि उड़ान योजना जैसी योजनाओं से लाभ हुआ है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं से प्राप्त लाभों का उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): बागवानी क्षेत्र ने पिछले दशक में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्शाई है, जिसमें फलों का उत्पादन 30 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ 866 लाख मीट्रिक टन (2014-15) से बढ़कर 1129.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन (2023-24) हो गया है। इसी अवधि में, सब्जियों का उत्पादन 22 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ 1694.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन (2014-15) से बढ़कर 2072 लाख मीट्रिक टन (2023-24) हो गया है। फलों की उत्पादकता भी इसी अवधि में 14.17 से बढ़कर 15.80 मीट्रिक टन प्रति हेक्टेयर हो गई है, जबकि सब्जियों की उत्पादकता 17.76 से बढ़कर 18.40 मीट्रिक टन प्रति हेक्टेयर हो गई है। यह वृद्धि दर्शाती है कि फलों और सब्जियों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि भविष्य की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सही रास्ते पर है।

भारत सरकार बागवानी के समग्र विकास के लिए एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) को देशभर में, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का बागपत ज़िला भी शामिल है, क्रियान्वित कर रही है। जिसमें फलों और सब्जियों की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उच्च उपज देने वाली उत्कृष्ट रोपण सामग्री का उपयोग करके उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, उच्च घनत्व वाले वृक्षारोपण, पुराने बागों का पुनरुद्धार, उर्वरीकरण, संरक्षित खेती और कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान को कम करना आदि शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने भौगोलिक लाभ और बाजार संचालित बागवानी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एमआईडीएच के तहत नई पहल शुरू की है। इसके अंतर्गत 58 उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (सीओई), बागवानी क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एचसीडीपी) के तहत 55 क्लस्टरों की पहचान, स्वच्छ पौध कार्यक्रम (सीपीपी) के लिए 9 केन्द्रों और 4 पोस्ट-एंटी क्वारंटीन (पीईक्यू) सुविधाओं की स्थापना की गयी है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) और इसकी फसल-विशिष्ट संस्थाओं ने उच्च उत्पादकता वाली, रोग-प्रतिरोधी किस्मों, आधुनिक खेती के तरीकों और जलवायु-सहनशील तकनीकों पर अनुसंधान के माध्यम से बागवानी फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह किसानों को प्रशिक्षण, गुणवत्तापूर्ण पौध सामग्री और प्रभावी कीट प्रबंधन के माध्यम से सहयोग प्रदान करता है।

(घ) और (ङ): किसान रेल की शुरुआत 7 अगस्त, 2020 को फलों और सब्जियों सहित जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं को अतिरिक्त उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्रों से उपभोग/कमी वाले क्षेत्रों तक उचित समय में पहुँचाने के लिए की गई थी। अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, भारतीय रेलवे ने 167 मार्गों पर आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, दिल्ली, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, नागालैंड, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में 7.9 लाख मीट्रिक टन जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं का परिवहन करते हुए 2364 किसान रेल सेवाओं का संचालन किया है।

कृषि उड़ान योजना का उद्देश्य देश के विशेष रूप से पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से उत्पन्न होने वाले सभी कृषि उत्पादों के लिए निर्बाध, लागत प्रभावी, समयबद्ध हवाई परिवहन और संबंधित लाजिस्टिक सुनिश्चित करना है, ताकि उनके मूल्य प्राप्ति में सुधार हो सके। यह एक अभिसरण (कन्वर्जेंस) योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत आठ मंत्रालय/विभाग, अर्थात् नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्य पालन विभाग, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य विभाग, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय, कृषि उपज के परिवहन हेतु लाजिस्टिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अपनी मौजूदा योजनाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। लाजिस्टिक और आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं को बढ़ाकर, इस योजना का उद्देश्य भारतीय कृषि को सुदृढ़ बनाना और किसानों की आय को बढ़ावा देना है।

कृषि उड़ान योजना देश के 58 हवाई अड्डों को कवर करती है, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्र के 25 हवाई अड्डों के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों/क्षेत्रों के 33 हवाई अड्डों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। देश में सभी जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुएं कृषि उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत आती हैं, जिनमें बागवानी, मत्स्य पालन, पशुधन और प्रसंस्कृत उत्पाद शामिल हैं। हवाई परिवहन द्वारा कृषि उपज की आवाजाही को सुविधाजनक बनाने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने चयनित कृषि उड़ान हवाई अड्डों पर भारतीय मालवाहकों और पी2सी (पैसेंजर-टू-कार्गो) विमानों के लिए लैंडिंग शुल्क, पार्किंग शुल्क में छूट प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चयनित भारतीय विमान प्राधिकरण हवाई अड्डों पर रूट नेविगेशन सुविधा शुल्क (आरएनएफसी) और टर्मिनल नेविगेशनल लैंडिंग शुल्क (टीएनएलसी) माफ किए जाते हैं।

बहराइच में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

***130. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बहराइच लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, जहां मुख्यतः कोई कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है, में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है ताकि इस आकांक्षी जिले के किसान और युवा उन्नत कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित हो सकें;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इसे शामिल करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : वर्तमान में, बहराइच में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, 1 केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि संकाय युक्त 2 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, 1 मानद विश्वविद्यालय (भाकृअनुप) तथा 5 राज्य कृषि एवं संबद्ध विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जो बहराइच सहित समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों और युवा वर्ग का ध्यान रख रहे हैं, जो नामतः निम्नलिखित हैं :

- I. रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, झांसी (4 संघटक महाविद्यालय)।
- II. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर (मानद विश्वविद्यालय)
- III. बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (01 कृषि संकाय युक्त केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
- IV. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ (01 कृषि संकाय युक्त केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
- V. चन्द्र शेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (8 संघटक महाविद्यालय)
- VI. आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कुमारगंज, अयोध्या (8 संघटक महाविद्यालय)
- VII. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (3 संघटक महाविद्यालय)

VIII. पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय एवं गौ-अनुसंधान संस्थान, मथुरा (2 संघटक महाविद्यालय)

IX. बांदा कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा (11 संघटक महाविद्यालय)

इसके अलावा, राज्य में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के निम्नलिखित संस्थान हैं:

- I. भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय पक्षी अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर
- II. भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय बकरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, मखदूम
- III. भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय उपोष्ण बागवानी संस्थान, लखनऊ
- IV. भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय कृषि वानिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, झांसी
- V. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय दलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान, कानपुर
- VI. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ
- VII. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय सब्जी अनुसंधान संस्थान, वाराणसी
- VIII. भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय गोपशु अनुसंधान संस्थान, मेरठ
- IX. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय चरागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झांसी
- X. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली अनुसंधान संस्थान, मोदीपुरम
- XI. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय बीज विज्ञान संस्थान, मऊ
- XII. भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय कृषि उपयोगी सूक्ष्मजीव ब्यूरो, मऊ
- XIII. भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो, लखनऊ

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 89 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हैं (02 बहराइच में)।

CASES UNDER NDPS ACT

***131. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) the number of cases registered under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, during the last three years, State-wise including Kerala;
- (b) the details regarding rate of conviction in these cases during the said periods, State-wise, including Kerala;
- (c) the details of fund allocated and released by the Government to check illegal drug trafficking in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government plan to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act so as to strengthen the legal framework against drug trafficking and substance abuse in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As per latest data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertaining to the year 2022, the number of cases registered (CR) under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 and rate of conviction (CVR) during 2020, 2021 and 2022, State-wise including State of Kerala is at **Statement**.

(c): The Government of India had introduced a scheme on 24.10.2004 "Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control" to finance State and UTs Governments in an effort to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in NDPS. The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs and Narcotics Control Bureau. The scheme is being continued

since then. The scheme has further been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. The funds released under the scheme for financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25 is Rs.10.85 crores.

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment also implementing National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) under which financial assistance is provided to State Government/ UTs and Non-Governmental Organisation/ Voluntary Organisation. The funds allocated for NAPDDR for financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is Rs.965 crores and fund released is 777.19 crores.

The Department of Revenue has established the "National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse" to cover the costs associated with fighting the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, treating addicts, and educating the public about drug misuse, among other things. The fund released under the scheme during 2020-21 to 2024-25 is Rs.2.58 crores.

(d): In the last five years 14 substances as Narcotic Drugs and 29 Substances as Psychotropic Substances have been notified under NDPS Act, 1985. Further, 28 Precursor Chemicals have also been notified as Controlled Substances in Regulation of Controlled Substances Order, 2013 under NDPS Act, 1985. Continuous efforts are being made to bring such new psychoactive substances and precursor chemicals under NDPS Act and regulations to widen the range and scope of substances for controlling the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

STATEMENT

Number of Cases Registered (CR) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act, 1985 during 2020, 2021 and 2022, State-wise including State of Kerala

SL	State/UT	Year-wise					
		2020		2021		2022	
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR
1	Andhra Pradesh	866	12.7	1635	25.4	1391	6.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	132	0.0	264	16.7	306	20.8
3	Assam	983	6.8	2291	7.5	2902	29.5
4	Bihar	964	76.9	1469	84.6	1823	81.2
5	Chhattisgarh	875	70.0	1123	63.0	1155	59.7
6	Goa	147	29.6	121	51.9	153	62.5
7	Gujarat	308	44.4	461	33.3	508	25.0
8	Haryana	3060	44.1	2741	57.0	3815	49.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1538	30.6	1537	31.0	1516	38.4
10	Jharkhand	415	45.6	609	65.4	464	48.6
11	Karnataka	4054	90.3	5787	93.0	6399	89.9
12	Kerala	4968	97.1	5695	98.9	26619	99.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	3155	81.1	4068	86.6	4811	81.4
14	Maharashtra	4714	94.6	10087	61.0	13830	71.1
15	Manipur	304	56.3	354	18.5	518	58.8
16	Meghalaya	76	81.3	69	64.3	116	61.1
17	Mizoram	97	100.0	122	96.4	245	95.8
18	Nagaland	115	97.4	154	94.9	242	58.7
19	Odisha	1179	3.0	1642	25.7	1891	8.8
20	Punjab	6909	67.2	9972	77.9	12442	79.2
21	Rajasthan	2743	75.6	2989	72.7	3821	75.8
22	Sikkim	19	66.7	52	0.0	41	0.0
23	Tamil Nadu	5403	78.2	6852	82.9	10385	81.3
24	Telangana	509	23.8	1346	25.6	1279	27.4
25	Tripura	307	11.1	357	10.5	562	11.7
26	Uttar Pradesh	10852	86.1	10432	85.4	11541	83.3
27	Uttarakhand	1282	81.6	1762	77.9	1440	76.1
28	West Bengal	1626	7.8	1890	2.9	1608	27.2
29	AandN Islands	55	92.3	28	54.2	52	28.1
30	Chandigarh	134	67.1	89	75.6	182	83.1
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	5	-	6	66.7	11	0.0
32	Delhi	748	55.6	566	65.5	1179	70.0
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1222	15.7	1681	41.3	1837	41.3
34	Ladakh	2	-	5	-	8	100.0
35	Lakshadweep	4	-	3	-	3	100.0
36	Puducherry	36	-	72	-	141	100.0

Source : NCRB

पंचायतों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता

*132. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में पंचायतों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है,
- (ख) प्रशासनिक क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए आयोजित किए जा रहे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और नियमित कार्यशालाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पंचायतों में डिजिटल उपकरणों और ई-गवर्नेंस के उपयोग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है:
- (घ) निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित की जा रही है;
- (ङ) मंत्रालय द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है.
- (च) पंचायतों में नवोन्मेष और मॉडल परियोजनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं,
- (छ) क्या सरकार को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में छद्म/परोक्ष नेतृत्व को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या ऐसी प्रथाओं को रोकने के लिए किन्हीं दण्डात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश की गई है; और
- (ज) महिला लोकपाल, सार्वजनिक रूप से शपथ लेने और महिला नेताओं द्वारा परामर्श देने जैसे सुझावों को लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) पंचायती राज एक राज्य का विषय है। इसलिए राज्यों की यह पूरी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे पंचायतों को वित्त, कार्य और कार्यात्मकता को इस तरह से हस्तांतरित करें कि पंचायतें सशक्त हों और अपने वित्तीय संसाधनों को जुटाने में सक्षम हों। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243एच के अनुसार, राज्य का विधानमंडल, कानून द्वारा, किसी पंचायत को ऐसी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार और ऐसी सीमाओं के अधीन ऐसे कर, शुल्क, टोल और फीस लगाने, एकत्र करने और विनियोजित करने के लिए अधिकृत कर सकता है और पंचायतों को ऐसे कर, शुल्क, टोल और फीस राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसे उद्देश्यों के लिए और ऐसी शर्तों और सीमाओं के अधीन लगाए और एकत्र किए गए हैं, जो कानून में निर्दिष्ट किए जा सकते हैं। पंचायती राज एक राज्य का विषय होने के नाते, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय पंचायतों के अपने राजस्व स्रोतों (ओएसआर) से संबंधित डेटा का रख-रखाव नहीं करता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य और पंचायतें अक्सर पंचायतों से संबंधित ओएसआर डेटा साझा नहीं करते हैं।

हालाँकि, केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के अनुदान सभी स्तरों की पंचायतों को प्रदान किए जाते हैं। पंचायतों को वित्तीय हस्तांतरण में भारी वृद्धि हुई है क्योंकि केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के अनुदान का प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आवंटन 13वें वित्त आयोग के 176 रुपये से बढ़कर 15वें वित्त आयोग में 674 रुपये हो गया है। 28 राज्यों में पंचायतों के तीनों स्तरों और पारंपरिक निकायों में ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों (आरएलबी) को केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग (अब, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के तहत) के तहत अनुदान के प्रावधान के अलावा, सरकार ने पंचायतों को वित्तीय रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु राजस्व के अपने स्रोत उत्पन्न करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- (i) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) ने भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान-अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-ए) के सहयोग से पंचायतों द्वारा स्वयं के स्रोत राजस्व (ओएसआर) के सृजन पर विशेष मॉड्यूल विकसित किए हैं और राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देना शुरू किया है;
- (ii) एमओपीआर ने राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (एनसीईआर) और राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान (एनआईपीएफपी), नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से पंचायतों द्वारा

ओएसआर के संचलन और संवर्द्धन में संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों का आकलन करने के लिए अध्ययन करवाया है, जिसमें राजस्व (कर और गैर-कर दोनों) सृजन के लिए व्यवहार्य वित्तीय मॉडल/मॉडलों पर सुझाव दिए गए हैं और सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों के साथ रिपोर्ट साझा की गई है।

(iii) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायतों को हस्तांतरण की स्थिति पर सर्वेक्षण किया है और हस्तांतरण सूचकांक का अनुमान लगाया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राजकोषीय हस्तांतरण पर सूचकांक भी शामिल है और इसे सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्यों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

(iv) पंचायतों द्वारा ओएसआर के संचलन और संवर्द्धन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय पंचायत पुरस्कारों के अंतर्गत आत्मनिर्भर पंचायत विशेष पुरस्कार नामक एक पुरस्कार की स्थापना की गई है और पंचायतों को पुरस्कार वर्ष-2025 में पहली बार पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

(v) ओएसआर सृजन के संबंध में सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं पर विभिन्न जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ और ग्रामीण नागरिकों और नेताओं को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर ओएसआर सृजन के संबंध में एक एपिसोड चलाने सहित विभिन्न जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ शुरू की गई हैं।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत, राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान (एसआईआरडी एंड पीआरएस), राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान (एनआईआरडी एंड पीआर), भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, जिला पंचायत संसाधन केंद्र (डीपीआरसी) जैसे अन्य संगठनों के माध्यम से, पीआरआई के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रबंधन, योजना, कार्यान्वयन, संसाधन जुटाने आदि में शासन क्षमताओं और नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के निर्माण के लिए निरंतर आधार पर विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, पीआरआई के सदस्यों और पदाधिकारियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, लिंग समानता, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा और संरक्षण, सामाजिक

सुरक्षा, सुशासन आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों पर विषयगत कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं, जिसका एकमात्र उद्देश्य स्थायी लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में योगदान करने की उनकी क्षमता को बढ़ाना है।

(ग) और (घ): डिजिटल इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय विभिन्न डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और एप्लिकेशन विकसित और लोकप्रिय बनाकर जमीनी स्तर पर शासन में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन ने पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल योजना, लेखा, निगरानी और ऑनलाइन भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान की है। सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ ई-ग्रामस्वराज का एकीकरण विक्रेताओं और सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे निर्बाध निधि प्रवाह सुनिश्चित होता है और कम विलंब होती है। पंचायत खरीद में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन को सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, मेरी पंचायत जैसे एप्लिकेशन ने पंचायत में नियोजन, गतिविधियों और कार्यों की प्रगति की जानकारी जनता तक पहुँचाकर पंचायत शासन में पारदर्शिता लाने का प्रयास किया है। इसी प्रकार, पंचायत निर्णय एक ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन है जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों द्वारा ग्राम सभाओं के संचालन में पारदर्शिता और बेहतर प्रबंधन लाना है। पंचायत खातों और उनके वित्तीय प्रबंधन के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट के लिए 'ऑडिटऑनलाइन' एप्लिकेशन विकसित किया गया है।

(ङ): आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, जिनमें महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि (डब्ल्यूईआर) और कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, को नेतृत्वकारी भूमिकाओं के लिए उनकी शासन क्षमता विकसित करने और प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। महिला पंचायत नेताओं को जमीनी स्तर पर अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए कई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (डब्ल्यूईआर) के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सहायता के लिए व्यापक विशिष्ट

प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू किया है ताकि सुशासन के प्रभावी निर्वहन हेतु उनके नेतृत्व, प्रबंधकीय, संचार और बातचीत कौशल को और अधिक मजबूत बनाया जा सके।

(च): आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत, आर्थिक विकास और आय संवर्धन परियोजनाओं जैसे घटकों के लिए अंतर निधि की व्यवहार्यता (viability gap funding) के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता ग्राम पंचायतों और ग्राम पंचायतों के समूह के लिए सूक्ष्म परियोजनाओं हेतु सहायता दी गई है, जिसमें ग्रामीण शासन में नवीन मॉडलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इको-टूरिज्म, होमस्टे अवसंरचना, सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थल आदि शामिल हैं।

(छ) और (ज): पंचायती राज मंत्रालय पहले से ही पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में छद्म/प्रॉक्सी नेतृत्व के मुद्दे से ग्रस्त है और सरपंच पति की अनैतिक प्रथा के खिलाफ विभिन्न जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ चला रहा है। हाल ही में, प्रधान पति के मुद्दे को उठाते हुए भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष एक जनहित याचिका (पीआईएल) दायर की गई थी। मामले की विधिवत सुनवाई के बाद, माननीय न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 06/07/2023 के आदेश में याचिकाकर्ता को निर्देश दिया कि वह सबसे पहले पंचायती राज मंत्रालय से उपाय मांगे। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने परिवार के पुरुष सदस्यों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की जा रही महिला प्रधानों के मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया था। समिति ने 70 से अधिक कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीतियों की सिफारिशों के साथ अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, जिन्हें विकसित किया गया है, और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रमुख हितधारकों की पहचान की गई है। सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख के लिए एक सुविधा समिति का गठन किया गया है।

HOUSING FOR ALL UNDER PMAY-G

***133. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) the role and impact of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in realizing the aspirational goal of "Housing for All," especially among economically weaker rural households and the steps taken to achieve the target of Housing for All;
- (b) the details and total number of houses targeted by the Government cumulatively under Phase I and Phase II, State-wise including North Eastern Region and Maharashtra;
- (c) the details and total number of houses sanctioned and completed so far and funds sanctioned, released and utilised therefor during the last five years, State, district and block-wise;
- (d) the details and total number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State and district-wise including the districts of Karnataka especially for Chikkaballapur;
- (e) whether there are any plans to enhance the benefits under the scheme and revising the scheme document, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether there is any provision for geo-tagging of houses completed under the scheme, if so, the number of sites geo tagged so far, State/UT-wise?

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

- (a): The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to

eligible rural households for the construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing For All" in rural areas.

Under the PMAY-G, the initial target was to provide assistance for the construction of 2.95 crore houses during FY 2016-17 to 2023-24. The Government of India has approved the implementation of the scheme during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses. The beneficiaries under PMAY-G are identified based on the housing deprivation parameters under Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 database and finalized Awaas+ survey list.

The Government of India has approved the continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) for saturating the Awaas + (2018) list (after updation) and balance eligible households in SECC 2011 PWL by providing assistance within overall ceiling of 2 crore pucca houses with basic amenities from April, 2024 to March, 2029.

Under the PMAY-G, as of 24.07.2025, the Ministry has allocated cumulative target of 4.12 crore houses to the States/UTs against which the States/UTs have given sanctions to 3.84 crore beneficiaries and 2.81 crore houses are already completed.

To ensure the timely achievement of the target, the Ministry is taking the following initiatives on a regular basis:

- i. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs and release of adequate funds.
- ii. Review of progress at the level of Ministry.

- iii. Launch of PMAY-G analytic dashboard for monitoring and supervision of the scheme.
- iv. Follow-ups with the State to ensure the release of central and state share of funds and provision of land to landless beneficiaries in rural areas.
- v. Awards to the best performing States/UTs, Districts based on the performance index dashboard, thereby creating health competition and motivation among the States/UTs for achieving the set targets.

(b): The State/UT wise details of cumulative house targets allocated by the Ministry and houses sanctioned and completed, as of 24.07.2025 including NorthEastern Region and Maharashtra is given in **Statement-I**.

(c): The Ministry allocates the targets to the State/UT as a whole and district/block/Gram Panchayat-wise targets are fixed by the State/UT. The cumulative District/Block-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed under PMAY-G against targets allocated can be seen at the programme website at www.pmayg.nic.in---> AwaasSoft--> Reports--> Houses progress against the target financial year.

Central Assistance under PMAY-G is released directly to the State/Union Territory (UT) considering the State/UT as a unit. Further release of these funds to beneficiaries is done by the respective State/UT Governments. The district/block-level data related to funds utilised Financial-Year wise can be seen at the programme website at www.pmayg.nic.in-->AwaasSoft-->Reports-->High level financial progress report.

The State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed, Central share of funds released and funds utilized (including State Share) during last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) under PMAY-G is given in **Statement-II**.

(d): The State/UT wise details of cumulative house targets allocated by the Ministry and houses sanctioned and completed, as of 24.07.2025 including Karnataka is given in **Statement-I**. The cumulative District/Block-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed under PMAY-G, including the Chikkaballapur and other districts of Karnataka against targets allocated can be seen at the programme website at www.pmayg.nic.in---> AwaasSoft--> Reports--> Houses progress against the target financial year.

(e): The PMAY-G is being implemented with effect from 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to the eligible rural households for the construction of pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing For All" in rural areas of the country. Under the PMAY-G, the initial target was construction of 2.95 crore houses during FY 2016-17 to 2023-24. The Government of India has approved continuation for implementation of the scheme for 5 more years during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses as per the existing unit assistance. The beneficiaries are provided financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in the North-Eastern Region States and 2 Hill States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition to this, assistance of Rs.12,000/- is also extended for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding. Further, it is mandatory to provide support of 90/95 person days unskilled wage employment at the current rates (approximately Rs. 27,000) to a PMAY-G beneficiary for construction of his /her house in convergence with MGNREGS. The PMAY-G households are also provided water, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and electricity connections in convergence with other relevant schemes. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to enhance unit assistance under the PMAY-G scheme.

(f): Release of installments to a beneficiary is dependent upon completion of a pre-determined stage of construction and uploading of geo-tagged, time and date stamped photo of that stage on AwaasSoft through AwaasApp. Under the PMAY-G, it is mandatory to upload geo-tagged photographs with time and date at each stage of house construction, including geo-tagging of the 'existing site' and 'proposed site' before house sanction. The AwaasApp mobile application of the Ministry facilitates the same. The State/UT wise no. of house sites geo-tagged before sanctioning of houses to beneficiaries of PMAY-G, as of 24.07.2025 is given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details of cumulative house targets allocated by the Ministry and houses sanctioned and completed, as of 24.07.2025 including North Eastern Region, Maharashtra and Karnataka

S. No	Name of the State/UT	Cumulative Targets allocated by Ministry	Cumulative Houses sanctioned by the States/UTs	Cumulative Houses completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	Assam	29,87,868	28,75,392	20,71,467
3	Bihar	50,12,752	49,01,233	38,30,403
4	Chhattisgarh	26,42,224	23,75,745	14,89,544
5	Goa	257	254	242
6	Gujarat	9,02,354	8,29,202	5,88,790
7	Haryana	1,06,460	74,909	39,732
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,550	35,322
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	3,34,773	3,13,323
10	Jharkhand	20,12,107	19,39,716	15,71,615
11	Kerala	2,32,916	76,167	34,363
12	Madhya Pradesh	57,74,572	49,38,196	38,47,563
13	Maharashtra	43,70,829	40,82,626	13,80,724
14	Manipur	1,08,550	1,01,549	38,028
15	Meghalaya	1,88,034	1,85,772	1,49,460
16	Mizoram	29,967	29,959	25,307
17	Nagaland	48,830	48,760	36,216
18	Odisha	28,49,889	28,11,018	24,20,261
19	Punjab	1,03,674	76,723	41,452
20	Rajasthan	24,97,121	24,32,047	17,49,778
21	Sikkim	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	Tamil Nadu	9,57,825	7,43,290	6,45,573
23	Tripura	3,76,913	3,76,279	3,71,132
24	Uttar Pradesh	36,85,704	36,56,226	36,37,964
25	Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	West Bengal	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,419
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,424	2,593	1,302

28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	10,935	5,020
29	Lakshadweep	45	53	45
30	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,799
31	Karnataka	9,44,140	5,02,838	1,57,328
32	Telangana	0	0	0
33	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,004
Total		4,12,31,890	3,84,28,293	2,80,98,378

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during previous phase (2016-17 to 2023-24)

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed, Central share of funds released and funds utilized (including State Share) during last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) under PMAY-G

(I) State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed, during last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) under the PMAY-G

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses sanctioned during FY 2020-21 to 2024-25	Houses completed during FY 2020-21 to 2024-25
1	Arunachal Pradesh	32,149	34,759
2	Assam	21,63,318	18,01,756
3	Bihar	23,91,642	28,41,593
4	Chhattisgarh	11,64,819	7,47,263
5	Goa	95	217
6	Gujarat	5,25,376	3,74,529
7	Haryana	49,999	20,372
8	Himachal Pradesh	89,652	28,260
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2,64,643	2,92,491
10	Jharkhand	9,61,475	9,53,624
11	Kerala	55,629	17,573

12	Madhya Pradesh	30,01,607	22,37,248
13	Maharashtra	25,54,203	9,40,559
14	Manipur	91,649	29,156
15	Meghalaya	1,54,321	1,32,876
16	Mizoram	23,445	22,077
17	Nagaland	44,522	32,512
18	Odisha	12,70,759	12,23,835
19	Punjab	49,730	27,683
20	Rajasthan	11,50,800	9,34,350
21	Sikkim	320	341
22	Tamil Nadu	3,67,237	4,12,519
23	Tripura	3,28,783	3,40,954
24	Uttar Pradesh	22,15,798	22,20,121
25	Uttarakhand	56,021	55,861
26	West Bengal	22,14,956	18,03,492
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,674	1,016
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5,608	4,589
29	Lakshadweep	0	36
30	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,227	42,092
31	Karnataka	2,59,308	71,924
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Ladakh	1,776	1,660
Total		2,16,72,541	1,76,47,338

Note:

- i. PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during previous phase (2016-17 to 2023-24)
- ii. Houses completed includes houses sanctioned during previous years also as guidelines provide 12 months time for completion of house from date of sanction.

(II) State/UT-wise details of Central share of funds released and funds utilized (including State Share) during last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) under PMAY-G is given as under:-

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Central Share released during FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilised by the State/UT (including State Matching Share) (Rs. in crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	376.04	422.17
2	Assam	23,686.98	24,324.21
3	Bihar	19,572.62	33,113.61
4	Chhattisgarh	7,704.00	9,943.59
5	Goa	0.00	1.99
6	Gujarat	3,653.56	5,303.19
7	Haryana	191.02	257.96
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,052.29	883.02
9	Jammu And Kashmir	3,474.43	3,728.37
10	Jharkhand	6,835.28	11,316.15
11	Kerala	138.42	334.59
12	Madhya Pradesh	19,969.61	28,280.10
13	Maharashtra	10,001.77	14,217.08
14	Manipur	653.12	544.61
15	Meghalaya	1,978.91	2,090.62
16	Mizoram	258.50	274.29
17	Nagaland	476.38	529.93
18	Odisha	10,692.78	16,348.14
19	Punjab	411.62	453.03
20	Rajasthan	5,979.04	11,151.20
21	Sikkim	3.12	4.72
22	Tamil Nadu	3,207.26	4,918.34
23	Tripura	4,228.05	4,350.90
24	Uttar Pradesh	16,086.31	26,978.46

25	Uttarakhand	685.72	738.79
26	West Bengal	9,498.38	16,680.08
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.33	16.56
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	16.12	112.26
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01
30	Andhra Pradesh	425.75	682.22
31	Karnataka	632.56	915.73
32	Telangana	0.00	0.00
33	Ladakh	21.99	20.61
Total		1,51,933.95	2,18,936.55

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during previous phase (2016-17 to 2023-24)

STATEMENT-III

State/UT wise no. of house sites geo-tagged before sanctioning of houses to beneficiaries of PMAY-G, as of 24.07.2025

S. No	Name of the State/UT	Beneficiary household sites geo-tagged before sanctioning of houses
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,591
2	Assam	28,75,392
3	Bihar	49,01,233
4	Chhattisgarh	23,75,745
5	Goa	254
6	Gujarat	8,29,202
7	Haryana	74,909
8	Himachal Pradesh	97,550
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,34,773
10	Jharkhand	19,39,716
11	Kerala	76,167

12	Madhya Pradesh	49,38,196
13	Maharashtra	40,82,626
14	Manipur	1,01,549
15	Meghalaya	1,85,772
16	Mizoram	29,959
17	Nagaland	48,760
18	Odisha	28,11,018
19	Punjab	76,723
20	Rajasthan	24,32,047
21	Sikkim	1,397
22	Tamil Nadu	7,43,290
23	Tripura	3,76,279
24	Uttar Pradesh	36,56,226
25	Uttarakhand	68,534
26	West Bengal	45,69,032
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,593
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,935
29	Lakshadweep	53
30	Andhra Pradesh	2,46,930
31	Karnataka	5,02,838
32	Telangana	0
33	Ladakh	3,004
Total		3,84,28,293

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during previous phase (2016-17 to 2023-24)

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास

*134. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना (पीएम-किसान) के दायरे का विस्तार करके कृषि संबंधी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कार्यनीति बनाने का है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पीएम-किसान योजना केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा फरवरी 2019 में कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु शुरू किया गया था। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डी.बी.टी.) के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है।

किसान-केंद्रित, डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर द्वारा इस योजना का लाभ देश-भर के सभी पात्र किसानों तक बिना किसी मध्यस्थ की भागीदारी के पहुँचना सुनिश्चित किया गया है। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने योजना की शुरुआत से 16.07.2025 तक 19 किस्तों में देश भर के पात्र किसानों को रुपये 3.69 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की धनराशि वितरित की है।

वर्तमान में, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना का दायरा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS UNDER INDIA-EFTA TRADE AGREEMENT

***135. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the details of the amount of investment committed by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for technology transfer and manufacturing in India;
- (b) the estimated volume of investments proposed under the agreement, particularly in sectors aligned with Make in India and advanced manufacturing objectives;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any facilitation mechanism to streamline the inflow of EFTA-linked investments, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the impact of the India-EFTA on agricultural sector;
- (e) whether the agreement would benefit agriculture linked industries to promote exports to Europe, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the agreement benefits horticulture sector especially for Chikkaballapur blue grapes, mangoes from Karnataka and others, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b): The India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA), signed on 10th March, 2024, is a modern and forward-looking agreement. For the first time in history of Free Trade Agreements, binding commitment of \$100 billion investment or ₹ Eight Lakh Sixty Five Thousand crores at current exchange rate and 1 million direct

jobs over the next 15 years has been secured from Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Under Chapter 7 of the TEPA on Investment Promotion and Cooperation, the EFTA States shall aim to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) from their investors into India by USD 50 billion within 10 years from the entry into force of the Agreement, and an additional USD 50 billion in the succeeding 5 years, amounting to a total of USD 100 billion over 15 years. Concurrently, the EFTA States shall aim to facilitate the generation of 1 million direct jobs in India resulting from these investment inflows. This investment commitment explicitly excludes foreign portfolio investment (FPI), focusing on long-term capital for productive capacity building and for job creation.

The TEPA is expected to give a significant impetus to the 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives. The investments are anticipated to flow into key sectors such as infrastructure and connectivity, manufacturing, machinery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, food processing, transport and logistics, banking and financial services, insurance, and renewable energy, thereby promoting technology collaboration, innovation, Research and Development and access to leading technologies. These will help improve skills of our aspirational youth and raise the quality of life for millions of people.

(c): The Government has established a robust facilitation mechanisms to streamline the inflow of EFTA-linked investments.

A dedicated India-EFTA Desk has been launched in February, 2025 to function as a single-window platform for EFTA businesses looking to invest, expand, or establish operations in India. This Desk provides support, including market insights, regulatory guidance, business matchmaking, and assistance in navigating India's policy landscape, thereby ensuring transparency and ease of doing business.

Furthermore, the TEPA itself establishes a Sub-Committee on Investment Promotion and Cooperation under Chapter 7. This institutional body, comprising government representatives of the Parties, is mandated to oversee, review, and monitor the implementation of the investment promotion chapter, including the progress towards achieving the shared objectives on investment and job creation.

(d) and (e): The Government negotiated the TEPA with utmost regard for the sensitivities of the Indian agricultural sector. A key outcome of the negotiations is that sensitive agricultural products have been kept in India's exclusion list. Sectors such as dairy, soya, and other sensitive agricultural items are not part of the tariff concession offers made by India. This approach ensures that the livelihoods of our farmers are protected from import competition in these areas. The agreement is expected to benefit agriculture-linked industries and promote their exports. Specifically, the EFTA market access offer includes tariff concessions on various Processed Agricultural Products (PAP). This creates new export opportunities for India's food processing sector.

(f): Government has secured duty free access for Indian horticultural products in the EFTA markets. For instance, under the agreement, Switzerland will eliminate customs duties on various basic agricultural products including mangoes, guavas and citrus fruits. The detailed Schedules of Concessions, which are part of the TEPA text, outline the specific tariff lines for which benefits are available publicly, thereby creating a positive framework for the export of a wide variety of Indian horticultural products. Further, the TEPA establishes a robust institutional mechanism to facilitate market access by addressing non-tariff barriers through Chapter 4 on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures, which aims to facilitate trade while protecting human, animal, and plant life and health. Both sides have reaffirmed the rights and obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement, preserving necessary policy space. There are no technical restrictions preventing the export of Chikkaballapur blue grapes, mangoes from Karnataka and other states to the EFTA countries.

REPRESENTATION OF DIVYANGJANS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

***136. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to/has any proposal to bring out a Bill to provide representation to divyangjans in Local Government in the country

on the lines and model of Tamil Nadu Government which recently passed a resolution in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) to (c): The elections to local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities is a State Subject by virtue of entry 5 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India meaning individual States have the authority to legislate on this matter. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) provide the States with the authority to legislate on local governance structures, including representation in rural and urban local bodies. The amendments require that seats in every panchayat/urban local bodies are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in proportion to their population in that particular area. Further, at least one-third of all seats including those reserved for SCs and STs must be reserved for women, ensuring significant female participation. In addition, the amendments authorize State legislatures to make provisions for reservation in favor of Backward Classes, if deemed necessary. Therefore, the provisions for political reservations for PwDs in local bodies are determined by state-specific laws, and there is no uniform national mandate.

FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATION***137. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:****SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) the total number of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) registered in the country, State and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the total number of beneficiary farmers under the FPOs since inception of the scheme, State and year-wise till date;
- (c) the details of the total number of women led/women centric FPO's in the country, State-wise along with the number of women farmers engaged through FPOs;
- (d) whether the Government has mapped the primary products/commodities and value chains promoted under the FPO's in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof including major crops, livestock, fisheries or other allied sectors;
- (e) the details of the matching equity grants, sanctioned and released to the framers/FPOs, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding, training, capacity building and marketing support offered to the FPO by Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs), if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)”, 10,000 FPOs have been registered. The State-wise number of registered FPOs is at **Statement-I**, and the District-wise number of FPOs registered in the State of Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement-II**.

(b): State-wise number of beneficiary farmers under the scheme is placed at **Statement-III**. MIS portal for the scheme became operational from 2023.

Year-wise number of beneficiary farmers are as follows:-

Year	No. of beneficiary farmers
From inception to 2023	10,52,441
2024	17,16,689
2025 (as on 30.06.2025)	9,02,226
Total	36,71,356

(c): The Board of Directors (BoD) of each FPO has at least one-woman member. As on 30.06.2025, 1663 FPOs are registered as 100% women members. Additionally, 949 FPOs have more than 50% women members. The State-wise list of women-centric FPOs is at **Statement-IV**.

(d): In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the major primary commodities promoted under FPOs include: Paddy, pulses, coconut, turmeric, tomato, mango, chilly, cashew, etc.

(e): As on date, 5,694 FPOs have availed equity grant assistance under the scheme. The State-wise details are placed at **Statement-V**. In Andhra

Pradesh, 227 FPOs have availed equity grant support. The District-wise details for Andhra Pradesh are placed at **Statement-VI**.

(f): Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) are mandated to provide continuous support to FPOs, which includes conducting training and capacity building programs for FPO directors, CEO and members, facilitating market linkages. This is monitored by the Implementing Agencies (IAs) against defined milestones for payment to CBBOs. The State-wise details of training and exposure visits conducted for FPOs are at **Statement-VII**.

STATEMENT-I

State wise FPOs registered under 10,000 FPOs scheme		
S. No.	State	No. of FPOs registered
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	714
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171
4	Assam	429
5	Bihar	696
6	Chhattisgarh	232
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
8	Goa	8
9	Gujarat	426
10	Haryana	179
11	Himachal Pradesh	180
12	Jammu and Kashmir	330
13	Jharkhand	367
14	Karnataka	351
15	Kerala	176
16	Ladakh	23

17	Lakshadweep	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	642
19	Maharashtra	589
20	Manipur	78
21	Meghalaya	67
22	Mizoram	49
23	Nagaland	88
24	Odisha	471
25	Puducherry	6
26	Punjab	152
27	Rajasthan	589
28	Sikkim	15
29	Tamil Nadu	465
30	Telangana	617
31	Tripura	59
32	Uttar Pradesh	1275
33	Uttarakhand	162
34	West Bengal	383
Grand Total		10000

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of FPOs registered in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District Name	No. of FPOs registered
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	31
2	Anakapalli	26
3	Ananthapuramu	38
4	Annamayya	30
5	Bapatla	28
6	Chittoor	32
7	East Godavari	19
8	Eluru	35

9	Guntur	20
10	Kakinada	20
11	Konaseema	23
12	Krishna	25
13	Kurnool	28
14	Nandyal	32
15	NTR	20
16	Palnadu	39
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	15
18	Prakasam	39
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	35
20	Sri Sathya Sai	23
21	Srikakulam	30
22	Tirupati	36
23	Visakhapatnam	4
24	Vizianagaram	28
25	West Godavari	20
26	YSR Kadapa	38
Grand Total		714

STATEMENT-III

State-wise number of beneficiary farmers of FPO under 10,000 FPOs scheme

S. No.	State	No. of Farmers
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1196
2	Andhra Pradesh	170647
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24659
4	Assam	144312
5	Bihar	245920
6	Chhattisgarh	93760
7	Goa	2275
8	Gujarat	162116

9	Haryana	51941
10	Himachal Pradesh	51803
11	Jammu and Kashmir	58828
12	Jharkhand	147514
13	Karnataka	239421
14	Kerala	51332
15	Ladakh	1313
16	Lakshadweep	119
17	Madhya Pradesh	299618
18	Maharashtra	281954
19	Manipur	22654
20	Meghalaya	7324
21	Mizoram	10730
22	Nagaland	21515
23	Odisha	200292
24	Puducherry	2452
25	Punjab	44613
26	Rajasthan	250513
27	Sikkim	2132
28	Tamil Nadu	190136
29	Telangana	148323
30	Tripura	13669
31	Uttar Pradesh	535725
32	Uttarakhand	50962
33	West Bengal	141588
Grand Total		36,71,356

STATEMENT-IV
State-wise list of women-centric FPOs

S. No.	STATE NAME	FPOs with 100% Women Shareholders	FPOs more than 50% Women members
1	Andaman and Nicobar	3	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	228	45
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23	58
4	Assam	78	70
5	Bihar	84	77
6	Chhattisgarh	35	20
9	Goa	0	1
10	Gujarat	30	5
11	Haryana	24	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	47	21
13	Jammu and Kashmir	34	22
14	Jharkhand	117	60
15	Karnataka	61	12
16	Kerala	2	1
17	Ladakh	4	5
19	Madhya Pradesh	69	43
20	Maharashtra	92	16
21	Manipur	4	31
22	Meghalaya	11	35
23	Mizoram	0	8
24	Nagaland	8	30
25	Odisha	102	89
26	Puducherry	1	1
27	Punjab	11	6
28	Rajasthan	76	9
29	Sikkim	0	2

30	Tamil Nadu	60	111
31	Telangana	359	20
32	Tripura	6	8
33	Uttar Pradesh	48	63
34	Uttarakhand	19	56
35	West Bengal	27	20
	Total	1663	949

STATEMENT-V

State-wise no. of FPOs availed equity grant under 10,000 FPOs scheme

S. No.	States	No. of FPOs availed Equity Grant
1	Andaman and Nicobar	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	227
3	Arunachal Pradesh	72
4	Assam	270
5	Bihar	312
6	Chhattisgarh	128
8	Goa	4
9	Gujarat	297
10	Haryana	115
11	Himachal Pradesh	113
12	Jammu and Kashmir	131
13	Jharkhand	153
14	Karnataka	250
15	Kerala	104
16	Ladakh	2
17	Lakshadweep	1
18	Madhya Pradesh	462
19	Maharashtra	414
20	Manipur	54
21	Meghalaya	42
22	Mizoram	35

23	Nagaland	77
24	Odisha	294
25	Puducherry	1
26	Punjab	50
27	Rajasthan	414
28	Sikkim	8
29	Tamil Nadu	337
30	Telangana	212
31	Tripura	45
32	Uttar Pradesh	775
33	Uttarakhand	115
34	West Bengal	177
Grand Total		5694

STATEMENT-VI

Andhra Pradesh: District-wise no. of FPOs availed Equity Grant(EG) under 10,000 FPOs scheme

S. No.	District Name	No. of FPOs registered	No. of FPOs have availed EG
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	31	17
2	Anakapalli	26	3
3	Ananthapuramu	38	15
4	Annamayya	30	9
5	Bapatla	28	5
6	Chittoor	32	15
7	East Godavari	19	9
8	Eluru	35	20
9	Guntur	20	4
10	Kakinada	20	7
11	Konaseema	23	6
12	Krishna	25	7
13	Kurnool	28	14

14	Nandyal	32	4
15	NTR	20	5
16	Palnadu	39	10
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	15	3
18	Prakasam	39	4
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	35	9
20	Sri Sathya Sai	23	6
21	Srikakulam	30	7
22	Tirupati	36	12
23	Visakhapatnam	4	-
24	Vizianagaram	28	8
25	West Godavari	20	5
26	YSR Kadapa	38	23
Grand Total		714	227

STATEMENT- VII

State wise training and exposure visit conducted for the FPOs

S. No.	State	No. of FPOs registered	Total no. of trainings	Total no. of Exposure visits
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7	26	16
2	Andhra Pradesh	714	3111	809
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171	347	149
4	Assam	429	1424	446
5	Bihar	696	2705	881
6	Chhattisgarh	232	1015	275
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0
8	Goa	8	129	14
9	Gujarat	426	4223	1021
10	Haryana	179	715	243
11	Himachal Pradesh	180	4064	407

12	Jammu and Kashmir	330	629	311
13	Jharkhand	367	1231	425
14	Karnataka	351	2713	805
15	Kerala	176	1107	287
16	Ladakh	23	22	6
17	Lakshadweep	2	6	1
18	Madhya Pradesh	642	2178	826
19	Maharashtra	589	4279	1459
20	Manipur	78	281	90
21	Meghalaya	67	183	66
22	Mizoram	49	159	67
23	Nagaland	88	390	96
24	Odisha	471	1994	596
25	Puducherry	6	43	13
26	Punjab	152	480	137
27	Rajasthan	589	2669	768
28	Sikkim	15	29	8
29	Tamil Nadu	465	2893	1052
30	Telangana	617	1744	814
31	Tripura	59	176	65
32	Uttar Pradesh	1275	4946	1656
33	Uttarakhand	162	978	224
34	West Bengal	383	2664	531
Grand Total		10000	49553	14564

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन की स्थिति

*138. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) कौशल विकास में वृद्धि करने और ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित अब तक राज्य-वार क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं अथवा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के साथ कोई भागीदारी की गई है, यदि हां, तो विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा और पांडुर्ना जिले में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), जून 2011 में शुरू की गई भारत सरकार की एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों की आजीविका में सुधार लाना और इन परिवारों को उनके सामाजिक एवं वित्तीय समावेशन हेतु संगठित करना है। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम का लक्ष्य ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करना और उन्हें आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में तब तक निरंतर सहयोग और पोषण प्रदान करना है जब तक कि वे अपनी आय में समय के साथ पर्याप्त वृद्धि प्राप्त न कर लें और अत्यंत गरीबी से बाहर न निकल जाएं। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम की वर्तमान स्थिति **विवरण -I** में संलग्न है।

(ख): दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय दो केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं, अर्थात् दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) और ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) का कार्यान्वयन करता है। ये कार्यक्रम देश में गरीबी उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को लाभकारी रोजगार देने हेतु कौशल विकास में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई का उद्देश्य गरीब ग्रामीण युवाओं को नियोजन से जुड़ा कौशल प्रदान करना है और उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी के बराबर या उससे अधिक मासिक वेतन वाली नौकरियां प्रदान करना है। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई 15-35 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं के लिए नियोजन से जुड़ा कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को रोजगारपरक कौशल प्रदान करता है और नियमित श्रम बाजारों में उनकी भागीदारी को सुगम बनाता है। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई दिशानिर्देश अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (50%), महिलाओं (33%), और दिव्यांगजनों (5%) को सामाजिक समावेशन प्रदान करते हैं।

आरएसईटीआई ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त पोषित एक बैंक-प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम है, जिसके अंतर्गत प्रायोजक बैंक अपने-अपने जिलों में कौशल एवं उद्यमिता विकास हेतु प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करते हैं। यह मंत्रालय आरएसईटीआई भवन के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है और 'ग्रामीण गरीब' अभ्यर्थियों के प्रशिक्षण का खर्च भी वहन करता है। स्व-रोजगार या मजदूरी रोजगार अपनाने के इच्छुक 18-50 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के किसी भी बेरोजगार युवा को आरएसईटीआई में प्रशिक्षण देने का भी प्रावधान है।

देश में, डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत कुल 17,50,784 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और कुल 11,48,247 प्रशिक्षित को नियोजित किया गया है; और आरएसईटीआई के तहत कुल 56,69,265 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और कुल 40,99,578 अभ्यर्थियों को आरएसईटीआई की शुरुआत से जून 2025 तक नियोजित किया गया है। जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित डीडीयू-जीकेवाई और आरएसईटीआई के तहत इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से जून 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित और नियुक्त/नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य-वार विवरण क्रमशः **विवरण -II** और **III** में दिया गया है।

(ग): डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत, परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) द्वारा परियोजना मोड में किया जाता है। ये पीआईए निम्नानुसार कोई भी इकाई हो सकती हैं:

- i) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर सरकारी या अर्ध-सरकारी संगठन,
- ii) नीति आयोग के साथ पंजीकृत एनजीओ,
- iii) भारतीय ट्रस्ट अधिनियमों या किसी राज्य सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम या किसी राज्य सहकारी समितियों या बहु-राज्य सहकारी अधिनियम या कंपनी अधिनियम 2003 या सीमित देयता भागीदारी अधिनियम 2008, या स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और उसके संघों अर्थात् क्लस्टर स्तरीय संघ/ब्लॉक स्तरीय संघ के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत,
- iv) स्टार्ट-अप आदि को छोड़कर तीन वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी संस्थाएँ
- छिंदवाड़ा जिले में कार्यरत परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) के नाम **विवरण -IV** में दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, पांडुर्ना जिला 5 अक्टूबर, 2023 को छिंदवाड़ा जिले से आधिकारिक रूप से अलग होने के बाद बना था। जून 2024 में परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त लक्ष्य स्वीकृत किया गया था; हालाँकि, तब से अभी तक कोई नया लक्ष्य आवंटित नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए, अभी तक कोई नया लक्ष्य पांडुर्ना जिले के लिए भी आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।
- चूंकि आरएसईटीआई एक बैंक प्रायोजित योजना है, इसलिए इसकी निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं या गैर सरकारी संगठनों के साथ कोई साझेदारी नहीं है, अतः यह लागू नहीं है।

विवरण-I

दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) की वर्तमान स्थिति

क्र.सं.	संकेतक	जून, 2025 तक संचयी प्रगति
1	ब्लॉकों की संख्या	7,145
2	प्रोत्साहित स्वयं सहायता समूहों की संख्या (लाख में)	90.90
3	संगठित किए गए परिवारों की संख्या (करोड़ में)	10.05
4	स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रदान की गई पंजीकरण सहायता (रुपये करोड़ में)	58,714.44

5	स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा अभिगम बैंक ऋण की राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)	10,89,463.33
6	स्थायी कृषि के अंतर्गत शामिल महिला किसानों की संख्या (करोड़ में)	4.62
7	एसवीईपी के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त उद्यमों की संख्या (लाख में)	3.74
8	लखपति दीदियों की संख्या (करोड़ों में)	1.48

विवरण -II

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत जून 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अभ्यर्थी:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संचयी कुल (2014-15 से जून 2025 तक)	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	133842	117881
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2315	1008
3	असम	85912	52995
4	बिहार	80409	48742
5	छत्तीसगढ़	59075	34236
6	गुजरात	31933	19936
7	हरियाणा	51656	38855
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17657	9661
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	71307	44870
10	झारखंड	79312	42759
11	कर्नाटक	56371	37246
12	केरल	76694	46382
13	मध्य प्रदेश	91731	53049
14	महाराष्ट्र	68179	46322
15	मणिपुर	7234	3624
16	मेघालय	8615	4977
17	मिजोरम	2844	1933
18	नागालैंड	7778	4979
19	ओडिशा	215409	177165
20	पंजाब	44407	29045

21	राजस्थान	80982	45462
22	सिक्किम	3157	1911
23	तमिलनाडु	77797	74427
24	तेलंगाना	67934	52610
25	त्रिपुरा	12668	7598
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	244528	103718
27	उत्तराखंड	23065	14903
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	44586	29741
29	पुदुचेरी	2431	1753
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	956	459
	कुल	1750784	1148247

स्रोत: कौशल भारत पोर्टल।

विवरण -III

आरएसईटीआई की शुरुआत से लेकर जून 2025 तक इसके अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	संचयी (शुरुआत से जून 2025 तक)	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5342	4207
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	178704	131411
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4257	2496
4	असम	181198	119227
5	बिहार	368473	265365
6	छत्तीसगढ़	160120	114203
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	8765	5679
8	गोवा	368	57
9	गुजरात	343510	242164
10	हरियाणा	188812	124719
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	82005	57386
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	114813	84097
13	झारखंड	234103	160709
14	कर्नाटक	419299	305397
15	केरल	156322	119754

16	लक्षद्वीप	2280	1289
17	मध्य प्रदेश	436835	308280
18	महाराष्ट्र	322976	239887
19	मणिपुर	8436	5847
20	मेघालय	23315	13467
21	मिजोरम	9013	7344
22	नागालैंड	4785	3199
23	ओडिशा	292195	226545
24	पुदुचेरी	10951	8311
25	पंजाब	153552	105646
26	राजस्थान	434478	319948
27	सिक्किम	5681	3890
28	तमिलनाडु	329475	247696
29	तेलंगाना	100656	78644
30	त्रिपुरा	39052	25328
31	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	5432	3564
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	755966	554877
33	उत्तराखंड	101626	73147
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	186470	135798
	कुल :	5669265	4099578

स्रोत: एनएसीईआर

विवरण -IV

छिंदवाड़ा जिले में कार्यरत परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां (पीआईए)

क्र.सं	पीआईए का नाम
1	आईसेक्ट
2	अनुरोध मानव कल्याण समिति
3	परिधान प्रशिक्षण और डिजाइन केंद्र
4	इन्फोटेक एजुकेशन सोसायटी
5	जोसेफ श्री हर्ष और मैरी इंद्रजा एजुकेशनल सोसायटी
6	लोटस ब्यूटी केयर प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
7	रस्तोगी इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
8	समाधान समाज सेवा संगठन

9	सत्यम सतपुड़ा समाज सेवा समिति
10	ट्राइडेंट लिमिटेड
11	टीएसडी कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड
12	वजीर एडवाइजर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता

*139. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत शहरी क्षेत्रों के समान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास निर्माण में गरीब लाभार्थियों के समक्ष आ रही कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है और इस संबंध में कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवासों के निर्माण में छत की चादरों के उपयोग जैसे विकल्पों की अनुमति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 1.20 लाख रुपये तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, पहाड़ी राज्यों (जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सहित) में 1.30 लाख रुपये की प्रति इकाई सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इकाई सहायता के अतिरिक्त, लाभार्थियों को महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के साथ अनिवार्य कन्वर्जेंस के माध्यम से 90/95 श्रम दिवसों की अकुशल श्रम मजदूरी सुगम कराई जाती है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - ग्रामीण (एसबीएम-जी), मनरेगा या किसी अन्य समर्पित वित्त पोषण स्रोत के माध्यम से शौचालय निर्माण के लिए 12,000 रुपये की सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण हेतु मौजूदा इकाई सहायता के अनुसार पीएमएवाई-जी को मार्च, 2029 तक जारी रखने की मंजूरी दे दी है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली इकाई सहायता केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार होती है और वर्तमान में, इकाई वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल 2016 से पीएमएवाई-जी को लागू कर रहा है ताकि 2029 तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त 4.95 करोड़ पक्के आवास बनाने के समग्र लक्ष्य के साथ पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। 24 जुलाई 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 4.12 करोड़ आवास आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 3.84 करोड़ आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 2.81 करोड़ आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आवासों के निर्माण के लिए लाभार्थियों से प्राप्त अंशदान के अलावा अपने संसाधनों से भी अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना की शुरुआत अर्थात् 2016-17 से लेकर 2025-26 तक (24.07.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 2,61,319.43 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय अंश जारी किया गया है।

(ग): पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत आवासों के निर्माण में वैकल्पिक सामग्रियों के उपयोग की दिशा में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

- i. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा लाभार्थियों को आवास निर्माण में सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिसमें आपदा प्रतिरोधी विशेषताओं सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के आवास डिज़ाइन शामिल हैं जो उनकी स्थानीय भौगोलिक-जलवायु परिस्थितियों, सांस्कृतिक प्राथमिकताओं और निर्माण सामग्री की उपलब्धता के अनुकूल हैं।
- ii. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली निर्माण सामग्री की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए भी कहा गया है।

- iii. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पर्यावरण अनुकूल हरित निर्माण डिजाइनों, प्रौद्योगिकियों और सामग्रियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सीएसआर निधि/सहायता और द्विपक्षीय/बहुपक्षीय एजेंसियों से निधि प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- iv. ग्राम पंचायतें लाभार्थियों को उचित दरों पर निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने संबंधी सुविधा प्रदान कर सकती हैं और प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्रियों की पहचान करने में सहायता कर सकती हैं।
- v. इसके अलावा, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी), पीएमएवाई-जी के लाभार्थियों को उचित दरों पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण निर्माण सामग्री की आपूर्ति करने के लिए इसका उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।
- vi. पीएमएवाई-जी अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ मिलकर आवास निर्माण के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करती है, जिसमें शौचालय निर्माण और रोजगार के अवसर आदि के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

मछली उतारने का केंद्र

*140. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य:

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

- (क) क्या असम के कछार जिले के सिलकूरी में प्रस्तावित मछली उतारने के केंद्र का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त कार्य अब तक कितना पूरा हो चुका है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त परियोजना के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत/जारी की गई है और उपयोग में लाई गई है ?

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

(क) से (घ): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 1792.37 लाख रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 1991.52 लाख रुपए की कुल लागत से असम के गोलपाड़ा जिले के चुनारी गांव में आधुनिक एकीकृत मछली उतारने का केंद्र [(मॉडर्न इंटीग्रेटेड फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर (FLC))] के निर्माण के लिए असम सरकार के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

गोलपाड़ा जिले के चुनारी में फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर (FLC) के निर्माण के लिए मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा असम सरकार को 896.18 लाख रुपए की राशि जारी की गई है। असम सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि भूमि की पहचान कर ली गई है और तत्पश्चात, निर्माण कार्य राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, यह भी रिपोर्ट किया गया है कि चुनारी में फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर, का निर्माण दिसंबर, 2026 तक पूरा होने की आशा है।

जहां तक असम के सिलकूरी, कछार जिले का संबंध है, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के तहत 2024-25 के दौरान 1979.00 लाख रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 2585.00 लाख रुपए के कुल परिव्यय पर एक स्मार्ट आधुनिक थोक मत्स्य बाजार (स्मार्ट मॉडर्न होलसेल फिश मार्केट) की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान की है जिसमें अत्याधुनिक सुविधाएं होंगी जैसे स्वच्छता संबंधी इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, कोल्ड चेन, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, डिजिटल नीलामी, समावेशी डिजाइन, ट्रेसिबिलिटी आदि। असम सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सिलकूरी, कछार में स्मार्ट मॉडर्न होलसेल फिश मार्केट की स्थापना का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है और दिसंबर, 2026 तक पूरा होने की आशा है।

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1381 to 1610

NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OIL

1381. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified specific districts or regions under the National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO) for setting up edible oil production units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Solapur district in Maharashtra has been considered for such a unit;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal or representation for establishing an edible oil production unit in Solapur;
- (d) if so, the status of the said proposal and the timeline fixed for its consideration and implementation; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote value addition and employment generation in oilseed-growing regions like Solapur?

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

(a) to (e): National Mission on Edible Oils- Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) aims to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oil

production. NMEO-OS implementation is through cluster approach where in identified oilseeds clusters selected value chain partners mobilize farmers for oilseed production. NMEO-OS provides financial support up to Rs. 9.90 lakh or 1/3rd cost of the project, whichever is less, for setting up of post-harvest infrastructure.

Scheme is implemented through the State Governments. The Government of Maharashtra has allocated district wise setting up of edible oil production units. Solapur district in Maharashtra has been given target of one edible oil production unit in 2025-26. State Govt. of Maharashtra has not yet approved any post-harvest infrastructure.

Annual Action Plan of Rs. 9453.46 lakh (Central Share) has been approved to Maharashtra for the year 2025-26 under NMEO- OS. State Govt has reported that Rs. 451.01 lakh has been allocated to Solapur district. The component-wise details of the allocation for Solapur district are as follows:

- (i) Value Chain Cluster development: Rs. 197.91 lakh
- (ii) Demonstration: Rs. 226.85 lakh
- (iii) Project based post-harvest activities (oil mills): Rs. 9.90 lakh
- (iv) Flexi funds and contingency expenses: Rs. 16.35 lakh

जनगणना-2027

1382. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताबः
 श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडमः
 श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावतः
 श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाहः
 श्री प्रवीण पटेलः
 श्री तेजस्वी सूर्याः
 श्री अनुराग शर्माः
 श्री दामोदर अग्रवालः
 श्री अरुण गोविलः
 श्री विष्णु दयाल रामः
 श्री बसवराज बोम्मईः
 डॉ. के. सुधाकरः
 श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः
 सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराजः
 श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैयाः
 श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराईः
 श्री रोडमल नागरः
 श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः
 श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः
 श्री मुकेश राजपूतः
 श्री आलोक शर्माः
 प्रो. सौगत रायः

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(ड) क्या सरकार ने जनगणना-2027 को दो चरणों में कराने का प्रस्ताव रखा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जनगणना-2027 के लिए निर्धारित संदर्भ तिथियां क्या हैं;

- (छ) जनगणना-2027 कराने और राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर को अद्यतन करने के लिए अनुमानित कितना वित्तीय परिव्यय आवंटित किया गया है;
- (ज) क्या सरकार ने जनगणना-2027 से पहले राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर (एनपीआर) को अद्यतन करने का विचार अधिसूचित किया है;
- (झ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और
- (ञ) क्या सरकार ने जनगणना-2027 से पहले मकान सूचीकरण और आवास जनगणना तथा राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर (एनपीआर)को अद्यतन करने का विचार अधिसूचित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक पूरा होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): भारत सरकार ने 16 जून, 2025 को राजपत्र में जनगणना करने की मंशा की अधिसूचना जारी की है। यह जनगणना दो चरणों में आयोजित की जाएगी। पहले चरण यानि मकान सूचीकरण और मकानों की गणना में प्रत्येक परिवार की आवासीय स्थिति, संपत्ति और सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जाएगी। इसके बाद दूसरे चरण यानी जनगणना में प्रत्येक घर में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की जनसांख्यिकीय, सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और अन्य जानकारी एकत्र की जाएगी। जनगणना में जाति गणना भी की जाएगी।

(ख): उक्त जनगणना की संदर्भ तिथि 1 मार्च, 2027 की 00:00 बजे होगी (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू - कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं उत्तराखंड राज्यों के असमकालिक बर्फीले क्षेत्रों के लिए संदर्भ तिथि 1 अक्टूबर, 2026 की 00:00 बजे होगी)।

(ग): जनगणना के आयोजन के लिए अनुमानित वित्तीय व्यय को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(घ) से (च): राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर को अद्यतन करने का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। जनगणना किए जाने की मंशा की अधिसूचना जारी कर दी गई है। मकानसूचीकरण और मकानों की गणना के संचालन की अवधि समय पर अधिसूचित की जाएगी।

RELIEF MEASURES TO SUPPORT MANGO FARMERS

1383. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal by the Government to set up fruit processing units in the State of Karnataka, especially to support mango growers, who are suffering year after year due to a sudden and sharp fall in mango prices, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that mango farmers are unable to recover even the basic cultivation and transportation costs, leading to severe financial distress;
- (c) whether any special relief measures or compensation have been proposed for mango crop losses, particularly in Ramanagara district, where crop loss has reportedly touched 70 % to 80 % and no compensation has been disbursed so far; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Government does not setup fruit processing units of its own. However, Government is implementing various schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of Food Processing units in the country including in the State of Karnataka. Further, as per the information received from State government, multi horticulture produce handling, storage, processing and preservation units under Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects have been taken up in Channapatna taluk of Bangalore south district and Hanagal taluk of Haveri district.

(b) to (d): To provide remunerative price to the farmers, Governments implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component under PM-AASHA, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production. The condition is that there should be at least a 10 percent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of a State/UT government, which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 percent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation.

Government has introduced a new component of Price Differential Payment (PDP) under Market intervention scheme (MIS) from 2024-25 season for direct payment of the price difference between the Market

Intervention Price (MIP) and the selling price to the farmers of perishable crops. States/UTs have an option to choose either to do physical procurement of the crop or to make the differential payment between the MIP and Sale Price to the farmers.

Further, from 2024-25 season, Government added another component under Market intervention scheme for reimbursing the Storage and Transportation cost of TOP crops (Tomato, Onion and Potato) to central nodal agencies and state designated agencies for transporting them from the producing state to consuming states in the interest of the farmers.

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण

1384. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

- (क) क्या जाति आधारित जनगणना के माध्यम से आंकड़े प्राप्त होने के बाद सरकार का पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर 50 प्रतिशत की आरक्षण सीमा को समाप्त करके उन्हें पर्याप्त आरक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) से (ग): जनगणना 2027 करने के लिए सरकार ने 16 जून, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना जारी की है, जिसके तहत यह घोषित किया गया है कि वर्ष 2027 के दौरान भारत की जनसंख्या की जनगणना की जाएगी।

ASSISTANCE UNDER PMAY-G**1385. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:****SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

- (a) the status of construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and the number of houses completed out of the sanctioned three crore houses announced in the Union Cabinet's first decision of 2024;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to increase assistance under PMAY-G due to rising costs of raw materials and labour;
- (c) the manner in which the benefits of PMAY(G) reach to the society, including landless beneficiaries, SC/ST and OBC communities and the measures taken to address the issue of landlessness impacting PMAY-G's progress;
- (d) the details of total investment made in rural areas under PMAY(G) and the number of houses constructed in the country, State/UT wise; and
- (e) whether there is any plan to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of PMAY-G in addressing affordable housing crisis of the country particularly in metropolitan cities?

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

- (a): In order to achieve the target of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin

(PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households with an overall target to construct 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by 2029. The Union Cabinet approved the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) for construction of 2 crore additional rural houses during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29. As on 21.07.2025, out of the target of 2 crore houses, target of 1,17,31,890 houses have been allotted to the States/UTs out of which 89.99 lakh houses have been sanctioned and more than 10.46 lakh houses have been completed.

(b): The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMAY-G till March, 2029 as per the existing unit assistance for construction of 2 crore more houses. The unit assistance provided to beneficiaries under PMAY-G is as per the approval of the Union Cabinet and at present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry for increasing the unit financial assistance.

(c): Under the scheme, at the national level, minimum 60% of the target is to be earmarked for SC and ST. To maintain this 60% of the target, the target allocated to each State/ UT is to be earmarked for SC/ST, subject to the availability of eligible PMAY – G beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) prepared as per SECC, 2011 list or the finalized Awaas+ (2018) list and as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets, the proportion of SC and ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/ UTs. In view of the provisions of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, the States to the extent possible may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among Persons with Disabilities.

The landless beneficiaries are accorded top priority under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G). Providing land to the landless PMAYG beneficiaries is of utmost importance since they are among the most deserving beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List of the PMAYG. Under the PMAY-G, as per the provisions of the scheme, the State/ Union Territory (UT) shall ensure that the landless beneficiary is provided land from the government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities). For the selected land, adequate infrastructure, viz., electricity, road connectivity and availability of drinking water, solid and liquid waste management facilities, may be ensured by the State/UT Government. Ministry during FY 2021-22 has already requested the States/UTs for constituting a Task force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary concerned with the Secretary (Revenue) and the Secretary, in-charge of Department dealing with the PMAY-G.

The State Governments of Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have been implementing schemes for the landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G, which are as under:-

- i. The "Mukhymantri Awaas Sthal Kray Sahayata Yojana" is implemented in the state of Bihar. This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 60,000 to eligible beneficiaries for purchasing land to construct their own homes.

- ii. "Vasundhara scheme" launched by the State Govt. of Odisha aims to provide land rights and housing benefits to the landless poor, slum dwellers, and vulnerable groups in Odisha.
- iii. The "Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gharkool Jaga Kharedi Arthsahay Yojana" of the State Govt. of Maharashtra is providing financial assistance of Rs. 1,00,000 to landless beneficiaries for the procurement of 500 sq feet land for construction of house under PMAY-G.
- iv. The State Govt of Tamil Nadu is providing land to landless beneficiaries free of cost for construction of house under PMAY-G.

The Ministry in the current phase of PMAY-G (2024-29) is continuously monitoring the provision of land to all landless beneficiaries. Till date, as per the data entries carried out by the various State Governments on AwaasSoft, a total of 2,68,480 landless beneficiaries have been sanctioned houses under PMAY-G.

(d): A total investment of Rs 389881.09 cr (central share + states share) has been made under the scheme as on 24.07.2025. The State/UT-wise details of central share released, expenditure as reported by the States/UTs and the number of houses constructed since inception i.e 2016-17 to 2025-26 (as on 24.07.2025) is given in **Statement**.

(e): The PMAY-G is monitored very closely at all levels. There is a special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The details of studies conducted for evaluation of the scheme are as under:-

I. “Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin” by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)

A three phased study on "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin" was conducted by NIPFP which also included impact assessment of Direct Benefit Transfer in reduction of leakages. The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. Average number of days taken for completion of PMAYG houses was 314 days which is reduced to 114 days in 2017-18.
- ii. Increased demand for the construction-related materials has generated additional jobs in the economy.
- iii. There is a significant increase in the mean expenditures which is mostly driven by an increased expenditure on food items post- PMAY-G as compared to the pre-PMAY-G house indicating an improved living standard.
- iv. A considerable reduction in open defecation post-PMAY-G house has been observed due to construction of toilets leading to improved health status of the PMAY-G household members.
- v. There has been a significant increase in the use of LPG gas among PMAY-G households.

II. “Impact Assessment of PMAY-G” by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDandPR)

The study was conducted by NIRD andPR to assess to what extent were the program objectives met with regard to improving the physical conditions of the

target population; and socio-economic improvements experienced by the target population, as a result of owning a new house. It was conducted in three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal (Covering 24 Gram Panchayats in six districts, interviewing 1382 PMAY-G beneficiaries). The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. PMAY-G house has decreased the burden of house maintenance.
- ii. PMAY-G has made significant impact on the lives of beneficiaries – both in terms of physical facilities provided and subject well-being.
- iii. PMAY-G have slightly reduced congestion in houses by providing two or more rooms.
- iv. On indicators such as social status, self-worth, confidence level, feeling of ownership, feeling of safety and security, self-perceived improvement in health, overall quality of life, and satisfaction about the new house, PMAY-G beneficiaries feel much better, compared to the beneficiaries who are waitlisted under PMAY-G i.e. the beneficiaries who have not yet received the PMAY-G house.

**III. NITI Aayog – “Evaluation of CSS Scheme – Rural Development Sector”
in respect of PMAY-G - 2020-21 :**

Under the evaluation study sponsored by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, a detailed scheme level analysis of the 6 selected Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was done. Each of these schemes has been evaluated using the REESI+E framework against the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Impact and Equity. Under the study, the performance of PMAY-G has been assessed on cross sectional themes like accountability and transparency, gender mainstreaming, use of IT, reforms and regulations etc. The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:

- i. Ease of living of beneficiaries is enhanced due to construction of the house. It has led improvements in standard of living with construction of house.
- ii. PMAY-G has been able to ensure efficient use of technology for smooth implementation of scheme. Geo-tagging of houses, house quality review module, tech-savvy financial modules leverage quite well on technology.
- iii. Gender Mainstreaming is actively encouraged under PMAY-G. Providing house in the name of female beneficiaries, allocation of house to transgender people, capacity building of women to become Awaas Mitras contribute towards gender mainstreaming within the scheme.
- iv. Satisfaction of beneficiaries towards the application process was positive, with significant assistance and support provided.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of central share released, Expenditure as reported by the States/UTs and the number of houses constructed under PMAY-G since inception i e 2016-17 to 2025-26 as on 22.07.2025

S. No.	State Name	Houses Completed (unit in no)	Central Released by the Ministry* (Rs in cr)	Expenditure as reported by the States/UTs (Rs in cr) #
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	35,591	442.27	425.23
2.	Assam	20,70,014	28379.49	31364.68
3.	Bihar	38,29,150	33158.03	54753.84
4.	Chhattisgarh	14,84,211	14419.32	22643.50
5.	Goa	242	2.85	4.98
6.	Gujarat	5,86,438	5643.22	8857.39
7.	Haryana	39,732	349.65	662.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35,256	1150.4	1093.15
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	3,13,275	3899.1	4250.61
10.	Jharkhand	15,71,488	13434.16	21736.38
11.	Kerala	34,362	260.32	541.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38,43,154	35076.6	53166.39
13.	Maharashtra	13,77,630	17964.86	25712.91
14.	Manipur	38,022	783.95	862.27
15.	Meghalaya	1,49,285	2251.24	2372.94
16.	Mizoram	25,303	319.01	347.73
17.	Nagaland	36,213	531.47	587.41
18.	Odisha	24,19,321	20801	33070.40
19.	Punjab	41,384	503.23	747.67
20.	Rajasthan	17,48,667	14019.7	22763.95
21.	Sikkim	1,393	15.67	18.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	6,45,264	5737.42	8320.54
23.	Tripura	3,71,106	4799.67	4896.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36,37,856	27195.68	44267.73

25.	Uttarakhand	68,218	870.4	901.96
26.	West Bengal	34,19,417	25797.53	41989.69
27.	Andaman And Nicobar	1,302	24.62	18.14
28.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	5,020	88.3	161.58
29.	Lakshadweep	45	0.71	0.59
30.	Puducherry**	0	0	0.00
31.	Andhra Pradesh	88,732	1180.86	1239.71
32.	Karnataka	1,57,131	2005.92	2078.98
33.	Telangana**	0	190.79	0.00
34.	Ladakh	3,004	21.99	21.08
Total		2,80,77,226	261319.43	389881.09

*including Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) # includes state share

** Puducherry and Telangana are not implementing PMAY-G.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR MARGINALISED STUDENTS

1386. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether additional allocation is proposed for administering the National Overseas Scholarship scheme for marginalised students;

- (b) whether the Ministry withheld provisional award letters to 66 selected candidates “subject to availability of funds” in the 2025-26 cycle;
- (c) whether the Ministry administers this scholarship for students from Scheduled Caste, Denotified, Semi-Nomadic, and Nomadic Tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisans, backgrounds, for pursuing postgraduate studies in top universities abroad; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and present status thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The total budgetary outlay approved by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. for five years is Rs.175 crore (Rs.35 crore per year). The expenditure, however under the NOS Scheme for the period 2021-22 to 2024-25 has been Rs.298.39 crore which is in excess of the approved budgetary outlay of Rs. 175.00 crore for five years. Further, additional funds allocated under Budget Estimate (BE) for 2025-26 is Rs.130 crore.

For Selection Year 2025-26, provisional award letters have been issued for all selected 106 students.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment administers National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. candidates. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to facilitate the low income meritorious

students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans category to obtain higher education viz. Master's degree or Ph.D by studying abroad in top 500 QS ranking Universities.

HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

1387. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the number of houses built under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in the country, State and district-wise including West Bengal;
- (b) the number of houses targeted to be built under the scheme and the number of houses left out, State-wise including West Bengal; and
- (c) if so, the time by which the houses are likely to be completed?

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

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

2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide financial assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses.

Under the PMAY-G, as of 24.07.2025, the Ministry has allocated cumulative target of 4.12 crore houses to the States/UTs, including West Bengal, against which the States/UTs have given sanctions to 3.84 crore beneficiaries and 2.81 crore houses are already completed. In the State of West Bengal, target of 45,69,423 houses has been allocated by this Ministry against which 34,19,419 houses have been completed, as of 24.07.2025. The State/Union Territory (UT) wise details of cumulative targets allocated by this Ministry, houses sanctioned and completed, particularly in West Bengal, as of 24.07.2025 are given in **Statement**.

Moreover, the State-wise and District-wise details of targets, houses sanctioned and completed can be seen at the programme website at <https://pmayg.dord.gov.in/--->AwaasSoft--->Report--->Houses progress against the target financial year>.

(c): In order to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Ministry is implementing PMAY-G in all States/UTs, including West Bengal, with an overall target to provide assistance to 4.95 crore eligible rural households in the construction of pucaa houses with basic amenities by March 2029.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of cumulative targets allocated by Ministry, houses sanctioned and completed under the PMAY-G, as on 24.07.2025

S. No	Name of the State/UT	Cumulative Targets allocated by Ministry	Cumulative Houses sanctioned by the States/UTs	Cumulative Houses completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	Assam	29,87,868	28,75,392	20,71,467
3	Bihar	50,12,752	49,01,233	38,30,403
4	Chhattisgarh	26,42,224	23,75,745	14,89,544
5	Goa	257	254	242
6	Gujarat	9,02,354	8,29,202	5,88,790
7	Haryana	1,06,460	74,909	39,732
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,502	97,550	35,322
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	3,34,773	3,13,323
10	Jharkhand	20,12,107	19,39,716	15,71,615
11	Kerala	2,32,916	76,167	34,363
12	Madhya Pradesh	57,74,572	49,38,196	38,47,563
13	Maharashtra	43,70,829	40,82,626	13,80,724
14	Manipur	1,08,550	1,01,549	38,028
15	Meghalaya	1,88,034	1,85,772	1,49,460
16	Mizoram	29,967	29,959	25,307
17	Nagaland	48,830	48,760	36,216
18	Odisha	28,49,889	28,11,018	24,20,261
19	Punjab	1,03,674	76,723	41,452
20	Rajasthan	24,97,121	24,32,047	17,49,778
21	Sikkim	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	Tamil Nadu	9,57,825	7,43,290	6,45,573
23	Tripura	3,76,913	3,76,279	3,71,132
24	Uttar Pradesh	36,85,704	36,56,226	36,37,964
25	Uttarakhand	69,194	68,534	68,218
26	West Bengal	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,419
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,424	2,593	1,302
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	10,935	5,020

29	Lakshadweep	45	53	45
30	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,799
31	Karnataka	9,44,140	5,02,838	1,57,328
32	Telangana	0	0	0
33	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,004
Total		4,12,31,890	3,84,28,293	2,80,98,378

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during previous phase (2016-17 to 2023-24).

CULTIVABLE AREAS COVERED UNDER MICRO-IRRIGATION

1388. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the percentage of cultivable area covered under micro-irrigation (drip and sprinkler) through the Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY, specifically for the Eastern and North Eastern States;
- (b) whether remote sensing and sensor-based systems have been integrated to track water-use efficiency at the plot level; and
- (c) the main challenges reported by States with below-average coverage and the actions taken by the Government?

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

(a): The Government is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme from 2015-16 to promote micro irrigation in the country. From 2015-16 till 30.6.2025,

102.56 lakh ha area has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the country through PDMC which includes 1.57 lakh ha in the North- Eastern States. Accordingly, the percentage of cultivable area covered under micro-irrigation in the country is 5.71% and in the North Eastern States is 2.46%.

(b): Operational guidelines of PDMC has provision for providing financial assistance to the farmers to adopt Automation in the Micro Irrigation Systems for ease of operation with minimal or no manual intervention thereby achieving greater efficiency.

(c): To increase uptake of the scheme in some states, including Eastern and North Eastern States, a provision has been made in Operational Guidelines of the PDMC for 25% higher unit cost for calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for the other low penetration States for coverage of more area under the scheme.

Further, Government of India has created Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to facilitate the States in mobilising resources for expanding coverage of micro irrigation. States can avail loan from MIF for taking up special and innovative projects for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PDMC scheme to encourage farmers. Government of India provides interest subvention on the loan availed by the States which is met from PDMC Scheme.

TRANSCATIONS IN PM KISAN SCHEME

1389. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of PM KISAN scheme transactions that have taken place for the past 5 years, State wise and district wise in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the total number of PM KISAN scheme transactions which have failed in the past 5 years state wise and district wise in Tamil Nadu ;
- (c) whether the government has identified the reasons for failed transactions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the failed amount is being credited to the beneficiary after identification and rectification of failed transaction?

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

(a) to (e): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of cultivable land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

Benefits of the scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. All of this ensures that the benefit of the Scheme reach farmers seamlessly.

Major reasons for transaction failure are Aadhaar number de-seeded from NPCI mapper by bank, Aadhaar Number not being mapped to Account Number, and Account being closed. In such cases, the farmers and respective State/UT are notified for rectification of the error and the action pending at their part. Failed transaction, if any are reprocessed time to time.

The Government of India has so far disbursed over Rs 3.69 lakh Cr to farmers in 19 installments since inception of the Scheme. State-wise and instalment-wise details of the same are attached at **Statement-I**.

District-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of Tamil Nadu, since inception of the Scheme is attached at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise, instalment-wise details of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN, as on 16.07.2025

#	State	1st Instalment		2nd Instalment		3rd Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	10,107	2.02	13,714	2.74	15,915	3.74
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	33,16,854	663.37	41,76,087	860.46	42,04,776	859.32
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,816	0.36	6,988	1.40	42,724	9.32
4	ASSAM	11,55,516	231.10	24,53,736	534.79	21,12,970	455.11
5	BIHAR	2,50,826	50.17	26,20,799	581.53	45,52,080	1,036.73
6	CHANDIGARH	49	0.01	244	0.05	452	0.14
7	CHHATTISGARH	1,13,058	22.61	10,63,512	212.79	16,24,943	393.23
8	DELHI					11,534	4.72
9	GOA	2,439	0.49	4,260	0.85	6,595	1.93
10	GUJARAT	28,61,050	572.21	39,60,811	819.81	46,89,103	1,048.67
11	HARYANA	9,66,574	193.31	12,49,045	273.41	14,29,949	325.47
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,57,049	91.41	7,36,192	163.94	8,34,573	180.49
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,57,883	91.58	7,16,275	155.69	8,65,267	186.76
14	JHARKHAND	5,65,746	113.15	7,27,985	146.41	13,32,800	277.26
15	KARNATAKA	19,872	3.97	29,63,053	656.16	46,66,949	1,083.87
16	KERALA	9,58,043	191.61	18,64,863	453.19	27,04,977	800.95
17	LADAKH	7,188	1.44	10,189	2.28	13,429	3.58
18	LAKSHADWEEP						
19	MADHYA PRADESH	9,289	1.86	25,05,970	501.22	49,30,795	1,200.09
20	MAHARASHTRA	21,84,099	436.82	45,23,526	1,010.08	71,47,272	1,940.37
21	MANIPUR	31,354	6.27	29,245	5.85	90,305	24.35
22	MEGHALAYA	9,309	1.86	26,725	7.86	61,413	14.35
23	MIZORAM	27,080	5.42	52,684	11.75	65,532	14.31
24	NAGALAND	32,305	6.46	86,447	17.64	1,58,371	34.47
25	ODISHA	9,73,873	194.77	29,92,559	598.59	28,48,160	575.60
26	PUDUCHERRY	4,264	0.85	5,779	1.16	9,106	2.78
27	PUNJAB	11,81,930	236.39	14,11,655	312.85	22,21,746	483.42
28	RAJASTHAN	64,995	13.00	38,34,966	1,191.47	47,82,880	1,138.02
29	SIKKIM			1,980	0.40	4,008	0.80
30	TAMIL NADU	21,61,293	432.26	29,71,369	660.93	33,74,463	753.06
31	TELANGANA	20,28,345	405.67	31,60,188	734.22	34,22,285	723.29

32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	7,587	1.52	11,183	2.28	13,519	3.03
33	TRIPURA	1,51,872	30.37	1,80,865	36.40	1,89,194	39.94
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,11,94,598	2,238.92	1,51,46,268	3,206.44	1,75,16,689	3,740.16
35	UTTARAKHAND	4,15,480	83.10	5,25,702	107.36	6,56,255	167.78
36	WEST BENGAL						
	Grand Total	3,16,21,743	6,324.35	6,00,34,864	13,272.01	7,66,01,029	17,527.13

#	State	4th Instalment		5th Instalment		6th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	16,140	3.50	15,971	3.26	16,254	3.25
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	47,41,094	990.67	47,57,732	995.23	46,90,577	953.22
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	62,878	18.71	89,275	19.01	90,143	18.35
4	ASSAM	20,19,829	406.55	18,96,672	380.23	12,47,701	249.54
5	BIHAR	60,63,957	1,303.41	69,55,360	1,466.06	75,38,398	1,574.11
6	CHANDIGARH	429	0.09	430	0.09	430	0.09
7	CHHATTISGARH	18,45,580	437.49	24,79,764	554.23	26,40,364	554.15
8	DELHI	12,452	2.60	13,331	2.76	14,045	2.89
9	GOA	7,491	1.53	8,339	1.81	9,145	1.94
10	GUJARAT	48,71,070	1,016.54	52,95,261	1,146.04	55,67,093	1,147.08
11	HARYANA	15,47,050	313.95	16,87,063	379.11	18,25,218	387.72
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,65,309	180.93	8,90,915	182.90	9,09,924	185.15
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9,83,503	224.84	10,27,714	209.08	11,12,827	248.76
14	JHARKHAND	7,08,437	141.88	15,18,924	439.33	22,77,856	504.85
15	KARNATAKA	49,47,251	1,049.74	51,14,512	1,033.93	52,19,763	1,061.53
16	KERALA	26,90,856	684.15	30,01,875	682.63	33,52,809	713.79
17	LADAKH	14,122	2.94	14,078	3.23	13,679	2.74
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,515	0.30	650	0.29	700	0.23
19	MADHYA PRADESH	60,02,300	1,411.85	74,94,284	1,831.65	78,53,630	1,649.98

20	MAHARASHTRA	86,34,898	1,948.55	96,97,604	2,189.07	1,05,21,072	2,282.52
21	MANIPUR	2,71,293	56.51	4,54,134	95.16	3,50,676	70.78
22	MEGHALAYA	98,732	21.18	1,62,524	34.67	1,77,153	35.82
23	MIZORAM	62,766	12.89	1,24,448	26.55	1,31,990	27.05
24	NAGALAND	1,85,314	39.06	1,90,781	41.31	1,95,928	40.68
25	ODISHA	25,17,673	512.52	21,02,663	431.14	22,77,018	467.87
26	PUDUCHERRY	9,378	1.97	10,198	2.20	10,635	2.27
27	PUNJAB	23,01,322	466.47	19,01,762	417.89	19,04,615	384.87
28	RAJASTHAN	48,50,224	1,053.52	57,10,264	1,463.79	63,15,763	1,425.45
29	SIKKIM	1,633	0.33	5,681	2.34	6,091	1.22
30	TAMIL NADU	34,37,366	716.90	43,04,758	933.64	44,08,836	902.80
31	TELANGANA	32,43,804	664.43	34,73,585	748.58	35,86,324	735.54
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	13,563	2.76	14,035	2.92	9,410	1.88
33	TRIPURA	1,83,203	37.09	1,99,346	42.92	2,10,166	42.74
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,81,83,044	4,060.27	2,13,12,163	5,056.93	2,19,07,515	4,620.67
35	UTTARAKHAND	6,96,191	156.87	7,67,903	169.53	8,33,798	174.79
36	WEST BENGAL						
	Grand Total	8,20,91,667	17,943.00	9,26,93,999	20,989.49	9,72,27,546	20,476.33

#	State	7th Instalment		8th Instalment		9th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	16,109	3.22	16,088	3.34	15,593	3.13
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	45,36,418	916.69	44,63,053	1,037.33	44,28,728	917.56
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	91,858	19.41	91,869	18.95	92,730	18.75

4	ASSAM	13,93,369	321.13	12,92,580	305.62	9,27,709	340.70
5	BIHAR	76,80,555	1,561.21	79,25,228	1,645.27	80,94,051	1,658.68
6	CHANDIGARH	402	0.08	386	0.08	378	0.08
7	CHHATTISGARH	29,17,735	624.43	28,49,584	625.13	30,24,439	665.17
8	DELHI	13,690	2.88	13,975	3.10	14,490	3.01
9	GOA	8,762	1.82	9,263	2.08	9,127	1.85
10	GUJARAT	54,02,210	1,087.58	55,44,202	1,184.50	56,05,182	1,164.80
11	HARYANA	18,42,856	385.43	17,41,150	362.37	18,45,869	397.42
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9,04,007	181.39	9,08,870	186.42	9,36,728	191.01
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	11,28,536	233.07	8,71,765	187.39	8,79,844	183.43
14	JHARKHAND	22,55,894	460.34	15,90,595	391.42	16,28,564	361.43
15	KARNATAKA	52,81,757	1,063.26	51,77,948	1,071.25	52,13,008	1,092.11
16	KERALA	34,64,880	717.93	33,57,705	694.43	34,82,013	739.32
17	LADAKH	16,744	3.37	17,429	3.84	17,088	3.68
18	LAKSHADWEEP	827	0.17	870	0.26	833	0.17
19	MADHYA PRADESH	80,00,598	1,679.11	82,60,227	1,757.97	83,29,626	1,698.24
20	MAHARASHTRA	1,03,93,400	2,201.31	92,38,857	1,928.16	1,02,52,879	2,316.49
21	MANIPUR	3,56,367	72.30	2,87,292	58.81	2,77,913	56.84
22	MEGHALAYA	1,81,428	36.81	1,80,845	36.97	1,91,116	40.17
23	MIZORAM	1,45,311	29.99	1,02,347	22.31	1,04,175	21.81
24	NAGALAND	1,96,710	39.97	1,74,709	35.25	1,96,941	44.73
25	ODISHA	24,93,444	559.08	29,46,618	1,056.19	32,03,303	844.17
26	PUDUCHERRY	10,344	2.10	10,251	2.07	10,245	2.06
27	PUNJAB	18,71,663	374.47	17,60,007	357.07	17,38,694	349.17
28	RAJASTHAN	66,41,947	1,432.93	69,34,643	1,601.51	69,68,641	1,468.24
29	SIKKIM	7,917	1.58	9,558	2.36	9,754	2.04
30	TAMIL NADU	37,51,571	756.76	37,74,720	792.54	37,09,970	744.82
31	TELANGANA	35,74,010	729.98	35,49,971	730.54	35,93,145	793.92
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND	9,690	1.95	9,849	2.11	7,561	2.68

	DAMAN AND DIU						
33	TRIPURA	2,19,045	44.48	2,12,358	43.99	2,14,747	43.71
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,28,16,835	4,754.54	2,37,26,491	5,517.28	2,39,59,035	5,058.60
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,49,311	174.38	8,36,898	174.75	8,78,377	185.80
36	WEST BENGAL			20,29,757	573.53	35,84,794	980.01
	Grand Total	9,84,76,200	20,475.15	9,99,17,958	22,416.19	10,34,47,290	22,395.79

#	State	10th Instalment		11th Instalment		12th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	15,089	3.07	14,952	3.05	14,309	2.88
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	44,61,405	952.92	44,00,746	932.62	41,51,648	1,047.50
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	93,002	18.98	94,712	21.68	93,729	18.80
4	ASSAM	10,94,428	288.12	8,82,193	192.23	4,89,144	161.38
5	BIHAR	82,63,604	1,733.01	83,05,363	1,710.25	81,67,353	1,648.58
6	CHANDIGARH	389	0.09	367	0.08	5	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	27,72,235	630.52	27,40,668	696.60	20,37,778	474.41
8	DELHI	14,618	3.06	14,887	3.29	12,409	2.50
9	GOA	8,880	1.80	8,541	1.96	6,639	1.35
10	GUJARAT	58,42,185	1,250.99	58,80,311	1,204.86	51,87,535	1,056.13
11	HARYANA	18,65,801	386.84	18,41,471	391.10	13,14,817	264.26
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9,41,413	192.75	9,42,145	198.16	5,72,359	115.17
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,97,342	294.54	10,92,711	252.30	4,32,237	88.19
14	JHARKHAND	16,59,896	376.96	22,25,580	717.17	12,74,932	350.41
15	KARNATAKA	34,53,252	709.48	49,20,226	1,300.70	50,05,179	1,069.08
16	KERALA	35,45,274	752.44	34,62,021	707.36	20,01,856	406.79

17	LADAKH	17,190	3.63	17,311	3.65	16,500	3.44
18	LAKSHADWEEP					841	0.50
19	MADHYA PRADESH	84,52,145	1,737.20	83,48,005	1,730.12	81,59,050	1,681.55
20	MAHARASHTRA	1,04,45,465	2,187.88	1,01,26,242	2,059.92	90,27,279	1,889.64
21	MANIPUR	2,80,147	61.52	3,64,833	105.95	3,66,207	86.95
22	MEGHALAYA	1,86,232	38.51	96,417	19.76	19,950	4.86
23	MIZORAM	96,172	20.66	86,617	18.07	87,301	18.46
24	NAGALAND	1,99,290	42.78	1,82,667	37.90	1,95,620	42.45
25	ODISHA	32,78,430	769.79	33,10,686	709.86	21,54,980	450.90
26	PUDUCHERRY	10,218	2.06	10,157	2.06	9,953	2.01
27	PUNJAB	17,13,939	349.63	16,97,473	340.95	2,07,564	41.87
28	RAJASTHAN	71,43,865	1,525.29	71,11,773	1,493.35	56,72,753	1,164.19
29	SIKKIM	9,911	2.23	9,490	2.26	11,207	4.42
30	TAMIL NADU	36,73,808	742.29	31,92,735	707.52	22,07,417	452.94
31	TELANGANA	36,07,001	753.59	35,53,310	740.78	32,53,050	656.34
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,481	3.70	12,737	3.71	12,599	2.60
33	TRIPURA	2,19,098	46.24	2,33,210	53.59	2,31,363	49.40
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,41,74,588	5,199.64	2,40,96,791	5,043.61	1,82,28,200	3,717.30
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,91,441	186.58	8,89,330	182.19	6,72,824	136.07
36	WEST BENGAL	46,29,279	1,074.79	46,78,486	1,030.14	44,44,154	928.73
	Grand Total	10,41,68,513	22,343.55	10,48,45,164	22,618.80	8,57,40,741	18,042.08

	State	13th Instalment		14th Instalment		15th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	13,047	2.63	13,098	2.68	3,620	0.93
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	40,74,231	980.89	41,36,726	996.70	39,56,941	893.30

3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60,678	12.61	68,867	16.21	54,805	12.88
4	ASSAM	6,15,142	221.60	8,75,775	281.62	12,15,906	487.61
5	BIHAR	73,72,201	1,493.83	75,69,400	1,580.74	72,23,753	1,605.95
6	CHANDIGARH	307	0.12	134	0.03	275	0.09
7	CHHATTISGARH	19,94,230	453.36	20,24,754	450.58	21,54,244	576.04
8	DELHI	12,660	2.65	12,931	2.77	8,302	1.97
9	GOA	5,951	1.43	5,664	1.21	5,982	1.37
10	GUJARAT	43,79,387	909.23	45,17,899	961.42	42,35,547	1,044.61
11	HARYANA	14,69,388	331.04	15,39,264	344.22	13,84,970	323.07
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,70,413	156.88	7,39,081	177.60	7,15,976	169.91
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6,67,415	188.13	7,32,057	176.66	7,65,561	180.01
14	JHARKHAND	11,76,905	260.26	13,02,856	318.79	12,59,786	381.94
15	KARNATAKA	48,47,558	1,044.33	49,34,537	1,017.44	43,78,005	966.43
16	KERALA	21,29,989	485.22	23,41,007	554.17	23,50,849	662.25
17	LADAKH	14,499	3.29	14,453	3.49	14,807	3.73
18	LAKSHADWEEP	729	0.16	1,436	1.98	1,211	0.40
19	MADHYA PRADESH	71,44,857	1,467.44	76,42,682	1,684.92	75,68,448	1,705.95
20	MAHARASHTRA	81,23,208	1,709.27	85,60,249	1,867.25	84,54,963	1,996.38
21	MANIPUR			3,711	1.72	5,871	2.53
22	MEGHALAYA	10,864	3.04	33,388	15.80	55,836	32.14
23	MIZORAM	41,699	9.32	50,744	14.72	55,937	19.55
24	NAGALAND	1,13,538	23.13	1,35,346	32.57	1,18,825	29.29
25	ODISHA	23,48,576	632.32	26,93,134	698.86	24,96,882	703.12
26	PUDUCHERRY	9,119	1.83	8,316	1.68	8,054	1.68
27	PUNJAB	8,61,030	308.70	8,56,739	182.42	4,97,229	152.67
28	RAJASTHAN	53,89,421	1,136.78	56,88,859	1,283.28	48,65,934	1,179.78
29	SIKKIM	8,052	1.98	10,617	2.84	13,945	6.73
30	TAMIL NADU	20,29,573	414.31	20,95,323	443.91	20,45,367	491.39
31	TELANGANA	29,85,014	615.14	29,51,139	614.59	28,71,816	664.13
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,429	2.34	11,492	2.42	10,346	2.33
33	TRIPURA	2,19,166	44.63	2,21,260	45.63	1,94,951	44.57
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,74,27,372	3,693.41	1,86,54,266	4,249.97	1,75,61,389	4,181.87
35	UTTARAKHAND	7,20,093	157.80	7,59,704	168.86	6,79,685	160.89

36	WEST BENGAL	42,91,178	881.52	44,72,183	1,004.21	39,80,679	909.34
	Grand Total	8,12,38,919	17,650.61	8,56,79,091	19,203.93	8,12,16,697	19,596.81

#	State	16th Instalment		17th Instalment		18th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	12,289	4.90	12,546	2.80	12,832	2.80
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	40,76,542	924.14	41,40,576	875.56	41,22,500	836.36
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	80,108	18.94	67,613	18.55	90,473	25.60
4	ASSAM	16,43,490	592.21	18,14,353	426.08	18,87,589	403.53
5	BIHAR	75,65,177	1,705.67	76,55,855	1,598.95	75,81,033	1,544.52
6	CHANDIGARH	340	0.12	349	0.08	15	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	23,20,690	580.33	24,31,803	577.36	25,07,764	570.00
8	DELHI	10,240	3.22	10,808	2.51	10,829	2.26
9	GOA	6,263	1.76	6,322	1.36	6,333	1.33
10	GUJARAT	46,40,953	1,203.54	48,45,936	1,084.42	49,12,382	1,038.73
11	HARYANA	15,18,315	375.33	15,87,993	362.17	15,99,904	342.29
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,71,363	185.74	8,06,658	190.49	8,17,551	171.90
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8,25,744	215.16	8,53,719	192.53	8,58,660	182.65

14	JHARKHAND	16,18,12 3	839.80	18,42,8 54	633.39	19,98,4 74	546.37
15	KARNATAKA	44,34,14 3	979.54	43,04,8 24	958.27	43,48,1 26	941.85
16	KERALA	26,48,06 1	689.25	27,57,4 44	637.26	28,15,2 41	597.95
17	LADAKH	17,682	4.73	18,192	4.05	18,208	3.77
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,314	0.54	1,972	0.54	2,198	0.45
19	MADHYA PRADESH	79,87,57 6	1,808. 41	80,80,4 14	1,679. 85	81,37,3 88	1,682. 12
20	MAHARASHTRA	89,61,90 7	2,025. 42	91,43,1 17	1,940. 12	91,43,7 29	1,888. 58
21	MANIPUR	1,04,367	70.44	79,198	28.01	85,936	42.79
22	MEGHALAYA	1,01,537	56.83	1,30,64 9	49.02	1,50,41 3	33.91
23	MIZORAM	86,253	54.94	99,140	36.82	1,10,99 8	31.69
24	NAGALAND	1,44,410	36.46	1,62,27 7	49.02	1,71,92 2	42.84
25	ODISHA	28,96,59 7	792.82	30,58,3 32	737.89	31,50,6 84	689.02
26	PUDUCHERRY	8,266	1.94	8,182	1.73	8,033	1.64
27	PUNJAB	7,17,316	247.64	8,40,27 4	290.56	9,26,15 0	272.82
28	RAJASTHAN	62,60,97 4	1,641. 34	67,25,7 93	1,525. 71	70,32,1 47	1,545. 17
29	SIKKIM	20,607	9.72	24,364	6.40	28,146	6.75
30	TAMIL NADU	21,50,55 6	503.46	21,83,4 35	460.03	21,94,6 66	455.94
31	TELANGANA	30,65,39 5	765.47	30,98,1 23	654.69	30,77,5 16	627.51
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,335	3.22	11,567	2.56	11,587	2.44
33	TRIPURA	2,15,284	49.14	2,25,52 8	55.50	2,29,36 6	47.67

34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,03,64,7 94	5,376. 64	2,14,86, 203	4,830. 47	2,25,79, 663	4,982. 65
35	UTTARAKHAND	7,51,037	183.24	7,86,76 3	177.97	7,97,00 1	168.78
36	WEST BENGAL	44,05,64 6	1,140. 25	44,98,4 04	964.42	45,03,1 71	931.55
	Grand Total	9,04,44,6 94	23,092 .29	9,38,01, 580	21,057 .13	9,59,28, 628	20,666 .20

#	State	19th Instalment	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	13,353	3.18
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	41,59,954	888.05
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	94,953	22.63
4	ASSAM	21,23,678	499.03
5	BIHAR	76,13,623	1,609.42
6	CHANDIGARH	2	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	26,14,078	622.65
8	DELHI	11,171	2.59
9	GOA	6,387	1.35
10	GUJARAT	52,01,076	1,181.19
11	HARYANA	16,53,741	372.25
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,40,337	193.90
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8,86,357	207.99
14	JHARKHAND	22,58,127	833.17
15	KARNATAKA	44,11,964	942.17
16	KERALA	28,97,701	653.62
17	LADAKH	18,472	3.93
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2,306	0.50
19	MADHYA PRADESH	85,05,361	1,817.28
20	MAHARASHTRA	93,28,286	2,013.51
21	MANIPUR	1,80,263	146.88
22	MEGHALAYA	1,91,642	46.75
23	MIZORAM	1,27,436	48.63
24	NAGALAND	1,87,908	52.22

25	ODISHA	35,14,607	970.37
26	PUDUCHERRY	8,044	1.69
27	PUNJAB	10,58,688	373.04
28	RAJASTHAN	76,19,638	1,804.53
29	SIKKIM	31,612	7.85
30	TAMIL NADU	22,58,779	501.87
31	TELANGANA	31,13,972	655.89
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,806	2.54
33	TRIPURA	2,38,435	52.14
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,40,64,673	5,781.62
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,27,797	185.06
36	WEST BENGAL	46,09,388	1,001.36
	Grand Total	10,06,85,615	23,500.83

STATEMENT-II

District-wise, Instalment-wise details of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN in Tamil Nadu, as on 21.07.2025

District Name	1st Instalment		2nd Instalment		3rd Instalment		4th Instalment	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Ariyalur	84,971	16.99	88,460	18.51	98,703	21.80	91,899	18.69
Chengalpattu	35,861	7.17	45,669	9.59	52,863	12.19	52,532	11.05
Chennai	71	0.01	77	0.02	78	0.02	71	0.01
Coimbatore	31,579	6.32	56,600	12.74	63,169	14.17	59,266	12.24
Cuddalore	1,02,800	20.56	1,48,553	34.14	1,65,409	36.39	1,68,652	35.06
Dharmapuri	1,36,606	27.32	1,51,133	31.47	1,64,752	35.68	1,64,596	34.29
Dindigul	69,020	13.80	1,07,224	24.43	1,18,429	25.67	1,15,143	23.62
Erode	52,369	10.47	79,563	17.27	91,455	22.73	85,645	18.01
Kallakurichi	1,04,887	20.98	1,19,425	24.96	1,30,791	28.02	1,44,787	30.36
Kancheepuram	22,902	4.58	27,283	5.89	31,089	7.13	30,360	6.37
Kanniyakumari	51,240	10.25	97,154	22.71	1,19,243	27.19	1,68,666	34.76
Karur	45,229	9.05	60,293	12.38	69,457	15.50	68,291	14.00
Krishnagiri	89,055	17.81	1,18,641	27.05	1,35,285	31.36	1,35,456	28.38

Madurai	73,776	14.76	90,482	20.06	1,06,522	23.80	1,12,529	23.72
Mayiladuthurai	6,154	1.23	13,197	3.17	15,149	3.31	15,972	3.26
Nagapattinam	11,509	2.30	21,145	5.13	27,569	7.35	31,119	6.66
Namakkal	48,871	9.77	75,848	17.96	83,546	18.43	78,324	16.30
Perambalur	55,145	11.03	63,925	13.20	70,709	15.79	68,293	14.06
Pudukkottai	77,098	15.42	1,06,533	22.06	1,20,694	27.53	1,16,632	23.77
Ramanathapuram	47,333	9.47	85,799	20.39	96,745	21.97	97,771	22.13
Ranipet	44,303	8.86	53,263	11.15	63,027	13.99	63,283	13.08
Salem	1,31,185	26.24	1,56,569	33.55	1,73,780	38.40	1,72,232	35.78
Sivaganga	79,319	15.86	92,465	18.71	98,697	21.52	95,234	20.03
Tenkasi	22,086	4.42	48,517	12.53	56,622	12.55	53,855	11.79
Thanjavur	64,857	12.97	91,012	20.05	1,06,276	23.10	1,10,856	22.94
The Nilgiris	30,961	6.19	42,166	9.38	44,834	9.46	41,354	8.56
Theni	26,221	5.24	36,121	8.22	41,990	9.51	39,314	8.33
Thiruvallur	48,598	9.72	58,099	12.23	67,093	15.27	65,979	13.58
Thiruvarur	29,643	5.93	49,351	11.00	55,163	12.00	52,743	10.73
Thoothukkudi	25,562	5.11	57,165	13.28	67,707	15.50	64,922	14.24
Tiruchirappalli	88,470	17.69	1,23,316	28.22	1,34,983	29.72	1,30,531	26.56
Tirunelveli	9,386	1.88	33,130	9.91	39,258	9.01	37,527	8.50
Tirupathur	51,159	10.23	61,751	13.64	67,933	14.76	65,801	13.63
Tiruppur	31,762	6.35	69,942	16.30	85,505	20.15	86,993	18.39
Tiruvannamalai	1,43,073	28.61	1,96,990	46.44	2,21,512	47.68	2,38,037	48.86
Vellore	29,330	5.87	36,316	8.09	43,894	10.13	51,523	10.87
Viluppuram	1,28,733	25.75	1,51,218	31.88	1,71,903	37.21	1,89,651	39.29
Virudhunagar	30,169	6.03	56,974	13.26	72,629	17.07	71,527	15.00

District Name	5th Instalment		6th Instalment		7th Instalment		8th Instalment	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Ariyalur	1,06,213	23.52	1,06,331	21.44	1,03,514	20.83	1,04,558	21.93
Chengalpattu	86,198	18.21	86,456	17.49	56,570	11.40	56,446	11.39
Chennai	90	0.02	91	0.02	69	0.01	69	0.01
Coimbatore	65,217	14.03	65,289	13.16	61,244	12.32	61,234	12.47
Cuddalore	2,56,533	54.48	2,51,322	50.48	1,81,483	36.47	1,81,579	36.73
Dharmapuri	2,01,054	44.32	2,07,206	42.91	1,80,321	36.40	1,80,325	36.96
Dindigul	1,32,193	28.99	1,32,031	26.59	1,25,306	25.28	1,25,507	25.74

Erode	97,592	21.80	97,861	19.89	94,244	19.10	94,155	19.09
Kallakurichi	2,23,972	47.82	2,26,613	46.47	1,60,679	32.42	1,60,734	32.56
Kancheepuram	59,720	12.65	60,551	12.37	32,854	6.63	32,812	6.62
Kanniyakumari	2,08,314	45.81	2,06,634	41.47	2,05,019	41.17	2,05,472	42.93
Karur	75,241	16.04	75,534	15.36	71,521	14.42	71,518	14.48
Krishnagiri	1,62,492	35.99	1,64,867	33.58	1,51,233	30.52	1,51,143	30.88
Madurai	1,35,212	29.73	1,35,763	27.49	1,20,744	24.26	1,21,307	25.05
Mayiladuthurai	20,632	4.39	20,873	4.25	18,096	3.64	18,097	3.71
Nagapattinam	37,722	8.42	37,485	7.54	34,938	7.03	34,987	7.17
Namakkal	89,694	19.64	90,521	18.32	83,636	16.89	83,541	16.93
Perambalur	74,986	16.15	75,231	15.10	73,762	14.92	73,993	15.15
Pudukkottai	1,37,098	29.16	1,36,717	27.45	1,27,134	25.56	1,27,771	26.54
Ramanathapuram	1,17,826	27.98	1,18,537	24.11	1,08,506	21.88	1,14,186	29.12
Ranipet	75,273	15.76	80,998	16.69	67,898	13.67	67,922	13.77
Salem	2,05,278	44.58	2,69,066	62.47	1,87,769	37.77	1,88,258	38.59
Sivaganga	1,07,828	24.24	1,07,522	21.73	1,04,330	21.00	1,07,111	24.50
Tenkasi	62,734	14.54	63,094	12.86	61,391	12.44	64,210	16.19
Thanjavur	1,22,929	26.37	1,22,569	24.63	1,17,753	23.83	1,18,128	24.31
The Nilgiris	46,107	9.96	46,001	9.32	45,373	9.23	45,300	9.29
Theni	45,377	10.02	45,151	9.09	43,559	8.87	43,629	8.99
Thiruvallur	1,39,356	28.91	1,43,049	29.38	70,469	14.32	70,538	14.42
Thiruvarur	59,357	13.00	59,900	12.19	57,327	11.53	57,385	11.68
Thoothukkudi	75,394	17.56	75,341	15.36	72,078	14.59	76,010	19.74
Tiruchirappalli	1,54,217	32.41	1,56,391	31.66	1,42,145	29.04	1,42,723	29.49
Tirunelveli	41,478	9.36	41,640	8.45	40,809	8.27	42,923	11.05
Tirupathur	77,289	16.47	80,528	16.36	71,315	14.33	71,322	14.46
Tiruppur	94,420	20.15	94,555	18.98	87,624	17.67	87,352	17.66
Tiruvannamalai	3,05,705	64.82	3,06,501	61.65	2,52,614	50.89	2,51,155	50.70
Vellore	66,216	13.98	73,213	15.10	57,505	11.59	57,443	11.65
Viluppuram	2,51,526	53.27	2,61,684	53.99	1,98,956	40.02	1,99,175	40.26
Virudhunagar	86,275	19.11	85,720	17.40	81,783	16.56	84,702	20.32

District Name	9th Instalment		10th Instalment		11th Instalment		12th Instalment	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Ariyalur	1,04,040	20.89	1,03,512	20.83	89,821	18.59	68,785	14.02
Chengalpattu	55,943	11.21	55,411	11.31	48,627	12.21	29,870	6.02
Chennai	69	0.01	71	0.02	62	0.01	37	0.01
Coimbatore	60,370	12.10	60,498	12.32	55,316	11.80	46,186	9.31
Cuddalore	1,80,099	36.12	1,80,165	36.62	1,50,937	34.25	78,984	15.93
Dharmapuri	1,79,561	36.01	1,79,424	36.22	1,56,955	34.60	98,708	19.95
Dindigul	1,24,707	25.03	1,24,677	25.69	1,09,303	23.96	76,530	15.69
Erode	92,873	18.75	93,003	18.77	87,032	18.86	72,553	14.72
Kallakurichi	1,51,809	30.42	1,51,433	30.43	1,22,091	28.41	81,149	16.32
Kancheepuram	32,495	6.51	32,515	6.57	29,100	7.12	21,801	4.40
Kanniyakumari	2,03,328	40.76	2,03,573	41.07	1,53,126	32.29	1,16,357	25.06
Karur	70,995	14.23	71,038	14.34	61,874	13.05	46,434	9.35
Krishnagiri	1,50,685	30.19	1,51,024	30.84	1,30,624	29.20	85,492	17.38
Madurai	1,20,228	24.17	1,20,256	24.13	97,355	20.46	59,842	12.21
Mayiladuthurai	17,796	3.58	17,822	3.60	16,018	3.56	13,066	2.67
Nagapattinam	34,852	7.03	34,880	7.02	31,464	6.66	23,351	4.75
Namakkal	82,857	16.64	82,273	16.48	76,330	15.85	65,985	13.30
Perambalur	73,615	14.77	73,698	14.90	66,708	14.06	48,176	9.75
Pudukkottai	1,25,315	25.11	1,23,002	24.65	1,11,130	24.16	81,066	16.77
Ramanathapuram	1,07,345	21.52	1,07,393	21.56	94,600	22.01	61,906	13.85
Ranipet	67,142	13.44	67,240	13.58	57,049	12.81	41,555	8.37
Salem	1,86,308	37.34	1,84,203	36.95	1,69,552	37.85	1,13,423	22.95
Sivaganga	1,02,775	20.69	1,02,795	20.71	96,012	22.11	61,806	13.10
Tenkasi	61,405	12.31	61,496	12.52	57,236	13.59	37,712	7.59
Thanjavur	1,16,013	23.47	1,15,960	23.48	1,01,014	21.41	64,442	13.12
The Nilgiris	44,601	9.02	44,500	8.98	40,882	9.82	13,452	2.72
Theni	43,632	9.01	43,407	9.15	38,121	7.91	28,791	6.03
Thiruvallur	68,960	13.87	68,882	13.92	61,833	15.26	41,013	8.31
Thiruvarur	57,056	11.44	57,129	11.59	52,229	10.89	39,122	7.94
Thoothukkudi	74,713	15.00	74,537	14.99	66,146	13.76	48,390	9.86
Tiruchirappalli	1,41,776	28.58	1,41,794	28.72	1,27,114	27.32	96,539	19.79
Tirunelveli	40,657	8.16	40,679	8.32	38,430	9.15	28,957	6.54
Tirupathur	65,817	13.20	66,511	13.62	58,561	14.67	41,031	8.34
Tiruppur	86,608	17.39	86,653	17.50	74,880	16.08	61,364	12.42
Tiruvannamalai	2,48,402	49.76	2,18,505	43.82	1,88,362	41.96	1,38,529	28.06
Vellore	56,236	11.26	56,320	11.37	47,839	11.25	35,726	7.37
Viluppuram	1,97,818	39.60	1,97,266	39.54	1,60,507	35.02	89,622	18.04
Virudhunagar	81,069	16.25	80,263	16.15	68,495	15.52	49,665	10.93
	13th Instalment		14th Instalment		15th Instalment		16th Instalment	

District Name	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Ariyalur	63,694	13.10	66,028	14.02	62,967	15.14	65,993	15.20
Chengalpattu	27,409	5.56	27,887	5.75	25,424	5.81	26,488	5.82
Chennai	32	0.01	36	0.01	35	0.01	38	0.01
Coimbatore	41,539	8.49	42,493	8.98	41,780	10.08	44,574	10.64
Cuddalore	73,635	14.98	74,591	15.26	70,857	17.60	77,339	18.69
Dharmapuri	90,716	18.47	92,748	19.23	93,599	22.98	97,056	22.54
Dindigul	68,949	14.27	70,718	14.82	68,846	17.71	72,151	17.02
Erode	67,089	13.80	69,262	14.68	67,486	15.37	71,194	16.41
Kallakurichi	74,763	15.09	76,557	15.82	71,062	15.45	73,070	15.72
Kancheepuram	20,232	4.12	20,714	4.61	19,568	4.68	21,261	5.19
Kanniyakumari	1,04,546	21.50	1,08,078	22.83	1,11,045	28.33	1,20,398	31.66
Karur	41,759	8.67	43,101	9.12	46,083	11.94	48,583	11.77
Krishnagiri	78,615	16.11	80,817	17.05	79,188	19.67	82,987	19.85
Madurai	53,680	11.00	55,434	11.69	53,347	12.00	55,249	12.52
Mayiladuthurai	12,200	2.49	12,653	2.70	12,457	2.73	12,926	2.81
Nagapattinam	21,677	4.42	22,033	4.57	20,523	4.51	21,760	5.15
Namakkal	61,602	12.48	63,330	13.31	61,931	13.82	64,730	14.94
Perambalur	44,672	9.06	47,103	10.25	46,742	12.25	49,518	11.38
Pudukkottai	74,667	15.48	76,891	16.36	78,044	19.02	80,701	17.79
Ramanathapuram	56,147	11.37	57,939	12.41	52,533	12.05	54,374	12.42
Ranipet	38,564	7.81	39,901	8.34	39,317	8.85	41,245	9.01
Salem	1,04,272	21.11	1,11,769	25.18	1,08,569	24.81	1,13,931	26.17
Sivaganga	57,370	11.73	59,473	12.57	55,854	13.51	57,946	13.16
Tenkasi	35,092	7.11	35,731	7.42	35,617	8.32	37,352	8.22
Thanjavur	59,022	11.98	60,098	12.44	59,518	14.01	62,553	15.07
The Nilgiris	12,355	2.55	12,661	2.65	15,102	5.28	16,029	3.89
Theni	26,791	5.54	27,390	5.72	24,946	5.80	26,448	6.31
Thiruvallur	37,752	7.71	38,569	8.07	37,835	9.56	39,929	9.41
Thiruvarur	35,533	7.24	36,777	7.95	35,510	8.43	37,556	8.93
Thoothukudi	44,249	9.06	45,688	9.63	44,959	10.81	47,081	11.04
Tiruchirappalli	89,008	18.15	93,324	20.34	94,053	22.99	97,561	22.27
Tirunelveli	26,803	5.55	28,143	6.20	27,492	6.61	28,845	6.57
Tirupathur	37,945	7.77	39,722	8.60	36,807	8.65	38,435	8.59
Tiruppur	55,960	11.45	56,430	11.59	54,991	13.53	60,181	16.10
Tiruvannamalai	1,28,313	26.00	1,33,068	28.19	1,27,490	30.26	1,33,485	30.69
Vellore	32,882	6.71	34,483	7.51	33,788	8.57	35,424	8.37

Viluppuram	84,488	17.13	85,829	17.60	81,580	18.62	85,893	20.57
Virudhunagar	45,551	9.25	47,854	10.47	48,422	11.62	50,272	11.58

District Name	17th Instalment		18th Instalment		19th Instalment	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Ariyalur	66,818	13.93	67,245	13.75	69,289	15.21
Chengalpattu	26,189	5.44	26,391	5.47	27,325	6.04
Chennai	38	0.01	37	0.01	38	0.01
Coimbatore	45,263	9.47	45,747	9.37	46,706	9.89
Cuddalore	78,055	16.77	78,053	16.04	80,521	18.04
Dharmapuri	98,346	20.33	98,906	20.54	1,01,133	22.28
Dindigul	73,409	15.66	73,774	15.16	76,049	16.42
Erode	72,122	14.98	72,099	14.72	75,258	17.80
Kallakurichi	74,179	15.34	74,841	15.94	77,172	17.04
Kancheepuram	21,828	4.62	22,058	4.51	22,734	5.04
Kanniyakumari	1,22,205	26.41	1,21,954	25.02	1,23,007	26.16
Karur	48,835	9.96	48,988	9.89	50,240	10.74
Krishnagiri	83,626	17.28	83,712	17.20	85,897	19.08
Madurai	56,909	12.86	56,824	11.79	57,963	12.49
Mayiladuthurai	13,054	2.68	12,983	2.65	13,438	2.91
Nagapattinam	22,141	4.73	22,056	4.57	23,248	5.32
Namakkal	65,491	13.65	66,023	13.63	67,803	14.68
Perambalur	50,467	10.73	51,507	10.74	54,413	13.02
Pudukkottai	82,450	17.63	82,197	16.69	83,401	17.60
Ramanathapuram	55,937	11.88	56,965	12.22	59,121	13.24
Ranipet	42,270	8.73	42,230	8.61	41,618	8.86
Salem	1,15,812	24.47	1,16,614	24.13	1,18,861	25.69
Sivaganga	59,123	12.36	59,175	12.04	60,318	12.79
Tenkasi	37,770	7.90	38,268	7.87	40,248	9.05
Thanjavur	63,171	13.19	64,163	14.47	66,474	15.55
The Nilgiris	16,478	3.72	17,260	4.42	20,266	7.17
Theni	27,170	5.88	27,200	5.56	27,415	6.20
Thiruvallur	40,076	8.31	40,401	8.47	42,142	9.54

Thiruvarur	38,076	7.97	38,666	8.16	40,156	9.28
Thoothukkudi	47,715	9.96	47,868	9.76	48,897	10.33
Tiruchirappalli	99,577	21.47	1,00,900	21.19	1,03,607	21.96
Tirunelveli	29,352	6.19	29,267	6.00	30,552	6.92
Tirupathur	38,961	8.08	38,643	7.92	40,531	9.57
Tiruppur	61,753	13.07	61,945	13.00	63,474	13.63
Tiruvannamalai	1,35,249	28.47	1,35,878	28.47	1,41,013	32.38
Vellore	35,763	7.38	35,259	7.23	36,339	8.08
Viluppuram	86,672	17.93	87,406	18.23	90,327	20.80
Virudhunagar	51,085	10.61	51,163	10.53	51,785	11.10

ENHANCEMENT OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PMAY-G

1390. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the current central assistance provided under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) is insufficient for the construction of a basic pucca house;
- (b) 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 details of allocation of funds made under PMAY-G for the current financial year, State-wise, particularly for Kerala?

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

(a) to (c): In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households. The target under the PMAY-G was construction of 2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March, 2024. The Union Cabinet approved the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for construction of 2 crore additional houses for the next five years i.e. from financial year 2024-2025 to 2028-29 with existing unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern Region (NER) States and Hilly States (including UTs of JandK and Ladakh). In addition to the unit assistance, the beneficiaries are facilitated with 90/95man days of unskilled labour wages at current rates through mandatory convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Support of Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet is also provided through Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or other dedicated source of funding.

The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMAY-G till March, 2029 as per the existing unit assistance for construction of 2 crore more houses. The unit assistance provided to beneficiaries under PMAY-G is as per the approval of the Union Cabinet and at present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry for increasing the unit assistance.

(d): As per the guidelines of the scheme, at the onset of the Financial Year, the Annual Financial Allocation is decided for each State/UT on the basis of previous year’s performances - houses pending for completion and utilization of available

funds and targets allocated in the current year. The allocation of targets and budget is given to the States/UTs every financial year based on the Annual Action Plan submitted by the respective State/ UT Government. During the current year, as on 17.06.2025 funds have been allocated to 18 States which have been allocated targets under new phase of the scheme. The state-wise details of tentative annual financial allocation for the financial year 2025-26 as on 17.06.2025 under PMAY-G are given in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of tentative annual financial allocation for the financial year 2025-26 as on 17.06.2025 under PMAY-G

(Rs in cr)

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Tentative Annual Financial Allocation for the Financial Year 2025-26 as on 17.06.2025
1	Assam	5470.51
2	Bihar	4503.34
3	Chhattisgarh	4087.15
4	Gujarat	736.04
5	Haryana	312.85
6	Himachal Pradesh	217.23
7	Jharkhand	1522.55
8	Kerala	1021.70
9	Madhya Pradesh	8083.79
10	Maharashtra	12698.02
11	Manipur	46.18
12	Odisha	474.11
13	Punjab	173.19
14	Rajasthan	3291.37
15	Tamil Nadu	1047.35

16	Uttar Pradesh	287.58
17	Andhra Pradesh	3.70
18	Karnataka	3497.93
Total		47474.58

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN PANCHAYAT

1391. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any assessment on the role of women representatives in Panchayats and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to make women's participation effective in Panchayats, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which the model women-friendly gram panchayats will be selected and developed in each district?

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

(a) and (b): Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All Panchayat related work, including assessment of the role of women representatives in Panchayats, comes within the purview of State Government. However, the Ministry reviews performance of Panchayats, from time to time, through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing, Information Technology applications etc.

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

The Ministry has implemented the Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026 (co-terminus with XV Finance Commission period). The scheme aims towards capacitating the elected representatives including women elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for leadership roles to develop effective third tier of Government to enable them to deliver on good governance and localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Total 25,13,543 Women Elected Representatives have been trained from Financial Year 2022-23 to Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 24th July 2025).

Ministry has issued advisories on mandating to conduct Mahila Sabha prior to Gram Sabha which is a great impetus towards increasing and active participation of women in the decision-making process at the grassroots level for Women Led Governance. Advisories have also been issued to States for enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings, allocation of Panchayat funds for women-centric activities.

Further, Ministry has launched comprehensive Training Module for assisting the States/Union Territories for the Capacity Building of Women

Elected Representatives (WER) of Panchayati Raj Institutions to further strengthen their leadership and managerial skills for effective delivery of good governance. The key objectives of the training module are to build the capacity of the WER on different aspects of rural governance; enhance the knowledge and skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives and also to develop the leadership, communication and decision making skills for effective women led governance.

(c): The Ministry has initiated the process of assisting the States/UTs in transforming the selected Gram Panchayats by saturating these Gram Panchayats in Theme 9 (Women Friendly Gram Panchayat) of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). In this regard, State/UTs have identified and selected one GP in each district for transforming these Gram Panchayats into Model Women Friendly Gram Panchayats (MWFGP). States/UTs have selected the Model Women Friendly Gram Panchayats in consultation with concerned State Line Departments including Women and Child Development and based on the thematic scores of Theme 9 under Panchayat Advancement Index version 1.0 etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTCOMES OF DISTRICT DE-ADDICTION CENTRES

1392. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) key achievements and outcomes of the District De-Addiction Centres (DDCs) functioning in the country;
- (b) the details of total amount of funds allocated and released for DDCs during the last five financial years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of DDCs that are currently operational in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the individuals availed those treatment or services from these centres and the number of those were returned to the centres for treatment second time, State and district-wise, including Bihar?

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

- (a): The key achievements and outcomes of the District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs) supported by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) across the country are conducting primary prevention activities and delayed initiation of substance use through awareness programs, providing referral and linkage to counselling, treatment and rehabilitation to 5,48,760 individuals in the last five years.
- (b): The details of total amount of funds released to the DDACs during the last five financial years, State-wise is at **Statement-I**.

(c): The total number of DDACs supported by DoSJE throughout the country, state-wise, is at **Statement-II**.

(d): A total of 5,48,760 individuals have availed treatment or services from DDACs supported by DoSJE, in the last five years. The State and district-wise data of persons who returned to the centres for treatment second time, State and district-wise, including Bihar is at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of total amount of funds released to DDACs during the last five financial years

(Amount in Rs.)

Name of the State/UT	Total Fund released
Andhra Pradesh	4,13,50,641
Arunachal Pradesh	6,55,500
Assam	2,01,15,411
Bihar	3,82,67,245
Delhi	3,10,500
Goa	6,21,000
Gujarat	72,82,980
Himachal Pradesh	3,10,500
Jammu And Kashmir	3,36,36,384
Jharkhand	1,16,38,260
Karnataka	9,31,500
Ladakh	37,70,748
Madhya Pradesh	6,40,24,981
Maharashtra	2,77,17,996
Manipur	3,27,750
Nagaland	52,86,030
Odisha	1,76,26,228
Rajasthan	4,68,51,422
Tamil Nadu	4,64,14,221

Telangana	87,32,125
Tripura	3,27,750
Uttar Pradesh	5,99,93,937
Uttarakhand	3,10,500
West Bengal	3,05,78,760
Total	43,65,03,609

STATEMENT-II

The total number of DDACs supported by DoSJE throughout the country, state-wise

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of DDACs
1	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Assam	11
4	Bihar	5
5	Daman & Diu and D & N Haveli	1
6	Delhi	1
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6
11	Jharkhand	5
12	Karnataka	3
13	Ladakh	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	10
15	Maharashtra	7
16	Manipur	1
17	Meghalaya	1
18	Nagaland	4
19	Orissa	2
20	Rajasthan	7
21	Tamil Nadu	7

22	Telangana	3
23	Tripura	2
24	Uttar Pradesh	28
25	Uttarakhand	1
26	West Bengal	9
	TOTAL	138

STATEMENT-III

The State and district-wise data of persons who returned to the centres for treatment second time, State and district-wise, including Bihar

Name of the State/UT	Name of the District	Number of persons
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	1,937
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	493
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	9,137
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	16,855
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satya Sai	10,280
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	16,102
Assam	Dima Hasao	458
Assam	Karimganj	11,362
Bihar	Banka	519
Bihar	Bhagalpur	234
Bihar	Madhubani	400
Bihar	Samastipur	411
Bihar	Sheikhpura	1,060
Gujarat	Gir Somnath	2,298
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	60
Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	6,385
Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	2,556
Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	5,024
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	935
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1,083
Karnataka	Yadgir	4

Ladakh	Kargil	1,983
Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh)	1,402
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1,504
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1,458
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	8,145
Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	4,942
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	37
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	2,507
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2,364
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	4,813
Maharashtra	Buldana	972
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	51
Maharashtra	Nashik	6,300
Maharashtra	Sangli	1,252
Nagaland	Mon	1,442
Odisha	Balangir	86
Odisha	Malkangiri	555
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	14,109
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	2,120
Rajasthan	Pali	8,022
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	9,925
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	9,292
Rajasthan	Udaipur	9,880
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	4,292
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	15
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	5,053
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	2
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	3,332
Tamil Nadu	Theni	15,377
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	5,907
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	7,211
Telangana	Medchala And Malkajgiri	4,728
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	808

Uttar Pradesh	Banda	8,216
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	3,120
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	5,188
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	4,624
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	4,221
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	4,013
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	10,336
West Bengal	Coochbehar	13,681
West Bengal	Hooghly	79
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	7,170

LOGISTICS SECTOR AS A CRUCIAL ENABLER

1393. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether it is not true that to make India a US \$ 5 trillion economy, logistics sector is a crucial enabler, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also not true that logistics sector is contributing 15% to GDP, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Government looks at absence of National Logistics Policy (NLP) which is critical for supply chain bottlenecks;
- (d) the steps being made to frame NLP; and
- (e) the status of logistic parks proposed in the country, particular to Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): An efficient logistics sector is essential and crucial enabler for the overall growth of the economy. Contribution of logistics sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not compiled. However, Gross Value Added (GVA) for the sectors related to logistics for three years is given below:

(Value in Rs Crore)

S.No.	Sector	At current prices		
		2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
1	Railways	1,45,500	1,62,480	1,78,709
2	Road Transport	6,67,974	7,27,638	7,73,646
3	Water Transport	19,210	22,143	22,496
4	Air Transport	11,114	18,140	33,102
5	Services incidental to transport	1,25,990	1,51,928	1,83,437
6	Storage	21,586	24,223	28,210
7	Total GVA (All Sectors)	9,91,374	11,06,552	12,19,600

(Source: National Accounts Division, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation)

(c) and (d): **National Logistics Policy (NLP)** was formulated in September 2022. Before that in October 2021, PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) was launched. While development of integrated infrastructure and network planning is envisaged to be addressed through the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, for efficiency in services (processes, digital systems, regulatory framework) and human resource, the National Logistics Policy 2022 provides a

comprehensive agenda for development of entire logistics ecosystem to reduce logistics cost and enhance logistics efficiency of the country.

Various initiatives under National Logistics Policy aims to create a cost-efficient, resilient, and sustainable logistics ecosystem. Focus areas such as Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL), Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS), improving the ease of doing business through Service Improvement Group (SIG), efforts towards more digitization of process and documentation which helps in tracking and tracing through Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), etc. are aimed to strengthen existing supply chain networks for both domestic and export driven industries. For tracking and tracing 100% of India's containerized EXIM cargo, the Logistics Data Bank (LDB) portal, has been developed. Through the LEADS assessment system, States are sensitized towards reducing logistics cost and improving logistics efficiency. Further, States are formulating and implementing State Logistics Policy which are aligned with the National Logistics Policy. Twenty Seven (27) States/UTs have formulated and notified their respective Logistics Policies

(e): The National Logistics Policy 2022 focuses on the development of logistics parks in India to increase India's logistics efficiency and reduce logistics costs. For Example, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has identified 35 locations for development of Multimodal logistics parks which are at different stages of development. Out of 35 locations, 02 are in the State of Andhra Pradesh viz Visakhapatnam and Ananthapur.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND UK**1394. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:****SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:****SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether bilateral free trade agreement being signed between Government of India and Government of UK has reached its final stages/concluded, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the salient features of the said bilateral trade agreement and the time frame by which it is likely to be implemented;
- (c) the manner in which the said trade deal will be beneficial to the traders of the country and will open export opportunities for domestic traders;
- (d) the sectors that are most likely to be benefited in the country by the said bilateral trade deal; and
- (e) the total bilateral trade value likely to be increased in terms of revenue between two countries in the upcoming three years?

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

(a) and (b): The Prime Ministers of India and UK had announced the successful conclusion of India-UK FTA negotiations on 6th May, 2025. The trade deal, which has been named as Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA),

has been signed on 24th July, 2025. The CETA with the UK is a modern, comprehensive and landmark agreement, which seeks to achieve deep economic integration along with trade liberalisation and tariff concessions. The CETA ensures comprehensive market access for goods, across all sectors, covering all of India's export interests. The CETA seeks to promote good regulatory practices and enhance transparency that are in sync with India's own focus on domestic reforms to enhance the ease of doing business. The CETA comes into force after ratification by both the countries.

(c) to (e): CETA provides an unprecedented duty-free access to almost 99 per cent of India's exports to the UK, covering nearly 100% of the trade value. This includes labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, leather, marine products, gems and jewellery, and toys as well as high-growth sectors like engineering goods, chemicals, and auto components etc. This will spur large-scale employment generation, empowering artisans, women-led enterprises, and MSMEs. The services sector, a strong driver of India's economy, will also see wide-ranging benefits. The agreement provides greater market access in IT and IT-enabled services, financial and legal services, professional and educational services, and digital trade. Indian professionals, including those deployed by companies to work in UK across all service sectors, professionals deployed on contracts such as architects, engineers, chefs, yoga instructors, and musicians, will benefit from simplified visa procedures and liberalised entry categories, making it easier to work in the UK. India has also secured an agreement on the Double Contributions Convention. This will exempt Indian professionals and

their employers from social security payments in the UK for up to three years, improving the cost competitiveness of Indian companies. The agreement has been designed to make trade more inclusive. Women and youth entrepreneurs, farmers, fishermen, startups, and MSMEs will gain new access to global value chains, supported by provisions that encourage innovation, promote sustainable practices, and reduce non-tariff barriers. CETA is expected to boost trade volumes significantly in the coming years, creating jobs, expanding exports, and supporting a deeper, more resilient economic relationship between India and the United Kingdom. The bilateral trade between the two countries stand at nearly USD 56 billion, with a goal to double this figure by 2030. The press note issued by the Department in this regard may be seen at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NotelD=154945andModuleId=3>.

WASTE PICKER UNDER NAMASTE SCHEME

1395.SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the number of waste pickers profiled under the National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) Scheme;
- (b) the target number of waste pickers proposed to be enumerated nationwide offering them formal identity and social protection, State and district-wise including Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat including tribal areas of Dahod;
- (c) whether the Letter of Agreement with United National Development Programme (UNDP) for establishing State Project Management Units (PMUs) under NAMASTE scheme provides any financial support; and
- (d) if so, the number of such PMUs to be set up and details of financial support allocated for the establishment and the timeline prescribed for their operationalization, if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Maharashtra?

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

(a): National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for the welfare of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and Waste Pickers.

37,980 waste pickers have been validated in various Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the country till date.

(b): There is no target for enumeration of waste pickers State and district-wise for the ongoing work of enumeration of waste pickers.

(c) and (d): Letter of Agreement between United National Development Programme (UNDP) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides financial support by UNDP for State Project Management Units (PMUs) for implementation of Waste Pickers component under the NAMASTE scheme.

Rs. 2,24,40,000/- have been allocated for establishment of 34 PMUs for implementation of NAMASTE scheme for a period upto 31.03.2026.

State-wise allocation including Maharashtra is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise allocation for establishment of 34 PMUs for implementation of NAMASTE scheme for a period upto 31.03.2026

S. No.	STATES/UTs	No. of State PMUs allocated
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	1
4	Bihar	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1
6	Goa	1

7	Gujarat	1
8	Haryana	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Karnataka	1
13	Kerala	1
14	Ladakh	1
15	Madhya Pradesh	2
16	Maharashtra	2
17	Manipur	1
18	Mizoram	1
19	Meghalaya	1
20	Nagaland	1
21	Odisha	1
22	Puducherry	1
23	Punjab	1
24	Rajasthan	1
25	Sikkim	1
26	Tamil Nadu	1
27	Telangana	1
28	Tripura	1
29	Uttar Pradesh	2
30	Uttarakhand	1
31	West Bengal	1
Total		34

DIGITIZATION PROGRAMS FOR ALL COOPERATIVES

1396. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

the details of the digitization programs for all the cooperatives under the Ministry?

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

(i) **Computerization of PACS Project:-** Government of India is implementing this Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased upto 2925.39 Crore which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). This common ERP software is provided to all PACS in the project, across the country, to capture data on all functionalities of PACS, both credit and non-credit. This software is customizable for state-specific needs. The ERP-based common national software enhances the efficiency of PACS operations through a Common Accounting System (CAS) and Management Information System (MIS). Additionally, it strengthens governance and transparency, resulting in faster loan disbursement, reduced transaction costs, minimized payment imbalances, and seamless accounting with DCCBs and StCBs. Furthermore, training and necessary handholding support provided by NABARD ensures that small and marginal farmers, including those who may not be digitally literate, benefit equally from digitalization.

A comprehensive ERP solution integrates multiple functionalities, including membership management, financial services such as deposits and lending (short-term, medium-term, and long-term), procurement, processing units, Public Distribution System (PDS), business planning, warehousing, merchandising, borrowings, asset management, and human resource management. Additionally, it has provision to incorporate RuPay and Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/ database integrations to facilitate seamless financial transactions for PACS members. A total amount of ₹759.36 crore has been released to the States/UTs and ₹165.92 crore to NABARD under this Project as a Central Government Share. The status of this project is as at **Statement-I**.

(ii) Further, Government of India is implementing a **Centrally Sponsored project of Strengthening of Cooperatives through IT Interventions**. This project has two sub-projects:-

a) **Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Bank(ARDB)**: Sub-project of Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Bank has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023, in which 1851 units of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank(SCARDB) and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank(PCARDB) in 13 States were included in the project with the total outlay of Rs. 119.40 Crore. As of now, proposals from two States West Bengal and Kerala have not been received. Recently, Jammu and Kashmir has

opted out of the project due to their administrative reasons. As of now, only 10 states are the part of this project, the details and updated status of the project is at **Statement-II**.

b) **Computerization of Office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies(RCS) of States/UTs:-** Sub-project of Computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of “Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions” of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. The objectives of the project are to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent and paperless transactions of cooperative societies with the RCS offices of States/Union Territories. The software developed under this project will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 30th June 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 19.73 crore has been released as the Government of India share to States/UTs.

(iii) **New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data repository:**

A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy

making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

(i) **Cooperative Ranking Framework:** The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives State-wise and sector-wise. This ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog through NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

(ii) **Facility for States / UTs to fetch data through API (Application Programming Interface) from NCD portal:** The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) has successfully completed the development of a standard API(Application Programming Interface) for pushing entire data of cooperative societies of the State from NCD portal to the States / UTs. A detailed Standard

API Specification Document, database schema and State-specific access key for secure API access have been shared with all State/UT Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) offices on 27.05.2025. These documents aim to facilitate the integration of the State/UT RCS applications with the NCD portal, ensuring that data updates on the NCD portal occur automatically and in real-time via API-based integration. As per the integration plan, it is also essential for States/UTs to develop a reverse/pull API at their end to fetch the relevant data from the NCD portal into their local systems / RCS portals. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

STATEMENT-I

PACS Computerization Project Status

S. No	States	Approved PACS	ERP Onboarded
1.	Maharashtra	12,000	11,954
2.	Rajasthan	7,468	5,900
3.	Gujarat	5,754	5,627
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5,686	3,048
5.	Karnataka	5,682	3,765
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5,188	4,428
7.	Tamil Nadu	4,532	4,531
8.	Bihar	4,495	4,460
9.	West Bengal	4,167	3,145
10.	Punjab	3,482	3,408
11.	Odisha*	2,711	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	2,021
13.	Chhattisgarh	2,028	2,028

14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	965
15.	Jharkhand	2,797	1,414
16.	Haryana	710	609
17.	Uttarakhand	670	670
18.	Assam	583	579
19.	JandK	537	536
20.	Tripura	268	207
21.	Manipur	232	175
22.	Nagaland	231	64
23.	Meghalaya	112	99
24.	Sikkim	107	103
25.	Goa	58	45
26.	ANI	46	46
27.	Puducherry	45	43
28.	Mizoram	49	25
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11
30.	Ladakh	10	10
31.	DNHandDD	4	4
	Total	73,492	59,920

*Odisha has recently joined this project

STATEMENT-II

Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks Project Status

S.No	State/UTs	Sanctioned ARDB Units	Hardware Delivered	Total Fund released (Cr)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	342	0	1.27
2.	Tamil Nadu	214	471	1.49
3.	Karnataka	207	467	0.8

4.	Gujarat	195	0	0.82
5.	Rajasthan	39	0	0.67
6.	Punjab	90	0	0.47
7.	Haryana	20	0	0.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57	202	0.56
9.	Tripura	6	0	0.04
10.	Puducherry	2	4	0.04
	Total	1172	1144	7.18

UNIFORM SOFTWARE FOR PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

1397. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure universal adoption of the uniform software;
- (b) whether the Government will ensure that small and marginal farmers benefit equally from digitalisation, especially those who may not be digitally literate, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any plans to integrate PACS Enterprise Resource Planning with other national financial platforms such as PM-KISAN, eNAM, or Kisan Credit Card loan portals for a more streamlined agricultural credit system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government of India is implementing this Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased upto 2925.39 Crore which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). This common ERP software is provided to all the PACS in the project, across the country, to capture data on all functionalities of PACS, both credit and non-credit. This software is customizable for state-specific needs. Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) has adopted a multi-layered approach to ensure effective implementation at the grassroots level. Regular monthly review meetings are conducted with States/UTs to assess progress, particularly in the PACS computerization Project. Key stakeholders like States/UTs, including NABARD have been engaged to review the implementation of this project. Additionally, a structured monitoring framework has been established, comprising the National Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee (NLMIC), State and District Level Implementation and Monitoring Committees (SLIMC and DLIMC), State Cooperative Development Committee (SCDC) (under the Chief Secretary), and District Cooperative Development Committee (DCDC) (under the District Collector). These bodies ensure effective implementation, oversight, and coordination of all cooperative sector initiatives, including PACS computerization.

(b): The ERP-based common national software enhances the efficiency of PACS operations through a Common Accounting System (CAS) and Management Information System (MIS). Additionally, it strengthens governance and transparency, resulting in faster loan disbursement, reduced transaction costs, minimized payment imbalances, and seamless accounting with DCCBs and StCBs. Furthermore, training and necessary handholding support provided by NABARD ensures that small and marginal farmers, including those who may not be digitally literate, benefit equally from digitalization. A comprehensive ERP solution integrates multiple functionalities, including membership management, financial services such as deposits and lending (short-term, medium-term, and long-term), procurement, processing units, Public Distribution System (PDS), business planning, warehousing, merchandising, borrowings, asset management, and human resource management. Additionally, it has provision to incorporate RuPay and Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/ database integrations to facilitate seamless financial transactions for PACS members. The details of training imparted in the project are at **Statement**.

(c) to (d): Yes, PACS are developed as hubs for delivering benefits from schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSK), Common Service Centres (CSCs), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK), interest subvention, fertiliser and seed distribution, Public Distribution System(PDS) outlets, LPG/Petrol/Diesel dealerships, Custom Hiring, etc.. The Government has initiated steps to integrate the PACS ERP system with other national platforms to streamline agricultural credit and service delivery. These

include integration with Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSK), Common Service Centres (CSCs), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK), Kisan Rin Portal etc.

STATEMENT

PACS Training and Handholding Details				
S. No	State	Sum of Total Sanction PACS	Training to PACS	Handholding to PACS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	46	46	46
2	Andhra Pradesh	2037	592	1469
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11	11
4	Assam	583	539	572
5	Bihar	4495	1698	1336
6	Chhattisgarh	2028	2028	2025
7	Daman and Diu	4	0	4
8	Goa	58	41	14
9	Gujarat	5754	5618	1440
10	Haryana	710	600	585
11	Himachal Pradesh	1789	831	617
12	Jammu and Kashmir	537	533	465
13	Jharkhand	2797	1368	168
14	Karnataka	5682	3702	24
15	Ladakh	10	7	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	5188	3900	4488
17	Maharashtra	12000	6858	8520
18	Manipur	232	169	0
19	Meghalaya	112	99	46
20	Mizoram	49	25	23
21	Nagaland	231	30	9
22	Odisha	2711	0	0
23	Pondicherry	45	43	33
24	Punjab	3482	948	861
25	Rajasthan	7468	5583	1847

26	Sikkim	107	104	29
27	Tamil Nadu	4532	4531	3001
28	Tripura	268	207	159
29	Uttar Pradesh	5686	1098	0
30	Uttarakhand	670	0	0
31	West Bengal	4167	3113	44
Grand Total		73492	44322	27836

* Odisha has recently joined the Project

RELEASE OF GENE EDITED RICE VARIETIES

1398. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of concerns raised regarding the adequacy of safety assessments conducted for the release of gene edited rice varieties such as DRR Dhan 100 and Pusa DST Rice 1, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the exemption of SDN-1 and SDN-2 categories of gene editing from rigorous biosafety regulation aligns with established scientific and international biosafety standards;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) implications of CRISPR based technologies and their potential impact on affordability and accessibility for Indian Farmers;

- (d) whether consultations were held with State governments, farmer groups, and scientific institutions regarding biodiversity concerns and potential ecological risk, if so, the outcomes of such consultations; and
- (e) the details of measures being taken to strengthen regulatory oversight, promote independent testing and ensure public transparency in the approval and monitoring of gene edited crops in India?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, DRR Dhan 100 and Pusa DST Rice 1 have been approved under the provision of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC), Govt. of India exempted the Site-Directed Nuclease-1(SDN1) and Site-Directed Nuclease-2 (SDN2) genome edited crop free of exogenous introduced DNA from GM regulation rules (Rules 7-11 of Rules 1989) vide OM F.NO. C-12013/3/2020-CS-III dated 30 March, 2022. Further, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India issued the Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of Genome Edited Plants, 2022 vide OM No. File No. PID-15011/1/2022-PPB-DBT dated 17.05.2022 and “Standard Operating Procedures for Regulatory Review of Genome Edited Plants under SDN-1 and SDN-2 Categories” vide OM No. File No. PID-15011/1/2022-PPB-DBT dated 04.10.2022. The detailed dossier of relevant data generated during development of these varieties was submitted to Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM), DBT by Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBSCs). The

RCGM in its 258th meeting held on 30 May 2023 confirmed the exemption for the genome edited rice lines from further biosafety regulations.

(c): The genome edited varieties DRR Dhan 100 (Kamala) and Pusa Rice DST1 have been developed from public sector bred parent varieties BPT 5204 and MTU 1010, respectively through indigenous efforts.

Since these varieties have been developed using CRISPR/Cas genome editing technology which is under IP protection, the inventors have provided Freedom to Operate (FTO) provision for using genome editing technology for research purpose.

There is no issue of bearing on the affordability and accessibility of Indian Farmers. Seeds of these varieties will be accessible to them as a normal variety of crop.

(d): The wider consultations on genome edited plant varieties were held with stakeholders by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Biotechnology and National Academy of Agricultural Sciences in open forums before notification of the guidelines and procedures for genome edited plant varieties in India. These two rice varieties have been discussed and deliberated in conferences, meetings, seminars, farmers' fairs and industry meets.

(e): As covered under responses (a), India follows one of the most robust and rigorous biosafety regulations for development and testing of gene edited plant varieties through SDN-1 and SDN-2 technologies of genome editing. The GM regulatory bodies, IBSC and RCGM, examine the data very critically to ensure that end product does not have any footprint of foreign genes/nucleotides, and

follows global standard of non-GM products. These regulatory bodies also scrutinize the stability of mutations created by gene editing tools, and the robustness of phenotype. The exemption is given only after these biosafety regulatory bodies examine and clear the application as per guidelines of RCGM, DBT, Government of India. Further, these varieties were tested independently at more than 50 locations each at the centres of ICAR-All India Coordinated Research Project on Rice during 2023 and 2024.

RISE IN MILK PRICES

1399. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the recent rise in milk prices in various States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons cited by cooperatives and private dairies for price hikes;
- (c) whether the Government proposes any measures to stabilise milk prices for consumers;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure remunerative prices for dairy farmers despite rising input costs;
- (e) whether the fodder subsidy schemes are being strengthened to control costs and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the plan of the Government to promote fodder cultivation and silage units to overcome shortages?

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

(a): Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India regularly monitors the milk situation in the country in consultation with State milk federations/stakeholders to review the milk situation the country. The last milk situation review meeting was held on 22.04.2025 and during this meeting the Milk situation was reviewed and was found stable due to the sufficient commodity stock with the stakeholders.

(b): Prices of milk are decided by the cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production, stocks of dairy commodities (White Butter, Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) etc.) and prevalent market forces at domestic and international level.

(c) and (d): DAHD does not regulate procurement and sale prices of milk in the country. Prices are decided by the cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production and market forces. However, DAHD is implementing the following schemes across the country to complement and supplement the efforts for milk production and milk processing infrastructure made by the State Government

1. **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM):** RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines.

2. **National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):** NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:
- (i) **Component "A"** of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations.
 - (ii) **Component "B"** of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.
3. **Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO):** To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
4. **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF):** AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/ strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.

5. **National Livestock Mission (NLM):** to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and fodder by providing the incentivization to the individual, FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure
6. **Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP):** to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality.

These schemes are helping in improving milk productivity of bovines, expanding network of dairy cooperatives, strengthening of dairy infrastructure, working capital requirement, enhancing availability of feed and fodder and providing animal health services. These interventions help to reduce the cost of milk production and also help to enhance income of milk producer from dairy farming.

(e) and (f): Under the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP), the DAHD is actively promoting entrepreneurial initiatives to strengthen fodder infrastructure and ensure year-round availability of quality feed. A capital subsidy of 50% (up to ₹50 lakh) is provided in two instalments for setting up hay, silage, Total Mixed Ration (TMR),

fodder block, and seed grading units. So far, 129 projects have been approved, with a projected installed capacity of 4,64,500 MT per annum, involving a total project cost of ₹120.62 crore. An approved subsidy of ₹52.87 crore has been sanctioned, of which ₹15.77 crore has been disbursed to 62 beneficiaries. The scheme also encourages private sector participation, including farmers, rural youth, SHGs, FPOs, JLGs, and Section 8 companies, facilitating decentralized fodder production and modern preservation techniques like silage.

In addition to this, the Department has successfully established 100 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) through National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) Under the "Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)" scheme. These FPOs are actively engaged in fodder-related business activities, fostering improved resource access, farmer collectivization, and robust agri-livestock value chains.

These initiatives are helping to stabilize fodder prices, reduce supply chain dependency, and enhance livestock productivity across rural and semi-urban areas.

EMPOWERING SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1400. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to ensure welfare and focus on monitoring and evaluating policies, implementing inclusive development programmes and strengthening support for vulnerable groups;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry for empowering Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various inclusive development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, and also the schemes addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse. Similarly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various inclusive development programmes for Scheduled Tribes. The Ministries have taken several steps for examination of various schemes intensely to ensure the implementation at the ground level for inclusive development and strengthening support for vulnerable groups, which include:

(i) Information dissemination by publicizing the activities and programmes through Electronic Media, Press, Print Media, Outdoor Media, Exhibitions/Fairs for awareness generation among the target groups and sensitising them

particularly about online portals and application procedures, Direct Benefit Transfer methods.

(ii) Focused monitoring of outputs and outcomes of the schemes through Project Monitoring Units by physical inspections, surprise inspections and publishing the inspections on portal and follow-up the same promptly.

(iii) Performance of schemes is monitored through the quarterly /annual progress reports furnished by the State governments/ UT administrations. For the effective monitoring of the schemes, the Bureau Heads are designated as Nodal Officers for various regions and States/UTs. During the field visit of Officers to State/UTs, discussions are held in order to identify constraints and to take corrective measures.

(iv) Financial and Physical performance is reviewed at the Secretary level with Programme Divisions regularly to ensure that the allocations provided for the schemes of the Ministries are utilized.

(v) Selected high priority schemes are monitored at the level of Minister level regularly.

(vi) Ministries also organize Conferences of State Social Welfare Ministers and the State Welfare Secretaries wherein all the schemes are reviewed. States/ UTs are also advised to strengthen their monitoring mechanism. In addition, video conferences are also held with the States/ UTs periodically.

(vii) Online system for monitoring of schemes is also developed to ensure continuous monitoring at all level.

(viii) The Ministries conduct evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies to check whether the benefits of the schemes reach the target groups.

INDIAN CAPITAL GOODS SECTOR

1401. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the details of growth in production of capital goods sector from the year 2014 till the year 2025;
- (b) the percentage share of capital goods industry in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;
- (c) whether the Government has approved any project under 'Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in Indian Capital Goods Sector'; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Details of growth in production of sub-sectors of Capital Goods Sectors from the year 2014 till the year 2025 is as below

(in Rs. crore)

S.N.	Sub-Sector of capital Goods	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	Machine Tools-Production	4230	4726	5803	7294	9612	6152	6602	9307	11956	13571	14286
2	Dies, Moulds and Press Tools	14647	15000	14750	16068	13600	13682	12294	13128	13915	15600	18400
3	Textile Machinery	6960	6580	6650	6900	6865	5355	5093	11658	14033	14639	10461
4	Printing Machinery-Production	15748	16916	13986	12968	12390	12678	10058	13215	16107	23479	29716
5	Earthmoving and Mining Machinery	17000	18500	25000	31800	38900	31020	29021	28674	37551	73000	80750
6	Plastic Processing Machinery-Production	2950	2700	3000	3375	3100	2350	3710	3850	3912	4310	4827
7	Food Processing Machinery	20000	13206	15246	15600	8750	7547	10250	12210	13203	13863	15249
8	Process Plant Equipment	18900	19000	19500	18400	27400	29250	21938	24000	23415	27396	31505

9	Heavy Electrical Equipment	140308	147136	159257	176823	193781	179199	167706	219158	258832	302900	372200
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*Estimated data for FY 2024-25

Source: Industry Associations namely IEEMA, IMTMA, TAGMA, AFTPAL, PMMAI, PPMAL, TMMA, ICEMA and IPAMA

(b): As per the present estimates, the Capital Goods Industry contributes about 1.9% of GDP of the country.

(c) and (d): On January 25, 2022, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) launched the "Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II" for providing assistance to Common Technology Development and Services Infrastructure with total financial outlay of Rs. 1207 crores with budgetary support of Rs. 975 crores and Industry Contribution of Rs. 232 crores. Under the Scheme, a total of 33 projects have been approved. These 33 projects include 9 Centres of Excellence (CoEs), 5 Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs), 7 Testing and Certification Centres, 9 Industry Accelerators for Technology development and 3 projects for Creation of Qualification Packs (QPs) for skill level 6 and above.

RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

1402. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA);
- (b) whether any of the States have achieved significant outcomes in enhancing Own Source Revenue (OSR), e-enablement or Panchayat infrastructure development through the Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof and names of the States;
- (c) the details of key achievements made/recorded and the follow-up measures taken by the Government to support States with better-performing or

innovative practices under such Abhiyan including Madhya Pradesh, Palghar District in Maharashtra and North Eastern Regions, State wise; and

(d) the details of Panchayat Infrastructure Development through Revamped RGSA in Palghar district in Maharashtra?

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

(a): The Ministry is implementing Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with the main objective to capacitate Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders of Panchayats to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Panchayats to function effectively.

The implementation of the scheme including utilisation of funds released to States is closely monitored through review meetings/video-conferences, pre-CEC meeting, field visit by senior officers, etc. The Central Empowered Committee of RGSA while approving the Annual Action Plan of a States/UTs also review the progress of implementation of the scheme and utilization of funds thereof. States/ UTs are persistently requested for submitting the requisite documents viz. quarterly, annual progress reports, utilization certificate, auditor's report etc. and compliance of MoF instruction for regulating release of funds.

In addition to this, Training Management Portal (TMP), an online application for management of training programs conducted by the States/UTs under RGSA, is in place to monitor real time trainings conducted by States/ UTs. Also, a Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is in place for monitoring the releases and expenditure under RGSA.

(b): The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain the data pertaining to OSR of Panchayats, as Panchayat, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Furthermore, States as well as Panchayats often do not share OSR data related to Panchayats. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted an “Expert Committee on Own Source Revenue of Rural Local Bodies” in 2022 to review the status of OSR of Panchayats. As per the report of the Expert Committee, around Rs. 25595 Crores OSR have been collected by Panchayati Raj Institutions in the 30 States/UTs, during 2017-18 to 2021-22 and per capita OSR at the national level was around Rs. 59 annually, for the same period. The details are enclosed as **Statement – I**.

Further, to make Panchayats e-enabled, the Ministry is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, facilitates digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time

payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays.

Additionally, the Ministry has integrated eGramSwaraj with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to bring transparency to Panchayat procurement. This integration allows Panchayats to procure goods and services through GeM via the eGramSwaraj platform. An application of 'AuditOnline' has also been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management.

As 'Panchayat' is a State subject, providing basic infrastructural facilities such as GP building, computer etc. are primarily the responsibility of the State. However, Ministry supplements the efforts of the States/UTs and approved for construction of 12940 Gram Panchayat Bhawans and 52562 procurement of computer to States/ UTs under the scheme.

(c): Ministry has been incentivizing the best-performing Panchayats by recognizing their exemplary work done under various nationally significant themes through the National Panchayat Awards. This initiative aims to foster a spirit of healthy competition among Panchayats and motivate them to strive for excellence in local governance. To facilitate cross-learning and knowledge exchange, the best practices and innovative initiatives of award-winning Panchayats are systematically documented and disseminated through workshops, conferences, training programmes, and exposure visits. Additionally, compendiums and booklets highlighting these practices are published and shared widely with Panchayati Raj stakeholders across the

country. These efforts contribute to the replication of successful models and the overall strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The State-wise details of awarded Panchayats for the year 2024 are annexed at **Statement-II**. Notably, five Panchayats from the State of Maharashtra received awards under various categories; however, none of the awarded Panchayats are from Palghar district. Further, no Panchayats from the State of Madhya Pradesh received any awards. A total of nine awards were conferred upon Panchayats from the North Eastern States, including two Panchayats from Assam and seven from Tripura.

(d): Under the RGSA, approval was granted for the construction of 44 Gram Panchayat Bhawans in Palghar district of Maharashtra. As reported by the State, construction of 25 Bhawans has been completed, while work on the remaining 19 is currently underway.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise OSR of Panchayats (2017-18 to 2021-22)

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.12	1.6	2.5	2.84	3.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	688.74	739.77	685.08	876.95	969.09
3	Assam	25.98	25.63	15.25	21.22	26.65
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	37.89
5	Chhattisgarh	166.51	144.8	159.69	132.57	141.5
6	Goa	225.49	61.08	220.54	85.62	218.52
7	Gujarat	864.1	778.3	881.46	795.14	0
8	Haryana	50.58	108.56	83.73	71.99	60.06

9	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.41	0.42	0.53	1.45
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	15.01	0	2.08
11	Jharkhand	0.16	0.42	1.78	23.64	1.86
12	Karnataka	385.94	552.86	671.37	715.41	812.21
13	Kerala	868.62	802.84	792.05	769.94	781.28
14	Ladakh	0.28	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05
15	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	105.22	63.93
17	Manipur	0.61	1.06	0.18	0.2	0.41
18	Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.04
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	38.82	44.26	42.13	43.14	0
21	Puducherry	29.46	35.28	45.26	41.08	45.93
22	Punjab	126.45	172.28	170.93	164.17	157.98
23	Rajasthan	40.98	40.9	49.48	66.35	56.73
24	Sikkim	1.58	1.78	2.87	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	731.93	795.24	433.49	209.3	411.55
26	Telangana	397.54	425.66	321.02	278.25	292.98
27	Tripura	3.02	3.94	3.8	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	192.89	204.27	0	229.08	246.34
29	Uttarakhand	14.17	15.41	14.4	13.26	16.21
30	West Bengal	522.63	502.88	487.23	198.43	464.66
		5378.74	5459.38	5099.84	4844.47	4812.46

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on OSR of Rural Local Bodies

STATEMENT-II

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (DDUPSP)- (27 Awardees)

For Top 3 Gram Panchayats under each of 9 award themes

Sl. No.	Award Theme	Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	State/UT
1		Galibeedu	Madikeri	Kodagu	Karnataka

	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat	Perumpada ppa	Perumpada ppu	Malappuram	Kerala
		Betcherra	Kumarghat	Unakoti	Tripura
2	Healthy Panchayat	Bommasam udrum	Irala	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
		Keluapalli	Rangeilunda	Ganjam	Odisha
		Jajuar Middle	Katra	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
3	Child-Friendly Panchayat	Jengrai	Ujani Majuli	Majuli	Assam
		Bhartaul	Bithiri Chainpur	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
		Rajkang	Amarpur Bac	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council	Tripura
4	Water-Sufficient Panchayat	Nayampudi	Nakkapalle	Visakhapatanam	Andhra Pradesh
		Sikander	Bamson	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
		Debbari	Amarpur	Gomati	Tripura
5	Clean and Green Panchayat	Tagarampudi	Anakapalle	Visakhapatanam	Andhra Pradesh
		Sumoor	Panamic	Leh Ladakh	Ladakh
		Modale	Igatpuri	Nashik	Maharashtra
6	Self-Sufficient Infrastructure in Panchayat	Keeranatham	S.S.Kulam	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
		Sahapur	Hinjilicut	Ganjam	Odisha
		Parthu	Ekangarsarai	Nalanda	Bihar
7	Socially Just and Socially	Muppalla	Chandarlapadu	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh

	Secured Panchayat	Thanadhar	Narkanda	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
		Hardibhata	Nagari	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh
8	Panchayat with Good Governance	Vavkulli Two	Ghoghamb a	Panch Mahals	Gujarat
		Khaltsi	Khaltsi	Leh Ladakh	Ladakh
		Punhada	Makhdumpur	Jehanabad	Bihar
9	Women-Friendly Panchayat	South Manubankul	Rupaichari Bac	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council	Tripura
		Chillapalli	Manthani	Peddapalli	Telangana
		Varaganoor	Kuruvikulam	Tenkasi	Tamil Nadu

(2) Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (9 Awardees)

For top 3 best Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats on overall/average performance in 9 award themes of DDUPSVP

Category	Panchayat	State
Best Gram Panchayats	Manyachiwadi (Block Patan, District Satara)	Maharashtra
	Bebejia Demow Bangthai (Block Khagarijan, District Nagaon)	Assam
	Thanadhar (Block Narkanda, District Shimla)	Himachal Pradesh
Best Block Panchayats	Chatrapur (District Ganjam)	Odisha
	Amarpur (District Gomati)	Tripura

	Tirora (District Gondia)	Maharashtra
Best District Panchayats	Gomati	Tripura
	Koraput	Odisha
	Udupi	Karnataka

(3) Special Category Awards (9 Awardees)

For 3 best Gram Panchayats (for climate sustainability performance and 3

Institutions for supporting Gram Panchayats and building their capacity

Sl. No.	Special Category Award	Gram Panchayat / Institute	State
1	Gram Urja Swaraj	Manyachiwadi (Block Patan, District Satara)	Maharashtra
	Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	Thakchara (Block Amarpur, District Gomati)	Tripura
		Kasira (Block Koida, District Sundargarh)	Odisha
2	Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	Bela (Block Bhandara, District Bhandara)	Maharashtra
		Kendrikela (Block Bonaigarh, District Sundargarh)	Odisha
		Milak Amawti (Block Dilari, District Moradabad)	Uttar Pradesh
3	Panchayat Kshamta Nirmaan Sarvottam Sansthan Puraskar	Kerala Institute of Local Administration	Kerala
		State Instituyte of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	Odisha
		Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)	Maharashtra

FUNDS FOR STARTUPS

1403. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the underutilisation of the Funds for Startups (FFS), with only Rs. 4,552 crore disbursed out of Rs. 10,229 crore committed as of early 2024 and if so, the reasons for the disbursement lag despite a growing demand for capital support;
- (b) whether geographical distribution data is maintained to address regional disparities in startup funding, if so, the details thereof along with the number of startups from Odisha supported under the FFS scheme till date;
- (c) whether any assessments have been conducted on the barriers to e-commerce adoption among MSMEs in States like Odisha, especially in districts such as Khordha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to enhance digital infrastructure, provide training and improve logistics support to enable wider e-commerce participation by MSMEs in Odisha and similarly placed regions?

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

- (a): Under the Startup India initiative, the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), has been established to catalyze venture capital investments for startups. It is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which

provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups.

AIFs are pooled investment vehicles which raise funds from investors/contributors and invest, inter-alia, in securities of unlisted companies such as startups. As per SEBI regulations, the AIFs indicate at the initial stage details such as the term of the AIF including period of fund raise, and the period for which investments will be made. In general, the life of an AIF is about 10 years with provision for extension by 2 years. The initial 5-6 years of the AIF's term/life is earmarked for raising capital/commitments from other sources and thereon making investments.

AIFs evaluate startups for investments and once the investment is approved and agreements are executed, the investment by AIFs in startups takes place in tranches, over a period. Accordingly, **AIFs also draw amount from contributor including FFS in tranches over a period for making investments.**

Thereafter, the assisted investee companies of AIFs are mentored, nurtured and matured before exit/sale of investments.

Therefore, while the commitment is made up front to an AIF under FFS, the drawdown happens based upon demand/investments by the AIFs over the period when it makes investments in startups in tranches.

As on 30th June 2025, net commitments of Rs. 9,994 crore have been made to AIFs under the Scheme. Of these commitments, Rs. 6,221 crore has been disbursed.

(b) : The Government maintains State/UT-wise data of startups supported by selected AIFs under FFS and the same is placed as **Statement-I**. Specifically from the State of Odisha, AIFs under FFS have supported 7 startups with an investment of about Rs. 35 crore as on 30th June 2025.

FFS is also playing a key role in addressing funding requirements for startups across the country, including in regions beyond metros. For instance, AIFs from Guwahati and Jaipur, and startups from Agartala, Jorhat, Patna, Puducherry, Palakkad, Shivpuri, amongst others are being supported under the Scheme. Specifically from the State of Odisha, startups from Cuttack, Khorda, Rourkela, and Ganjam are being supported under the Scheme.

Various capacity building and handholding, outreach and awareness activities are undertaken across the country to promote uptake of the FFS. For instance, online pitching sessions, venture capital fundraising and mentorship workshops, panel discussions, as well as bootcamps have been held in locations such as Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Shillong, Coimbatore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Surat, Ranchi, Patna, Lucknow, Roorkee, Indore, Ahmedabad, Jammu, etc. Further, FFS has been supporting first-time fund managers and encouraging them to identify startups from non-metro locations for support.

(c) and(d) : Recognising the need to promote e-commerce adoption among MSMEs, the Government has taken various measures such as enhancing digital infrastructure, providing training and improving logistics across the country, including in the State of Odisha. The details of the initiatives are placed as **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I**State/UT-wise details of startups supported by selected AIFs under FFS**

State/UT	No. of Startups selected by AIFs	Amount Invested (in Rs. Crore)
Karnataka	396	7,348
Maharashtra	265	5,606
Delhi	203	3,689
Haryana	102	2,056
Tamil Nadu	57	1,336
Gujarat	29	721
Uttar Pradesh	46	659
Telangana	37	600
Rajasthan	27	365
Kerala	21	321
Madhya Pradesh	17	175
Bihar	4	163
West Bengal	15	140
Goa	2	124
Punjab	3	87
Chhattisgarh	3	54
Jammu and Kashmir	1	50
Assam	21	41
Andhra Pradesh	2	36
Odisha	7	35
Jharkhand	1	31
Chandigarh	3	17
Uttarakhand	3	8
Manipur	6	6
Puducherry	2	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
Meghalaya	3	1
Tripura	2	1
Nagaland	2	1
Total	1,282	23,679

STATEMENT-II

The details of the initiatives taken by the Government such as enhancing digital infrastructure, providing training and improving logistics across the country, including in the State of Odisha

The Government launched the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) with the aim to promote open networks for all aspects of the exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks.

Various measures are being undertaken by the Government across Ministries and Departments to enable market access for small businesses under a whole-of-government approach to open commerce across the country, including the State of Odisha. These are as follows:

- i. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) scheme, which aims at facilitating micro and small enterprises for onboarding onto ONDC by providing financial assistance to Seller Network participants (SNPs) for onboarding, cataloguing, account management, logistics, packaging material and design.
- ii. eSaras.in, the e-commerce platform under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of Ministry of Rural Development, is live on ONDC – with operations through a central warehouse in Delhi-NCR. e-Saras is integrated with ONDC with around 800+ handcrafted products made by Self Help Groups (SHGs) now available online. Further, the Himlra brand,

under Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HP SRLM), is also live on the network, showcasing rural and SHGs products nationwide.

- iii. The Ministry of Agriculture and Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) are driving onboarding of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) onto the ONDC network. Currently, over 7000 FPOs are live on the ONDC network. Additionally, the electronic National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is being integrated to ONDC in a phased manner to connect FPOs and small farmers to a broader digital marketplace.

ONDC is also conducting targeted training programs, workshops, and digital literacy programs, helping sellers acquire the necessary skills to succeed online. The Digital Readiness Assessment Tool, developed with the Quality Council of India (QCI), helps assess and enhance the digital capabilities of MSMEs, to prepare them for sustainable digital commerce participation.

As per inputs from Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), to enhance Digital infrastructure, Government has developed several digital platforms such as Aadhaar, DigiLocker, Unified Payment Interface, Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), e-Sign, e-Hospital, e-Sanjeevani, Myscheme, Aarogya Setu, etc.

Further, the Government has taken various steps to address the issue of high logistics costs and improve infrastructure such as:

- i. PM (Pradhan Mantri) Gati Shakti National Master Plan enabling comprehensive and integrated planning for multimodal logistics.

- ii. National Logistics Policy (NLP), which aims to drive economic growth and business competitiveness of the country through cost-effective logistics network.
- iii. National Industrial Corridor Development Programme to create quality infrastructure

ASPIRING ENTREPRENEURS

1404. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of aspiring entrepreneurs and youth, especially from Tier-II and Tier-III cities, face challenges in accessing skill development, incubation support and export-oriented training;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken under schemes such as Startup India, Make in India, and other industrial promotion initiatives to boost entrepreneurship, support MSMEs, establish district-level incubation hubs and improve ease of doing business; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Government has implemented various measures/schemes across the country including in non-metro regions to promote entrepreneurship among the youth; support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); promote incubation; and improve ease of doing business. Details of such initiatives are placed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of various measures/schemes implemented by the Government across the country including in non-metro regions to promote entrepreneurship among the youth; support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); promote incubation; and improve ease of doing business

1. Boosting Entrepreneurship

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the society. These initiatives include Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme, Project Swavalambini, Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE), Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Faculty Development Programmes (FDP), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN), Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions, and Udyam Disha – Mentor Platform.

Under the Government's Skill India Mission (SIM), MSDE provides skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), across the country.

Under the Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm livelihoods sector.

Under Startup India initiative, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), States' Startup Ranking Framework exercise, National Startup Awards, events such as Innovation Week and Startup Mahakumbh, digital platforms such as the Startup India portal and BHASKAR, activities to encourage corporates to supporting startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages and investor connect and district outreach programs are undertaken to encourage grassroots innovation and setting up of startups across the country by entrepreneurs.

The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.

Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implements various skill development schemes namely 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)', 'Nai Roshni' and 'Nai Manzil' for socio-economic development of youth from minority communities. These schemes and initiatives have now been converged into an integrated Scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan' (PM VIKAS).

2. Supporting MSMEs

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) aims to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is also implementing Prime Minister's Employment

Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new enterprises in the non-farm sector. Schemes to support MSMEs to make them more competitive at global level and enhance exports, such as, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, Tool Room and Technical Institutions (TR and TI), International Cooperation (IC) Scheme etc. are being undertaken. The Udyam Registration Portal for MSMEs has been interlinked with Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Career Service and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship's Skill India Digital for facilitating credit, skilling, recruitment, etc. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has also notified concessions in processing fees for MSMEs for the purpose of certifications.

Also, MSMEs are extended with enhanced accessibility on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal through: (i) API integration of GeM-Udyam Registration databases to facilitate 2-step seller auto registration on the GeM portal upon issuance of Udyam; (ii) marketplace filters and product catalogue icons to distinguish products made by women and SC/ ST MSEs in Direct Purchase/ L1 modes of procurement; (iii) exemption from payment of Caution Money by Artisans, Weavers, Self Help Groups (SHGs), women and SC/ ST owned micro and small Enterprises, divyangjan/ persons with disabilities; and

NGOs working with PwD, Khadi Producers, Hunar Haat craftsmen, prison inmate products, ODOPs, FPOs, etc. to promote social inclusion; (iv) creation of eight GeM #vocal for local online Outlet Stores for listing and showcasing of products made by women MSMEs, SHG, farmer producer organizations (FPO), artisans and weavers, and ODOP craftsmen among others; and (v) handholding support to MSMEs for immersive onboarding (from seller registration to product catalogue upload/ listing) through participation in various fairs/exhibitions/trade shows/events, etc.

Startups recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) can also avail benefits such as exemption from Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) submission, relaxation in prior turnover and prior experience on the GeM portal. GeM has created necessary functionality on GeM portal allowing buyers to provide such relaxations while creating the bids on the portal.

The 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments.

3. Promoting incubation across the country

Further, various Ministries and Departments are also promoting the development of incubation centers across the country through initiatives like Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), Technology Incubation and

Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0), Domain Specific Centres of Excellence (CoEs), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs), NIDHI Technology Business Incubator (TBI), Atal Incubation Centres (AIC), Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) under ASPIRE, and Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)-backed incubators amongst others.

The Ministry of MSME implements MSME Innovative Scheme, an amalgamation of Incubation, Design, and IPR schemes. The incubation component of the Scheme aims to promote and support untapped creativity and the adoption of latest technologies in MSME that seek validation of their ideas at 'proof-of-concept' level.

4. Improving ease of doing business

Initiatives aimed at simplifying and streamlining business regulations have also been undertaken including the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the B-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens and measurement of Cost of Regulation. These initiatives are designed to improve India's business climate, attract investments, and foster economic growth by reducing compliance hurdles and making the regulatory environment more business friendly thereby benefitting MSMEs, entrepreneurs, and startups.

Under, the Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative various Ministries, Departments, and States/UTs are supported in reducing the compliance burden

on citizens and businesses. The goal is to enhance *Ease of Doing Business* and *Ease of Living* through four key strategies: Simplification of procedures, Rationalization of laws, Digitization of processes, and Decriminalization of minor offences. Regulatory Compliance (RC) Portal has been developed for tracking action taken by Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs to reduce compliance burden.

Also, to enhance ease of living and ease of doing Business, the Central Government, through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, has decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. To further improve ease of doing business and ease of living, DPIIT has undertaken an analysis of various criminal provisions (including both major and minor offences) across multiple acts under the Jan Vishwas 2.0 initiative.

MILK MISSION IN NORTH EASTERN REGIONS

1405: SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Milk Missions that have been sanctioned and implemented in the North Eastern States of the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details of Milk Mission projects sanctioned and implemented in Meghalaya, district-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds sanctioned to Meghalaya under the Milk Mission or any other dairy development schemes during such period; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand or extend the Milk Mission in Meghalaya and other North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is not implementing any scheme/programme named Milk Mission in the country.

(b) and (c): As per information provided by State Government of Meghalaya, Meghalaya Milk Mission was implemented by the State Government from 2018-19 to 2021-22. An amount of Rs.215.48 crore was sanctioned under the Meghalaya Milk Mission against which Rs.51.18 crore was released. District wise details and funds released under Meghalaya Milk Mission is at **Statement-I**.

In addition, State Government of Meghalaya is implementing Chief Minister's Elevate (Dairy Scheme) from 2023-24 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs.45.00 crore against which Rs.3.96 crore has been released to beneficiaries.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is also implementing Central Sector Scheme- "National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)" across the country since 2014-15. Under the scheme, 6 projects have been sanctioned in Meghalaya with the total project cost of

Rs.63.94 crore (including Central Share of Rs.57.80 crore) against which Rs.53.27 crore has been released to the implementing agency.

(d): Under NPDD scheme, 33 projects have been sanctioned in North Eastern Region with the total project cost of Rs.257.33 crore (including Central Share of Rs.236.57 crore) against which Rs.186.17 crore has been released to implementing agencies. State-wise details is at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

District wise details of Meghalaya Milk Mission

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of DCS	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Cattle	Cattle Shed	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1	East Khasi Hills	16	277	547	544	20.36
2	West Khasi Hills	15	211	148	127	2.91
3	Eastern West Khasi Hills	5	50	44	23	0.53
4	South West Khasi Hills	1	34	50	50	0.95
5	West Jaintia Hills	28	137	495	299	7.21
6	East Jaintia Hills	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	Re Bhoi	18	276	479	332	11.89
8	West Garo Hills	14	184	334	58	6.19
9	East Garo Hills	3	13	26	13	0.36
10	South West Garo Hills	3	14	30	15	0.38
11	North Garo Hills	3	15	30	15	0.41
12	South Garo Hills	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	106	1211	2183	1476	51.18

STATEMENT-II**North Eastern Region State-wise details of projects sanctioned under NPDD scheme****(Rs. in crore)**

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Approved Cost	Central Share	Funds Released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.91	11.26	8.84
2	Assam	4*	46.12	43.37	7.91
3	Manipur	3	30.29	27.85	23.41
4	Meghalaya	6	63.94	57.80	53.27
5	Mizoram	3	11.01	10.31	10.31
6	Nagaland	4	13.06	12.15	12.15
7	Sikkim	7	57.06	52.65	49.72
8	Tripura	4	23.94	21.18	20.56
	Total	33	257.33	236.57	186.17

*1 project withdrawn and Central Share released amount of Rs.370.09 lakh unfunded.

उत्तराखंड में पशुपालन**1406. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तराखंड के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पशुपालन को स्वरोजगार का साधन बनाने के लिए

कोई पहल की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा हरिद्वार में दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही

योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में पशु स्वास्थ्य एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को सुदृढ़ किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की राज्य में डेयरी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क), (ख) और (घ): जी, हाँ पशुपालन को स्वरोजगार का साधन बनाने के लिए राज्यों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने हेतु पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग उत्तराखंड के हरिद्वार जिले सहित देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM): आरजीएम को देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन तथा बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित किया गया है:

(i) 50% से कम कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज वाले जिलों में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है। उत्तराखंड के हरिद्वार जिले में कुल 156922 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए हैं।

(ii) बोवाइन आबादी के तीव्र आनुवंशिक उन्नयन हेतु आईवीएफ तकनीक और सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन का उपयोग करते हुए त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(iii) ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियन (मैत्री)। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों को किसानों के द्वार पर प्रजनन संबंधी जानकारी और पशु चिकित्सा प्राथमिक उपचार प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया जाता है। अब तक, उत्तराखंड में कुल 817 मैत्री प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किए जा चुके हैं।

(iv) नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म की स्थापना के घटक के अंतर्गत, उच्च आनुवंशिक क्षमता वाले पशुओं के उत्पादन हेतु उद्यमियों को 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई है। इससे डेयरी किसानों को ऐसे पशुओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित होगी। उत्तराखंड में नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म की स्थापना के घटक के अंतर्गत 5 फार्म स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक हरिद्वार जिले में है।

2. राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM): एनएलएम योजना के उद्यमिता घटक, एनएलएम-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM -EDP) के अंतर्गत, पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सुअर, घोड़ा, ऊँट और गधा प्रजनन फार्मों के साथ-साथ चारा और पशु आहार इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, अधिकतम 50 लाख रुपये, प्रदान की जाती है। एनएलएम-ईडीपी के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड राज्य के उद्यमियों के लिए 30.73 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत वाली 70 परियोजनाएँ अनुमोदित की गई हैं।

3. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD): NPDD को निम्नलिखित 2 घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाता है

(i) एनपीडीडी का घटक "क" राज्य सहकारी डेयरी संघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं हेतु अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढ़ीकरण पर केंद्रित है। इसके अंतर्गत घटक 4 परियोजना को हरिद्वार सहित उत्तराखंड में 7504.26 लाख रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के घटक 'ख' "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके और उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है। इसके तहत घटक 1 परियोजना को उत्तराखंड में 575.84 लाख रुपये के अनुदान के साथ स्वीकृति दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, नाबार्ड द्वारा वित्तपोषित ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (RIDF) योजना के अंतर्गत नैनीताल में 1.50 लाख लीटर प्रतिदिन क्षमता वाले एक नए आधुनिक दूध प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र, जिसकी कुल परियोजना लागत 8076.82 लाख रुपये है और नाबार्ड द्वारा वित्तपोषित आरआईडीएफ योजना के अंतर्गत चंपावत में 806.80 लाख रुपये

की कुल परियोजना लागत वाले एक डेयरी संयंत्र की प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में वृद्धि को भी अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

4. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF): एएचआईडीएफ पशुधन उत्पाद प्रसंस्करण और विविधीकरण अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढीकरण हेतु 3% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान करता है, जिससे असंगठित उत्पादक सदस्यों को संगठित बाज़ार तक बेहतर पहुँच प्राप्त होती है। उत्तराखंड राज्य में इस योजना के अंतर्गत 9.60 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत वाली 2 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

(ग): पशुपालन औ डेयरी विभाग पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDGP) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पशु रोगों के लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण, पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं का क्षमता निर्माण, रोग निगरानी और पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत पशु औषधि का एक नया घटक जोड़ा गया है ताकि प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PM-KSK) और सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देश भर में सस्ती जेनेरिक पशु चिकित्सा दवाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इससे जेनेरिक दवाओं के लिए एक ऐसा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तैयार होगा जो किफ़ायती और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला होगा। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, उत्तराखंड राज्य में अब तक खुरपका-मुँहपका रोग (FMD) के लिए 1.23 करोड़, ब्रुसेलोसिस के लिए 2.39 लाख, पीपीआर के लिए 0.28 लाख और लम्पी स्किन डिजीज (एलएसडी) के लिए 37 लाख टीकाकरण किए जा चुके हैं। हरिद्वार जिले में अब तक एफएमडी के लिए 16.61 लाख, ब्रुसेलोसिस के लिए 0.23 लाख, पीपीआर के लिए 2010 और एलएसडी के लिए 3.35 लाख टीकाकरण किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य में कुल 60 मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयाँ (MVU) कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें हरिद्वार जिले में संचालित 5 एमवीयू शामिल हैं।

FAKE GEM AND JEWELLERY TESTING LABS

1407. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of fake gem and jewellery testing laboratories operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such labs identified and action taken during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there is a regulatory authority responsible for accrediting gem testing laboratories in India;
- (d) if so, the details of the accreditation process and whether the Government is taking steps to strengthen it to prevent fraudulent labs from operating;
- (e) whether the Government has data regarding the authorised gem and jewellery testing laboratories operating in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof in respect of Kerala, including both public and private sector laboratories?

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

- (a) and (b): No incidence of fake gems and jewellery testing laboratories operating in the country has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.
- (c) and (d): National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), an autonomous body under Department for Promotion of Industry and

Internal Trade (DPIIT) under this Ministry, is an accreditation body, and not a regulatory authority, with the mandate to provide accreditation to testing laboratories in the country that includes Gems and Jewellery Laboratories. NABL accreditation is voluntary in nature.

The process for accreditation by NABL includes steps such as review of application document, checking technical competency and pre-assessment. Non-conformity, if any, is informed to the applicant and sufficient time is given for taking corrective action. Based on outcomes, decision is made regarding the grant of accreditation.

(e) and (f): There are three NABL accredited Gem testing laboratories in the country as on 22.07.2025, out of which two labs are located in Mumbai, and one in New Delhi.

जंगली जानवरों द्वारा नष्ट की गई फसल

1408. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

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

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले में जंगली जानवरों, हिरणों और जंगली सुअर (रान डुक्कर) द्वारा भारी मात्रा में फसलों को नष्ट किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस हानि को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार बीड जिले में इन जंगली जानवरों से फसलों को बचाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना, मुआवजा प्रणाली अथवा बाड़ लगाने संबंधी योजना लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित फसलों/क्षेत्रों के लिए बुआई पूर्व से फसलोपरांत तक गैर-निवारणीय प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के कारण फसल क्षति पर व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान करती है। जंगली जानवरों के कारण फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान को रोका जा सकता है इसलिए इन्हें पहले कवर नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, राज्यों को, राज्य सरकार के व्यय पर एड-ऑन कवर के रूप में व्यक्तिगत आकलन पर जंगली जानवरों द्वारा की जाने वाली नुकसान को अधिसूचित करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इस प्रकार की कवरेज के लिए विस्तृत प्रोटोकॉल योजना के परिचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में दिए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने PMFBY के तहत इस एड-ऑन कवर को कभी अधिसूचित नहीं किया है।

(ग) और (घ): केंद्र सरकार, देश में वन्यजीवों और उनके आवास के प्रबंधन हेतु केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं "वन्यजीव आवास विकास", "प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर" और "प्रोजेक्ट एलीफेंट" के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत समर्थित गतिविधियों में फसल वाले खेतों में जंगली जानवरों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए कांटेदार तार की बाड़, सौर ऊर्जा चालित विद्युत बाड़, कैक्टस का उपयोग करके बायो-फेंसिंग, चारदीवारी आदि जैसे भौतिक अवरोधों का निर्माण/स्थापना शामिल है।

विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान का आउटरीच लक्ष्य 2025

1409. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े :

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह :

श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा :

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल :

श्री अनुराग शर्मा :

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत :

सुश्री कंगना रनौत :

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई :

श्री राजकुमार चाहर :

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत :

श्री गोडम नागेश :

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा :

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

- (क) विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान-2025 के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा किसानों और कृषक महिलाओं के लिए क्या पहुंच लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (ख) अब तक देश भर में, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में, कितने जिला-स्तरीय शुभारंभ कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या इस अभियान में आईसीएआर-सीआईएफए प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रीय प्रदर्शन शामिल हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आयोजित ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके क्या परिणाम रहे?

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

(क) : सरकार ने विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान 2025 के अन्तर्गत कृषक महिलाओं सहित 1.0-1.5 करोड़ किसानों तक पहुंचने का लक्ष्य रखा था। इस अभियान में, 39,72,412 कृषक महिलाओं (29.3 %) सहित कुल 1,35,42,105 किसानों ने भाग लिया।

(ख) : यह अभियान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के 29 जिलों के साथ-साथ देश के 728 जिलों में आयोजित किया गया। राज्यवार जिलों की संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है, जहां यह अभियान चलाया गया था।

(ग) : जी हां। इस अभियान के दौरान किसानों को आईसीएआर-सीआईएफए की प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान की गई। आईसीएआर-सीआईएफए की प्रौद्योगिकियों अर्थात् फ्रेशवाटर कार्प

कल्चर, कार्प सीड रियरिंग, सजावटी मछली का पालन-पोषण, कैटफिश उत्पादन, मीठे जल के झींगे तथा मीठे जल में मोती संवर्धन (फ्रेशवाटर पर्ल कल्चर) का प्रदर्शन किया गया।

(घ) : सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 30,280 किसानों की भागीदारी के साथ इसी तरह के 206 कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया। किसानों में खरीफ मौसम के लिए उन्नत कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न की गई, नवीनतम मशीनों, उपकरणों और गुणवत्तापूर्ण इनपुट (उर्वरकों, नाशीजीव नाशकों, बीज इत्यादि) के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया गया है।

विवरण

राज्यवार जिलों की संख्या जहां विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान आयोजित किया गया

राज्य	जिलों की संख्या
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3
आंध्र प्रदेश	26
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25
असम	34
बिहार	38
छत्तीसगढ़	29
दिल्ली	3
गोवा	2
गुजरात	31
हरियाणा	22
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19
झारखंड	24
कर्नाटक	30
केरल	14
लद्दाख	2
लक्षद्वीप	1
मध्य प्रदेश	55
महाराष्ट्र	34
मणिपुर	14

मेघालय	10
मिजोरम	10
नागालैंड	17
ओडिशा	30
पुदुचेरी	2
पंजाब	23
राजस्थान	41
सिक्किम	6
तमिलनाडु	31
तेलंगाना	22
त्रिपुरा	8
उत्तर प्रदेश	75
उत्तराखंड	13
पश्चिम बंगाल	22
कुल योग	728

E-PANCHAYAT MISSION MODE PROJECT

1410. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the objectives of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP);
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry ensure that the digital infrastructure and tools provided under the e-Panchayat MMP are accessible and user-friendly for all Panchayats, especially those in rural and remote areas;
- (c) whether any future developments are being planned for the e-Panchayat MMP to further enhance its impact on rural development and local governance and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote multilingual e-Governance services within Panchayats, especially in rural and remote areas, to ensure greater accessibility;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding effectiveness and impact of these initiatives on improving digital participation and service delivery at the Panchayat level and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the measures taken to enhance the accessibility and user-friendliness of digital governance platforms under Panchayat-level functionaries?

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

(a): The objective of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) is to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country and enhance the transparency, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery and governance at the grassroots level. The project aims to automate internal workflows and core functions of Panchayats and bring about greater citizen-centricity in their functioning. Under the Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) across all States and Union Territories. One of the flagship applications under this initiative is eGramSwaraj, an online platform for planning, budgeting, accounting, and monitoring of works by Gram Panchayats. Additionally, integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial

Management System (PFMS) has enabled real-time payments to vendors and service providers, thereby enhancing financial transparency and efficiency.

(b) and (f): The Ministry ensures that the digital infrastructure and tools under the e-Panchayat MMP are accessible and user-friendly for all Panchayats, including those in rural and remote areas, through:

- Development of low-bandwidth-optimized, mobile-responsive web applications;
- Capacity building of Panchayat officials under the RGSA programme through SIRDs and other institutions;
- Development of the Meri Panchayat mobile application to promote transparency in Panchayat governance by making information related to planning, activities, expenditure and progress of works accessible to the public;
- Coordination with DoT and States for internet connectivity under BharatNet.

To enhance usability for Panchayat functionaries, the Ministry has:

- Simplified user interfaces based on feedback;
- Integrated BHASHINI for multilingual accessibility;
- Provided contextual help modules and manuals;
- Set up national/state-level helpdesks;
- Ensured continuous improvements through iterative updates;
- Enabled role-based workflows and SMS/email notifications.

These efforts aim to promote inclusive and efficient digital governance at the grassroots level.

(c) and (e): The Ministry continuously strives to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) by leveraging emerging technologies and adopting a consultative, feedback-driven approach. Regular feedback is collected from users at various levels, including through regional workshops and stakeholder consultations, to identify areas of improvement and prioritize future developments.

Feedback from State Governments and Panchayat functionaries is regularly incorporated to improve the usability and impact of digital platforms. As part of these efforts, the Ministry has conducted regional workshops in Shimla, Hyderabad, and Guwahati to gather feedback from stakeholders. To brainstorm and develop a roadmap for strengthening its e-Governance applications, the Ministry also organized an industry consultation event, "Manthan," in New Delhi. Focused interactions with stakeholders were held also in Maharashtra and Lucknow. In addition, several online meetings were convened to maintain active engagement with State Governments. These interactions have been instrumental in collecting actionable feedback for system improvement and rationalization, aligned with ground-level requirements.

Preliminary outcomes indicate growing digital adoption at the grassroots level, improved transparency in planning and accounting, and enhanced efficiency in the delivery of services through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(d): The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has integrated eGramSwaraj with the BHASHINI to enhance multilingual accessibility for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). BHASHINI is an AI powered language translation platform developed under the National Language Translation Mission (NLTM), which aims to provide real-time language translation and speech-to-text services in Indian languages. This integration facilitates seamless language translation on the portal, enabling Panchayat functionaries and citizens to access information and services in their preferred regional languages. Additionally, the Ministry continues to support the adoption of multilingual user interfaces and regional language data entry to ensure inclusive digital participation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SVAMITVA IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1411. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) The details and total area covered and number of villages surveyed under the drone survey component of the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme during the last five years, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) The total amount of funds allocated, released, and utilised under the SVAMITVA Scheme during the said three years, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh especially in Palnadu district;

- (c) The current status of implementation of the said Scheme including the number of property cards issued, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh especially in Palnadu district;
- (d) The details and the total number of villages yet to be covered under the Scheme, State, district-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) Whether the Government has fixed any timelines for the completion of drone surveys and issuance of property cards in the remaining villages and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a), (c) and (d): As on 24th July 2025, drone survey has been completed in 3.26 lakh villages, 2.63 crore property cards have been prepared for 1.73 lakh villages. Drone survey is saturated in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Kerala and Ladakh. The scheme has been saturated in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Goa, Tripura, Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman, Lakshadweep and A and N Island. It may be noted that the SVAMITVA Scheme pertains to rural inhabited areas of villages, and coverage is tracked in terms of the number of villages and not area. In Andhra Pradesh, 13321 villages are covered in the State and drone survey has been saturated. In Palnadu, drone survey has been completed in 349 villages. No property cards

have been prepared in Andhra Pradesh. State/UT-wise details are at **Statement-I** and District-wise details are at **Statement II**.

(b): The total outlay of the SVAMITVA Scheme is ₹ 566.23 crores. The Funds are provided to Survey of India (Sol) for Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using drones and establishing Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS). So far, ₹ 257.93 crores have been released under LSM component and ₹ 116.54 crores have been released under CORS component. Therefore, total ₹374.47 crores have been released to Sol, and Sol has provided the Utilization Certificates of ₹ 369.95 crores till now.

Funds amounting to **₹46.54 crores** have also been released to NIC/NICSI till date to support the National Project Monitoring Unit (NPMU), enhancements to the Spatial Planning Application 'Gram Manchitra', central infrastructure, and other technical and software requirements. So far, this Ministry has received the Utilization Certificate of **₹ 40.04 crores** from NIC/NICSI.

Further, funds are also released under SVAMITVA scheme to the States/UTs for Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities and establishing State Project Monitoring Units (SPMUs). The funds are released State-wise and not District-wise. The State-wise details of funds released to States for IEC and SPMU so far for the implementation of the SVAMITVA scheme, including Andhra Pradesh, is attached as **Statement-III**.

(e): The scheme is targeted to be completed in all States/UTs by March 2026.

STATEMENT-I**State/UT-wise details of drone survey completed**

States/UTs	Targeted villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Remaining villages for drone survey	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	80	80	0	75	4397
Goa	410	410	0	410	672646
Haryana	6260	6260	0	6260	2515646
Puducherry	96	96	0	92	2801
Uttarakhand	7441	7441	0	7441	278229
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	186	0	141	7409
Andhra Pradesh	13321	13321	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5596	3630	1966	0	0
Assam	1074	946	128	0	0
Chhattisgarh	15791	15791	0	1867	123491
Delhi	31	31	0	0	0
Gujarat	15052	14199	853	8882	1453879
Himachal Pradesh	15196	13920	1276	364	5419
Jammu and Kashmir	4429	4402	27	1294	43910
Jharkhand	757	240	517	0	0
Karnataka	30757	23338	7419	4125	1027094

Kerala	597	597	0	0	0
Ladakh	232	232	0	225	18788
Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	0	10	13563
Madhya Pradesh	43014	43014	0	37931	4610793
Maharashtra	37819	37609	210	19858	3193881
Manipur	2555	209	2346	0	0
Mizoram	550	433	117	27	2909
Odisha	3054	2724	330	43	1716
Punjab	12083	10461	1622	178	24089
Rajasthan	36300	35929	371	14779	1248332
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0	0
Telangana	5	5	0	0	0
Tripura	898	19	879	893	571783
Uttar Pradesh	90573	90573	0	68377	10486961
Total	344171	326110	18061	173272	26307736

STATEMENT-II

District wise Status of SVAMITVA scheme

Assam

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Barpeta	49	38	0	0
Biswanath	8	6	0	0
Bongaigaon	4	4	0	0
Cachar	75	62	0	0
Charaideo	2	1	0	0
Darrang	23	20	0	0

Dhemaji	272	272	0	0
Dhubri	18	17	0	0
Dibrugarh	32	32	0	0
Goalpara	8	1	0	0
Golaghat	14	2	0	0
Hailakandi	18	18	0	0
Hojai	12	11	0	0
Jorhat	9	1	0	0
kamrup	75	39	0	0
Kamrup	76	68	0	0
Karimganj	7	8	0	0
Lakhimpur	168	168	0	0
Majuli	40	34	0	0
Marigaon	2	1	0	0
Nagaon	29	19	0	0
Sivasagar	24	23	0	0
Sonitpur	2	2	0	0
Tinsukia	107	99	0	0
Total	1074	946	0	0

Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana

State	District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Sikkim	Pakyong	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2	2	0	0
Telangana	Adilabad	1	1	0	0
Telangana	Jangaon	1	1	0	0
Telangana	Kamareddy	1	1	0	0

Telangana	Rangareddy	2	2	0	0
	Total	9	9	0	0

Tripura

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Dhalai	151		151	48406
Gomati	130	14	130	65912
Khowai	78		78	46694
North Tripura	88		88	57111
Sepahijala	118		118	64329
South Tripura	138		138	62337
Unakoti	78		78	38260
West Tripura	112	5	112	188734
Total	893	19	893	571783

Jammu and Kashmir

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Anantnag	348	348	0	0
Bandipora	110	110	0	0
Baramulla	410	410	254	3124
Budgam	440	426	11	49
Doda	366	366	43	969
Ganderbal	123	123	0	0
Jammu	480	480	437	23256
Kathua	271	271	183	5170

Kishtwar	148	148	32	135
Kulgam	245	245	0	0
Kupwara	277	277	8	25
Poonch	4	4	7	259
Pulwama	334	321	0	0
Rajouri	75	75	69	1057
Ramban	62	62	0	0
Reasi	78	78	54	725
Samba	224	224	182	7130
Shopian	211	211	0	0
Srinagar	11	11	11	1939
Udhampur	212	212	3	72
Total	4429	4402	1294	43910

Kerala

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Alappuzha	41	41	0	0
Ernakulam	48	48	0	0
Idukki	24	24	0	0
Kannur	17	17	0	0
Kasaragod	64	64	0	0
Kollam	47	47	0	0
Kottayam	94	94	0	0
Kozhikode	27	27	0	0
Malappuram	21	21	0	0
Palakkad	52	52	0	0

Pathanamthitta	46	46	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	51	51	0	0
Thrissur	46	46	0	0
Wayanad	19	19	0	0
Total	597	597	0	0

Ladakh

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Leh	121	121	120	9831
Kargil	111	111	105	8957
Total	232	232	225	18788

Delhi

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
North	9	9	0	0
North east	1	1	0	0
North West	3	3	0	0
South	2	2	0	0
South West	16	16	0	0
Total	31	31	0	0

Jharkhand

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared	Remarks
Khunti	757	240	0	0	On-hold

Manipur

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Bishnupur	45	44		
Imphal East	152	112		
Imphal West	121			
Jiribam	56			
Kakching	37			
Thoubal	62	53		
Chandel	269			
Churachandpur	501			
Kamjong	123			
Kangpokpi	547			
Noney	73			
Pherzawl	66			
Senapati	141			
Tamenglong	103			
Tengnoupal	168			
Ukhrul	91			
Total	2555	209	0	0

Lakshadweep

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Lakshadweep	10	10	0	0

Himachal Pradesh

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Bilaspur	829	825		0
Chamba	1069	870		0
Hamirpur	1505	1490	364	5419
Kangra	3156	2967		0
Kinnaur	157	125		0
Kullu	378	292		0
Lahaul-Spiti	217	205		0
Mandi	2574	2357		0
Shimla	2036	1828		0
Sirmaur	724	693		0
Solan	2025	1767		0
Una	526	501		0
Total	15196	13920	364	5419

Arunachal Pradesh

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
EAST SIANG	81	81	0	0
LEPARADA	86	86	0	0
WEST SIANG	150	150	0	0
SIANG	87	87	0	0
LOHIT	108	108	0	0
TIRAP	104	104	0	0
LONGDING	77	77	0	0
PAPUMAPRE	645	645	0	0
CHANGLANG	285	280	0	0
LOWER SIANG	99	99	0	0
LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	313	219	0	0
UPPER SIANG	98	15	0	0
TAWANG	229	229	0	0
PAKKE KESSANG	79	79	0	0
KAMLE	231	231	0	0
LOWER SUBANSARI	410	245	0	0
UPPER SUBANSARI	479	165	0	0
KRA DAADI	356	240	0	0
NAMSAI	163	158	0	0
ANJAW	297	104	0	0
WEST KAMENG	282	157	0	0

EAST KAMENG	301	10	0	0
SHIYOMI	116	61	0	0
DIBANG VALLEY	142	0	0	0
KURUNG KUMEY	378	0	0	0
TOTAL	5596	3630	0	0

Punjab

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
BARNALA	122	116		
BATHINDA	284	281	2	16
FARIDKOT	152	152	3	587
JALANDHAR	893	893		
KAPURTHALA	567	495		
MALERKOTLA	163	163		
MANSA	237	237		
MOGA	325	316		
SANGRUR	373	373	3	52
SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	229	227		
AMRITSAR	743	300		
FATEHGARH SAHIB	468	420		
FAZILKA	364	304		
Ferozepur	635	505		
GURDASPUR	904	755	168	23431
HOSHIARPUR	1346	1346		

LUDHIANA	996	880		
PATHANKOT	342	217		
PATIALA	931	925		
RUPNAGAR	564	525	2	3
S.A.S Nagar	482	397		
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	474	426		
Tarn Taran	489	208		
TOTAL	12083	10461	178	24089

Madhya Pradesh

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Mandsaur	910	910	889	206002
Sagar	1733	1733	1709	200009
Ujjain	1091	1091	1088	197625
Khargone West Nimar	870	870	847	176687
Khandwa East Nimar	616	616	616	172891
Chhatarpur	1071	1071	943	154821
Seoni	1518	1518	1440	144055
Jabalpur	1292	1292	1292	142373
Dewas	963	963	965	139512
Sehore	936	936	933	135153
Vidisha	1492	1492	1452	133459
Rajgarh	1562	1562	1347	124546
Damoh	1077	1077	967	121673
Ratlam	676	676	663	120790

Shajapur	588	588	580	119560
Narsinghpur	926	926	911	114447
Chhindwara	1726	1726	1441	112491
Shivpuri	1177	1177	900	110477
Balaghat	1110	1110	952	109982
Katni	840	840	838	109566
Neemuch	614	614	614	108418
Dhar	1104	1104	973	108235
Raisen	1277	1277	1255	106760
Datia	599	599	565	105217
Betul	1201	1201	1136	104039
Indore	562	562	532	96807
Bhind	883	883	644	95103
Tikamgarh	574	574	449	77259
Burhanpur	209	209	208	76620
Agar-Malwa	490	490	481	74963
Mandla	1198	1198	1095	69499
Narmadapuram	830	830	663	69242
Panna	924	924	515	59750
Guna	990	990	894	54084
Sheopur	448	448	435	53797
Morena	727	727	403	50938
Harda	405	405	403	50108
Bhopal	440	440	435	46328
Dindori	786	786	778	45026
Ashoknagar	696	696	678	44473
Satna	1213	1213	595	34459
Gwalior	506	506	253	34197
Niwadi	228	228	171	32193
Barwani	394	394	278	31615
Jhabua	397	397	395	30107
Pandhurna	241	241	112	20164

Rewa	580	580	372	18184
Maihar	330	330	211	15910
Sidhi	487	487	383	8636
Umaria	214	214	206	8098
Singrauli	580	580	438	7782
Shahdol	197	197	196	7373
Alirajpur	227	227	189	7354
Anuppur	168	168	166	6674
Mauganj	121	121	37	5262
Total	43014	43014	37931	4610793

Gujarat

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
AHMEDABAD	465	448	195	98118
AMRELI	594	594	121	8916
ARVALLI	483	480	371	39471
ANAND	316	309	252	96298
KACHCHH	856	667	328	48576
KHEDA	514	498	326	100270
GANDHINAGAR	247	238	95	36892
GIR SOMNATH	334	289	222	23485
Chhotaudepur	276	275	199	22079

JAMNAGAR	407	399	354	26917
JUNAGADH	494	448	243	28179
Dang	297	297	138	10273
TAPI	414	369	197	9699
DAHOD	114	94	82	4465
DEVBHUMI DWARKA	238	205	187	13812
NARMADA	488	433	231	24355
NAVSARI	227	186	158	14098
PANCHMAHAL	338	290	254	18630
PATAN	504	501	250	52945
PORBANDAR	144	134	72	10078
BANASKANTHA	1190	1190	737	133947
BOTAD	184	179	121	17907
BHARUCH	639	620	343	58239
BHAVNAGAR	674	613	487	59840
MAHISAGAR	472	472	321	18757
MAHESANA	586	582	378	125301
MORBI	336	287	153	27245
RAJKOT	574	573	505	80805
VADODARA	576	571	478	75703
Valsad	329	235	106	14119

SABARKANTHA	534	534	292	58928
SURAT	645	631	324	44252
SURENDRANAGAR	563	558	362	51280
Total	15052	14199	8882	1453879

Puducherry

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
PUDUCHERRY DISTRICT	67	67	67	2161
KARAIKAL DISTRICT	29	29	25	640
TOTAL	96	96	92	2801

Andhra Pradesh

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
SRIKAKULAM	1352	1352	0	0
VIZIANAGARAM	950	950	0	0
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	558	558	0	0
VISAKHAPATNAM	85	85	0	0
ANAKAPALLI	671	671	0	0

ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	2	2	0	0
KAKINADA	405	405	0	0
Dr.BR AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	310	310	0	0
EAST GODAVARI	268	268	0	0
ELURU	572	572	0	0
WEST GODAVARI	295	295	0	0
KRISHNA	495	495	0	0
NTR	300	300	0	0
BAPATLA	277	277	0	0
GUNTUR	173	173	0	0
PALNADU	349	349	0	0
PRAKASAM	792	792	0	0
SPSR NELLORE	713	713	0	0
TIRUPATI	1045	1045	0	0
CHITTOOR	782	782	0	0
ANNAMAYYA	457	457	0	0
YSR	648	648	0	0
ANATHAPURAM	503	503	0	0
SRI SATHYA SAI	416	416	0	0
KURNOOL	456	456	0	0
NANDYAL	447	447	0	0
Total	13321	13321	0	0

Mizoram

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Aizawl	31	31	27	2909

Saitual	28	28		
Lunglei	74	74		
Champhai	37	37		
Kolasib	23	23		
Mamit	60	60		
Serchhip	26	26		
Hnahthial	18	18		
Khawzawl	22	22		
Mara ADC	69	33		
Chakma ADC	101	81		
Lai ADC	88	0		
Total	577	433	27	2909

Odisha

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Rayagada	2625	2347	43	1716
Jharsugada	372	320		
Dhenkanala	12	12		
Gajapati	21	21		
Nabrangpur	24	24		
Total	3054	2724	43	1716

Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared

Amroha	883	883	855	108527
Amethi	978	978	578	115784
Ambedkar Nagar	1615	1615	1375	198906
Ayodhya	1171	1171	933	168491
Aligarh	1152	1152	752	142542
Agra	882	882	624	143965
Azamgarh	3534	3534	2795	179315
Etawah	687	687	636	151578
Unnao	1641	1641	745	128598
Etah	835	835	612	122891
Auraiya	748	748	480	81770
Kannauj	646	646	589	139435
Kanpur Dehat	922	922	751	137377
Kanpur Nagar	898	898	487	89472
Kasganj	616	616	582	126619
Kushinagar	1360	1360	1183	220129
Kaushambi	681	681	558	134502
Kheri (Lakhimpur Kheri)	1566	1566	999	204698
Ghaziabad	143	143	140	37660
Ghazipur	2484	2484	1951	166155
Gorakhpur	2684	2684	2019	138868
Gonda	1793	1793	1261	200393
Gautam Buddha nagar	97	97	93	21413
Chandauli	1155	1155	897	46239
Chitrakoot	501	501	437	49479
Jalaun	904	904	904	193139
Jaunpur	3162	3162	1971	99057
Jhansi	704	704	704	158556
Deoria	1985	1985	1466	109629

Pilibhit	1025	1025	873	166241
Pratapgarh	2064	2064	1129	117830
Prayagraj	2664	2664	1712	140182
Fatehpur	1360	1360	1080	243930
Farrukhabad	806	806	565	95635
Firozabad	775	775	563	111986
Badaun	1360	1360	1200	294244
Bareilly	1787	1787	1207	271173
Balrampur	974	974	712	130727
Ballia	1482	1482	1277	65155
Basti	2926	2926	2616	157355
Bahraich	1204	1204	819	186898
Bagpat	274	274	225	91912
Barabanki	1686	1686	1330	337846
Banda	629	629	621	166620
Bijnor	1926	1926	1702	277994
Bulandshahr	1158	1158	924	239762
Bhadohi	962	962	758	41248
Mau	1331	1331	1033	78888
Mathura	654	654	540	150140
Maharajganj	1106	1106	701	129629
Mahoba	406	406	400	106327
Mirzapur	1464	1464	992	41787
Muzaffarnagar	551	551	535	175930
Moradabad	890	890	888	171957
Meerut	553	553	474	144132
Mainpuri	796	796	584	108358
Rampur	954	954	750	111998
Raebareli	1509	1509	780	158416
Lucknow	696	696	496	110606
Lalitpur	625	625	625	52399
Varanasi	1142	1142	888	48258

Shamli	285	285	285	103062
Shahjahanpur	1904	1904	1617	251697
Shravasti	487	487	448	106047
Sant Kabir Nagar	1426	1426	1121	75241
Sambhal	864	864	716	130776
Saharanpur	1072	1072	769	156191
Siddharthnagar	2214	2214	1526	167224
Sitapur	1981	1981	1270	300452
Sultanpur	1724	1724	1343	177259
Sonbhadra	1162	1162	983	14460
Hamirpur	450	450	440	127885
Hardoi	1885	1885	678	130149
Hathras	651	651	579	146571
Hapur	302	302	226	59197
Total	90573	90573	68377	10486961

Uttarakhand

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Almora	280	280	280	2600
Bageshwar	279	279	279	1619
Chamoli	473	473	473	12650
Champwat	573	573	573	2869
Dehradun	593	593	593	21414
Haridwar	444	444	444	138862
Nainital	341	341	341	5961
Pauri Garhwal	1659	1659	1659	29419
Pithoragarh	1339	1339	1339	4234
Rudraprayag	238	238	238	2706

Tehri Garhwal	369	369	369	1082
Udham Singh Nagar	532	532	532	53543
Uttarkashi	321	321	321	1270
Total	7441	7441	7441	278229

Dadra Nagar Daman and Diu

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Dadra Nagar Haveli	60	60	60	2606
Daman	15	15	15	1791
Diu	5	5	0	0
Total	80	80	75	4397

Haryana

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
AMBALA	451	451	451	140680
BHIWANI	306	306	306	112655
CHARKHI DADRI	170	170	170	65095
FARIDABAD	100	100	100	32957
FATEHABAD	258	258	258	66269
GURUGRAM	169	169	169	44357
HISAR	251	251	251	163692

JHAJJAR	230	230	230	132517
JIND	293	293	293	148144
KAITHAL	260	260	260	116913
KARNAL	382	382	382	177102
KURUKSHETRA	402	402	402	115410
MAHENDAR GARH	349	349	349	112665
NUH	396	396	396	105403
PALWAL	270	270	270	107125
PANCHKULA	143	143	143	27025
PANIPAT	170	170	170	133353
REWARI	388	388	388	117934
ROHTAK	119	119	119	148208
SIRSA	308	308	308	55554
SONIPAT	292	292	292	281114
YAMUNANAGAR	553	553	553	111474
TOTAL	6260	6260	6260	2515646

AandN Island

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
SOUTH ANDAMANS	76	63	63	5894
NICOBARS	7	8	8	297
NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN	103	70	70	1251
TOTAL	186	141	141	7409

Goa

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
NORTH GOA	210	210	210	336053
SOUTH GOA	200	200	200	336593
TOTAL	410	410	410	672646

Chhattisgarh

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Balrampur - Ramanujganj	188	188	150	751
Surajpur	257	257	96	526
Korea	169	169	31	166
Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	176	176	0	0
Sakti	452	452	39	2149
Janjgir- Champa	408	408	105	8254
Surguja	268	268	111	805
Korba	535	535	196	9121
Balodabazar- Bhatapara	666	666	116	11304
Sarangarh- Bilaigarh	685	685	0	0
Mahasamund	1073	1073	387	30407

Gariaband	593	593	7	142
Dhamtari	501	501	210	27453
Balod	671	671	10	1008
Kabirdham	836	836	172	7814
Rajnandgaon	655	655	13	914
Khairagarh- Chhuikhadan- Gandai	399	399	58	2997
Mohla-Manpur- An.Chowki	474	474	40	1706
Bemetara	683	683	0	0
Durg	385	385	81	17757
Kondagaon	323	323	5	89
Guarela Pendra- Marwahi	212	212	0	0
Narayanpur	117	117	38	69
Bilaspur	643	643	0	0
Dakshin- Bastar- Dantewada	131	131	0	0
Uttar-Bastar- Kanker	865	865	0	0
Jashpur	738	738	2	59
Mungeli	603	603	0	0
Bastar	435	435	0	0
Sukma	155	155	0	0
Raigarh	921	921	0	0
Bijapur	104	104	0	0
Raipur	470	470	0	0
Total	15791	15791	1867	123491

Karnataka

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Bangalore South	833	826	808	213762
Tumkur	2738	2716	808	153715
Hassan	2586	2375	680	81066
Belagavi	1335	1276	98	43625
Uttara Kannada	1363	457	0	0
Chikkaballapura	1556	1350	68	16824
Kolar	1825	1594	179	20364
Davanagere	864	787	220	75577
Chitradurga	1117	909	149	11999
Bellary	308	308	14	559
Vijayanagar	362	362	24	6991
Gadag	343	300	17	7996
Chamarajanagar	484	433	15	150
Chikkamagalur	1149	448	53	3317
Bidar	642	387	7	1523
Yadgir	527	391	37	14888
Kodagu	522	0	0	0

Vijayapura	694	675	58	32675
Kalburgi	938	907	179	81282
Raichur	887	862	122	45466
Koppal	637	596	97	39518
Mysore	1383	1072	365	165388
Dharwad	418	295	43	17465
Shivamogga	1629	930	1	1139
Bagalkote	627	544	0	0
Haveri	707	641	0	0
Bengaluru - Rural	1099	515	0	0
Mandya	1493	1295	2	220
Bengaluru - Urban	960	0	0	0
Dakshina Kannada	422	84	81	10152
Udupi	267	3	0	0
Total	30715	23338	4125	1027094

Maharashtra

District	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Akola	839	835	711	132509
Amravati	1521	1528	988	196967
Buldhana	1233	1212	951	223525
Yavatmal	1795	1797	1176	237172
Washim	689	679	298	72899
Thane	773	772	588	81597
Palghar	850	831	626	62397
Ratnagiri	654	657	262	16261
Raigad	1755	1696	783	87277
Sindhudurg	57	55	12	1085
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	1298	1229	795	126684
Jalna	947	947	315	57316
Dharashiv	725	725	195	31152
Nanded	1431	1424	725	128190
Parbhani	828	828	425	82733
Beed	1350	1350	191	26043
Latur	869	910	535	85170
Hingoli	652	652	179	41154
Gadchiroli	1519	1509	883	66165
Gondia	866	880	621	86366
Chandrapur	1396	1391	1055	184795
Nagpur	1553	1544	1267	163980
Bhandara	792	791	586	99645

Wardha	869	894	682	109103
Ahilyanagar	1572	1563	850	90105
Jalgaon	1484	1477	497	104712
Dhule	605	607	47	7672
Nandurbar	666	668	262	72872
Nashik	1940	1852	852	118015
Kolhapur	1223	1224	618	101454
Pune	1647	1654	740	96783
Sangli	737	737	406	78806
Satara	1592	1598	486	77010
Solapur	1092	1093	251	46267
Total	37819	37609	19858	3193881

Rajasthan

Districts	Targeted villages	Drone surveyed villages	property cards prepared villages	No. of property cards prepared
Dausa	1006	995	780	46441
Jaisalmer	639	625	228	24442
Jodhpur	964	949	620	77500
Jaipur	2046	2046	1594	161130
Pali	1027	1027	544	47217
Bundi	828	828	731	40577
Tonk	1091	929	645	70995
Ajmer	1068	1068	748	87415
Sri Ganganagar	1540	1536	990	76292
Jalore	722	720	242	21099
Banswara	592	580	515	29068

Pratapgarh	821	792	335	18850
Sirohi	427	427	161	15098
Hanumangarh	754	743	535	81014
Dungarpur	846	846	599	55973
Jhunjhunu	952	952	586	42853
Nagaur	1448	1444	629	35568
Baran	1056	1035	776	65159
Bikaner	832	832	76	7455
Rajsamand	1059	1056	367	23537
Sawai Madhopur	696	694	120	4361
Bharatpur	1365	1360	845	50258
Bhilwara	1891	1889	153	26508
Barmer	1304	1283	543	25495
Churu	851	841	263	33830
UDAIPUR	2042	2034	186	14176
KOTA	747	747	138	11890
CHHITTORGARH	1585	1573	146	18909
DHOLPUR	810	810	146	5810
ALWAR	1911	1897	169	6612
SIKAR	1074	1072	98	4516
KARAU LI	831	828	24	1536
JHALAWAR	1475	1474	247	16748
Total	36300	35932	14779	1248332

STATEMENT-III**Details of funds released to States for IEC and SPMU under SVAMITVA scheme**

State / UT	Funds released	Utilization Certificate (UC) received
Andhra Pradesh	26,70,000	2,88,188
Arunachal Pradesh	16,54,250	UC awaited
Assam	1,16,99,750	60,30,000
Chhattisgarh	13,14,500	UC awaited
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	2,19,750	UC awaited
Gujarat	39,51,079	29,00,445
Haryana	21,61,270	16,37,744
Himachal Pradesh	41,15,250	18,90,825
Karnataka	7,75,125	UC awaited
Kerala	3,84,375	UC awaited
Ladakh	30,375	UC awaited
Madhya Pradesh	92,77,500	44,59,675
Maharashtra	10,52,500	UC awaited
Mizoram	2,77,750	2,77,750
Odisha	11,50,000	UC awaited
Punjab	67,84,500	55,99,997
Rajasthan	61,40,000	UC awaited
Tripura	3,87,000	UC awaited

Uttar Pradesh	1,44,75,000	UC awaited
Uttarakhand	15,10,000	UC awaited

PROCESSING MARGINS IN MILK

1412. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that dairy farmers in the country receive around 32 per litre while consumers pay 60 or more, creating an 87.5% price gap;
- (b) whether the Government is monitoring the margins of private dairies and intermediaries between dairy farmers and consumers;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of inflated processing margins, tampered milkometers, and lack of benefit from global milk powder price drops on farmer incomes;
- (d) whether there is a central mechanism exists to regulate the for price or quality regulation of milk procurement and if not, the Government plans to strengthen oversight of private dairies;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that violations of minimum procurement prices by private unions and proposes policy guidelines to prevent such practices; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposals to establish a national milk pricing framework or board, and issue enforcement guidelines on adulteration checks and pricing compliance?

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

(a) :Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India regularly monitors the milk situation in the country in consultation with State milk federations/stakeholders to review the milk situation the country. As per the Milk Situation Report provided by the State Milk Federation/ Unions, the average procurement price of milk paid to the farmers during the month of June 2025 was about Rs. 47.70 per kg of milk containing 6% fat and 9% solids-not-fat (SNF) and the sale price for milk containing 6% fat and 9% SNF is Rs 65.04 per litre, which implies that about 73% of consumer prices is directly returned to the farmers in terms of procurement price.

(b) :DAHD does not regulate procurement and sale prices of milk in the country Prices of milk are decided by the cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production, stocks of dairy commodities (White Butter, Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) etc.) and prevalent market forces at domestic and international level.

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

(d) to (f): Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above with respect to milk procurement and milk price. As regards the quality of milk, Food safety

Standards for milk and milk products comes under the preview of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER PMMSY

1413. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives being taken by the Government to enhance fisheries infrastructure in the country under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), State-wise especially in Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether the Government is working to improve employment opportunities in the fisheries sector in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir;
- (c) the details of plans of the Government for expanding organic fish clusters in the country, State-wise including Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) the manner in which Union Government is supporting fisheries cooperatives and start-ups in the State, under PMMSY State-wise including Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):**

(a): Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), during the last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25), the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has supported fisheries infrastructure projects with a total outlay of Rs.17,210.46 crore including central share of Rs.6761.80 crore to enhance fisheries infrastructure to various States/UTs including Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir. The State-wise details of fisheries infrastructure approved to the States of Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir is furnished as **Statement-I**

(b): The PMMSY has been playing a vital role in generating significant direct and indirect employment opportunities in the fisheries and allied activities such as fishing, aquaculture, processing, transportation and marketing, ponds preparation etc. The estimated employment generation (both direct and indirect) in Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir since inception of PMMSY are 260392, 142292 and 26364 respectively.

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has notified 34 fisheries clusters in the country including organic fisheries cluster in Sikkim and Meghalaya. The State-wise details of the fisheries clusters notified including Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir is furnished as **Statement-II**.

(d): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) inter-alia, provides financial assistance for setting up of Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to economically empower the fishers and fish farmers and enhance their bargaining power. The Department of Fisheries has accorded approval for formation of existing 2000 fisheries cooperative as FFPOs and formation of new 195 FFPOs. The Department of Fisheries through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has formulated action plan to form 12,000 fisheries co-operatives in uncovered panchayats/villages with large water bodies/coastal areas over a period of ten years from the year 2023-24 to 2032-33 in two phases i.e 6000 from 2023-24 to 2027-28 and 6000 from 2028-29 to 2032-33. In addition, the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Saha-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) a sub-scheme of PMMSY envisages to support formalisation and strengthening of 5500 primary fisheries cooperatives with mentoring, capacity building and need based financial support.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is supporting fisheries startups and entrepreneurs under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) - with the aim to encourage the startups to develop transformative solutions in the fisheries sector and to drive innovation, sustainability and efficiency by supporting Startups with seed funding and incubation through Startup India (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade). To promote innovation, boost private investment, enhance productivity, strengthen market linkages in the fisheries sector, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

has approved 39 Nos of project proposals with subsidy assistance of Rs. 31.22 Crores, under the Entrepreneur Model of the PMMSY scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of fisheries infrastructure approved to the States of Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir

S.No.	Name of the State	Total investment (Rs. in crores)	Fisheries infrastructure projects/ Activities supported under PMMSY
1	Karnataka	1058.98	Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres, Fish hatcheries, construction of ponds, acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels, cage culture, Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems, ornamental fisheries units, ice plant/cold storages, Fish kiosks, upgradation of existing fishing vessels, Communication and Tracking devices like transponders.
2	Tripura	259.74	Aqua Park, Fish hatcheries, construction of ponds, Ornamental fisheries units, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems, Biofloc units, fish feed mills, Fish value addition units.
3	Jammu and Kashmir	150.20	Trout Raceways, Trout Hatcheries, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems, Biofloc units, ponds, fish feed mills, fish kiosks, fish transport vehicles, Ornamental fisheries units, fish value addition units.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of the fisheries clusters notified including Karnataka, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Coldwater Fisheries	Anant Nag	Kulgam and Shopian
2.	Haryana	Saline Water Aquaculture	Sirsa	Rohtak, Hissar and Fatehabad
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Reservoir Fisheries	Bhopal (Halali Dam)	Khandwa (Indira Sagar Dam)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Tilapia Cluster	Raipur	Dhamtri and Kanker
5.	Bihar	Wetland Fisheries	Siwan	Gopalganj and Chapra
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Pangasius Cluster	Sidarth Nagar	Maharajganj and Kabir Nagar, Basti
7.	Odisha	Scampi Cluster	Balasore	Mayurbhanj and Bhadrakh
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Brackish water Aquaculture	West Godavari (Bhimavaram)	Krishna, Elluru and Nellore
9.	Karnataka	Sea Cage Cluster	Karwar	Badkal and Kumtta
10.	Sikkim	Organic Fisheries cluster	Soreng	-
11.	Jharkhand	Pearl Cluster	Hazaribagh	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	Ornamental Fisheries Cluster	Madurai	-
13.	Lakshadweep Islands	Seaweed Cluster	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Tuna Cluster	--	--
15.	Telangana	Murrel Cluster	Mancherial	Peddapalli
16.	Kerala	Pearl Spot Cluster	Kollam	Kottayam
17.	Gujarat	Fishing Harbour	Veraval	Mangrol fishing Harbour
18.	Punjab	Saline water Aquaculture	Muktsar Sahib	Fazilka
19.	Uttarakhand	Cold water Fisheries	Pithoragarh	Chamoli Bageswar
20.	West Bengal	Dry Fish Cluster	Purba Mednipur	Sagar Island
21.	Puducherry	Fishing Harbour	Karaikal Fishing Harbour	Thengaithitu Fishing Harbour
22.	Nagaland	Integrated fish farming	Mokokchung	Chumoukedima
23.	Manipur	Pengba fish cluster	Bishnupur	Loktak Lake
24.	Assam	Riverine Fisheries	Golpara	Kamrup and Darang
25.	Mizoram	Paddy cum fish cluster	Kolasib	Serchhip
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aqua-tourism cluster	Ziro	Tawang, West Kameng and Shi-Yomi
27.	Ladakh	Coldwater fisheries	Kargil	Leh
28.	Goa	Estuarine cage culture	North Goa	South Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Cluster	Leading District	Partnering District
(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Coldwater Fisheries	Kullu District	Mandi
30.	Tripura	Pabda fisheries cluster	Unakoti	North Tripura
31.	Rajasthan	Saline water aquaculture	Churu	Hanumangarh
32.	Maharashtra	Fisheries Cooperatives	Raigad	Ratnagiri
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	Fishing Harbour	Diu (Vanakbara)	--
34.	Meghalaya	Organic fish farming	West Khasi Hills	East Khasi Hills

ANIMAL FEED PLANTS IN MAHARASHTRA

1414. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposals of the Government to set up animal feed plants in Akola or Washim districts of Maharashtra;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the establishment of animal feed manufacturing units in rural areas, particularly in districts like Akola and Washim;

- (c) whether the Government has any proposals to collaborate with startups that focus on sustainable animal feed production, specifically in Maharashtra;
- (d) the support/mechanisms placed by the Government to facilitate the growth of sustainable animal feed production in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the manner by which these initiatives benefit farmers and animal rearers in districts like Akola and Washim?

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

(a): No Sir. Government is not in receipt of any proposal to set up animal feed plants in Akola or Washim districts of Maharashtra.

(b) to (e):The Govt. of India provides support related to feed and fodder development activities under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and National Livestock Mission (NLM) schemes.

Under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) is an eligible entity for availing benefit for establishment of Animal feed plants. The scheme is demand driven wherein proposals are considered based on merit and eligibility, irrespective of geographical location. Applications are processed through a transparent online portal and approvals are granted based on project viability, adherence to scheme guidelines and loan sanction by the concerned lending institutions.

In addition to Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), (where interest subvention is provided to Dairy Co-operatives, Farmer Producer

Organization (FPO), Private companies, individual entrepreneur, Section 8 companies, and Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) for establishment of Animal feed plants) Department is also supplementing the efforts made by the State Governments and Union Territories by implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development since 2014-15. The scheme has been realigned in July 2021 and again in March 2024 with objective to enhance the fodder availability with following components:

- i. Assistance for quality fodder seed production under which the incentives up to Rs.250/kg, Rs.150/kg and Rs.100 Rs/kg are given for production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified seeds respectively.
- ii. Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder for Infrastructure development related to Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration(TMR)/ Fodder Block and storage of fodder where in subsidy of 50% of the total project cost (up to Rs.50 lakhs) is provided to the beneficiaries.
- iii. Establishment of seed processing and grading infrastructure under Entrepreneurial activities where in subsidy of 50% of the total project cost (up to Rs.50 lakhs) is provided to the beneficiaries.
- iv. Fodder Production from Non Forest Wasteland/rangeland/Non arable lands.
- v. Fodder Production from Forest Lands.

Besides above, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing the Central Sector Scheme "Formation and Promotion of 10,000

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)” through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as implementing agency to form and promote 100 FPOs, primarily fodder centric FPOs.

Further, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI Jhansi- ICAR) has developed Fodder Resources Development Plans for 29 States including Maharashtra which include an area-specific strategy to be adopted to overcome the deficiency of green and dry fodder of the region and also to provide an executable plan for the State government and other agencies involved in livestock-related policy and planning.

The Department has also undertaken extensive awareness initiatives such as seminars, video conferences and advisories to States, and regional review meetings to promote and encourage the establishment of animal feed manufacturing units in rural areas. It organized several key events during January 2025, including the Entrepreneurship Development Conclave 2025 in Pune, Maharashtra, and the Conclave on the Theme “Dialogue for Holistic Development of the Livestock Sector” in Shillong, Meghalaya.

CAMPAIGNS TO PROMOTE PM-KMY

1415. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken awareness campaigns to promote pension schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) among small and marginal farmers in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Government has identified reasons for low enrollment under PM-KMY in certain districts of Maharashtra and if so, the corrective steps being taken to address those challenges;
- (c) whether any targeted efforts have been made to reach farmers in tribal, drought-prone, and remote areas of Maharashtra who may lack access to banking or digital facilities required for enrollment;
- (d) the role of Common Service Centres (CSCs), Krishi Sakhis and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in creating awareness and assisting with enrollment under the scheme in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the future plans of the Government to improve financial literacy and ensure wider dissemination of information regarding farmer pension schemes in Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)", a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of minimum monthly assured pension of ₹3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The Scheme aims to create a social security net for the small and marginal farmers during their old age. The amount of the monthly contribution ranges between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending upon the entry age of the farmers into the Scheme. Govt. of India also provides matching contribution in the pension account of the farmers. The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India is the fund manager for the Scheme.

As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the Common Service Centers (CSCs) are utilized for the enrollments of the farmers under the Scheme and a dedicated portal for PM-KMY Scheme has been created by the CSC to ensure smooth operations under the Scheme. The Government conducts drives to enroll farmers under the Scheme from time to time. In addition, the adequate publicity is given to the Scheme to increase awareness and encourage greater participation among small and marginal farmers, including in Maharashtra.

The enrollment rate under the Scheme has been affected by the facts that the PM-KMY Scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme and applicable only for small and marginal farmers for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years, which are less in numbers. Also, there is a similar scheme Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) which is being implemented before the launch of PM-KMY.

DATA ON LAND PARCELS

1416 ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the implementation status of the SVAMITVA Scheme on land parcels which have been mapped in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of conflict-prone tribal areas mapped under the SVAMITVA scheme, State and district-wise, and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the efforts are being undertaken to cover Scheduled Areas currently excluded under the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996?

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

(a): Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing SVAMITVA Scheme to provide Record of Rights to village property owners. The scheme aims to demarcate inhabited(Abadi) land in rural areas through the latest drone survey-technology through the collaborative effort of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Departments, State Panchayati Raj Departments and Survey of India. The scheme has multiple objectives enabling bank loan against property card, reducing property related disputes and comprehensive village level planning. As on 24th July 2025, drone survey has been completed in 3.26 lakh villages, 2.63

crore property cards have been prepared for 1.73 lakh villages. Drone survey is saturated in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Kerala and Ladakh. The scheme has been saturated in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Goa, Tripura, Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman, Lakshadweep and AandN Island. State/UT wise details at **Statement**.

(b): Under SVAMITVA, States/UTs identify villages for drone survey and property card generation based on State Acts and Rules where Abadi or inhabited areas exist, which may include tribal areas. However, the Scheme does not maintain a separate State-wise, district-wise, or year-wise database specifically for conflict-prone tribal areas. Thus, no data is maintained under the SVAMITVA Scheme specifically regarding the number of conflict-prone tribal areas mapped, State and district-wise, and year-wise.

(c): As on 24th July 2025, 31 States/UT have signed MoU for implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme (**Statement**) which includes states excluded under Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 viz Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan. However, Telangana has only undertaken pilot survey of 5 villages and has not scaled up the SVAMITVA Scheme and the Scheme is on-hold in Jharkhand.

STATEMENT**State/UT wise Status of SVAMITVA Scheme**

States/UTs	Targeted villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Property Cards prepared (villages)	Number of Property Cards prepared
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	80	80	75	4397
Goa	410	410	410	672646
Haryana	6260	6260	6260	2515646
Puducherry	96	96	92	2801
Uttarakhand	7441	7441	7441	278229
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	186	141	7409
Andhra Pradesh	13321	13321	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5596	3630	0	0
Assam	1074	946	0	0
Chhattisgarh	15791	15791	1867	123491
Delhi	31	31	0	0
Gujarat	15052	14199	8882	1453879
Himachal Pradesh	15196	13920	364	5419
Jammu and Kashmir	4429	4402	1294	43910
Jharkhand	757	240	0	0
Karnataka	30757	23338	4125	1027094
Kerala	597	597	0	0
Ladakh	232	232	225	18788
Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	10	13563
Madhya Pradesh	43014	43014	37931	4610793
Maharashtra	37819	37609	19858	3193881
Manipur	2555	209	0	0
Mizoram	550	433	27	2909
Odisha	3054	2724	43	1716

Punjab	12083	10461	178	24089
Rajasthan	36300	35929	14779	1248332
Sikkim	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0
Telangana	5	5	0	0
Tripura	898	19	893	571783
Uttar Pradesh	90573	90573	68377	10486961
Total	344171	326110	173272	26307736

BOOSTING INDIA'S EXPORTS

1417. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any recent schemes to boost India's exports and make Indian products globally competitive;
- (b) if so, the key initiatives taken under the Foreign Trade Policy to support exporters, especially in the MSME sector;
- (c) whether the Government has identified new international markets for Indian goods and services; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the export performance including major sectors contributing to export growth during the last two years?

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

(a): The Government has introduced various policy measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening India's export ecosystem and enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian products. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 has outlined a shift from an incentive-based approach to a remission-based framework to promote WTO-compliant export competitiveness. The policy supports merchanting trade, encourages digitisation of approvals, simplifies customs procedures for e-commerce exports, and promotes development of new Towns of Export Excellence and District-Level Export Hubs.

Further, the Niryat Bandhu Scheme continues to guide and mentor emerging exporters, especially MSMEs, through capacity building and awareness initiatives. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to support sustained and inclusive growth in India's goods and services exports.

(b): Under the new Foreign Trade Policy, several targeted measures are being taken to benefit exporters, with special attention to MSMEs. These include:

- RoDTEP Scheme: Operational since April 1, 2021, it covers 10,642 tariff lines with a budget allocation of ₹ 18,232.50 crore for FY 2025-26, and applies to DTA exports till September 30, 2025.
- RoSCTL Scheme: Operational since March 2019, this scheme supports labour-intensive textile sector exports through reimbursement of central and state levies and taxes.
- Export Promotion Mission: Announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 and presently under inter-ministerial consultation, the proposed Export

Promotion Mission seeks to address key challenges faced by MSME exporters. The draft framework places emphasis on enabling MSMEs to better participate in global trade by improving cash flow, reducing transactional hurdles, and expanding market access.

- Trade Connect ePlatform has been launched to provide trade-related information to Indian exporters particularly MSMEs. This platform also serves as an online hub for integrating efforts from the Department of Commerce, Indian Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and other organisations to deliver comprehensive support to Indian exporters, in the form of information, answering queries and online services such as issuance of Certificate of Origin.
- Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Initiative: It helps identify and promote district-specific products and build capacity in export logistics and infrastructure at the local level.
- Expansion of Towns of Export Excellence(TEE): The number of TEEs has been increased to boost MSME-led clusters with suitable policy support.

(c): The Government has identified 20 countries of significance and 6 focus sectors each in goods and services to prioritise export promotion. A meeting with officers of Indian Missions in these countries was held in January 2025 to discuss strategies for expanding exports. These countries include Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea,

Türkiye, UAE, UK, USA and Vietnam. India is actively engaged in negotiating and concluding comprehensive and balanced Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with key global partners to enhance market access, strengthen supply chains, and boost export competitiveness. Through these regular and strategic trade agreements, India is emerging as a reliable and resilient partner in the evolving global trade architecture. Recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) operationalised include the India–Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) (2021), India–UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) (2022) and the India–Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) (2022). Further, two major trade agreements have been recently concluded: the India–United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement and the India–European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). Trade agreement negotiations are also ongoing with several global partners, including the EU, USA, Peru, Chile, Oman and New Zealand, to facilitate market access for Indian goods and services.

(d): Over the past two financial years, 31 major product sectors have contributed significantly to India's export performance. Key contributors include: Petroleum Products, Engineering Goods, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Gems and Jewellery, Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, Rice, Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products, Marine Products, Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products, Spices, Leather Goods, Iron Ore, Tea, Handicrafts, Cashew, and others.

A detailed sector-wise export performance report for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Detailed sector-wise export performance report for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25

Sl.no.	Major Commodity	2023- 24	2024-25
1	Engineering Goods	109,301	116,637
2	Petroleum Products	84,157	63,341
3	Electronic Goods	29,123	38,578
4	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	27,852	30,467
5	Gems and Jewellery	32,707	29,814
6	Organic and Inorganic Chemical	29,382	28,699
7	RMG of all Textiles	14,532	15,989
8	Rice	10,417	12,472
9	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Made-ups, Handloom Products Etc.	11,684	12,056
10	Plastic And Linoleum	8,092	8,919
11	Marine Products	7,372	7,405
12	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	4,527	5,096
13	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	4,682	5,042
14	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Made-ups etc.	4,679	4,869
15	Spices	4,249	4,452
16	Leather And Leather Manufactures	4,283	4,371
17	Ceramic Products And Glassware	4,277	3,988
18	Fruits And Vegetables	3,662	3,871
19	Cereal Preparations and Misc. Processed Item	2,853	3,102
20	Iron Ore	3,914	2,083
21	Tobacco	1,450	1,979
22	Coffee	1,286	1,806

23	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpets	1,802	1,767
24	Carpets	1,395	1,541
25	Oil Meals	1,714	1,344
26	Oil Seeds	1,437	1,344
27	Tea	826	924
28	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	339	384
29	Cashew	339	338
30	Other Cereals	518	271
31	Others	24,223	24,465
Total Exports		437,072	437,416

Source: DGCIS (Sorted on the basis of figures of 2024-25 - placing "Others" at the end)

ग्रीन स्टील टैक्सोनॉमी के उद्देश्य

1418. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री यदुवीर वाडियार:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रीन स्टील टैक्सोनॉमी के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उक्त प्रणाली से किस प्रकार कम कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाले इस्पात उत्पादन के लिए मानक निर्धारित होते हैं;

(ख) इस्पात क्षेत्र में सतत निवेश के प्रेरक के रूप में उक्त महत्वपूर्ण संरचना के प्रति हितधारकों से क्या प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई है:

(ग) भारत के प्रमुख उत्पादकों ने उक्त टैक्सोनॉमी के उत्सर्जन मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी प्रक्रियाओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों को किस प्रकार संरेखित किया है; और

(घ) कार्बन की तीव्रता को कम करने और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ाने के इस टैक्सोनॉमी के लक्ष्यों की दिशा में प्रगति दर्शाने वाली प्रारंभिक उपलब्धियों अथवा संकेतकों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (घ): ग्रीन स्टील टैक्सोनॉमी का उद्देश्य 'ग्रीन स्टील' को परिभाषित करना और ऊर्जा कुशल प्रौद्योगिकी और गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन, जैसे, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आदि को अपनाकर, स्टील उद्योगों को ग्रीन इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु एक रूपरेखा विकसित करना है। विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और विचार-विमर्श की श्रृंखला के बाद इसे अंतिम रूप दिया गया। ग्रीन स्टील प्रमाणपत्र उन संयंत्रों को जारी किए जाएंगे जो इसके लिए आवेदन करते हैं और ग्रीन स्टील की टैक्सोनॉमी के अनुसार उत्सर्जन तीव्रता के स्तर को पूरा करते हैं। नेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ सैकेंडरी स्टील टेक्नोलॉजी (एनआईएसएसटी), जो इस्पात मंत्रालय के अधीन एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है, जो मापन, रिपोर्टिंग और सत्यापन (एमआरवी) के साथ-साथ इस्पात के लिए ग्रीन स्टील प्रमाणपत्र और स्टार रेटिंग जारी करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी है। अब तक, 39 लौह एवं इस्पात उत्पादकों ने ग्रीन स्टील प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए आवेदन किया है।

TARIFF HIKE

1419. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the 26% tariff hike announced by the U.S. government on goods from India will have an immediate impact on Indian seafood exports, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that the impact on Indian seafood exports to the U.S. will be significant considering that India is the largest exporter of seafood to the U.S. having 35% share in the U.S. market, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India's closest rival in the seafood export to the U.S., Ecuador has been slapped with a 10% tariff and this difference of 17% tariff is a cause for worry for the Indian seafood business; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the government to safeguard Indian seafood business?

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

(a) to (d): While the US had announced reciprocal tariff of 26% on certain Indian exports, including seafood, to the US, the same has not been implemented. Currently, the US has imposed an additional 10% duty on seafood imports irrespective of country of origin including on imports from India and Ecuador. During the year 2024, India's share in the total seafood imports of US was 26.5%. (Source: ITC Trademap)

The Government of India remains committed to supporting its seafood business through sustained diplomatic engagement and policy support. India US bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) negotiations were launched in March 2025. Five rounds of negotiations have been held, the last being from July 14-18th, 2025 at Washington DC, USA.

बुजुर्गों की आवश्यकताएं

1420. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बुजुर्ग आबादी की बदलती आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नई नीति आरंभ करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का माता-पिता और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का भरणपोषण तथा कल्याण अधिनियम, 2007 में संशोधन करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का बुजुर्गों की देखभाल के क्षेत्र में सर्वोत्तम वैश्विक पद्धतियों का व्यापक अध्ययन करने के लिए एक कार्यबल गठित करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और नई नीति के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): वृद्धजनों से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नीति, 1999 में वृद्धजनों की वित्तीय और खाद्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आश्रय, संरक्षण और अन्य आवश्यकताओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा सहायता प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो सके। समय के साथ, एक नई नीति लाने की आवश्यकता है। माता-पिता तथा वरिष्ठ नागरिक भरण-पोषण तथा कल्याण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 दिनांक 11.12.2019 को लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। लोक सभा भंग होने के बाद यह विधेयक निरस्त हो गया। नीति आयोग के सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में "भारत में देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था का सुदृढीकरण" के संबंध में एक समिति गठित की गई है, जिसमें हितधारक मंत्रालयों, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, वृद्धजनों की देखभाल करने वाले संगठनों और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। यह समिति वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की समग्र देखभाल और उनके कल्याण के लिए एक कार्यनीतिक ढांचे की सिफारिश करेगी।

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1421. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the timeline fixed for the development and operationalisation of the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC);
- (b) the timeline fixed for the development and operationalisation of the Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMC);
- (c) the estimated global investment NICDC is expected to attract;
- (d) whether the Government has taken precautions for the development of the project in light of sustainable development, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have any monitoring committee to report the industrial and economic development and if so, the details thereof along with the framework of such a committee?

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

(a) to (c): National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (NICDC) (previously known as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC)) was incorporated in January, 2008 for development, coordination, and implementation of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). Under the Industrial Corridor Programme, smart cities/nodes are developed with sustainable infrastructure and Plug and Play infrastructure is made available at the plot level.

Government of India has approved the development of 20 projects under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). These include:

1. Four completed projects namely, Dholera Special Investment Region (Gujarat), Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (Aurangabad), Integrated Industrial township Greater Noida and Integrated Industrial Township Vikram Udyogpuri.
2. Four projects for development of Industrial areas in Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Tumakuru (Karnataka), Multi Modal Logistic Hub

(MMLH) and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Integrated Multi Modal Logistics Hub at Nangal Chaudhary (Haryana)

3. Twelve new Industrial Smart City Projects namely, IMC Khurpia (Uttarakhand), IMC Rajpura (Punjab), IMC Hisar (Haryana), Dighi Port Industrial Area (Maharashtra), IMC Palakkad (Kerala), IMC Agra and IMC Prayagraj (UP), IMC Gaya (Bihar), Zaheerabad Industrial Area (Telangana), Orvakal Industrial Area and Koppaerthy Industrial Area (Andhra Pradesh) and Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (Rajasthan).

The tentative construction timelines for development of trunk infrastructure are 36-48 months from the actual date of appointment of EPC contractor. The combined investment potential of these projects is estimated at ₹1,52,757crores (~US \$18 billion).

(d): The Industrial Corridor projects adopt a sustainable approach for development to aid the evolution of a Low Carbon City (LCC), including planning for open green spaces, public transit and transit-oriented development (TOD), encouraging the use of renewable energy, minimizing the use of conventional energy, optimizing the conservation and recycling of water, and recovery and recycling of solid waste materials.

(e): Yes, an Apex Monitoring Authority, chaired by the Finance Minister, periodically reviews NICDIT's (National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust) activities, and a Board of Trustees, led by the

Secretary. DPIIT, manages oversight. The composition of the Apex Monitoring Authority is as follows:

1. Finance Minister – Chairperson
2. Minister-in-charge, Ministry of Commerce and Industry – Member
3. Minister of Railways – Member
4. Minister of Road Transport and Highways – Member
5. Minister of Shipping – Member
6. Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog – Member
7. Chief Minister(s) of States concerned – Member

पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत एक्का पार्क

1422. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत :

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

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

- (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितनी स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई हैं;
- (ख) इन परियोजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत संचयी निवेश कितना है;
- (ग) संबंधित राज्य ने इन परियोजनाओं को किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया है;
- (घ) पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत एकीकृत एक्वा पार्कों की स्थापना से जलीय कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला में किस प्रकार वृद्धि होगी; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुल कितने एक्वा पार्क हैं और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये एक्वा पार्क स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और अन्य अंतिम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत अब तक 9,189.79 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 21,274.16 करोड़ रुपए के मात्स्यिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत विगत पाँच वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (ङ): इंटीग्रेटेड एक्वापार्क, विविध मात्स्यिकी गतिविधियों के केंद्र के रूप में काम करते हैं और मत्स्य बीज, चारा (फीड) और मत्स्यपालन सहायता से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, कोल्ड चैन और बाज़ार पहुँच तक, एंड टु एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रदान करके जलीय कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूत करते हैं। ये क्लस्टर-आधारित दक्षता को सक्षम बनाते हैं, पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट नुकसान को कम करते हैं और मूल्यवर्धन एवं संगठित मार्केटिंग के माध्यम से किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करते हैं। मत्स्यपालन विभाग मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत 682.60 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से कुल 11 इंटीग्रेटेड एक्वापार्क के विकास हेतु

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी प्रदान की है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत इंटीग्रेटेड एक्वापार्क का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत विगत पाँच वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(रुपए लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत केंद्रीय शेयर	जारी केंद्रीय निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	5822.10	3095.53	1196.70
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	240552.67	56331.08	43013.68
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20028.09	13232.11	11354.52
4	असम	54162.88	29844.11	18760.09
5	बिहार	54850.48	17440.25	8794.08
6	छत्तीसगढ़	93211.45	30876.37	23666.00
7	दमन और दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली	13516.89	13243.49	178.90
8	दिल्ली	533.25	286.08	163.30
9	गोवा	11685.19	4911.44	4769.74
10	गुजरात	89754.81	32486.72	10365.69
11	हरियाणा	76086.75	26216.03	12136.61
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15450.52	7921.83	5045.07
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15019.86	7773.04	11850.39
14	झारखंड	44548.36	15163.90	9607.34
15	कर्नाटक	105898.15	36613.93	29502.15
16	केरल	134755.43	57743.01	34415.24
17	लद्दाख	3399.20	2061.36	1470.62
18	लक्षद्वीप	6746.48	4441.63	1442.12
19	मध्य प्रदेश	91960.97	30550.92	24287.17
20	महाराष्ट्र	147263.78	56029.31	30452.07

21	मणिपुर	20181.70	9584.34	2944.63
22	मेघालय	13262.36	7425.72	4596.18
23	मिजोरम	14785.80	8128.27	6947.36
24	नागालैंड	16538.38	10696.52	7332.54
25	ओडिशा	129842.00	47944.55	34726.21
26	पुदुचेरी	35230.01	29176.00	6124.91
27	पंजाब	16792.95	4703.61	2695.92
28	राजस्थान	6612.14	2222.73	512.93
29	सिक्किम	7827.78	4681.83	3300.05
30	तमिलनाडु	115615.80	44865.07	15394.38
31	तेलंगाना	33937.09	10872.64	3287.61
32	त्रिपुरा	25974.81	14853.41	6791.59
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	129432.78	41230.51	28165.28
34	उत्तराखंड	32297.12	16667.56	18355.72
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	54439.44	22554.68	5507.70
36	अन्य (ट्रांसपोर्ट, आदि)	36400.00	21840.00	49780.40
37	बीमा गतिविधियाँ	8927.77	8927.77	8927.77
38	प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह-योजना (PM-MKSSY)	1193.07	1193.07	1181.61
39	केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं	202877.29	165148.29	69712.20
कुल		2127415.58	918978.71	558756.47

विवरण-II

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत इंटीग्रेटेड एक्वापार्क का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	भौतिक (सं.)	परियोजना लागत	केंद्रीय शेयर
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	8808.00	5285.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	4359.04	3923.14

3	असम	1	3296.61	2966.94
4	छत्तीसगढ	1	3710.69	2226.41
5	हरियाणा	1	9890.00	4868.00
6	मध्य प्रदेश	1	2500.00	1500.00
7	नागालैंड	1	4234.99	3811.49
8	ओडिशा	1	10000.00	6000.00
9	तमिलनाडु	1	12771.00	7516.00
10	त्रिपुरा	1	4239.94	3815.95
11	उत्तराखंड	1	4450.00	4005.00
कुल		11	68260.27	45917.93

SILKWORM REARING SHEDS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SILK SAMAGRA-2

1423. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the total number of silkworm rearing sheds sanctioned and constructed under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme since its inception, along with State-wise details of the number of beneficiary farmers, category-wise (general, women, SC/ST), funds sanctioned/released and utilised;
- (b) whether the current cost norms for construction of silkworm rearing sheds were fixed;
- (c) whether any representations have been received from State Governments or stakeholders seeking revision in view of rising construction costs;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review or analysis regarding the adequacy of existing cost norms and the subsidy structure and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the cost norms and subsidy levels and if so, the time by which these are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): The total number of silkworm rearing sheds sanctioned is 36,404 out of which 28,570 have been constructed under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme since its inception. The State/UT-wise, category-wise details of central assistance provided for construction of rearing houses under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme are furnished in **Statement**.

(b) to (e): The costing norms for subsidy purposes were fixed at the time of formulation of the Silk Samagra-2 scheme. Some representations have been received from State Governments and in consultation with State Governments, and Central Silk Board are currently reviewing.

STATEMENT**The State/UT-wise, category-wise details of central assistance provided for construction of rearing houses under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme**

Sl. No.	State/ UT/ Council	Support for Construction of rearing house under Silk Samagra-2 from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (Unit: Funds- Rs. In Lakhs and Beneficiaries in Numbers)									
		General					SC/ST				
		Released		Utilised			Released		Utilised		
		Beneficiaries	Funds (Central share)	Beneficiaries	Funds (Central share)	Women Beneficiaries (out of utilized funds)	Beneficiaries	Funds (Central share)	Beneficiaries	Funds (Central share)	Women Beneficiaries (out of utilized funds)
1	Karnataka	6,953	12,821.9	6,327	11,753.2	326	1,125	2,807.19	654	1,754.03	79
2	Andhra Pradesh	970	1,857.5	821	1,857.5	215	110	270.57	100	243.76	25
3	Telangana	400	900	246	346.5	30	300	877.5	173	506.025	26
4	Tamil Nadu	4,340	8,471.25	2,758	5,404.25	444	230	520.02	180	414.39	31
5	Maharashtra	723	1,109.13	354	506.13	65	75	151.524	41	78.074	10
6	Uttar pradesh	4,380	4,345.5	4,080	4,110.78	925	520	677.625	520	677.625	261
7	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	75	146.25	0	0	0
8	Chattisgarh	777	2,000.2	396	842.035	0	405	1042	349	853.25	0

9	West Bengal	663	488.1	662	487.35	133	289	216.75	289	216.75	39
10	Bihar	900	450	300	150	120	1,584	1,029.6	784	509.6	350
11	Jammu and Kashmir	718	1,193.36	686	1,016.74	107	282	419.28	280	405.24	50
12	Himachal Pradesh	600	888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Uttarakhand	500	552	274	195.52	266	375	300	375	300	194
14	Haryana	50	31.4091	50	31.4091	12	100	113.75	57	38.3037	23
15	Punjab	356	415	250	253	109	360	316.7	330	271.7	95
16	Assam	62	55.8	62	55.8	58	362	325.8	362	325.8	362
17	Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)	64	57.6	64	57.6	54	1,606	1,445.4	1,606	1,445.4	1,251
18	Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)	240	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	1,158.73	1,250	1,158.73	535
20	Manipur	136	201.24	12	7.99	12	364	580.86	45	29.96	45
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1,210	1,164.6	950	930.6	1,006
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	946	1,156.5	912	1,076.04	300
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	1,148	1,290	1,121	807

24	Sikkim	178	264.24	175	260.01	63	22	30.51	22	30.51	2
25	Tripura	252	249.175	252	249.175	235	232	245.285	232	245.285	206
Total		23,262	36,567	17,769	27,585	3,174	13,142	16,144	10,801	12,632	5,697

AREA UNDER MICRO-IRRIGATION

1424. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the total area (in lakh hectares) brought under micro-irrigation in the last five years and the details of the targets for the next five years, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of small and marginal farmers have been granted special assistance or higher subsidies under the micro-irrigation schemes and the assistance provided, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government to promote the use of modern technologies such as soil moisture sensors, smart irrigation controllers, or solar-based drip systems in micro-irrigation projects;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment to determine the impact of the micro-irrigation in increasing water saving, increased productivity and reduced fertilizer use, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has identified priority districts or blocks in rainfed and drought-prone areas for focused micro-irrigation interventions; and
- (f) whether the Ministry is considering expanding the list of agricultural activities permitted under MGNREGA in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development to include such agricultural activities for which the farmers are willing to contribute 50% of the wages paid to the beneficiaries under

MGNREGA from their own pocket with a view to not only ensure the much-needed workforce for the farmers for agricultural activities but also to increase significantly the income of the beneficiaries?

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

(a) and (b): State and year-wise details of the total area (in lakh hectares) brought under micro-irrigation in the last five years through PDMC is given at

Statement-I.

Under the Scheme, Financial Assistance @ 55% and 45% of the Unit cost is provided to Small and Marginal farmers and other farmers respectively for installation of Micro Irrigation Systems. Some States also provide top-up subsidy to farmers including small and marginal farmers, over and above the subsidy available under the Scheme, to encourage farmers to adopt micro irrigation.

State and year-wise details of Central Assistance provided to the States/UTs for implementation of PDMC at **Statement -II**. The details of beneficiary farmers is not maintained at central level. However, as reported by States, the details of farmers including small and marginal farmers benefitted through the scheme is given at **Statement-III**.

(c) : Operational guidelines of PDMC have provision for providing financial assistance to the farmers to adopt Automation in the Micro Irrigation Systems for ease of operation with minimal or no manual intervention thereby achieving greater efficiency.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) Scheme being implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, preference in providing financial assistance for solar pumps is given to farmers using Micro irrigation systems. Operational guidelines of PDMC scheme also emphasis for convergence of PDMC Scheme with PM-KUSUM for promoting use of solar energy in Micro irrigation systems.

(d) : NITI Aayog conducted impact evaluation study on PDMC scheme in 2020. Study revealed that the scheme is relevant in achieving national priorities such as improving on-farm water use efficiency, enhancing crop productivity, generating employment opportunities and overall income enhancement of farmers. Micro irrigation adoption helped to improve water use efficiency around 30% to 70% and Income of farmers increased in the range of 10% to 69%.

(e) : The Operational guidelines of PDMC scheme emphasise on promoting micro irrigation in water scarce, water stressed and critical ground water blocks/districts to conserve water and get extended coverage in terms of area under irrigation. Focus is also given to promote micro irrigation in water intensive/guzzling crops to minimise water requirement.

(f) : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven employment scheme with bottom up approach of implementation. The works to be taken up are planned, prioritised and approved by the Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level. The works are to be taken up as per demand from the field. The core objectives of the Scheme include

(i) Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability; and (ii) Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;

266 works are permissible under MGNREGA out of which 166 works are related to Agriculture and allied Agriculture works. Under the MGNREGA, at least 60% of the expenditure in terms of cost is for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.

STATEMENT-I

**Area covered under Micro Irrigation through PDMC during last five years
(Area in Lakh Hectare)**

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	0.15	0.91	0.82	1.18	3.05
2	Bihar	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.18
3	Chhattisgarh	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.00	0.14	0.75
4	Goa	0.0013	-	0.0001	0.0009	0.0018	0.0041
5	Gujarat	1.01	0.79	1.06	1.31	1.20	5.37
6	Haryana	0.12	0.43	0.37	0.34	0.19	1.45
7	Himachal Pra.	0.021	-	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.031
8	Jharkhand	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.24
9	JandK	0.01	0.0001	-	-	0.0032	0.014
10	Karnataka	3.21	3.36	1.67	2.56	2.72	13.52

11	Kerala	0.004	0.004	0.018	0.001	0.009	0.036
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.18	0.70	0.47	0.53	0.30	2.17
13	Maharashtra	0.50	1.13	1.68	0.89	0.99	5.20
14	Odisha	0.14	0.30	0.22	0.31	0.23	1.21
15	Punjab	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.13
16	Rajasthan	0.69	0.78	1.91	2.20	1.32	6.90
17	Tamil Nadu	2.14	1.02	0.71	1.29	1.03	6.20
18	Telangana	0.11	0.36	0.41	0.05	0.32	1.24
19	Uttarakhand	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.18
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.58	0.34	0.65	0.62	1.02	3.21
21	West Bengal	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.82
22	Arun. Pradesh	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.17
23	Assam	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.39
24	Manipur	0.04	0.03	0.03	-	0.01	0.13
25	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.008	0.011	0.019
26	Mizoram	0.005	0.004	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.031
27	Nagaland	0.015	0.055	0.076	0.077	0.068	0.291
28	Sikkim	0.030	0.029	0.028	0.042	0.036	0.165
29	Tripura	-	0.034	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.050
30	Ladakh	-	-	0.00003	-	0.00020	0.00023
	Grand Total	9.37	10.15	11.02	11.41	11.19	53.15

STATEMENT-II

Details of Central Assistance provided to the States/UTs under PDMC during last 5 years

(Rs. in Crore)

S No.	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	180.00	222.82	105.75	337.85	946.42
2	Bihar		21.60	9.50	17.25	42.99	91.34
3	Chhattisgarh	45.00		34.50	41.07	44.00	164.57
4	Goa			0.24	0.60	0.64	1.48
5	Gujarat	273.00	72.79	113.00	303.05	218.81	980.65
6	Haryana	98.00	57.60	78.00	57.20	68.90	359.7
7	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	17.50		5.00	7.99	50.49
8	Jharkhand	42.00	30.00	25.00	32.02	24.00	153.02
9	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00				7.50	17.5
10	Karnataka	400.00	500.00	187.64	360.00	390.00	1837.64
11	Kerala	5.00			0.32	3.02	8.34
12	Madhya Pradesh	125.00		50.00	106.31	130.00	411.31
13	Maharashtra	300.00	200.00	334.00	92.50	483.29	1409.79
14	Odisha	27.00		16.25	118.51	24.80	186.56
15	Punjab			3.75	6.00	5.50	15.25
16	Rajasthan	200.00	100.00	186.00	117.86	278.06	881.92
17	Tamil Nadu	400.00	116.00	159.50	314.96	294.00	1284.46
18	Telangana			33.22		31.00	64.22

19	Uttarakhand	50.00	30.00	66.75	13.67	26.06	186.48
20	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	150.00	149.25	133.49	173.87	806.61
21	West Bengal	61.00			30.00	15.00	106
22	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	40.00	10.00	11.13	24.00	110.13
23	Assam		31.00	20.00	27.03	60.00	138.03
24	Manipur	27.50	60.00	15.00	19.60	12.25	134.35
25	Meghalaya	15.00					15
26	Mizoram	25.00	33.00	13.75	12.50	13.50	97.75
27	Nagaland	30.00	55.00	50.00	44.92	43.00	222.92
28	Sikkim	35.00	42.00	52.50	53.98	28.69	212.17
29	Tripura	13.20		4.76	4.06	4.50	26.52
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11		0.11
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.25
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50		1
33	Head Quarter	35.49	59.63	65.44	74.01		234.57
	Total	2562.19	1796.12	1901.37	2103.50	2793.37	11156.55

STATEMENT-III

Number of farmers including small and marginal farmers benefitted through the PDMC scheme during last 5 years

S No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	12519	82846	75035	111363	281763
2	Bihar	1440	1480	3062	6614	2144	14740

3	Chhattisgarh	21470	20230	26215	-	16140	84055
4	Goa	159	-	10	-	226	395
5	Gujarat	74414	57954	78264	96448	91958	399038
6	Haryana	5567	31497	29946	27842	16265	111117
7	Himachal Pradesh	4117	-	2133	1722	845	8817
8	Jharkhand	3332	8198	8960	10300	8096	38886
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1020	19	-	-	81	1120
10	Karnataka	326815	360699	159194	253703	269227	1369638
11	Kerala	390	1114	1859	554	383	4300
12	Madhya Pradesh	8846	44172	10819	22594	15607	102038
13	Maharashtra	84319	179073	157793	23279	7951	452415
14	Odisha	16788	27712	12943	22786	16702	96931
15	Punjab	397	2884	1886	2250	2189	9606
16	Rajasthan	46849	65693	125890	148510	87143	474085
17	Tamil Nadu	211653	100669	70304	132087	107082	621795
18	Telangana	9575	31082	29051	4569	29161	103438
19	Uttarakhand	3473	6684	10428	1520	3244	25349
20	Uttar Pradesh	43346	23310	46152	46647	82447	241902
21	West Bengal	28814	40282	60709	47242	32298	209345
22	Arunachal Pradesh	808	3685	1657	1840	4009	11999
23	Assam	6682	13854	6808	7291	9585	44220
24	Manipur	3308	4581	1659	1295	1476	12319
25	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1027	1427	2454
26	Mizoram	3009	1246	471	529	815	6070

27	Nagaland	970	3233	2519	3121	3308	13151
28	Sikkim	6543	7446	9045	10230	8895	42159
29	Tripura	-	3504	732	366	460	5062
30	Ladakh	-	-	3	-	37	40
	Total	914104	1052820	941358	949401	930564	4788247

SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIC BUS FLEET EXPANSION IN TELANGANA

1425. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received a proposal from Telangana for the deployment of 2,800 electric buses under the PM e-Drive Scheme;
- (b) whether the State has requested permission to adopt a Hybrid GCC model, where buses are provided by OEMs but operated and maintained by TGSRTC staff to safeguard existing employment;
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering this employment-preserving model for approval under national EV incentive schemes; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend support for EV retro-fitment initiatives and allow TGSRTC access to the Payment Security Mechanism to ensure financial viability?

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

(a): Yes, the Government has received a proposal from Telangana for the deployment of 2,800 electric buses under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme.

(b) and (c): Under PM E-DRIVE, support for e-buses will be provided through State/ city transport undertakings (STUs) on operational expenditure (OPEX)/ gross cost contract (GCC) model. Procurement of e-buses on aggregation model through competitive bidding shall be done by CESL. The State of Telangana has conveyed its intent to explore a Hybrid GCC model. However, currently, the model is not being considered under the current framework of PM E-DRIVE Scheme.

(d): EV retro-fitment is not covered under PM E-DRIVE scheme, therefore, the question of access to PSM does not arise.

इस्पात उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता

1426. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में इस्पात उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है और पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस्पात उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बना रही है;
- (ग) भारत में इस्पात उद्योग में एमएसएमई की हिस्सेदारी कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों को तकनीकी, वित्तीय और विपणन सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना चला रही है;

(ड) आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत इस्पात क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) क्या देश में विशेष श्रेणी के इस्पात के आयात को कम करने के लिए कोई रणनीति बनाई गई है; और

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

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): निम्नलिखित तालिका पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कूड इस्पात की क्षमता और उत्पादन का विवरण दर्शाती है:

वर्ष	क्षमता (मिलियन टन में)	उत्पादन (मिलियन टन में)
2020-21	143.91	103.54
2021-22	154.06	120.29
2022-23	161.30	127.20
2023-24	179.51	144.30
2024-25	200.33	152.18

वर्ष 2024-25 में कूड इस्पात क्षमता में एमएसएमई की हिस्सेदारी नीचे दी गई है:-

कूड इस्पात क्षमता			
वर्ष	एमएसएमई सहित द्वितीयक इस्पात संयंत्र	कुल	% हिस्सेदारी
2024-25	94.42	200.3	47%
स्रोत: संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति(जेपीसी); आंकड़े मिलियन टन में			

(घ) से (छ): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है और सरकार इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। सरकार ने एमएसएमई सहित इस्पात क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए घरेलू इस्पात

विनिर्माताओं की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार लाने हेतु कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति हेतु 'मेड इन इंडिया' इस्पात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए घरेलू रूप से विनिर्मित लौह एवं इस्पात उत्पाद (डीएमआईएंडएसपी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन।
- ii. देश के भीतर मूल्यवर्धित इस्पात के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और पूंजीगत निवेश को आकर्षित कर आयात को कम करने हेतु विशिष्ट इस्पात के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना की शुरुआत करना।
- iii. घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग को आयात पर विस्तृत विवरण उपलब्ध करने हेतु आयात की निगरानी के लिए इस्पात आयात निगरानी प्रणाली (एसआईएमएस) में सुधार करना।
- iv. उद्योग, प्रयोक्ताओं और बड़े पैमाने पर आम जनता को गुणवत्तायुक्त इस्पात की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयात के साथ-साथ घरेलू बाजार में निम्न स्तर/दोषपूर्ण इस्पात उत्पादों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए इस्पात गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेशों को लागू करना।

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत बारहमासी सड़कें

1427. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण और उन्नयन की महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सभी लक्षित ग्रामीण बस्तियों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) ग्रामीण सड़कों के रखरखाव और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई दीर्घकालिक रखरखाव नीति लागू की गई है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को वर्ष 2000 में एकमुश्त विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में शुरू किया गया था ताकि जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट जनसंख्या आकार की पात्र असंबद्ध बसावटों को एक ही बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। शुरुआत के बाद से, दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक, कुल 1,63,339 बसावटों को मंजूरी दी गई है और महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1,62,818 बसावटों को संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है। इस प्रकार, 99.7% लक्षित बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है। पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित सड़क संपर्क प्रदान की गई बसावटों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी घटकों/कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत कुल 8,38,611 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है, और 25-7-2025 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में 7,83,309 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों/कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण और उन्नयन की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(घ) से (च): "ग्रामीण सड़कें" राज्य का विषय है और पीएमजीएसवाई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों का रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की ज़िम्मेदारी है। हालाँकि, मंत्रालय ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम/उपाय उठाए हैं कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों का उचित रखरखाव किया जाए:

(i) मानक बोली दस्तावेज (एसबीडी) के अनुसार सभी सड़क कार्यों का शुरुआती पंचवर्षीय रखरखाव भी उसी ठेकेदार के साथ की जाने वाली निर्माण संविदा में शामिल होता है। चूँकि पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का डिज़ाइन जीवनकाल दस वर्ष है, इसलिए राज्यों को अतिरिक्त पाँच वर्षों

तक रखरखाव करना होगा। पीएमजीएसवाई- III को लागू करते समय, पांच साल के बाद की अवधि के रखरखाव के लिए राज्यों के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। पीएमजीएसवाई- IV के तहत नई संपर्कता केवल उन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाएगी, जिन्होंने ग्रामीण सड़कों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ईमार्ग) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से यह प्रदर्शित किया है कि उनके राज्य में निर्मित पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का नियमित रखरखाव, सड़क के निर्माण के 5 साल बाद भी किया गया है। ईमार्ग के पांच साल के बाद के निर्माण मॉड्यूल में आवश्यकतानुसार प्रारंभिक पुनर्निर्माण, नवीनीकरण, पूर्व-नवीनीकरण नियमित रखरखाव, नवीनीकरण के बाद रखरखाव और आपातकालीन मरम्मत कार्य शामिल हैं।

(ii) विवरण की पूर्ति हेतु रखरखाव निधि का बजट राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाना आवश्यक है और इसे राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) के पास एक अलग रखरखाव खाते में रखा जाना आवश्यक है। निर्माण के बाद के इस 5-वर्षीय रखरखाव की अवधि समाप्त होने पर, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों को क्षेत्रीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों के अंतर्गत रखा जाना आवश्यक है, जिसमें 5-वर्षीय रखरखाव भी शामिल है और जिसमें समय-समय पर रखरखाव काल के अनुसार नवीनीकरण भी शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(iii) सभी राज्यों ने ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की एक तकनीकी शाखा, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा तैयार नीतिगत ढाँचे के आधार पर अपनी ग्रामीण सड़क रखरखाव नीतियाँ तैयार की हैं।

(iv) कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन को वांछित गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप लाने के लिए, पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत एक त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र को संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है। इस तंत्र का पहला स्तर कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू) स्तर पर आंतरिक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण होता है। इस स्तर का उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशाला और कारीगरी में सामग्री पर अनिवार्य परीक्षणों के माध्यम से प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण करना है। द्वितीय स्तर राज्य स्तर पर राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एसक्यूएम) के माध्यम से एक स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता निगरानी के रूप में संरचित है, जिसमें बेहतर गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

कार्यों के नियमित निरीक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। तृतीय स्तर के अंतर्गत, एनआरआईडीए द्वारा सड़क कार्यों के निरीक्षण हेतु यादृच्छिक नमूना आधार पर स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एनक्यूएम) को तैनात किया जाता है, ताकि न केवल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की जा सके, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं को वरिष्ठ पेशेवरों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान किया जा सके। एनक्यूएम की टिप्पणियों को कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेजा जाता है, और की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) की निगरानी एनआरआईडीए द्वारा की जाती है।

(v) सभी स्वीकृत कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें उनका रखरखाव भी शामिल है, की नियमित निगरानी एक ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम, ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएस) नामक निगरानी सूचना प्रणाली के माध्यम से वास्तविक समय के आधार पर की जाती है।

(vi) इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों (आरआरएम), कार्यनिष्पादन समीक्षा समिति (पीआरसी) की बैठकों और राज्यों के साथ पूर्व-अधिकारप्राप्त/अधिकारप्राप्त समिति की बैठकों के माध्यम से पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के रखरखाव की नियमित समीक्षा भी की जाती है। उपरोक्त के अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सचिव/अपर सचिव/संयुक्त सचिव द्वारा राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों/प्रधान सचिवों के साथ विशेष समीक्षा बैठकें/मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि रखरखाव पहलुओं सहित योजना की प्रगति का जायजा लिया जा सके।

विवरण-I

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत संपर्कता वाली बसावटों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार वर्तमान स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संपर्कता वाली बसावटें (संख्या में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	7
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1422
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	617
4	असम	13719
5	बिहार	31280
6	छत्तीसगढ़	10629
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0

8	गोवा	1
9	गुजरात	3048
10	हरियाणा	1
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2555
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2132
13	झारखंड	10953
14	कर्नाटक	296
15	केरल	402
16	मध्य प्रदेश	17522
17	महाराष्ट्र	1417
18	मणिपुर	622
19	मेघालय	586
20	मिजोरम	231
21	नागालैंड	107
22	ओडिशा	16994
23	पंजाब	389
24	राजस्थान	15971
25	सिक्किम	350
26	तमिलनाडु	1985
27	त्रिपुरा	1979
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	11748
29	उत्तराखंड	1860
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	13228
31	तेलंगाना	703
32	लद्दाख	64
कुल		162818

विवरण-II

पीएमजीएसवाई के प्रारंभ से लेकर आज तक (24-7-2025) तक, इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों/घटकों के अंतर्गत देश भर में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण और उन्नयन की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार वर्तमान स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत			निर्मित		
		नई संपर्कता	उन्नयन	कुल	नई संपर्कता	उन्नयन	कुल
		लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई (किमी)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	26.88	351.40	378.27	26.07	113.46	139.53
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	4,564.98	15,908.71	20,473.69	3,708.35	14,614.618	18,322.97
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,515.17	2,273.56	16,788.73	12,933.51	1,267.085	14,200.6
4	असम	26,902.58	6,008.92	32,911.50	26,734.29	5,299.633	32,033.92
5	बिहार	49,220.41	16,394.46	65,614.87	47,249.72	14,843.885	62,093.61
6	छत्तीसगढ़	32,652.53	15,536.06	48,188.58	28,934.49	14,342.00	43,276.49
7	गोवा	1.02	217.45	218.47	0.00	155.33	155.33
8	गुजरात	5,312.20	10,380.92	15,693.11	5,244.38	10,191.878	15,436.26
9	हरियाणा	2.00	8,108.67	8,110.67	2.00	8,040.49	8,042.49
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14,902.99	10,064.77	24,967.76	14,532.16	7,847.932	22,380.09
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	17,498.81	5,083.96	22,582.77	15,047.14	4,682.804	19,729.94
12	झारखंड	23,523.06	11,111.05	34,634.11	22,037.17	9,634.993	31,672.16
13	कर्नाटक	656.78	23,611.01	24,267.78	591.95	23,376.587	23,968.54
14	केरल	703.03	4,609.30	5,312.33	681.01	3,859.857	4,540.867
15	लद्दाख	660.50	998.58	1,659.07	567.48	541.63	1,109.11
16	मध्य प्रदेश	57,474.38	37,966.14	95,440.52	53,904.32	36,200.31	90,104.63
17	महाराष्ट्र	4,451.08	30,025.08	34,476.16	4,246.40	27,617.63	31,864.03
18	मणिपुर	9,736.10	2,720.05	12,456.15	8,948.91	1,945.92	10,894.83
19	मेघालय	3,059.13	2,919.42	5,978.55	3,001.55	1,987.78	4,989.33
20	मिजोरम	4,179.37	755.25	4,934.63	4,156.17	482.23	4,638.4

21	नागालैंड	3,129.94	1,797.23	4,927.17	3,087.80	1,234.61	4,322.41
22	ओडिशा	46,060.08	28,664.79	74,724.87	43,950.36	27,240.36	71,190.72
23	पुदुचेरी	0.00	174.13	174.13	0.00	62.36	62.36
24	पंजाब	833.25	10,811.39	11,644.64	833.25	9,580.97	10,414.22
25	राजस्थान	50,131.55	28,135.72	78,267.27	48,460.93	27,298.15	75,759.08
26	सिक्किम	3,418.51	1,801.61	5,220.12	3,255.91	1,552.71	4,808.62
27	तमिलनाडु	3,701.11	22,935.91	26,637.02	3,666.81	21,747.24	25,414.05
28	तेलंगाना	3,079.11	11,570.64	14,649.75	2,782.26	10,066.07	12,848.33
29	त्रिपुरा	3,925.38	2,293.46	6,218.85	3,491.24	1,548.99	5,040.23
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	21,324.03	56,101.12	77,425.15	20,880.46	54,448.14	75,328.6
31	उत्तराखंड	18,552.67	4,043.40	22,596.07	18,175.61	3,083.24	21,258.85
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	23,323.64	17,714.94	41,038.58	23,101.45	14,167.488	37,268.94
कुल		447,522.23	391,089.11	838,611.34	424,233.15	359,076.71	783,309.05

BHARAT-BANKER PROGRAM

1428. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the number of rural youth targeted under the Bharat-Banker program launched by VAMNICOM and Syngenta Foundation;
- (b) the key components of the program's curriculum and training modules;
- (c) whether the program includes certification and internship opportunities for participants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof particularly of Durg Lok Sabha Constituency in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

- (a): Under the Bharat-Banker Programme, launched by Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM), Pune, in collaboration with Syngenta Foundation India, a total of 25,000 rural youth are targeted to be trained across India.
- (b) : The key components of the program are as follows:

- (i) Two weeks of instructor-led classroom sessions, involving lectures, case studies, group discussions, role-plays, and skill-building exercises focused on rural banking, cooperative finance, digital technologies, and PACS operations.
- (ii) One-month internship, during which trainees apply classroom knowledge in either PACS/Cooperative banks/Common Service Centers (CSCs) and other cooperatives under the guidance of experienced mentors.
- (c) :Yes, the programme includes certification and internship opportunities for participants.
- (d): The programme is under preparatory phase and implementation has not yet begun.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VIKSIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN

1429. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of districts, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and institutions where the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan has been implemented as of July 2025;

- (b) the details of the total number of farmers who are directly expected to benefit from the aforementioned Abhiyan, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the partnership with the Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutions, and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in capacity-building efforts under the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan;
- (d) the details of the mechanism which has been devised to measure the digital readiness of rural farming communities;
- (e) whether farm-centric technologies and innovations are also being showcased to farmers under this campaign, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering to expand the aforementioned campaign in uncovered districts in the next phase, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan has been implemented during 29th May-12th June 2025 in 728 districts and 1,35,42,105 farmers were directly benefitted from it. State-wise details of farmers directly benefitted by the Abhiyan is given in **Statement**.

The scientists of ICAR Institutions (113), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (716) and Agricultural Universities (63) and progressive farmers of Farmer Producer Organizations (1359) as team members worked in convergence with district level development departments to create awareness about improved agricultural

technologies for *Kharif* season, use of advance machines, tools and gadgets and quality inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seed, etc.) during the Abhiyan.

Besides, farmers were also made aware about different digital platforms/mobile apps developed on various crops, pest management, livestock and other enterprises of agriculture and allied sectors like, National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS), Digital Dashboard, Kisan Sarathi, etc. during the Abhiyan.

(e): The farm-centric technologies and innovations related to *Kharif* crops and other enterprises like, dairy, poultry, fisheries, beekeeping, mushroom production, etc. were discussed with farmers under this campaign.

(f): All the agriculturally important rural districts were covered during the campaign.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of farmers directly benefitted by the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan

State/UT	No. of farmers directly benefitted
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34591
Andhra Pradesh	443863
Arunachal Pradesh	123875
Assam	452700
Bihar	568035
Chhattisgarh	268055
Delhi	74685
Goa	44400
Gujarat	450110
Haryana	392069
Himachal Pradesh	188566

State/UT	No. of farmers directly benefitted
Jammu and Kashmir	283248
Jharkhand	290126
Karnataka	642899
Kerala	235431
Ladakh	11722
Lakshadweep	13389
Madhya Pradesh	800629
Maharashtra	1059834
Manipur	87797
Meghalaya	85231
Mizoram	67222
Nagaland	130682
Odisha	1204401
Puducherry	17672
Punjab	486925
Rajasthan	809276
Sikkim	31785
Tamil Nadu	701303
Telangana	192567
Tripura	204059
Uttar Pradesh	2388447
Uttarakhand	143972
West Bengal	612539
Total	13542105

हाथरस में पैक्स की स्थापना

1430. श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का वर्ष 2029 तक जमीनी स्तर पर विशेष रूप से हाथरस जिले में प्रत्येक पंचायत में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति (पीएसीएस) की स्थापना के सफल कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए कोई वित्तीय या तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है/प्रदान कर रही है;
और

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

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 15.02.2023 को देश में सहकारिता आंदोलन को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा सबसे निचले स्तर तक इसकी पहुँच बनाने की योजना को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पाँच वर्षों में देश में सभी पंचायतों/गांवों को आच्छादित करते हुए भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं जैसे, डेयरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (PMMSY), आदि के अभिसरण से तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करना शामिल है।

योजना का प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न स्तरों पर समितियों का गठन किया गया है, जिनमें केंद्रीय सहकारिता मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (IMC); राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सचिव, सहकारिता मंत्रालय (भारत सरकार) की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की समन्वय समिति (NLCC); राज्य स्तर पर संबंधित राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य सहकारी विकास समिति (SCDC); जिला स्तर पर संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) और DCDC के अंतर्गत एक उप-समिति के रूप में संयुक्त कार्य समिति (JWC) शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के हाथरस जिले सहित सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन, अभिसरित की जा रही भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के

स्वीकृत बजट तथा उनके तहत सहकारी समितियों के कर्मियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रावधानों का उपयोग करके किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.2.2023 को योजना के अनुमोदन के बाद से दिनांक 30.6.2025 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 516 नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, 1,813 डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ और 337 मत्स्य सहकारी समितियाँ गठित की जा चुकी हैं, जिसमें हाथरस जिले में एक नई पैक्स और 11 नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ गठित हुई हैं।

EV CHARGING STATIONS IN TIER- 2 CITIES

1431. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to significantly increase the number of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations in Tier-2 cities across the country, including in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total number of EV charging stations currently operational in Tier-2 cities and the targets set for the next five years;

(c) whether the Government has mandated or is considering mandating the installation of EV charging points at all Government-run and private fuel stations (petrol/diesel bunks) to support the growing number of electric vehicles;

(d) the financial or policy incentives being provided to encourage private players and oil marketing companies to set up EV charging infrastructure; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure equitable EV infrastructure development in non-metro and semi-urban regions to promote faster adoption of electric mobility?

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

(a): Setting up of electric vehicle charging stations is an unlicensed activity and private entrepreneurs can also install the charging stations. In addition to this, an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has been made under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, for setting up of electric vehicle public charging stations (EV PCS) on pan India basis including Tier 2 cities in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b): The total number of EV charging stations operational in Tier-2 cities as on 01.04.2025 is 4,625. The installation of EV charging stations is demand driven activity and no target can be set as installation depends on many factors including EV penetration.

(c): Currently, no such plan is under consideration.

(d): The details of financial or policy incentives being provided to encourage private players and oil marketing companies to set up EV Charging infrastructure are as under : -

1. Ministry of Heavy Industries has allocated Rs.873.50 crore towards installation of 8,932 EVPCS by the three oil marketing companies (OMCs) under MoPNG namely IOCL, BPCL and HPCL under the FAME-II

Scheme. Further, an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has also been made under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme for installation of EV charging infrastructure.

2. Setting up of a charging station is an unlicensed activity and private players can install EVCS as per Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines of September 17, 2024.

(e): MoP guidelines issued in September 17, 2024 are applicable all across the country including the non-metro and semi-urban regions to ensure equitable EV infrastructure development.

भिवंडी की बुनकर सहकारी समितियों का आधुनिकीकरण

1432. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या भिवंडी की बुनकर सहकारी समितियों के पुनरुद्धार और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार भिवंडी की सहकारी समितियों के डिजिटलीकरण के लिए कोई पायलट योजना प्रस्तावित है या शुरू करने का विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भिवंडी की सहकारी समितियाँ जीएसटी के बोझ तले दबी हुई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ड) क्या भिवंडी की सहकारी समितियों को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): जिन सहकारी समितियों का उद्देश्य केवल एक राज्य तक सीमित नहीं है, संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची I-संघ सूची की प्रविष्टि 44 और केंद्रीय प्रशासित बहु-राज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के उपबंधों द्वारा शासित होती हैं। एक राज्य तक सीमित उद्देश्यों वाली सहकारी समितियां संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II-राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 32 और संबंधित राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के उपबंधों द्वारा शासित होती हैं। केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा रुग्ण बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों के पुनरुद्धार और बहु-राज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 63क के अनुसार विकास प्रयोजनों के लिए सहकारी पुनर्वास, पुनर्निर्माण और विकास निधि (CRRDF) की स्थापना की गई है।

भारत सरकार ने शुरू में 63,000 पैक्स को 2516 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यशील पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित किया है, जिसे अब बढ़ाकर 2925.39 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिसमें 73,492 पैक्स को कवर किया गया है, जिसमें देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को कॉमन ईआरपी (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से नाबार्ड के साथ लिंक करना शामिल है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र में, इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत कुल स्वीकृत पैक्स 12000 है। जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। भिवंडी, डिजिटलीकरण पहल के हिस्से के रूप में ठाणे जिले के अंतर्गत आता है।

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वस्त्र नीति 2023-28 के अंतर्गत, यदि प्लेन-पावरलूम मालिक आधुनिक, प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित मशीनरी में अपग्रेड करने का विकल्प

चुनते हैं, तो राज्य सरकार भिवंडी क्षेत्र में पावरलूम उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण का समर्थन करने के लिए महाप्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन कोष योजना (Maha-TUFS) के माध्यम से पावरलूम सहकारी समितियों और निजी पावरलूम इकाइयों दोनों को पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान करेगी। महाराष्ट्र सरकार पावरलूम सहकारी समितियों को शेयर पूंजी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है, पावरलूम सहकारी समितियों और निजी पावरलूम इकाइयों दोनों को बिजली सब्सिडी और पूर्व/पुरानी वस्त्र नीति के तहत पूंजी और ब्याज सब्सिडी भी संवितरित की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ई-टेक्सटाइल पोर्टल लॉन्च किया है कि महाराष्ट्र में कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए सभी लाभ आसानी से सुलभ हों।

(ड): भिवंडी, महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त वस्त्र सहकारी समितियों का ब्योरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(च): प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण-I

पैक्स कम्प्यूटरीकरण परियोजना की स्थिति (30 जून 2025)

क्रम सं	राज्य	स्वीकृत पैक्स	ईआरपी पर ऑनबोर्ड किए गए
1.	महाराष्ट्र	12,000	11,954
2.	राजस्थान	7,468	5,900
3.	गुजरात	5,754	5,627
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,686	3,048
5.	कर्नाटक	5,682	3,765
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	5,188	4,428
7.	तमिलनाडु	4,532	4,531
8.	बिहार	4,495	4,460
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,167	3,145

10.	पंजाब	3,482	3,408
11.	ओडिशा	2,711	-
12.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,037	2,021
13.	छत्तीसगढ़	2,028	2,028
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,789	965
15.	झारखंड	2,797	1,414
16.	हरियाणा	710	609
17.	उत्तराखंड	670	670
18.	असम	583	579
19.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	537	536
20.	त्रिपुरा	268	207
21.	मणिपुर	232	175
22.	नागालैंड	231	64
23.	मेघालय	112	99
24.	सिक्किम	107	103
25.	गोवा	58	45
26.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	46	46
27.	पुडुचेरी	45	43
28.	मिजोरम	49	25
29.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	11
30.	लद्दाख	10	10
31.	दादरा नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4	4
	कुल	73,492	59,920

विवरण-II

पैक्स कम्प्यूटरीकरण परियोजना की स्थिति-महाराष्ट्र (30 जून 2025 तक)

क्रम सं	जिले का नाम	अनुमोदित पैक्स	ईआरपी पर ऑनबोर्ड किए गए
1	अहमदनगर	946	946
2	धुले	175	175
3	जलगाँव	352	352
4	जालना	200	191
5	कोल्हापुर	1751	1725
6	नंदुरबार	111	111
7	पालघर	93	93
8	पुणे	1192	1192
9	रायगढ़	122	122
10	रत्नागिरी	287	282
11	सांगली	650	639
12	सातारा	933	942
13	सिंधुदुर्ग	214	214
14	ठाणे	144	144
16	अकोला	412	411
17	अमरावती	214	219
18	औरंगाबाद	305	305
19	बुलढाणा	201	200
20	हिंगोली	156	155
21	नागपुर	162	162
22	नासिक	614	615
23	परभणी	149	149
24	वाशिम	424	424
25	यवतमाल	210	210
27	बीड	200	200
28	भंडारा	135	135
29	चंद्रपुर	179	179
30	गढ़चिरौली	101	101
31	गोंदिया	121	121
32	लातूर	482	475
33	नांदेड़	64	64

34	उस्मानाबाद	156	156
35	सोलापुर	545	545
कुल योग		12,000	11,954

विवरण-III

महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी में एनसीडीसी द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त वस्त्र सहकारी समितियों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	सहकारी समिति का नाम	संस्वीकृति वर्ष	उद्देश्य	जारी की गई सहायता (लाख रुपये में)
1	मुबस्सारा पावरलूम कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड	1996-97	मार्जिन राशि	24.98
2	अजंता पावरलूम कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड	1996-97	मार्जिन राशि	9.00
3	स्वामी समर्थ यन्त्रमार्ग औद्योगिक उत्पादक सहकारी संस्था मर्यादित	2000-01	अवसरचना	11.80
कुल				45.78

नोट: उपर्युक्त सहकारी समितियों को महाराष्ट्र सरकार के माध्यम से एनसीडीसी द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गई थी, जिसमें राज्य सरकार एनसीडीसी सहायता का प्राथमिक उधारकर्ता थी।

इसके अलावा एनसीडीसी ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में PMMSY योजना के तहत एक FFPO उसगांव मच्छीमार सहकारी संस्था लिमिटेड, मुक्काम, डाक गणेशपुरी, तालुका भिवंडी, जिला ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र को 4.66 लाख रुपये का अनुदान वितरित किया है।

DEVELOPMENT OF PASHMINA

1433. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) the details of progress made in all the projects being implemented by the Government for the development of Pashmina in the UT of Ladakh including

the Pashmina Wool Development Scheme and the Pashmina De-hairing Plant;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the said project till date;

(c) whether the Government is considering bringing any new proposal for the development of Pashmina and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support nomadic culture and Pashmina growers and to improve handloom infrastructure in the region?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c): The Government through Central Wool Development Board has been implementing Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 for the development of Wool Sector including component for Pashmina Wool development for UT of Ladakh region. The details of progress made for development of Pashmina in the UT of Ladakh, is at **Statement**. Under IWDP for development of Pashmina Wool, an amount of Rs.18.56 crore has been released to Implementing Agencies against which Rs.14.46 crore has been utilized by them.

(d): Under the IWDP Scheme, projects have been sanctioned to support pashmina nomads like procurement of pashmina wool through revolving fund, distribution of portable tents and construction of predator proof corral with LED lights. Also, projects have been sanctioned for procurement and distribution of small tools like handloom, charkha etc to support to handloom infrastructure.

STATEMENT

The details of progress made for development of Pashmina in the UT of Ladakh

Sl.No.	Component
1	Micro Plate PCR-DNA Analyzer equipment
2	Construction /Distribution of predator proof corral with LED Light to 150 Pashmina Nomads
3	Distribution of portable tent with accessories to 200 Pashmina Nomads
4	Revolving fund for the marketing of Pashmina Wool to 103 Pashmina Nomads
5	Procurement and installation of 1 (one) De-hairing plant with ancillary machines

नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण ब्यूरो को सुदृढ़ करना

1434. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मादक पदार्थों के बढ़ते खतरे से निपटने के लिए नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कोई डिजिटल पहल की है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) का सुदृढ़ीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और पूरे देश में इसकी उपस्थिति को निम्न प्रकार से बढ़ाकर इसे मजबूत किया गया है: -

- (i) अमृतसर, गुवाहाटी, चेन्नई और अहमदाबाद में 04 नए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलकर इनकी संख्या 03 से बढ़ाकर 07 कर दी गई है।
- (ii) गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश), सिलीगुड़ी (पश्चिम बंगाल), अगरतला (त्रिपुरा), ईटानगर (अरुणाचल प्रदेश) और रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) में 05 नए जोनल कार्यालय खोलकर और 12 मौजूदा सब-जोनल कार्यालयों को जोनल कार्यालयों के रूप में उन्नत करके देश भर में जोनल कार्यालयों की संख्या 13 से बढ़ाकर 30 कर दी गई है।
- (iii) इसके अलावा, 10 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को अनुमोदित और चालू किया गया है।
- (iv) हाल की के वर्षों में एनसीबी की स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या में 536 नए पदों का सृजन किया गया है।

(ख): सरकार ने मादक पदार्थ विधि प्रवर्तन के क्षेत्र में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित विभिन्न पहल की हैं। इनमें से कुछ पहल इस प्रकार हैं: -

- (i) <https://narcoindia.in/> पर उपलब्ध नार्को समन्वय (एनकोर्ड) पोर्टल, जिला स्तर से लेकर राज्य स्तर तक के सभी चार स्तरों के स्टैकहोल्डरों और समस्त मादक पदार्थ विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (डीएलईए) सहित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के लिए सभी मादक पदार्थों और स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त करने का गेटवे है।
- (ii) सभी डीएलईए/अन्य जांच एजेंसियों को अन्वेषण और सक्रिय पुलिस व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में सहयोग करने के लिए, गिरफ्तार नार्को-अपराधियों से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत डेटाबेस (निदान) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है। यह स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनडीपीएस) अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित अपराधों में शामिल अपराधियों (मादक पदार्थों के) के आंकड़े प्रदान करता है।

- (iii) अपराध तथा अपराधी ट्रैकिंग नेटवर्क सिस्टम (सीसीटीएनएस) का उद्देश्य सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों को एक कॉमन एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर के तहत आपस में जोड़ना है ताकि जांच, डेटा विश्लेषण, अनुसंधान, नीति निर्माण और नागरिक सेवाएं, जैसे कि शिकायतों की रिपोर्टिंग और ट्रैकिंग, पूर्ववर्ती सत्यापन के लिए अनुरोध, आदि प्रदान की जा सकें।
- (iv) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में, विशेष रूप से आतंकवाद निरोध पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, खुफिया एवं कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खुफिया ग्रिड (NATGRID) की स्थापना की गई है, ताकि उन्हें कार्रवाई योग्य खुफिया जानकारी एवं समाधान उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें।
- (v) सरकार ने 1933-मानस हेल्पलाइन शुरू की है, जिसे नागरिकों द्वारा मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित मामलों को कई संचार माध्यमों से रिपोर्ट करने के उद्देश्य से एक एकीकृत मंच के रूप में डिजाइन किया गया है।
- (ग): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा वर्ष 2022 से संबंधित प्रकाशित नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018 से 2022 के दौरान, स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम के तहत जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	मात्रा		
	किग्रा.	संख्या	लीटर
2018	3919447.682	12169122	7284781.909
2019	1111646.073	20849422	11735699.605
2020	1316767.239	59255051	1104231.997
2021	1137145.702	48412687	895626.337
2022	2080575.536	17490971	4640749.099

स्रोत: क्राइम इन इंडिया, एनसीआरबी

DEVELOPMENT WORKS PENDING WITH DRDA

1435. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) whether the development works recommended by the public representative of Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu under various schemes is pending with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the details of works undertaken by Namakkal District Administration of the various schemes under Ministry of Rural Development from June 2024 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a) and (b): As per information received from the Commissioner, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Tamil Nadu, total 45 development works were recommended by Honourable Member of Parliament, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu. Details are given as under:-

Details	MGNREGS	MGSMT	Total	Remarks
No. of works recommended by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Namakkal	45	2	47	-
No. works Administrative Sanction given	28	1	29	-
Namakkal Municipality merged Panchayat works	9	0	9	-
No. of works not feasible	8	0	8	-

To be proposed under MGSMT-2025-26	0	1	1	-
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As per information received from the Commissioner, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Tamil Nadu, details of works undertaken by Namakkal District Administration under various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development from June 2024 to till date are as under:-

Scheme	FY 2024-2025 (From June 2024)	FY 2025-2026	Total
MGNREGS	15,059	4,675	19,734
PMAY (G)	96	0	96
PMGSY (incentive fund)	8	11	19
Total	15,163	4,686	19,849

किसान कल्याण योजनाएँ

1436. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार देश भर के किसानों के लिए अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के किसानों को लाभान्वित करने वाली उक्त योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और
- (ग) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनका लाभ दिल्ली के किसान नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं और उनका तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ग): कृषि राज्य का विषय है। तथापि, भारत सरकार देश में किसानों के कल्याण के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की एक व्यापक श्रृंखला कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इन योजनाओं में ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित

फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, मार्केटिंग, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर किसानों से फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि सहित कृषि का संपूर्ण क्षेत्र शामिल है।

सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित योजनाओं की सूची **विवरण I** पर दी गई है, जबकि दिल्ली में किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण II** पर दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (पीएसी) ने दिल्ली के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम) घटक के अंतर्गत 577.00 लाख रुपये के बजट को मंजूरी दी है।

विवरण I

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाएँ

क्र. सं.	योजना का नाम
I.	केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ
1.	प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2.	प्रधान मंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)
3.	प्रधान मंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
4.	प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)
5.	संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)
6.	राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
7.	कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ)
8.	10,000 नए एफपीओ का गठन और संवर्धन
9.	स्टार्ट अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि निधि (एग्रीशोर)
10.	नमो ड्रोन दीदी
II.	केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ
II (i)	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)
II. (ii)	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना
11.	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना- विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट आधारित योजनाएँ (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)
12.	मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एसएचएंडएफ)
13.	वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)

14.	प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)
14(क)	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि (एमआईएफ)
15.	परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
16.	कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएम)
16(क).	फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम)
17.	एग्रोफोरेस्ट्री
18.	फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)
II (iii) कृषोन्नति योजना	
19.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एसएफएसएम)
19(क).	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी)
20	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन
21.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-ऑयल पाम
22	समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
22(क)	राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम)
23	एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएम)
24	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
25	कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमई)
26	डिजिटल कृषि

विवरण II

दिल्ली में किसानों को लाभान्वित करने वाली योजनाओं का विवरण

I. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना की 19वीं किस्त के अंतर्गत 11,084 लाभार्थियों को ₹2.47 करोड़ वितरित किए गए हैं।
2. दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, प्रधानमंत्री योजना किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई) के आरंभ से इसके अंतर्गत 360 किसान नामांकित किए गए हैं।
3. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, 14 परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹35 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। इन स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल परियोजना लागत ₹58 करोड़ है।

II. केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए क्रमशः ₹10.62 करोड़ और ₹4.17 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए। वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए कृषोन्नति योजना (केवाई) के विभिन्न घटकों जैसे समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई) और बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी) के अंतर्गत आवंटन क्रमशः ₹1.10 करोड़ और ₹1.30 करोड़ था।

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS UNDER PMGSY

1437. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details and the number of roads and the length of roads (in km) sanctioned, constructed and completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State, year and district-wise since 2015 including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds released, utilised and the expenditure incurred including the State's share, State, year and district-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the details of ongoing and pending works under PMGSY alongwith the reasons for pendency in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala particularly in the districts of Thrissur and Palakkad; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for the completion of roads, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): Since 2015 till date (24-07-2025), under various interventions/ verticals of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a total of 52,640 roads of 2,97,845 km road length and 9,007 bridges have been sanctioned, and 70,024 roads of 3,63,913 km length and 8,779 bridges have been constructed across the country. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, specifically, 3,394 roads of 25,876 km length and 17 bridges have been sanctioned, and 4,573 roads of 31,615 km length and 17 bridges have been constructed during the said period.

The details of road length sanctioned and completed under PMGSY in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh from the year 2015 to 2025, are given as under:-

Year	No. of Roads Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (in Km)	No. of Bridges Sanctioned	No. of Roads Completed	No. of Bridges Completed	Road Length Completed (in Km)
2015-16	1776	5643	102	9255	569	35150
2016-17	11967	50246	1093	7985	541	47425
2017-18	11143	51852	1867	9260	449	48628
2018-19	6525	38,871	1,606	8587	639	48037
2019-20	3462	27652	350	8678	994	27287
2020-21	5857	43818	808	5579	1292	36673
2021-22	3669	28009	475	6548	1398	42004
2022-23	2613	20520	1255	6070	1101	29739

2023-24	2830	18036	1117	4437	857	26100
2024-25	2223	10629	334	2831	713	18111
2025-26 (upto 24.07.2025)	575	2569	0	794	226	4759
TOTAL	52,640	2,97,845	9,007	70,024	8,779	3,63,913

State: Uttar Pradesh

Year	No. of Roads	Road Length	No. of Bridges	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Road Length
	Sanctioned	Sanctioned (km)	Sanctioned	Completed	Completed	Completed (km)
2015-16	0	0	0	779	0	3407
2016-17	666	5298	1	462	1	3095
2017-18	34	427	0	340	1	4106
2018-19	122	926	0	435	0	1688
2019-20	12	287	11	55	0	376
2020-21	883	6188	4	94	0	718
2021-22	1610	12274	0	216	3	3368
2022-23	0	0	0	744	4	5011
2023-24	64	454	0	911	4	6799
2024-25	3	22	1	495	4	2808
2025-26 (as on 24-7- 2025)	0	0	0	42	0	239
TOTAL	3,394	25,876	17	4,573	17	31,615

The details of physical and financial progress under PMGSY, State-wise and district-wise including that of Uttar Pradesh may be seen at <https://omms.nic.in>>Progress Monitoring>Monthly Progress Report>Financial Year-wise achievement.

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

The details of funds released and utilized including the State's share, State-wise and year-wise are given as per **Statement**.

(c): The State-wise and District-wise details of ongoing and pending works under PMGSY may be seen at State/UT-wise, on-going verticals-wise details may be accessed at Programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring > Monthly Progress Reports > State MPR Abstract Report.

Details of Thrissur and Palakkad are given below:-

District(s)	Sanctioned			Completed		
	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
Thrissur	152	388.524	-	136	322.03	-
Palakkad	124	470.168	2	101	386.23	-

District(s)	On-going		
	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)*	No. of Bridges
Thrissur	16	64.03	-
Palakkad	23	77.01	2

** Balance road length is less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to the reasons that some projects were completed with less than the sanctioned length due to reduction in road length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.*

As reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, the reasons of pendency of some of the works are mainly on account of land dispute, forest clearance and pending utility shifting. Similarly the State of Punjab has reported 59 works (581.20km) are pending due to use of new technology (Full Depth Reclamation/ Cement Treated Base) for which a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) had to be set up. State of Kerala has reported that main reasons of pendency are court case, forest issues, contract termination, etc. In addition to above, following reasons also contributed in delay in execution in some PMGSY projects in the country ;

- i. Natural challenges like landslides, floods and extreme weather.
- ii. Tendering and administrative delays at the state level.
- iii. Delay in tendering works due to the Model Code of Conduct.

(d): The timeline for completion of ongoing projects under PMGSY-I (only Chhattisgarh), PMGSY-II, RCPLWEA and PMGSY-III has been extended till 31.03.2026. The timeline for completion of PMGSY I works in all States other than Chhattisgarh was March, 2025.

STATEMENT**Details of State-wise funds released to the States from 2015-16 to 2025-26****(upto 24.07.2025)**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.22	12.22	12.22	0.05	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	226.16	243.88	476.27	53.20	50.00	644.13	140.64	507.32	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	1350.00	1123.00	952.31	1090.60	1018.74	339.90	609.00	0.00
4	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	2542.76	2401.88	2516.62	1591.50	664.91	391.29	79.24	32.33
5	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1592.26	140.00	286.70	49.13	375.00	1443.23	963.37	1195.44	0.00
6	Chattisgarh	498.00	449.81	508.66	664.39	1614.60	924.48	394.41	995.87	401.77	325.24	41.94
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.08	195.50	266.63	298.41	220.65	0.00
9	Haryana	304.70	44.01	0.00	13.20	16.03	0.00	353.23	168.25	74.01	27.38	0.00

10	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56	703.37	1284.89	745.24	517.45	624.76	617.56	634.82	0.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	590.77	695.50	1727.30	1328.34	717.00	1304.17	1028.25	0.00
12	Jharkhand	865.00	819.59	1381.70	757.32	214.41	293.50	0.00	332.63	752.80	961.77	0.00
13	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	47.19	534.24	49.29	704.25	720.47	72.25	100.58	0.00
14	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	105.88	48.64	89.97	0.00	106.76	54.25	122.27	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1308.45	1057.49	1308.97	1099.54	1392.25	1557.47	599.42	703.29	0.00
16	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	330.63	6.75	150.00	0.00	0.00	743.00	1110.80	854.93	0.00
17	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.50	293.63	263.85	420.66	742.00	744.98	161.29	2.81	0.00
18	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04	196.42	357.00	355.29	483.92	405.89	122.59	219.62	11.94
19	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	51.32	576.06	1.59	74.34	584.20	141.37	87.50	0.00
20	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	149.63	88.89	72.89	145.31	183.15	161.29	2.25	2.25
21	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2249.99	2535.18	798.11	774.29	404.12	1235.88	1262.55	712.39	0.00
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.66	24.72	0.27	25.00	0.00
23	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.59	231.06	265.10	319.87	0.00
24	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26	150.05	184.74	237.15	917.51	199.90	404.79	450.46	0.00
25	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40	4.39	195.50	107.28	263.33	94.37	70.00	0.00

26	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39	619.14	308.46	265.38	440.00	613.70	411.36	638.66	0.00
27	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	73.31	10.64	69.57	73.88	267.59	185.03	172.75	0.00
28	Telangana	273.73	146.03	242.87	112.77	267.38	0.00	86.38	321.43	296.9625	132.57	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	910.30	370.17	78.07	123.90	1418.55	2068.57	2679.63	1968.60	0.00
30	Uttarakhand	409.20	550.20	702.21	988.23	554.90	1536.27	787.00	1297.16	551.05	815.50	0.00
31	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35	1426.98	348.25	969.31	49.94	381.03	99.275	225.00	0.00
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	140.79	109.97	37.50	113.81	0.00
Total		15186.71	16507.78	16824.37	15389.23	13995.87	13651.46	13952.99	18948.61	14007.29	13327.02	88.01

State-wise details of expenditure (including the State share) from

2015-16 to 2025-26 (up to 24.07.2025)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto 24.07.2025)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	5.45	7.51	22.93	3.97	2.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	443.61	238.68	136.25	257.43	338.84	396.75	508.86	748.63	368.03	370.60	92.27
3	Arunachal Pradesh	312.51	339.59	384.68	1,003.57	1,270.03	1,429.61	1,279.07	1,246.99	320.09	726.10	244.45

4	Assam	478.33	309.75	397.26	2413.64	3628.93	2600.19	2,488.03	1,118.21	571.22	264.76	23.43
5	Bihar	2211.27	3315.73	1586.37	1874.77	1552.77	2173.52	1,992.99	2,088.54	1,815.63	2,312.80	309.28
6	Chhattisgarh	778.80	432.92	722.41	1512.94	1159.70	1985.94	1,902.34	1,057.35	388.09	413.71	39.38
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	645.07	52.30	52.35	32.72	29.35	133.32	400.16	492.19	328.46	361.22	36.37
9	Haryana	333.93	69.29	28.97	2.28	0.48	92.10	583.12	213.81	150.86	34.60	1.39
10	Himachal Pradesh	292.55	320.29	520.82	690.59	724.34	1061.00	933.22	626.84	371.54	904.14	293.68
11	Jammu And Kashmir	305.23	428.30	949.36	1082.70	1324.12	932.37	1,485.28	1,114.78	1,256.96	1,070.58	122.99
12	Jharkhand	612.44	889.94	1257.00	1211.46	1312.94	1083.34	598.44	745.63	1,323.90	1,374.96	160.25
13	Karnataka	263.72	342.88	50.46	15.85	1.10	728.40	1,499.18	864.71	404.80	142.81	0.00
14	Kerala	202.16	267.43	206.09	225.16	122.18	71.76	46.91	124.97	161.43	249.15	29.37
15	Madhya Pradesh	1795.12	1653.45	1902.02	2533.07	1799.47	2166.99	2,419.14	1,978.73	1,105.16	966.83	91.57
16	Maharashtra	656.02	681.47	407.20	204.20	207.12	221.59	376.73	1,074.02	1,451.92	1,524.10	352.71
17	Manipur	297.88	251.68	264.25	286.06	487.23	601.46	710.58	539.11	296.83	88.75	1.08
18	Meghalaya	134.05	179.58	113.55	158.99	289.79	473.71	536.92	373.72	238.19	375.61	13.35
19	Mizoram	52.69	78.24	72.71	138.48	285.18	277.32	332.86	315.94	381.62	45.78	16.21
20	Nagaland	34.17	21.86	18.04	71.66	70.80	144.70	125.83	198.65	94.01	30.50	17.39
21	Odisha	1959.29	1907.57	2679.95	3289.38	2489.91	1754.13	1,795.5	2,088.94	1,589.8	735.0	12.70

22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.08	11.89	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	245.38	238.11	334.66	227.64	32.10	2.67	295.14	428.72	522.95	328.82	115.41
24	Rajasthan	788.72	792.42	536.53	857.63	289.11	492.13	1,452.64	372.38	633.09	933.32	0.00
25	Sikkim	141.56	96.59	205.55	222.55	175.11	178.52	177.89	230.34	130.13	148.98	49.51
26	Tamil Nadu	222.92	356.96	528.54	890.32	799.29	626.92	1,169.56	532.36	776.91	741.43	673.36
27	Tripura	313.00	129.54	136.23	129.40	97.43	99.25	202.93	152.90	112.64	98.07	18.23
28	Telangana	247.80	188.94	132.66	321.02	289.44	288.59	410.80	345.32	479.41	399.66	18.65
29	Uttar Pradesh	1084.46	1003.29	1822.20	959.98	356.63	440.19	2,074.26	3,267.32	3,791.65	2,704.11	225.00
30	Uttarakhand	446.89	450.97	608.36	698.43	1080.48	1493.50	1,218.45	1,350.02	800.68	934.09	79.65
31	West Bengal	1243.33	1055.28	1253.13	2057.64	1512.52	1471.94	701.28	394.75	309.11	271.11	100.90
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	514.73	109.66	107.81	30.44	0.00	0.00
	Total	16542.90	16093.05	17307.60	23369.56	21726.39	23940.42	27,833.22	24,228.27	20,240.33	18,555.51	3141.51

DECLINE IN LEFT-WING EXTREMISM

1438. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) whether any measurable decline in Left-Wing Extremism(LWE) related incidents have been observed during the recent years;
- (b) whether any specific steps have been taken to encourage the surrender and rehabilitation of former extremists/militants;
- (c) whether coordination with State Governments has led to improved outcomes in LWE-affected regions;
- (d) if so, details of the key objectives achieved;
- (e) whether any resurgence in Left-Wing Extremists activities has been observed in Jharkhand during the current or previous financial year; and
- (f) whether Jharkhand has received any targeted support under national anti-LWE schemes to prevent escalation and strengthen local enforcement capacity?

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

(a) to (f):

- As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE problem holistically, a “National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE” was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.
- On security front, the GoI assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc;

Since 2014-15,

- Rs.3357 crore (Jharkhand - Rs. 830.75 crore) have been released to LWE affected states, for operational expenditure of forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

- Works of Rs. 1740 crore (Rs. 439.45 crore – Jharkhand) have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence Branches (SIBs), District Police and Construction of 71 Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).
- On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (GoI), several LWE affected areas, specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these are enumerated below:
 - For expansion of road network, 17,589 km (Jharkhand – 3,168 km) have been sanctioned under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA). Of these, 14,902 km, (including 2925 km in Jharkhand), have been constructed.
 - For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas, 10,644 mobile towers (Jharkhand - 1755) have been planned, of which 8,640 towers, (including 1589 Towers in Jharkhand), have been commissioned.
 - For Skill Development, 48 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 61 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) have been approved. Of these, 46 ITI (Jharkhand – 16) and 49 SDCs (Jharkhand – 20) are functional.

- For quality education in tribal areas 258 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are sanctioned, of which 179 EMRS (Jharkhand - 47) are functional.
- For Financial Inclusion, department of Posts has opened 5899 Post Offices (Jharkhand - 1240) with banking services in LWE affected districts. 1007 Bank Branches (Jharkhand - 349) and 937 ATMs (Jharkhand - 352) have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.
- For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts, under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Till now, Rs. 3,769 crore have been released since the inception of Scheme in 2017. Of this, Rs. 1439.33 crore has been released to Jharkhand.
- To encourage Left Wing Extremists to join the mainstream, States have their own Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies. GoI also support the States in the endeavour through 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' Policy and reimburses the expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrendered cadre. The rehabilitation package inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs.2.5 lakhs for other LWE cadres. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. In addition, provision also exists for imparting training in trade/ vocation of their liking with monthly stipend of Rs. 10000/- for three years. States have

also been encouraged to adopt attractive Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies.

- The resolute implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. The LWE related violence incidents and resultant deaths of civilians and Security Forces, have come down from high of 2010 by 81% and 85% respectively in 2024. There has also been a sharp decline in LWE affected districts from 126 in 2013 to 18 districts in April 2025.
- As regards to Jharkhand, there has been considerable improvement in LWE scenario. The number of LWE perpetrated violent incidents in Jharkhand reduced by 92% from a high of 742 incidents in 2009 to 69 incidents in 2024. From 1st January, 2024 to 15th July, 2025, 103 LWE related violent incidents were reported in Jharkhand in which 25 LWE cadres were neutralized, 276 were arrested and 32 surrendered. The LWE affected districts in Jharkhand have also reduced from 21 in 2013 to only 02 in 2025. However, 07 districts are categorized as Legacy and Thrust Districts, for continued support to the districts taken out of LWE influence.
- Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced socio-economic development.

SUBSIDIZED JUTE IMPORTS

1439. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of cheap and subsidized jute imports from Bangladesh on the Indian jute industry;
- (b) whether the jute Minimum Support Price (MSP) in recent years been linked to the rising volume of subsidized jute imports from Bangladesh; and
- (c) the measures that are being taken by the Government to stabilize jute prices and safeguard farmers' interest?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): The Government through Ministry of Commerce undertakes sunset review investigation of jute goods imported from Bangladesh and issues Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on jute goods in order to make the level playing field. Presently, vide notification dated 30.12.2022, the Government has announced ADD on jute goods for a period of five years. Also, the Government vide notification dated 27.06.2025 has imposed port restriction on import of certain goods including Jute from Bangladesh to India.

(b): There is no such mechanism employed in Jute MSP.

(c): To stabilize raw jute prices and safeguard farmers' interest, the Government implements minimum support price for raw jute. Further, under the provision of Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, the Government has mandated for 100% food grains and 20% sugar to be compulsorily packed in Jute Bags. Additionally, the prices of raw jute behaviour

and necessary regulatory action in terms of Jute and Jute Textiles control order 2016 is also taken by the Government time to time to stabilize the raw jute prices in the market.

पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित फसल मूल्यांकन प्रणाली

1440. श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

- (क) क्या हरियाणा के भिवानी और चरखी दादरी जिलों में वर्ष 2023 के खरीफ मौसम के दौरान उत्पादित कपास की फसल के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत बीमा दावों का मूल्यांकन "फसल कटाई प्रयोग" (सीसीई) के बजाय प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से किया गया था, जबकि ऑपरेशन दिशा-निर्देश-2023 और वाईए-टेक मैनुअल के अंतर्गत इसके लिए कोई स्पष्ट अनुमति नहीं थी;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त तकनीकी पद्धति के विरुद्ध भिवानी और चरखी दादरी जिलों के किसानों या किसान संगठनों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या, उनके निपटान की स्थिति और इसके विरुद्ध अपील करने के लिए किसानों के पास उपलब्ध कानूनी प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त जिलों में 2023 के खरीफ मौसम के दौरान उत्पादित कपास की फसल के लिए बीमा दावे का भुगतान किए गए किसानों की संख्या और हेक्टेयर में भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और हरियाणा में गांव-वार भुगतान की गई कुल बीमा दावा राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

- (क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के अंतर्गत उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग की परिकल्पना की गई है। तदनुसार, सरकार ने योजना के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए

विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाना, CCE-Agri App के माध्यम से उपज/फसल कटाई प्रयोगों (CCE) के आंकड़ों को एकत्र करके उन्हें सीधे NCIP पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को CCE के संचालन की निगरानी करने की अनुमति देना, राज्य भूमि अभिलेखों को राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) के साथ एकीकृत करना, किसानों के लिए ऐप शुरू करना जहाँ वे अपने आवेदनों की स्थिति की जाँच कर सकते हैं, CSC के माध्यम से किसानों का नामांकन आदि शामिल हैं।

उपज आकलन में अधिक दक्षता और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए और साथ ही ग्राम/ग्राम पंचायत के लिए बीमा के इकाई क्षेत्र में कमी के कारण फसल कटाई प्रयोगों (CCE) की संख्या में वृद्धि, राज्यों के पास जनशक्ति/इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी, CCE के संचालन के लिए समय की अनुपलब्धता, मैनुअल डेटा संग्रह और ट्रांसमिशन के परिणामस्वरूप गणना और दावों के निपटान में देरी जैसी विभिन्न समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उपज के आकलन में प्रौद्योगिकी को शामिल करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। तदनुसार, कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के तहत महालनोबिस राष्ट्रीय फसल पूर्वानुमान केंद्र (MNCFC) के माध्यम से किए गए विभिन्न पायलट अध्ययनों के आधार पर, रिमोट-सेंसिंग आधारित उपज आकलन के लिए क्रमिक माइग्रेशन के लिए यस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित उपज आकलन प्रणाली) को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। यस-टेक के अंतर्गत, रिमोट सेंसिंग डेटा, मृदा नमी डेटा आदि जैसे विभिन्न इनपुट का उपयोग करके विभिन्न मॉडल विकसित और कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं। यह पहल खरीफ 2023 से धान और गेहूं की फसलों और खरीफ 2024 से सोयाबीन की फसलों के लिए प्रारंभ की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान में 30% वेटेज यस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को अनिवार्य रूप से दिया जाएगा। हरियाणा सहित 10 प्रमुख राज्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए यस-टेक को अपनाया है। तथापि, यस-टेक के अंतर्गत कपास अभी भी शामिल नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के परिचालन दिशानिर्देश 2023 के खंड 19.2 के अनुसार, बीमा कंपनी और राज्य सरकार के बीच उपज डेटा आदि से संबंधित किसी भी विवाद का निपटान विवाद

के किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा अपील करने पर प्रथम स्तर पर राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (STAC) और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर केंद्रीय तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति (CTAC) के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

खरीफ 2023 सीजन के दौरान, भिवानी और चरखी दादरी जिलों में कपास की फसल से संबंधित उपज डेटा विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए, STAC हरियाणा ने 20 अगस्त 2024 को अपनी बैठक में, PMFBY के परिचालन दिशानिर्देश 2023 के खंड 19.5, 19.6 और 19.7 के अनुसार MNCFC/HARSAC से ग्राम-वार तकनीकी उपज प्राप्त करने का निर्णय लिया, जिसे राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनी दोनों ने स्वीकार कर लिया। STAC के आदेशों के विरुद्ध किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा CTAC में कोई और संदर्भ/अपील नहीं की गई।

(ग) और (घ) : कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग को भिवानी और चरखी दादरी जिलों में कपास फसल के दावों के निपटान में प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमानों का उपयोग करने के विरुद्ध "अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा" नामक एक किसान संगठन से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। शिकायत के आधार पर और योजना दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार को मामले में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

प्रभावित किसान योजना में प्रदान की गई शिकायत निवारण व्यवस्था के अनुसार, राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (SGRC) के समक्ष STAC के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील कर सकते हैं। इस समिति को परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में उल्लिखित विस्तृत अधिदेश दिए गए हैं, जिसके अनुसार शिकायतों की सुनवाई और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उनका निपटान किया जाएगा।

(ङ) : खरीफ 2023 सीजन के दौरान हरियाणा के भिवानी और चरखी दादरी जिलों में कपास की फसल के लिए भुगतान किए गए बीमा दावों के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या, कवर किए गए क्षेत्र का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

ज़िला	भुगतान किया गया दावा (करोड़ रुपये में)	बीमित क्षेत्र के विरुद्ध किसानों को भुगतान किए गए दावे (हेक्टेयर में)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या (संख्या में)
भिवानी	95.17	35,693.82	25,527
चरखी दादरी	11.26	6,587.33	5,988

TARGET TO INCREASE CRUDE STEEL CAPACITY

1441. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government's ambitious target to increase crude steel capacity in India to 300 MT and production to 255 MT by 2030 from the 8 MT production at present and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Chinese steel accounted for over 70% of India's total steel imports and if so, the measures taken by the Government to reduce the high dependence on China in Steel imports?

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

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

and production for the year 2024-25 were 200.33 MT and 152.18 MT, respectively.

(b): The details of finished steel imports from China over the last two years and the current year, along with its share in overall imports, are given below:-

Finished Steel Imports (MnT)			
Year	Imports from China	Total imports	% share of China
2023-24	2.69	8.32	32.3
2024-25	2.53	9.55	26.5
Apr-Jun 2025-26*	0.31	1.38	22.4
Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *Provisional; MnT= million tonnes			

FACILITIES FOR DAIRY FARMERS

1442. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Union Government to support dairy farmers in adopting advanced breeding techniques, scientific feeding practices and improving milk productivity, particularly in drought-prone and climate-vulnerable regions;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the National Livestock Mission and other relevant schemes for disease control, vaccination and health management of cattle and poultry during the last three years, State-wise;

- (c) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any studies on the impact of climate change on livestock productivity, disease patterns and fodder availability, and if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (d) the measures being implemented or proposed to build climate resilience in the livestock sector, including promotion of heat-tolerant breeds, drought-resilient fodder and early warning systems?

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

(a): In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories in adopting advanced breeding techniques, scientific feeding practices and improving milk productivity, Government of India has taken following steps across the country including drought-prone and climate-vulnerable regions:

- (i) Implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to extend Artificial insemination coverage in the districts with less than 50% coverage. Under the component Artificial insemination services with semen of high genetic merit bulls is made available free of cost at the farmers' doorstep.
- (ii) Implementation of Accelerated breed improvement programme using bovine In-Vitro Fertilization Technology (IVF) for faster genetic upgradation of bovines. Incentive at the rate of Rs. 5000 per assured

- pregnancy is made available to dairy farmers for adopting this technology.
- (iii) Accelerated breed Improvement programme using sex sorted semen for production of female calves with more than 90% accuracy. Under the component incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.
- (iv) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) is implemented with following 2 components: (a) Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations. (b) Component "B" of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.
- (v) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, is implementing the National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP). In NLM-EDP, 50% capital subsidy, up to Rs. 50 lakh, is provided for the establishment of poultry, sheep, goat, pig, horse, camel, and donkey breeding farms, as well as

feed and fodder units (Hay/Silage, Total Mixed Ration, fodder block making units, Seed grading units).

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

(vii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has developed 1962 Farmers App in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board that provides advisory services on Ration balancing and educates farmers on optimizing animal feeding using locally available resources, ensuring a balanced intake of protein, energy, and minerals. The Ration Balancing functionality is also being extended to field workers for assisting the farmers in adopting scientific ways to arrive at optimal Ration Balancing in terms of cost and productivity.

(viii) Government of India has extended Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers for their working capital requirements wherein farmers either individual or joint borrower, Joint Liability Groups or Self Help Groups including tenant farmers having owned/rented/leased sheds are eligible.

(b): The details of funds released/allocated under the National Livestock Mission, and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)

implemented for disease control, vaccination and health management of cattle and poultry is at **Statement-I and II.**

(c) and (d): No specific study has been commissioned by the the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying regarding impact of climate change on livestock productivity, disease patterns and fodder availability. However, in order to complement and supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories to build resilience against climate change and safeguard the livelihoods of dairy farmers, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. Indigenous cattle are well known for their quality of heat tolerance, disease resistance and ability to withstand extreme climatic conditions and least affected by future climate warming.

As per Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) a project National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture, is launched with the aims to enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change and variability through strategic research and technology demonstrations. The project focuses on developing and implementing climate-resilient technologies in crops, livestock, and natural resource management.

Further, as per ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi several location specific fodder varieties tolerant to moisture stress have been developed and released for cultivation in different agro-

climatic conditions. Details of climate resilient fodder varieties developed is given at **Statement-III**

STATEMENT I

State wise details of funds released under National Livestock Mission (NLM) in last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6009.28	1260.00	786.50
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	75.00	50.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	155.00	100.00
6	Haryana	0.00	407.50	975.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	64.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	0.00	250.00	725.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	50.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	350.00	500.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	65.00	30.00
14	Odisha	446.00	0.00	250.00
15	Punjab	369.66	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	100.00
17	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	150.00
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	50.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	100.00	771.00
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	198.48	306.25
21	West Bengal	296.63	0.00	200.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	261.85	473.70	181.25
23	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Manipur	0.00	0.00	170.30
25	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Mizoram	0.00	201.99	0.00

27	Nagaland	0.00	50.00	193.90
28	Sikkim	93.21	93.21	0.00
29	Tripura	0.00	183.47	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Jammu and Kashmir	675.35	0.00	250.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Ladakh	308.295	0.00	27.50

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of funds allocated under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.00	0.00	84.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	1376.05	8534.26	7605.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	621.28	654.25
4	Assam	558.47	2299.69	4696.50
5	Bihar	895.66	266.48	5481.63
6	Chandigarh	0.00	2.77	7.82
7	Chhattisgarh	158.80	621.51	3488.98
8	Daman and Diu and Dadar Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	78.11	94.56
10	Gujarat	0.00	5.80	1558.05

11	Haryana	2754.1 5	2203.77	5314.55
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	236.49	1405.67
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1099.81	1185.75
14	Jharkhand	240.00	850.36	1796.97
15	Karnataka	532.04	2255.78	1900.00
16	Kerala	466.15	5038.76	4677.62
17	Ladakh	86.97	383.95	883.04
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	45.23	166.16
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2381.47
20	Maharashtra	352.73	11243.9 0	9232.00
21	Manipur	0.00	877.94	2518.57
22	Meghalaya	314.01	271.32	660.01
23	Mizoram	0.00	138.53	517.41
24	Nagaland	135.34	268.09	340.77
25	NCT Delhi	0.00	101.13	84.51
26	Odisha	0.00	318.10	1240.09
27	Puducherry	48.00	11.48	48.52
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	397.93
29	Rajasthan	0.00	635.11	5968.58
30	Sikkim	232.57	251.07	312.61
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	644.51	2259.60
32	Telangana	0.00	0.00	400.00
33	Tripura	0.00	59.76	573.37
34	Uttar Pradesh	7339.8 4	19259.8 4	15076.0 2
35	Uttarakhand	535.10	1998.69	1957.16
36	West Bengal	670.00	3639.00	4034.63

STATEMENT-III**Details of climate resilient fodder varieties developed by ICAR-IGFRI**

S. No	Crop	Variety	Released year	Special Attributes	Recommended States
1.	Forage Pearl Millet (Kharif, Single cut)	16ADV0111	2024	Tolerant to biotic stress and drought	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, plain parts of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
		ADV0061	2021	Tolerant to biotic and abiotic stress.	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Karnataka
2	Forage Pearl Millet (Summer, Multi-cut)	ADV0061	2021	Tolerant to biotic and abiotic stress.	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat
3.	Lucerne	Alamdar 51	2020	Suitable for high temperature regimes of 48-50°C	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Karnataka
4.	Setaria grass	S-25	2019	Resistant to Lodging, frost and drought conditions	Punjab and Rajasthan
5	Sewan Grass	RLSB-11-50	2015	Seed to seed (110 days) Highly drought tolerant	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala,

	(<i>Lasiuruss indicus</i>)				Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
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PENALIZATION OF ERRANT FMFO UNITS

1443 SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

The details of steps being taken by the Government to devise a foolproof mechanism in coordination with states/UTs to penalize errant Fish Meal Fish Oil (FMFO) units that indulge in procuring juvenile fish or resort to using banned practices like Bull Trawling and LED fishing, beyond just continuous monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):

The subject matter of 'Fisheries' falls under 'Entry 21' of the State List, under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Government of India has prohibited the harmful fishing methods such as bull or pair trawling and use of artificial lights or LED lights for fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India to prevent unsustainable fishing practice, which may harm the marine ecosystem. All the maritime States and Union Territories(UTs) have been advised to take

necessary steps to prevent pair or bull trawling and use of LED light for fishing within and beyond the territorial waters. The maritime States and UTs have also been advised (i) to issue necessary Government Orders (GOs) prohibiting destructive fishing methods including pair/bull trawling, use artificial lights/ LED lights for fishing within their territorial waters, (ii) temporarily suspend the registration/license of fishing vessel(s) violating the Government Orders., (iii) cancel the registration/license of such fishing vessel(s) on repeated violations, and (iv) inform Coast Guard and other marine enforcement agencies about such violators, with directions to prevent operation of such fishing vessels.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the uniform, 61-days ban on fishing during monsoon or fish breeding season. The coastal States and UTs are also implementing the fishing ban in their territorial waters aligning with the uniform ban on fishing in the EEZ in order to protect fish during breeding period and prevention of juvenile fishing. Apart from mesh-size regulations, the coastal States like Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa have also implemented the minimum legal size (MLS) under their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs) for selected fish species to prevent fishing of juveniles.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt of India registers Fish Meal and Fish Oil (FMFO) units intending to export their products, in accordance with the prescribed registration procedures. This process ensures compliance with quality standards and required statutory approvals - including clearances from

the local authority and Pollution Control Board (PCB). Upon verification of requisite documents and assessment of the facility, MPEDA determines the production capacity and issues a registration certificate to the unit. The certificate remains subject to cancellation if the unit is found to be in violation of any of the stipulated conditions under which it was granted.

BORDER PATROL ROADS IN RAJASTHAN

1444. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the total length of all-weather border patrol roads constructed along the Rajasthan border compared to those along the India–Pakistan border in Punjab and the India–Bangladesh border as of May 2025;
- (b) whether the average time required for troop mobilisation along the Rajasthan border is higher due to inadequate road conditions, shifting sand dunes and absence of forward operating bases within short distances, in contrast to faster mobilisation corridors seen in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;
- (c) whether the Government has considered replicating permanent weather-resistant bunkers and modular watchtowers deployed in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh along critical Rajasthan sectors, which currently relies heavily on temporary posts; and
- (d) whether the Government has commissioned any international benchmarking to assess why border logistics and infrastructure on Rajasthan's frontier lag behind India's more densely secured international borders?

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

(a) to (d): For emphasizing development of infrastructure in border areas, Govt. of India has approved construction of 2280 Kms roads in border areas of Rajasthan and Punjab in Oct 2024.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1445. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of Government's comprehensive strategy to accelerate sustainable rural development with the increasing impact of climate change on agricultural livelihoods;
- (b) the manner in which the Government address the persistent hurdles of inadequate non farm employment opportunities, limited access to modern technology and credit for small and marginal farmers, the widening digital divide and the equitable delivery of essential services like quality education, healthcare and clean water; and
- (c) the details of mechanisms put in place to strengthen local governance bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions to ensure effective implementation and genuine community participation in these development initiatives?

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

(a): Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) promotes sustainable practices in Agriculture and allied sectors by imparting training to the Mahila Kisan (women farmers) across the country. To provide round-the-year handholding support and extension support services, a network of community resource persons named as Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, is created at the village level. Organic farming practices are being promoted with the Mahila Kisan under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). To promote natural farming practices, Krishi Sakhi are trained as part of the convergence between the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW). As of June 2025, the mission has trained 4.62 crore Mahila Kisans in the adoption of sustainable practices and created more than 3.50 lakh CRPs to provide handholding support to the Mahila Kisans.

Further, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations within the core network. It was launched in the year 2000 as a measure towards alleviation of poverty in rural areas by providing access to basic services to the rural population, by providing them with good quality roads.

(b): Under the DAY-NRLM, the MoRD is implementing several sub-components to promote non-farm livelihoods among rural poor, particularly Self Help Group (SHG) women and their family members. The key sub-components are as follows:

1. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):

SVEP aims to promote and strengthen rural start-ups by enhancing entrepreneurial capabilities, facilitating access to finance, and providing managerial and ecosystem support. Implemented at the block level over a period of 4 years, the programme is allocated ₹6.5 crore per block. It targets up to 2,400 individual and group enterprises per block across the manufacturing, trading, and services sectors. SVEP has been rolled out in 29 States and UTs, supporting approximately 3.74 lakh enterprises.

2. Micro Enterprise Development (MED):

MED focuses on supporting Nano enterprises by enabling access to finance, skill development, and market linkages. It is implemented at the block level with a project duration of 18 months and a cost of ₹20 lakh per block. The programme targets up to 200 enterprises per block across manufacturing, trading, and services sectors. To date, approximately 63,000 enterprises have been supported under MED.

3. One Stop Facility (OSF):

OSF provides comprehensive support to growth-stage Nano enterprises, including assistance in compliance, market access, bank credit, product development, and standardisation. Implemented at the sub-district level for a

duration of 3 years, the cost per OSF ranges from ₹2 crore to ₹6 crore. Each block under OSF targets support to up to 150 enterprises. The programme currently operates in 16 States and has supported around 88,000 enterprises.

4. **Incubator:**

This initiative aims to scale up 100–150 women-owned or women-led growth-oriented enterprises per State through mentorship and ecosystem support. Implemented at the State level over a 3-year duration, the project cost is ₹10.6 crore per State. The incubator initiative is currently active in 5 States and has supported 600 enterprises to date.

5. **Cluster Development Programme:**

The programme supports artisan and sector-specific clusters to enhance competitiveness and reduce market risk through shared resources, technical support, financing and skill upgradation. Implemented in specific geographical areas at the block, district or state level, the duration is 4 years with a project cost ranging between ₹3 crore and ₹5 crore per cluster. The target is a minimum of 100 artisans (in artisan clusters) or 50 enterprises (in sectoral clusters). The programme is being implemented in 10 States and supports 21 clusters comprising approximately 11,000 entrepreneurs and artisans.

6. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):**

AGEY aims to enhance rural transport services by enabling SHG members or Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to own and operate vehicles in remote villages. The cost support provided is ₹6.5 lakh for individual

ownership and ₹8.5 lakh for CBO ownership. AGEY is being implemented in 33 States and UTs, with 2,297 vehicles procured under the scheme.

To ensure rural connectivity, new interventions/verticals, namely PMGSY-II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA), and PMGSY-III, were added under the ambit of PMGSY for the upgradation of rural roads and construction of strategically essential roads in LWE Areas. Under PMGSY III, upgradation of roads was undertaken inter alia to provide better connectivity to Gramin Agricultural Markets.

Recently, a new vertical named PMGSY-IV was launched on 11th September 2024 with a target to provide connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations. The timeline for implementation of PMGSY-IV is till FY 2028-29. Since inception till 24.07.2025, a total of 8,38,611 km of road length has been sanctioned, out of which 7,83,341 Km of road length has been completed under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY.

Rural road connectivity promotes access to economic and social services and also leads to the generation of increased agricultural production, changes in cropping patterns, better prices for agricultural produce, reduction in transport costs, and generation of employment opportunities in farm and off-farm sectors. As such, PMGSY has helped in the generation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

An evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rural Development Sector, including PMGSY was carried out by the Development Monitoring and

Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog in 2020. The following are the findings:

- (i) It was found that the scheme is well aligned with India's international goals and is seen to contribute to SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) 2 and 9 as it address the issues of poverty, hunger and infrastructure for growth.
- (ii) Roads constructed under PMGSY have been observed to create positive impacts at both at level of the household and the community.
- (iii) The roads have been observed to increase access to market and livelihood opportunities, health and education facilities.
- (iv) PMGSY is noted to build the foundations for long-lasting poverty reduction in rural India. Improved rural connectivity provides a long-term and sustained boost in the living standards of rural populations as it allows households to accumulate wealth and human capital.

The Ministry has taken many initiatives to construct climate-resilient rural roads. Use of new/green technologies is one of the such initiative which has resulted not only in savings of carbon footprint but also in savings of fuel. In order to save the fast-depleting natural resources, the use of green technologies like Cold Mix Technology, Surface Dressing, Waste Plastics, nano-technology, and Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) Technology has been introduced in the construction of roads. These technologies not only reduce the depletion of good quality conventional materials but also minimise the damage to the environment

due to the emission of greenhouse gases and heavy suspended particles in the air.

In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials, Ministry has issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States were requested to propose at least 15% of the length of annual proposals using new /green technologies. The Ministry has also issued the Vision document on New Technology Initiatives-2022, which prescribes the enhanced use of new /green technologies/ materials in the construction of PMGSY roads. Under New technology 1,55,614 Km of road length has been sanctioned, out of which 1,24,427 Km of road length has been completed as on 25th July, 2025

(c): The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen local governance by fostering convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). These efforts aim to ensure participatory planning, better service delivery, and effective implementation of rural development programmes.

Key mechanisms include:

- **Village Poverty and Resilience Plan (VPRP):** Prepared by SHG networks in 28 States/UTs, VPRP supports participatory planning and strengthens Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs).
- **Joint Advisory by MoRD and MoPR:** Promotes collaboration between PRIs and CBOs at the Panchayat level.

- **Block-Level Orientation:** Conducted for elected representatives to guide them on integrating VPRP with GPDP and utilizing CBO support.
- **Capacity Building for Elected Women Representatives:** Aims to enhance leadership and decision-making skills at the Block level.
- **Gram Panchayat-Level Orientation:** Focuses on sensitizing elected representatives to work jointly with CBOs for development activities.
- **Gram Panchayat Coordination Committees (GPCC):** Formed to include PRI members, CBOs, and frontline workers for local planning and coordination.

Additionally, under PMGSY, PRI women, SHG representatives, and local officials are involved in transect walks for preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), ensuring inclusive planning.

REFUND STATUS OF MONEY DEPOSITED WITH THE SAHARA COOPERATIVES

1446. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is returning of the matured amount by investors with the Sahara Cooperatives about a decade back;
- (b) if so, the details of such refund made since the beginning of the scheme and the ceiling amount upto which the refund has been made to each investors;
- (c) the number of investors that have been returned their deposits alongwith interest and the investors who are yet to be returned their matured amount;

- (d) whether the Government is considering increasing the ceiling of refund to investors who have invested more money than the present ceiling, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of balance money left with the Government for refund and the number of investors who are left to be returned their matured amount; and
- (f) the time expected to complete this refund process to all the investors with the four Sahara cooperatives?

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

(a) to (f): In an Interlocutory Application filed by the Ministry of Cooperation in WP (C) No.191/2022 (Pinak Pani Mohanty vs UoI and ors.), the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29.03.2023 inter alia ordered that:

“(i) Out of the total amount of Rs. 24,979.67 Crores lying in the “Sahara-SEBI Refund Account”, Rs. 5000 Crores be transferred to the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, who, in turn, shall disburse the same against the legitimate dues of the depositors of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies, which shall be paid to the genuine depositors in the most transparent manner and on proper identification and on submitting proof of their deposits and proof of their claims and to be deposited in their respective bank accounts directly.

(ii) The disbursement shall be supervised and monitored by Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of this Court with the able assistance of

Shri Gaurav Agarwal, learned Advocate, who is appointed as Amicus Curiae to assist Justice R. Subhash Reddy as well as the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies in disbursing the amount to the genuine depositors of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies. The manner and modalities for making the payment is to be worked out by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies in consultation with Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of this Court and Shri Gaurav Agarwal, learned Advocate.”

In compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 29.03.2023, an Online Portal "CRCS-Sahara refund portal" <https://mocrefund.crcs.gov.in> has been launched on 18.07.2023 for submission of claims by the genuine depositors of 4 Multi-State Cooperative Societies of Sahara Group, namely; Sahara Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Lucknow, Saharayn Universal Multipurpose Society Ltd., Bhopal, Humara India Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Kolkata and Stars Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad for refund of their legitimate deposits. Entire process of disbursement is digital and paperless and is being carried out under the supervision and monitoring of Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with the assistance of Shri Gaurav Agrawal, Amicus Curiae.

Applications received on the Portal are being processed in transparent manner, on proper identification and on submitting proof of their identity and deposits. The payment is being deposited directly in Aadhaar seeded bank account of the genuine depositors. As per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP),

depositors whose deposits have matured and remained unpaid as on 31.03.2023, are eligible to submit their application on the portal. Presently, principal amount payment only upto Rs.50,000/- is being disbursed to each genuine depositor of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies against verified claims through Aadhaar seeded Bank account. Further, ceiling limit of disbursement per depositor is increased from time to time keeping in mind the small depositors on priority and availability of funds.

Further, in case of any deficiency found in the application of the depositor on the portal, deficiencies are being conveyed to them for re-submission of their application through the "Re-submission portal" <https://mocresubmit.crcs.gov.in> already launched on 15.11.2023.

As on 23.07.2025, an amount of Rs. 5,139.23 Crore has been disbursed to 27,33,520 depositors out of 1,35,34,410 depositors of Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies and amount of Rs. 523.72 Crore was available for disbursement. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted the extension for disbursement of refund to the Sahara depositors upto 31.12.2025.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USA

1447. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether any trade agreement was negotiated with USA on tariffs on US imports and India's exports during the last two years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any deadline was set by US for concluding trade agreement, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether US recently increased tariffs on the imports of particular automobiles and spareparts from India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India registered protest in the WTO, as they were against the principles of GATT, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any retaliatory traiffs would be levied and suspend concessions, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): India US bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) negotiations were launched in March 2025. Five rounds of negotiations have been held, the last being from July 14-18th, 2025 at Washington DC, USA.

As per the Joint Statement issued on 13th February, 2025, India and US has set a goal to more than double total bilateral trade to \$500 billion by 2030. The leaders of India and US announced plans to negotiate the First tranche of a

mutually beneficial, multi-sector Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) by Fall of 2025.

USA has imposed 25% tariff on imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts from all countries including from India. Notably, while the tariffs on automobiles have been in effect since April 3, 2025, the tariffs on automobile parts have been in effect since May 3, 2025. Source : www.whitehouse.gov

India has taken requisite steps to reserve all its rights consistent with the provisions of WTO Agreements.

AHIDF FOR BIHAR

1448. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) the details of proposals received under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) for Bihar for infrastructural development;
- (b) whether the proposals are accepted by the Government, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details and the number of individuals and districts benefitted from the fund in the State of Bihar especially Gopalganj district; and
- (d) the average time taken by the Government for approval of proposals under AHIDF in the State and the steps initiated to expedite the approval process?

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

(a): 572 projects have been received with project cost of Rs.2401.16 Cr. and term loan of Rs.259.77 Cr. under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) Scheme for Bihar intended for infrastructural development from 2020-21 to till date (22.07.2025).

(b): Out of 572 projects received for Bihar, 6 projects have been approved till date (22.07.2025) by Project Approval Committee (PAC) of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF).

(c): The district-wise details of projects approved for individual private companies benefitted from the fund in the State of Bihar including Gopalganj district under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) from 2020-21 to till date (22.07.2025) is as under:

S No	District Name	Approved Projects	Project Cost (In Cr.)	Interest Subvention Released (In Cr.)
1	Gopalganj	1	12.13	0.33
2	Kishanganj	1	42.77	3.14
3	Muzaffarpur	3	140.76	9.67
4	Purnia	1	36.50	0.00
Grand Total		6	232.16	13.15

(d): There is no stipulated timeline for completion of the approval procedure as per the operational guidelines. However, Project Approval Committee (PAC)

meeting is usually held every month and the Department completes all the procedures for approval as quickly as possible on the basis of the loan sanction and other compliances as submitted by the lending organization of the respective projects.

NDLM AND RGM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1449. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of animals tagged under Pashu Aadhaar, INAPH coverage, and AI/disease traceability in Andhra Pradesh under National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM), category and district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is conducting Artificial Inseminations(AI) outcome monitoring using AI/ML tools and if so, the outcome analysis reports generated for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the number of Gaushalas, Gosadans, and Pinjarapoles/animal shelters are supported by the Government in Andhra Pradesh under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), including the parameters of eligibility;
- (d) whether district selection was based on livestock census or other prioritization tools; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any evaluation of sex-sorted semen efficiency, progeny testing, or genomic testing of bulls in State and if so, the genetic productivity data, year wise?

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

(a): The details of the number of animals tagged and registered category-wise using unified 12-digit unique Identification number under Bharat Pashudhan database of National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) for all transactions related to Livestock Health, Breeding and Disease traceability is at **Statement-I**.

(b): No, Sir. However, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a component Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and under the component data regarding artificial insemination and its follow up is recorded in Bharat Pashudhan / NDLM database.

In Andhra Pradesh, due to implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and other schemes implemented by Government of India, the productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased by 55.65% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 2.30 kg per animal per day in 2014-15 to 3.58 kg per animal per day in 2023-24. The productivity of buffaloes has increased by 10.37% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 6.07 kg per animal per day in 2014-15 to 6.70 kg per animal per day in 2023-24.

(c) and (d): Under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States (Article 246(3) of the Constitution) preservation of animal is a matter on which the State legislature has exclusive powers to legislate. There is no provision under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to support Gaushalas, Gosadans, and Pinjarapoles/animal shelters. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has supported establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre for southern region at Chintaladevi, in Nellore district with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds including Ongole breed in scientific and holistic manner and establishment of Gokul Gram for development and conservation of Ongole breed of cattle at Chadalwada, in Prakasam district. Further, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) grants recognition to the registered non-profit organization and gaushalas who works primarily for welfare of animals.

(e): In the State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 84,241 artificial insemination have been performed using sex sorted semen and so far percentage of female calves born as per National Digital Livestock Mission is 89.47%.

At present bulls with known genetic merit are produced under progeny testing programme being implemented through implementing agencies including Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency and are made available for semen production. As per Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) estimates made at National Development Dairy Board (NDDB), the average reliability of young bulls produced under the programme is about 30%.

As informed by the State, Genomic testing is being done for all the progeny tested bulls maintained at semen station for assessing their genetic merit and so far 136 bulls available at semen stations have been genomically tested. As per Genomic Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (GBLUP) estimates made at National Dairy Development Board average reliability of bulls is about 42%. Estimated breeding value data is submitted before breeding value estimation committee constituted involving all stakeholders including Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

The details of productivity of bovines, category wise in Kg/ animal/ day in Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the number of animals tagged and registered category-wise using unified 12-digit unique Identification number under Bharat Pashudhan database of National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) for all transaction related Livestock Health, Breeding and Disease traceability

DISTRICT	BUFFALO	CATTLE	GOAT	PIG	SHEEP	TOTAL
ANANTAPUR	1,86,145	2,31,087	1,80,568	8,034	21,80,897	27,86,731
ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	65,568	6,06,241	2,90,088	6,407	1,30,486	10,98,790
ANAKAPALLI	2,48,288	2,30,689	1,52,128	3,266	1,42,673	7,77,044
ANNAMAYYA	1,01,784	3,77,941	2,15,548	1,786	17,23,976	24,21,035
BAPATLA	4,29,070	27,635	23,623	2,570	4,09,005	8,91,903
CHITTOOR	5,072	7,27,803	1,60,941	187	4,58,824	13,52,827
EAST GODAVARI	2,23,216	93,119	58,613	1,094	1,45,011	5,21,053

ELURU	5,54,790	1,25,430	1,32,660	5,775	3,60,402	11,79,057
GUNTUR	2,47,824	21,516	13,084	946	1,17,735	4,01,105
KRISHNA	3,24,277	41,086	36,481	2,354	1,96,493	6,00,691
KURNOOL	1,43,955	2,55,334	1,43,204	6,219	9,93,069	15,41,781
KAKINADA	2,97,730	89,072	70,979	1,288	1,44,890	6,03,959
KONASEEMA	1,73,156	91,527	16,497	3,074	24,679	3,08,933
NTR	2,69,749	27,670	62,489	1,400	2,23,989	5,85,297
NANDYAL	3,46,168	1,14,661	2,00,864	2,831	8,97,757	15,62,281
PRAKASAM	7,11,040	73,932	2,53,099	2,838	15,37,388	25,78,297
PALNADU	5,38,789	65,933	1,37,403	759	4,06,329	11,49,213
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	34,254	2,56,735	1,70,616	4,458	1,79,240	6,45,303
SPSR NELLORE	6,63,289	69,640	2,46,736	1,268	10,75,669	20,56,602
SRIKAKULAM	38,495	5,25,114	2,38,306	641	5,77,553	13,80,109
SRI SATHYA SAI	78,373	3,22,279	2,08,931	4,087	25,00,224	31,13,894
TIRUPATI	2,80,283	2,86,727	2,38,005	2,297	7,11,202	15,18,514
VISAKHAPATANAM	29,137	62,218	27,667	1,246	48,003	1,68,271
VIZIANAGARAM	1,02,416	4,38,428	1,19,212	2,063	4,02,810	10,64,929
WEST GODAVARI	1,91,613	51,779	22,300	907	39,830	3,06,429
Y.S.R.	4,32,260	49,423	2,31,170	2,960	9,60,192	16,76,005
TOTAL	67,16,741	52,63,019	36,51,212	70,755	1,65,88,326	3,22,90,053

STATEMENT-II**Details of productivity of bovine category wise in Kg/ animal/ day in Andhra Pradesh**

Year	Category		
	Indigenous Cattle	Crossbred Cattle	Buffalo
2014-15	2.30	7.43	6.07
2015-16	2.62	7.66	5.52
2016-17	2.67	7.78	5.65
2017-18	3.40	9.40	7.34
2018-19	3.53	9.61	7.52
2019-20	3.41	9.68	6.94
2020-21	3.80	9.86	7.77
2021-22	3.84	9.92	7.79
2022-23	3.83	9.92	7.77
2023-24	3.58	9.35	6.70
% of increase during last 10 years	55.65%	25.84%	10.37%

Source: As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2020 and 2024

REVIEW OF MGNREGS**1450. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the review of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the financial year 2024-2025 revealed that while the coverage has increased with an 8.6% rise in the number of registered households under the programme;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the review has also revealed that the delivery of promised employment has gone down with person days having dropped by 7.1%;
- (c) whether the delayed wages are a key factor to mismatch between MGNREGS coverage and delivery;
- (d) whether the reduced budget allocation by the Union Government has adversely affected the progress of the MGNREGS; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Details of number of registered households and persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) in the financial 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given below:

(Figure in crore)

Financial Year	Number of registered households	Persondays Generated
2023-24	14.81	312.16
2024-25	15.99	290.60

(As per NREGASoft)

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, is a demand driven wage employment scheme, and is a fallback option when no better employment opportunity is available. The Government of India is committed to provide adequate employment opportunities to willing eligible rural households under Mahatma

Gandhi NREGS as per demand. During the current Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 (as on 22.07.2025), 99.79% of the eligible rural households have been offered employment against who have demanded the employment under the scheme.

The Central Government has initiated several measures to generate awareness about the scheme. These include, (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha, (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

(d) and (e): Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the FY 2024-25, budget allocation of ₹86,000 crore was made, which was the highest ever allocation for scheme at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. In the FY 2025-26, the Government has retained this allocation at ₹86,000 crore, ensuring continued support for rural employment.

Keeping in view demand driven nature of the Scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development closely monitors demand for employment at ground level and seeks additional funds from the Ministry of Finance as and when required. The release of fund under the scheme is a continuous process and Government of India is committed to making funds available as per demand for employment

on the ground. In the Current FY 2025-26 as on 23.07.2025 an amount of Rs 45,783 crore has been released under the scheme out of which Rs.37,912 crore is for payment of wages. There is no pending wage liability for FY 2024-25.

आतंकवाद रोकने की पहल

1451. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) आंतरिक एवं सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने तथा आंतरिक एवं सीमापार आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) आतंकवादियों को वित्तीय सहायता रोकने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई गई है;
- (ग) आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में शामिल संगठनों पर क्या प्रतिबंध लगाए गए हैं;
- (घ) उन देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके साथ भारत ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध सहयोग किया है; और
- (ङ) आतंकवादी घटनाओं को रोकने में खुफिया एजेंसियों की क्या भूमिका है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्यों के विषय हैं। हालाँकि, आंतरिक और सीमा सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने और आंतरिक तथा सीमापार आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए, भारत सरकार एक बहुआयामी रणनीति अपनाती है, जिसमें विभिन्न उपाय शामिल हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं-

आंतरिक एवं सीमा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए

- i. आतंकवाद रोधी ग्रिड का संवर्धन।

- ii. केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) की तैनाती।
- iii. सुरक्षा उपकरणों के आधुनिकीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान।
- iv. राज्य पुलिस बलों, विधि प्रवर्तन संस्थाओं और साइबर जांच संस्थाओं के लिए विभिन्न क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करना।
- v. आसूचना क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना, विधि प्रवर्तन संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करना तथा सभी सुरक्षा बलों के मध्य वास्तविक समय के आधार पर गुप्त जानकारी का साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करना।
- vi. व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (सीआईबीएमएस) का कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें सेंसर, कैमरा, जमीनी निगरानी रडार और कमांड-नियंत्रण प्रणालियां शामिल हैं।
- vii. संवेदनशील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मानव रहित हवाई वाहन (यूएवी), ड्रोन और उपग्रह निगरानी की तैनाती।
- viii. भारतमाला और सीमा सड़क संगठन पहल के अंतर्गत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रणनीतिक सड़कों, सुरंगों और पुलों का निर्माण।
- ix. दिन और रात क्षेत्र प्रभुत्व।
- x. रणनीतिक बिंदुओं पर चौबीसों घंटे नाके।
- xi. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर विभिन्न स्थानों पर बाड़, फ्लड लाइटिंग, सीमा चौकियों/कंपनी संचालन अड्डों का निर्माण, सड़कों और एकीकृत जांच चौकियों (आईसीपी) का निर्माण तथा तटीय सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने के उपाय।
- xii. बांग्लादेश, नेपाल और म्यांमार जैसे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ नियमित सीमा-समन्वय बैठकें और संयुक्त गश्त।

आंतरिक और सीमा पार आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध 'शून्य सहनशीलता' की नीति अपनाते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उपाय किए गए हैं -

- i. आतंकवादियों और समर्थन संरचनाओं के विरुद्ध प्रभावी, निरंतर और सतत कार्रवाई।
- ii. समग्र शासकीय दृष्टिकोण का उपयोग करके आतंकवादी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को नष्ट करना।

- iii. केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ), भारतीय सेना और राज्य पुलिस बलों के माध्यम से निवारक अभियान चलाकर आतंकवाद के रणनीतिक समर्थकों की पहचान करना तथा आतंकवाद को सहायता देने और बढ़ावा देने के उनके तंत्र को उजागर करने के लिए एनआईए के माध्यम से जांच शुरू करना।
 - iv. आतंकवादी संगठनों और व्यक्तिगत आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी अभियोजन के लिए विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 और राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी अधिनियम, 2008, जैसी कानूनी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना।
 - v. आतंकवादी नेटवर्क और गतिविधियों का पता लगाने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स और फेशियल रिकग्निशन टूल्स का उपयोग।
 - vi. ऑनलाइन कट्टरपंथ को रोकने के लिए सोशल मीडिया और साइबरस्पेस की निगरानी।
- (ख): आतंकवादियों को वित्तीय सहायता रोकने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों में शामिल हैं-
- i. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न आसूचना /प्रवर्तन संस्थाओं के साथ समन्वय करने हेतु गृह मंत्रालय में 2011 से एक “कॉम्बेटिंग फाइनेंसिंग ऑफ़ टेररिज्म (सीएफटी) सेल” की स्थापना की गई है।
 - ii. आतंकवादी वित्तपोषण और जाली भारतीय मुद्रा नोट (एफआईसीएन) मामलों की जांच और मुकदमा चलाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (एनआईए) में एक आतंकवादी वित्तपोषण और जाली मुद्रा प्रकोष्ठ (टीएफएफसी) भी स्थापित किया गया है।
 - iii. देश के भीतर जाली भारतीय मुद्रा नोटों के प्रचलन को रोकने के लिए केन्द्र/राज्यों की विभिन्न सुरक्षा संस्थाओं के बीच गुप्त जानकारी/सूचना साझा करने के लिए एक एफआईसीएन समन्वय केन्द्र (एफ - कॉर्ड) भी कार्य कर रहा है।
 - iv. वित्तीय आसूचना संस्थाओं के साथ समन्वित कार्रवाई के माध्यम से संदिग्ध वित्तीय लेनदेन, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और हवाला चैनलों की निगरानी करना।

(ग): संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद संकल्प (यूएनएससीआर) 1267, 1373 एवं विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 51 (ए) के माध्यम से आतंकवादी संगठनों और उसके सदस्यों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए विभिन्न प्रतिबंधों में धन/संपत्ति को फ्रीज करना, जब्त करना और कुर्क करना; आतंकवादी संस्थाओं के धन के प्रवाह को प्रतिबंधित करना और आतंकवादी संगठन के सदस्यों और नमोदिष्ट व्यक्तिगत आतंकवादियों पर यात्रा प्रतिबंध शामिल हैं।

(घ): भारत के 26 देशों और 5 बहुपक्षीय मंचों (आसियान, बिस्सटेक, ब्रिक्स, यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू), क्वाड-सीटीडब्ल्यूजी) के साथ आतंकवाद की रोकथाम पर पर पूर्णतः कार्यात्मक संयुक्त कार्य समूह (जेडब्ल्यूजी-सीटी) हैं; और ट्यूनीशिया के साथ एक स्टैंड अलोन संवाद भी है। इन देशों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ङ): केंद्र और राज्यों की आसूचना और सुरक्षा संस्थाएं आतंकवादी अपराधों में संलिप्त तत्वों पर कड़ी नज़र रखने के लिए मिलकर काम करती हैं। इसमें केंद्र स्तर पर मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर (एमएसी) और राज्य स्तर पर राज्य मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर (एसएमएसी) के माध्यम से चौबीसों घंटे गुप्त जानकारी साझा करना, संयुक्त कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्रों की स्थापना, तकनीकी और मानवीय आसूचना को सुदृढ़ करना, सुरक्षा बलों, जिला पुलिस और आसूचना संस्थाओं के मध्य बेहतर सहयोग, वास्तविक समय की गुप्त जानकारी जुटाने और राज्य आसूचना ब्यूरो (एसआईबी) के निर्माण और सुदृढ़ीकरण पर ज़ोर देना शामिल है।

विवरण

उन देशों / बहुपक्षीय समूहों का विवरण जिनके साथ भारत ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध संयुक्त कार्य समूह और स्टैंड-अलोन संवाद स्थापित किया है

क्र.सं.	देश का नाम
1.	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
2.	कनाडा
3.	चीन

4.	मिस्र
5.	फ्रांस
6.	जर्मनी
7.	इंडोनेशिया
8.	इजराइल
9.	इटली
10.	जापान
11.	कजाकिस्तान
12.	मलेशिया
13.	मालदीव
14.	मॉरीशस
15.	मोरक्को
16.	नीदरलैंड
17.	फिलीपींस
18.	रूस
19.	सऊदी अरब
20.	सिंगापुर
21.	ताजिकिस्तान
22.	तंजानिया
23.	तुर्की
24.	यूनाइटेड किंगडम
25.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (यूएसए)
26.	उज्बेकिस्तान

बहुपक्षीय मंच

क्रम संख्या	बहुपक्षीय मंच का नाम
1.	आसियान
2.	बिम्सटेक
3.	ब्रिक्स
4.	यूरोपीय संघ
5.	क्वाड-सीटीडब्ल्यूजी

स्टैंड-अलोन संवाद

1.	ट्यूनीशिया
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उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमएमएसवाई का कार्यान्वयन**1452. श्री देवेश शाक्य:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज, कन्नौज, इटावा और औरैया जिले में प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत धनराशि जारी की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 2020-25 तक इन जिलों में कितने लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) उक्त योजना के तहत इन जिलों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और व्यय की गई है; और

(घ) इन जिलों में योजना के तहत किए गए कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और छोटे मछुआरों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मत्स्यपालन विभाग भारत सरकार ने विगत पाँच वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के तहत 412.31 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 1294.32 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत पर मात्स्यिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 309.11 करोड़ रुपए का केन्द्रीय शेयर जारी किया जा चुका है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, PMMSY योजना विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्षों (अर्थात् 2020-21 से 2025-26) के दौरान कासगंज, कन्नौज, इटावा और औरैया जिले सहित राज्य के सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित की गई है और इन जिलों में लाभान्वित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्रमशः 189, 83, 90 और 81 है। इन जिलों में प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और प्राप्त वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

"प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना" के तहत कासगंज, कन्नौज, इटावा और औरैया जिलों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, आवंटित राशि और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा।

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र.सं	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण	कासगंज		कन्नौज		इटावा		औरिया	
		आवंटित राशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	आवंटित राशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	आवंटित राशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	आवंटित राशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
1	तालाब निर्माण और प्रथम वर्ष इनपुट	86.38	86.38	38.72	38.72	104.80	102.44	66.13	66.13
2	बायोफ्लॉक तालाब	36.40	36.40	42.00	42.00	28.00	28.00	44.80	44.80

3	रियरिंग यूनिट	21.21	21.21	3.92	3.92	21.46	21.46	1.68	1.68
4	बड़े RAS	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
5	मध्यम RAS	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
6	छोटे RAS	43.80	43.80	28.50	28.50	4.50	4.50	18.00	18.00
7	बैकयार्ड RAS	1.20	1.20	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
8	आइसबॉक्स के साथ श्री वीलर	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00
9	आइसबॉक्स वाली मोटरसाइकिल	1.50	1.50	0.60	0.60	2.10	2.10	1.35	1.35
10	आइसबॉक्स के साथ साइकिल	3.54	3.54	1.44	1.44	2.70	2.70	0.92	0.92
11	कियोस्क	12.00	6.00	3.60	3.60	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
12	लाइव फिश वैंडिंग सेन्टर	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	28.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
13	लघु फ़ीड मिल	18.00	18.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	7.20
14	मत्स्य सेवा केंद्र	10.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	कुल	298.83	288.83	159.08	159.08	223.16	220.8 0	200.38	200.38

IRREGULARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-KISAN SCHEME

1453. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of irregularities in the implementation of the PM-Kisan scheme in Assam, particularly involving Agriculture Development Officers (ADOs) and other departmental staff;

- (b) the total number of officials identified for involvement in the scam and the nature of the disciplinary or legal action taken against them;
- (c) the estimated financial loss caused by these irregularities and whether recovery of misappropriated funds is being pursued;
- (d) whether any independent or central investigation has been initiated to ensure transparency and accountability; and
- (e) the measures the Government is taking to strengthen monitoring, verification, and grievance redressal mechanisms in the PM-Kisan scheme across the country?

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

(a) to (e): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of cultivable land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

The Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.69 lakh Cr to farmers in 19 installments since inception.

As reported by the Government of Assam, certain irregularities and discrepancies have been reported in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme in Assam. These irregularities occurred during the initial days of rolling out of the scheme in February, 2019.

Departmental Proceedings against officials posted against 98 ADO Circles were initiated by the State Government of Assam in cognizance with the State level One-man enquiry report's observations and findings. An amount of Rs. 1.54 Cr. has been recovered by the State from the ineligible identified beneficiaries.

To further strengthen monitoring, verification, and grievance redressal mechanisms in the PM-KISAN scheme across the country, several steps have been taken. Benefits of the scheme are now transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. Further, to ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they will receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, following grievance redressal mechanisms are in place:

- ❑ CPGRAMS portal
- ❑ PM KISAN portal
- ❑ Physical receipts and emails

To further enhance grievance redressal, the AI-based Kisan eMitra Chatbot was launched in September 2023. This Chatbot provides quick, accurate, and clear responses to farmers' queries round the clock in their native languages, making the system more accessible and user-friendly. It is accessible on all platforms such as web, mobile, etc. The Kisan eMitra Chatbot currently operates in 11 languages—English, Hindi, Odia, Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kannada, Telugu, and Marathi—and has successfully resolved over 95 lakh queries from 53 lakh farmers as on 15.07.2025.

REMISSION OF DUTIES AND TAXES ON EXPORTED PRODUCTS

1454. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

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

- (a) whether the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RODTEP) scheme is currently being implemented to support exporters across sectors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to expand the coverage of the scheme to include SEZs, EOUs, and Advance Authorisation holders, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the expanded coverage has led to increased participation by small and medium exporters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government notified the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme with effect from 01.01.2021, to reimburse embedded taxes, duties, and levies that are not being refunded under any other existing mechanism at the central, state, or local level, but are incurred in the manufacturing and distribution process of exported goods. This scheme aims to improve the cost competitiveness of Indian exports in the global market.

The Scheme is implemented by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Department of Revenue (DoR), Ministry of Finance, through an end-to-end IT-enabled platform hosted on ICEGATE, managed by CBIC.

The scheme covers a wide spectrum of export sectors, including small and medium enterprises, encompassing more than 10,500 HS codes. However, Apparel/Garments and Made-ups falling under Chapters 61, 62, and 63 are not covered under RoDTEP, as they are already being covered under the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme.

Initially, the Scheme was applicable to units operating in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA). Subsequently, vide DGFT Notification No. 70/2023 dated 08.03.2024, its coverage was extended to Advance Authorisation (AA) holders, Export Oriented Units (EOUs), and units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) till 05.02.2025. The scheme was further reinstated for these categories with effect from 01.06.2025.

The RoDTEP rebate rates and value caps for DTA units are notified in Appendix 4R, and those for AA/SEZs/EOUs are notified in Appendix 4RE. Both appendices are available on the DGFT website (www.dgft.gov.in) under the link 'Regulations > RoDTEP'.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF PDMC SCHEME

1455. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme being implemented by the Ministry;

- (b) the extent to which the use of PDMC helps in increasing the crop yield and enhancement in the income of farmers;
- (c) whether it is fact that Central assistance released to States under PDMC has come down from Rs. 2,700 crores in 2019-20 to Rs. 2,103 crores in 2023-24;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and assistance released to Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds released in 2024-25 and proposed for 2025-26 and releases made in the first six months, particularly for Andhra Pradesh?

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

- (a) and (b) : Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme aims at enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. The objectives of the scheme include the following:
- i. Increase the area under Micro Irrigation technologies in agriculture to enhance water use efficiency.
 - ii. Increase productivity of crops and income of farmers through precision water management.
 - iii. Promote micro irrigation technologies in water intensive/consuming crops and give adequate focus to extend coverage of field crops under micro irrigation technologies.

- iv. Promote micro irrigation technologies in water scarce, water stressed and critical ground water blocks/districts
- v. Establish convergence and synergy with activities of on-going programmes and schemes, particularly with created water source for its potential use, integration of solar energy for pressurised irrigation etc.
- vi. Promote, develop and disseminate micro irrigation technology for agriculture and horticulture development with modern scientific knowledge.

NITI Aayog conducted impact evaluation study of PDMC scheme in 2020. Study revealed that the scheme is relevant in achieving national priorities such as improving on-farm water use efficiency, enhancing crop productivity, generating employment opportunities and overall income enhancement of farmers. Micro irrigation adoption helped to improve water use efficiency around 30% to 70% and Income of farmers increased in the range of 10% to 69%.

(c) and (d): The release of Central Assistance to States/ UTs is based on the progress made by them under the scheme. The details of funds allocated and released under PDMC from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as below :

Rs. in crore

Year	Allocation (BE)	Central Assistance Released
2019-20	3500.00	2700.01
2020-21	4000.00	2562.19
2021-22	4000.00	1796.12
2022-23	3979.55	1901.37

2023-24	2983.40	2103.50
Total	18462.95	11063.19

Year-wise Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year is as given below:

Rs. in crore

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Till 30.6.25)	Total
Central Assistance released/ sanctioned	100.00	180.00	222.82	105.75	337.85	120.95	1067.37

(Note : Central Assistance shown during 2020-21 to 2023-24 is actual release to State. The figures shown for the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 is of sanction /Mother Sanction under SNA-SPARSH Model. The amount shown may not be fully released.)

(e): During the year 2024-25, Rs. 2793.37 crore was sanctioned/Mother sanction issued to States/UTs for PDMC under PMRKVY which included Rs. 337.85 crore for State of Andhra Pradesh. For the current financial year (2025-26), Mother Sanctions for Rs. 1646.86 crore have been issued under SNA-SPARSH to States/UTs till 30.6.2025 which includes Rs. 120.95 crore for Andhra Pradesh.

ATUFS IMPLEMENTATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

1456. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of textile and garment manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh that have availed capital investment subsidy under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) since 2021, segment-wise;
- (b) the total amount of subsidy disbursed to eligible units in Uttar Pradesh during the same period, district-wise along with the sanctioned applications;
- (c) the average time taken for UID generation and release of subsidy post-Joint Inspection Team (JIT) verification; and
- (d) the number of cases in Uttar Pradesh where units were denied ATUFS benefits due to non-compliance with Machine Identification Code (MIC) or benchmarking norms?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): Capital Investment Subsidy of Rs.50.84 crore has been released in 148 sanctioned cases under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) in Uttar Pradesh since 2021. Detail of segment wise subsidy released in Uttar Pradesh since 2021 under ATUFS is as below: -

S.N.	Segment	No. of Projects	Subsidy released
1	Garmenting	26	Rs. 5.48 cr.
2	Multi activity	55	Rs. 23.34 cr.
3	Processing	18	Rs. 3.28 cr.
4	Technical Textile	22	Rs. 15.40 cr.

5	Weaving	27	Rs. 3.35 cr.
	Total	148	Rs. 50.84 cr.

(b): District-wise details of sanctioned applications and amount of subsidy disbursed after 2021 in Uttar Pradesh is given in **Statement**.

(c): As per the ATUFS guidelines, the UID is automatically generated within 90 days of the UID application, contingent upon verification by the lending agency. Similarly, the scrutiny of the JIT report and the release of the subsidy is to be completed within 60 days from the receipt of the complete proposal after JIT verification. However, the processing time may vary depending on the factors such as the submission of information on the iTUFS portal by unit, uploading of all documentation, submission of required details by machinery manufacturers and the furnishing of all relevant information by the applicants as well as the lending agencies.

(d): In the state of Uttar Pradesh, total 5 cases were denied benefits under ATUFS due to Non Compliance with Machine Identification Code (MIC) or benchmarking norms.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of sanctioned applications and amount of subsidy disbursed after 2021 in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S.N.	District	No. of Projects	Subsidy released (Rs. in crores)
1	Agra	4	0.37
2	Bagpat	1	0.04
3	Bareilly	2	0.82

4	Bijnor	1	0.10
5	Bulandshehar	2	1.16
6	Chandauli	14	7.69
7	Fatehpur	1	0.42
8	Gautam Buddha Nagar	52	16.59
9	Ghaziabad	14	3.98
10	Gorakpur	5	8.10
11	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	1	0.15
12	Kanpur Dehat	6	2.78
13	Kanpur (Nagar)	12	1.12
14	Lucknow	2	0.35
15	Mathura	6	2.81
16	Meerut	15	2.19
17	Shahjahanpur	1	0.70
18	Unnav	2	0.53
19	Varanasi	7	0.94
	Total	148	50.84

**FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF OCEANARIUM AND
MARINE BIOLOGICAL PARK IN KERALA**

1457. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received the Rs. 350 crore proposal for establishing an Oceanarium and Marine Biological Park at Puthuvype in Kochi, Kerala;

- (b) whether the approval of Rs.145.87 crore project for Modern Integrated Fish Landing Facilities at Vypin–Munambam, Ernakulam is pending with the Government;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expedite approval for the Rs.350 crore for Oceanarium and Rs.145.87 crore for Fish Landing projects which are proposed and submitted by the State Government of Kerala;
- (d) whether any clarification additional documentation has been sought from the Government of Kerala in this regard;
- (e) whether the funds under PMMSY will be allocated to the Rs. 145.87 crore Vypin– Munambam project approved by the SLAMC on 12 January 2024; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):**

(a): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during last five years has approved fisheries developmental projects amounting to Rs. 1347.55 crore to the Government of Kerala. The Government has received the proposal of Government of Kerala for establishment of Oceanarium and Marine Biological Museum at Kollam District, Kerala.

(b): The approval of Modern Integrated Fish Landing Facilities at Vypin–Munambam, Ernakulam is not pending with the Government.

(c) and (d): The proposal of Six Modern Integrated Fish Landing Facilities in the Vypin-Munambam Coastal Stretch of Ernakulam District in Kerala at a cost of Rs 145.87 crore was submitted by Government of Kerala for financial assistance under PMMSY. The proposal was examined and same was not found to be techno-financial viable as per the scheme guidelines. The proposal/concept note for establishment of Integrated Aquapark-Oceanarium and Marine Biological Museum at Kollam district submitted by Government of Kerala was examined and it was not found suitable within the provisions of PMMSY guidelines. Government of Kerala was requested to submit the techno-financially viable proposal for Integrated Fish Landing Facilities at Vypin-Munambam and Detailed Project Report (DPR) with civil estimates, design layout, land requirements, technical drawings, requisite clearances with respect to proposal on Oceanarium within the provisions of the PMMSY guidelines. The revised proposal in this regard has not been received in Department of Fisheries, Government of India.

(e) and (f): Does not arise.

NATIONAL POLICY ON SENIOR CITIZENS

1458. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to implement a new national policy for Senior Citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether such policy will reflect demographic realities, as India heads into the future, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government estimated the proposed percentage of senior citizens in 2047, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 which is already in force envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter, protection and other needs of older persons to improve the quality of their lives. With the passage of time there is a need to bring in a new policy.

(c): As per report of Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, between 2011 and 2036, the proportion of population of the older ages (60 years and above) is projected to increase from 10 crores in 2011 to 23 crores in 2036 - an increase in their share to the total population from 8.4 to 14.9 percent.

**CYBER CRIME PREVENTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN
SCHEME**

1459. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the total amount of funds (in crores) released to States and UTs particularly Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme since the inception of the scheme;
- (b) the number of Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories established across the country under the said scheme, State-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Dakshina Kannada district along with the details thereof;
- (c) the year-wise and district-wise number of police personnel trained so far under the said scheme in Rajasthan;
- (d) whether Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been established/are proposed to be established under the CCPWC scheme in Chhattisgarh; and
- (e) if so, the names of the States/UTs which have so far been unable to establish Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories under the CCPWC scheme along with the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes, including cyber crimes against women and children in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. State-wise details of funds released to the States/UTs up to 31.03.2024 under CCPWC Scheme is at **Statement.**

ii. Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Punjab, Tripura, Puducherry, Chandigarh, JandK, Rajasthan, West

Bengal, Jharkhand, Manipur, Andman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi. In Tamil Nadu the laboratory is only partially functional.

iii. Training curriculum has been prepared for LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and Judicial officers for better handling of investigation and prosecution. States/UTs have been requested to organize training programmes. More than 24,600 LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and Judicial officers have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under CCPWC Scheme. Specific data regarding police personnel trained year-wise and district-wise is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

**State-wise details of funds released to the States/UTs up to 31.03.2024
under CCPWC Scheme**

(Rupees in Crore)

S.No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.42	0	0	0	0.49	0	1.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4.19	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2.47	0	0.6	0.12	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2.59	0	0	0	0.29	0	0.39
6	Goa	1.63	0	0	0	0	0	0.29
7	Gujarat	2.72	0	0.73	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	2.53	0	0	0	0.23	0	1.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	0	0.04	0.12	0.12	0	0

10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1.82	0	0	0	0.34	0	0
12	Karnataka	4.46	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.96
13	Kerala	4.35	0	0	0	0	0	0.64
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.85	0	0	0	0	0	1.06
15	Maharashtra	4.58	0	0	0	0	0	0.92
16	Manipur	1.63	0	0	0	0.26	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0.06
18	Mizoram	1.62	0	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.16
19	Nagaland	1.63	0	0.08	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2.62	0	1.2	0	0.2	0	0
21	Punjab	2.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	4.4	0	0	0	0.47	0	0.75
23	Sikkim	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
24	Tamil Nadu	2.99	0	0	0	0.35	0	0
25	Telangana	4.34	0	0	0	0	0	1.05
26	Tripura	1.64	0	0	0	0.12	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	1.66	0	0	0	0	0	0.75
29	West Bengal	4.32	0	0	0	0.24	0	0.26
30	AandN Islands	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1.61	0	0	0	0	22.35	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.85
36	Puducherry	1.63	0	0	0	0.12	0	0
Total		93.13	0	2.65	0.36	3.75	22.35	10.69

गिहार समुदाय

1460. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

- (क) क्या गिहार समुदाय, जो देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में निवास करने वाली एक खानाबदोश जनजाति है और पारंपरिक रूप से शिल्प एवं वन-संबंधी कार्यों के माध्यम से अपनी आजीविका कमाती है, को कुछ राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, तथा कई राज्यों में इसे “कंजर” कहकर संबोधित किया जाता है, जिससे उनकी भावनाएं आहत होती हैं;
- (ख) क्या गिहार समुदाय के लिए कंजर शब्द का प्रयोग जाति-विशेष अपमानजनक शब्द माना जा सकता है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो गिहार समुदाय की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार “कंजर” शब्द के प्रयोग को रोकने और प्रमाण-पत्रों एवं दस्तावेजों में केवल “गिहार” शब्द लिखने का निर्देश जारी करने का विचार रखती है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (ग): कंजर समुदाय को छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तराखंड राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। इस समुदाय को किसी भी राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है।

सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल करने, उनसे बाहर करने और अन्य संशोधनों के दावों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए तौर-तरीके निर्धारित किए हैं, जिसके तहत संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को पूर्ण औचित्य के साथ सूचियों में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित होता है। वर्तमान में, किसी भी राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की ओर से 'कंजर' शब्द के स्थान पर 'गिहार' शब्द रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SUSTAINABLE CROP PLANNING

1461. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed structural overdependence on water-intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane in States facing groundwater depletion;
- (b) whether a district-wise ecological zoning approach has been considered to align crop choices with agro-climatic sustainability and market demand; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to integrate MSP incentives, procurement priorities and input subsidies to promote sustainable crop diversification?

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

(a): The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including water-stressed regions are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Jal Shakti and the State Governments. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has not carried out any assessment regarding structural overdependence on water-intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane in states facing groundwater depletion.

(b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (ICAR-IIFSR), Modipuram and ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey

and Land Use Planning, Nagpur jointly prepared the agro-ecological and district crop plan for 14 major crops namely rice, wheat, maize, pearl millet, sorghum, pigeonpea, chickpea, soybean, mustard, groundnut, cotton, sugarcane, potato and onion by combining the Relative Spread Index (RSI), Relative Yield Index (RYI), Sustainable Yield Index (SYI) and Soil-climate suitability index (SCSI).

(c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA and FW) is implementing Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under the Pradhan Mantri - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) in the Original Green Revolution States viz., Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh (UP) to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals, cotton. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstration, farm mechanization and value addition, site specific activities and for awareness, training etc. Further, Government of India is also promoting these crops under various schemes namely National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) for pulses, coarse cereals, nutri cereals (Shree Anna) and oilseeds under the National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oilseeds.

The Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds etc on the basis of the recommendations of the commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned.

As per Guidelines of Department of Food and Public Distribution on procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, States are allowed to procure Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley, Ragi and six minor millets from farmers at MSP under central pool subject to the prior approval of Government of India, in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI). Procurement of pulses and oilseeds is made at MSP as per the schemes under Pradhan Mantri - Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) scheme of DAandFW. The procurement of Notified Pulses are done under Price support Scheme (PSS) by the Central Nodal Agencies through State designated Agencies during harvesting season.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT FACILITATION HUB IN AMRITSAR

1462. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Amritsar border region, with its fertile land and strategic location, holds immense potential for large-scale export of fruits and vegetables to neighbouring and international markets;
- (b) whether the Government establish an advanced agricultural technology and export facilitation hub in the Amritsar district, equipped with state-of-the-art research, irrigation systems, cold chain logistics, and value addition units;

- (c) the details of funds allocated to provide technical support for promoting high-yield, climate-resilient crop varieties, precision farming techniques and modern post-harvest management practices in the border area of Amritsar; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to enhance agricultural infrastructure in the region to support export-oriented farming and create direct access for farmers to international markets, thereby boosting rural income and national agri-exports?

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

(a) and (b): The Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative of Department of Commerce, conducted in coordination with state governments, district-level authorities, export promotion councils, industry bodies, and institutional stakeholders etc. focuses on issues pertaining to enhancing export potential of identified products by way of stakeholder consultation. Under the DEH initiative, agro commodities, rice, and floriculture products are among the key identified products for the Amritsar district.

(c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are implementing various schemes to strengthen the agricultural ecosystem in the country including Punjab and its border areas. The schemes wise budget allocation for the F.Y. 2025-26 is at

Statement.

(d): Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme was launched in 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative with an objective to mobilize a medium or long-term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management

infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country. AIF promotes the adoption of advanced agricultural technologies, including state-of-the-art infrastructure for cold chain logistics and value addition units such as sorting, grading, primary processing, and packaging facilities. Through its financial support mechanisms—like interest subvention and credit guarantee—the Scheme incentivizes investment in modern farm infrastructure across the value chain.

In the district of Amritsar, projects supported under AIF include the setting up of cold storage units, warehouses, packaging units, and processing units that incorporate modern post-harvest management practices. Additionally, investments in precision farming techniques are also eligible under AIF. These facilities help farmers reduce post-harvest losses, improve shelf life, and fetch better market prices. The district has also seen interest in setting up agri-tech-enabled units to support efficient and sustainable farming practices.

Further, the Department of Commerce through APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) provides financial assistance to its member exporters including FPOs (Farmer Producer Organisation) and FPCs (Farmer Producer Company) across the country including Punjab, for export promotion of scheduled agriculture products under Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA for the 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26) in following three broad areas:

- a. Scheme for Infrastructure Development- Financial assistance for setting up of packhouses facilities with packing / grading lines, pre-cooling unit with cold storage and refrigerated transportation etc, cable system for handling of crops like banana, pre-shipment treatment facilities such as irradiation, vapor heat treatment, hot water dip treatment and Common agri-infrastructure facilities, reefer vans and missing gap in the existing infrastructure of individual exporters. The Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) facility at Amritsar Airport for handling perishable agri-export cargo had been established with the funding support of APEDA.
- b. Scheme for Quality Development –Financial assistance for purchase of laboratory testing equipment, installation of quality management systems, handheld devices for capturing farm level coordinates for traceability and testing of water, soil, residues and pesticides etc.
- c. Scheme for Market Promotion- The assistance covers participation of exporters in international trade fairs, organizing Buyer Seller meets, developing packaging standards for new products, and upgrading the existing packaging standards. The exporters of Punjab including Amritsar have been encouraged and enabled participation in the domestic/international trade fairs, Buyer Seller Meets, roadshows and other export promotional campaigns. Complete details of financial assistance guidelines are available at APEDA website www.apeda.gov.in under the “Scheme” tab.

Under APEDA's market development initiatives, APEDA assisted the trial shipment of Rose scented fresh Litchi from Pathankot to Doha and Dubai via

Amritsar by air in June 2025. Similarly, trial consignments for export of fresh litchi to London, Kinnow to Russia/Singapore sourced from farmers in Punjab, have also been facilitated in the past.

Export oriented capacity building programs have been organised in Punjab in collaboration with Department of Horticulture and Agriculture across several districts including Amritsar to create awareness about agricultural exports and nurture the farmers, agri- startups, women entrepreneurs for venturing into exports in order to get better realization of their produce.

STATEMENT

The schemes wise budget allocation for various schemes to strengthen the agricultural ecosystem in the country including Punjab and its border areas for the F.Y. 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

S.no	Name of Schemes/Description	BE-2025-26
A	Central Sector Schemes/projects	
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	12242.27
2	Modified interest Subvention	22600.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	6941.36
4	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	63500.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan yojana	120.00
6	Formation and promotion of Farmers producers Organization	584.00
7	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	900.00
8	Namo Drone Didi	676.85

9	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain	71.50
10	National Bee Keeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	75.00
11	Cotton Technology Mission	500.00
12	Mission for Pulses	1000.00
13	Mission for Vegetables and Fruits	500.00
14	National Mission on Hybrid Seeds	100.00
15	Support for Makhana Board	100.00
	Additional Transfer to agriculture infrastructure Fund and Development	-1000.00
	Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects	108910.98
B	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	8500.00
2	National Mission on natural Farming	616.01
3	Krishionnati Yojana	8000.00
	Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes	17116.01
	Total-Central Sector Schemes+ Centrally Sponsored Schemes	126026.99
C	Establishment and other central expenditure of the Centre	1263.17
	Total Budget Estimate of DAandFW	127290.16

PM KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

1463. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details of districts in Uttar Pradesh that have been chosen under various projects of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) along with the amount sanctioned and disbursed under each project, classified district-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the area of water-bodies created and that are yet to be created (in hectares) in Uttar Pradesh under the 'Har Khet Ko Pani' component of PMKSY, district-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the area covered (in hectares), number of water-shed development projects sanctioned and completed, and the number of farmers benefiting in Uttar Pradesh under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of PMKSY, district and year-wise; and
- (d) the area covered (in hectares) and the number of farmers benefitting in Uttar Pradesh under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of PMKSY/PM-RKVY, classified district and year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The details of funds released and works under various components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during last five years including project details under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADandWM), details of Water bodies under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Waterbodies scheme of Har Khet Ko Pani component and details of area covered, no. of farmers benefitted and details of Watershed Development Projects implemented under Watershed Development Component (WDC-PMKSY-2.0) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Development Projects (IWMP)) in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given at **Statement I and II.**

(d): Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme is being implemented across the country including Uttar Pradesh from the year 2015-16. The scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through use of Micro Irrigation technologies, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. District-wise and year-wise details on area covered and number of farmers benefitted in State of Uttar Pradesh during last 5 years is given in **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT I

Details Central Assistance released (Rs. Crore) for projects and their Status under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Command Area Development and Water Management during last five years and RRR Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

Project Name	Districts Benefitted	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Completed AIBP Projects						
Bansagar Canal Project	Allahabad and Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	0

Saryu Nahar Priyojna	Baharaich, Basti,Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sidharth Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar	358.21	0	14.51	0	0
Ongoing AIBP Projects						
Arjun Sahayak Project	Mahoba, Hamirpur , Banda	15.83	0	0	0	0
Madhya Ganga Canal PH-II	Moradbad, Jyotibafule Nagar	17.8	0	9.4	0	0
Ongoing CADandWM projects						
Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	Baharaich, Basti,Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sidharth Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	0	0	0
Arjun Sahayak Project	Mahoba , Hamirpur , Banda	6	0	0	0	0
	Total	397.84	0	23.91	0	0

Physical and Financial progress of RRR Scheme

Name of scheme	District	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	CA released (Rs. in crore)	Status
12 RRR of Water Bodies	Lallitpur (12)	12.42	1.0477 (2015-16)	Overall 53.59% works completed

8 RRR	Jhansi (3), Mahoba (2), Banda (3)	37.08	15.36 (2015- 16)	completed as reported by state.
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STATEMENT II

Details of WDC-PMKSY-2.0 during last five years in Uttar Pradesh

Year	Central funds released (Rs. in crore)	No of Farmers benefitted as reported on MIS
2021-22	21.78	Project was sanctioned in last Qtr of the year
2022-23	0	0
2023-24	86.2	24,578
2024-25	54.64	1,21,562
2025-26	0.24	Not yet reported
Total	162.86	1,47,040

District-wise details of WDC-PMKSY2.0 projects sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh

District	No. of Project	Area sanctioned (ha)	Total cost (Rs. lakh)
Amethi	2	10876	2392.72
Amroha	1	5082	1118.04
Azamgarh	1	2840	624.8
Baghpat	2	8217	1807.74
Bareilly	2	9903	2178.66

Bijnor	2	10043	2209.46
Budaun	2	10000	2200
Bulandshahr	1	4958	1090.76
Chitrakoot	1	5800	1276
Deoria	2	9500	2090
Etah	1	5000	1100
Etawah	1	4850	1067
Fatehpur	2	7476	1644.72
Hamirpur	2	10410	2290.2
Hapur	2	9370	2061.4
Jaunpur	2	8905	1959.1
Kannauj	1	4100	902
Kanpur Nagar	1	5000	1100
Kaushambi	1	4032	887.04
Kushi Nagar	1	4280	941.6
Lucknow	1	5000	1100
Mahoba	2	9800	2156
Mainpuri	1	4548.18	1000.6
Mathura	1	5250	1155
Mirzapur	2	9211.13	2026.45
Moradabad	1	5042	1109.24
Pratapgarh	2	9160	2015.2
Prayagraj	2	10310	2264.24
Rae Bareli	1	5047	1110.34

Rampur	1	4872	1071.84
Saharanpur	2	10460	2301.2
Sambhal	2	9965	2192.3
Sonbhadra	3	10494.92	2308.88
Varanasi	2	10460	2301.2
Gorakhpur	1	5000	1100
Sant Kabir Nagar	1	4500	990
Hardoi	1	4198	923.56
Total	56	263960	58067.0

STATEMENT-III

District-wise Area (in ha) under Microirrigation and Farmers Benefitted in Uttar Pradesh Under PDMC during last five years

S.No	District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers
1	Saharanpur	525.9	358	323.45	224	927.05	773	496.58	429	1116	947
2	Muzaffarnagar	329.3	161	263	193	497.2	488	403.53	314	1085	971
3	Shamli	184.05	107	282.97	132	945.52	517	547.47	400	826	720
4	Meerut	560.08	247	458.3	164	945.52	517	553.48	507	1119	1023
5	Baghpat	359.75	182	563.164	266	809.82	486	797.88	608	1863	1375
6	Bulandshahr	274.05	165	354.31	200	480	310	262.7	161	1157	754
7	Ghaziabad	208.62	125	238.41	144	665	334	265.12	166	213	175
8	G.B Nagar	186.26	90	185.159	100	151.529	92	73.87	48	60.98	37

S.No	District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers
9	Hapur	260.42	141	399.79	137	924.95	449	729.7	504	807	732
10	Aligarh	362.58	234	286.26	194	553.07	345	377.49	266	830	584
11	Hathras	223.99	180	265.98	165	336.08	201	289.6	178	681	480
12	Tapkeshwar	144.8	130	188.6	140	335.07	275	127	111	350	323
13	Kasganj	144.638	98	201.03	155	341.64	258	182.85	161	367	375
14	Agra	425.344	257	304.88	145	769.99	411	503.53	276	486	287
15	Mathura	283.21	125	232.14	119	538.18	244	282.77	154	625	415
16	Firozabad	343.473	274	282.325	209	244.47	191	320.89	273	386	283
17	Mainpuri	359.85	310	134.6	79	360.81	226	232.28	133	405	212
18	Bareilly	546.92	285	294.75	118	534.32	336	804.17	399	1023	453
19	Budaun	194.4	129	152.8	94	627.96	382	127	21	706	486
20	Shahjahanpur	379.1	223	457.6	201	845.73	387	677.11	287	1117	493
21	Pilibhit	427.23	225	249.89	163	742.44	453	312	164	1247	578
22	Moradabad	358.636	252	416.755	245	841.95	584	340.2	250	391	378
23	Bijnor	264.359	132	338.13	158	631.01	401	455.33	398	728	524
24	Amroha	281.15	137	232.03	111	689.02	462	459.6	335	1100	942
25	Rampur	842.6	382	241.16	147	834	567	760	617	643	447
26	Sambhal	359	229	240.32	131	683.66	448	453.92	223	629	502
27	Kanpur Nagar	337.568	299	76.94	69	182.1	139	140.54	84	601	386
28	Kanpur Dehat	327	306	217.06	173	464.47	328	339	198	1448	859
29	Etawah	725.5	675	327.59	264	615.28	482	263	223	1389	952
30	Auraiya	353.8	210	104.08	98	264.91	232	229	152	859	483
31	Farrukhabad	365.77	247	309.2	199	513	294	543.3	237	813	519

S.No	District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers
32	Kannauj	664.3	467	155.49	87	235.79	127	267.8	187	679	561
33	Lucknow	73.12	62	110.75	85	130.14	97	118.2	96	438	294
34	Unnao	126.05	116	321.03	279	364.59	365	507.05	457	732	670
35	Raebareli	789.42	688	252.75	157	896.65	674	116	96	583	456
36	Sitapur	556.849	410	351.58	245	681.61	481	339.96	234	532	318
37	Hardoi	827.16	773	418.54	330	611.29	504	317.815	222	664	442
38	Lakhimpur Kheri	391.94	198	299.791	156	504.291	281	690.411	401	1353	715
39	Jhansi	1505.28	880	2186.85	1199	3393.6	3275	6014.11	4828	17147	15914
40	Lalitpur	695.1	436	548.61	433	1312.95	1011	4036.6	3207	6199	5746
41	Jalaun	4262.6	2245	997.45	610	3705.05	2411	4230	2762	7362	5364
42	Prayagraj	778.6	816	542.84	526	257.33	263	1106.2	612	1102	903
43	Kaushambi	816	778	526.8	463	601	478	297	170	386.67	243
44	Fatehpur	851.92	707	157.23	115	349.82	265	550.46	472	533	447
45	Pratapgarh	1007.65	841	1085	917	986.07	769	1083.51	989	1154	948
46	Varanasi	517.71	496	117.16	105	421.67	337	438.7	457	655	634
47	Chandauli	747.95	584	345.73	281	594.53	456	393.6	379	652	578
48	Jaunpur	1610	1515	694.82	568	843.55	636	1035.69	964	1108	1001
49	Ghazipur	834	764	632.83	461	1431	1020	793.05	686	875	781
50	Mirzapur	4046.45	3137	1567.82	1230	2855.4	2076	2152.9	1990	3581	3169
51	Sonbhadra	2681.6	2345	742.11	627	2002.49	1598	1561	1474	2570	2106
52	Bhadohi	1590.9	1661	583.7	605	1064.1	964	703.55	891	768	715
53	Azamgarh	546.5	529	551.21	517	1040.37	676	347.38	317	461	362
54	Ballia	635.23	583	209.47	160	447.85	319	407.85	412	359	345

S.No	District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers	Area	No. of Farmers
55	Mau	287.82	287	210.526	186	382.27	327	354.85	302	219	196
56	Gorakhpur	946.55	693	515.89	400	980.85	708	542	157	481	293
57	Maharajganj	413.11	309	261.87	191	758.6	458	363.58	217	412	226
58	Deoria	689.39	639	270.1	245	457.92	351	165	39	148	112
59	Kushinagar	649.3	549	411.6	296	1000	656	239.4	200	255	198
60	Basti	1280.74	1237	971.3	399	1024.65	794	580.31	478	474	335
61	Sant Kabir Nagar	586.8	570	261.05	228	366.25	265	202.3	150	257	186
62	Sidharth Nagar	981	981	408.5	361	1147.09	819	321.13	187	302	190
63	Gonda	366.82	299	207.18	131	669.7	413	265	105	250	194
64	Balrampur	1767.6	1590	859	410	768.3	495	347.56	294	373	251
65	Shravasti	644.45	479	327.17	240	585.42	369	148.48	95	115	87
66	Bahraich	658.81	410	727.08	282	1198	805	374	110	245	202
67	Ayodhya	298.42	233	293.24	204	374.62	267	331.71	312	385	280
68	Ambedkar Nagar	914.35	710	475.57	368	852.13	630	440.1	372	603	423
69	Sultanpur	1094.01	981	760.16	570	1382.02	1103	559.8	465	1021	745
70	Barabanki	373.36	278	298.59	310	285.1	275	163.4	161	260	372
71	Amethi	422.964	411	394.44	306	713.1	562	219.86	214	439	320
72	Banda	2077.5	1068	1540.9	1137	3361.5	2278	3901.21	2809	3982	3035
73	Mahoba	1965.2	1124	907.08	588	2773.78	1802	3870.77	3236	4576	3981
74	Chitrakoot	1538.2	1238	1012.26	834	1990.5	1394	3930	3654	6747	6313
75	Hamirpur	2652.35	1317	795.03	531	1126.89	686	3526.33	2510	5822	4236
Total		58104.4	43349	33930.8	23310	65225.6	46152	60706.5	46647	102331	82582

**A LINKAGE OF AGRISTACK FOR PROVIDING WEATHER BASED CROP
INSURANCE SYSTEM**

1464. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that registration of farmers in the Agristack has been made mandatory for providing the Weather Based Crop Insurance system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that farmers are finding it practically difficult to register for the Agristack before the cut off date; and
- (d) if so, whether the deadline will be extended to allow the farmers to do the registration?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir. Farmer ID in AgriStack has been made mandatory for farmers to get enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2025 onwards for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Multiple methods have been opened up to ensure easy registration for farmers in AgriStack, such as self-mode, through Common Service Centre, Camp Mode and Sahayak mode. Once they register

themselves, they will be provided the Farmer ID in up to 48 hours. However, on the request of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu, the Government has given an exemption to get enrolled the farmers under PMFBY and RWBCIS for Kharif 2025 season without their Farmer ID.

समर्थ योजना के तहत कौशल विकास

1465. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और हाशिए के समुदायों के लाभार्थियों पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए समर्थ योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और सफलतापूर्वक नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) सरकार किस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि समर्थ के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, कार्यबल की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए वस्त्र उद्योग की उभरती मांगों के अनुरूप हों; और
- (ग) समर्थ के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से उद्यमी बनने या असंगठित क्षेत्र में शामिल होने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रशिक्षणोत्तर सहायता तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, ताकि दीर्घकालिक आजीविका बनाए रखना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क): वस्त्र मंत्रालय, संगठित वस्त्र और संबंधित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में उद्योग के प्रयासों को साकार करने हेतु माँग-आधारित, रोजगार-उन्मुख कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से समर्थ (वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण योजना) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत संगठित क्षेत्र में कताई और बुनाई को छोड़कर, वस्त्र उद्योग की संपूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला शामिल है। समर्थ को अखिल भारतीय स्तर

पर क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान कुल 3,19,887 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित (उत्तीर्ण) किया गया है और 2,73,681 लाभार्थियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है, जिनमें 26.70% अनुसूचित जाति और 12.50% अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थी शामिल हैं।

(ख): समर्थ मांग आधारित, रोजगार-उन्मुख कौशल कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें वस्त्र उद्योगों को रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 120 एनएसक्यूएफ के समान पाठ्यक्रमों से उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सीधे सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

(ग): समर्थ योजना में प्रवेश स्तर के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम 70% और संगठित क्षेत्र में नियोजन पश्चात सहायता के रूप में 6 माह तक रखने के साथ अपस्किंग प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 90% प्लेसमेंट का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प, जूट और ऊन के पारंपरिक क्षेत्र में स्व-रोजगार का भी प्रावधान है।

हाइब्रिड कृषि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता

1466. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार कृषि पद्धतियों और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) को साथ मिलाकर 'हाइब्रिड कृषि बुद्धिमत्ता (एचएआई)' जैसे मॉडल विकसित करने की दिशा में सक्रिय प्रयास कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो एचएआई के विजन, लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिक घटकों (जैसे तारीख-आधारित निर्णय समर्थन प्रणालियाँ, जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि और स्वदेशी ज्ञान का डिजिटलीकरण) का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) अब तक शुरू की गई एचएआई से संबंधित प्रमुख अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, पायलट परियोजनाओं का नीतिगत पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन परियोजनाओं में सरकार की क्या भूमिका है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सहयोगात्मक तरीके से जुड़े अनुसंधान संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, तकनीकी संस्थानों (जैसे आईआईटीएस, आईआईआईटीएस) और बहु-विषयक केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख) : परिशुद्ध कृषि, अधिक फसल उत्पादन, टिकाऊ कृषि और उन्नत पशुधन प्रबंधन के लिए वहनीय, जलवायु स्मार्ट, कुशल तथा स्थानीय रूप से अनुकूल समाधान प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार के आर एंड डी कार्यक्रम में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस) आधारित मॉडल/प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित कुछ नई पहलें निम्नलिखित हैं:

- किसानों की सहायता के साथ-साथ पी एम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के बारे में जानकारी के संबंध में "किसान ई-मित्र" और ए.आई. सक्षम चैटबोट। यह समाधान सहायता अनेक भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है और अन्य सरकारी कार्यक्रमों में सहारे के लिए इसे तैयार किया जा रहा है।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण उत्पाद की हानि से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय नाशीजीव निगरानी प्रणाली। इस प्रणाली में फसल संबंधी मुद्दों का पता लगाने के लिए ए.आई. और मशीन लर्निंग का उपयोग किया गया है जो स्वस्थ और बेहतर फसल के लिए समय पर उपाय करने में सक्षम है।
- चावल और गेहूँ फसल के लिए उपग्रह, मौसम और मृदा नमी डेटासेट का उपयोग करते हुए फसल स्वास्थ्य मूल्यांकन और फसल स्वास्थ्य निगरानी के लिए फील्ड फोटोग्राफ का उपयोग करते हुए एआई आधारित विश्लेषण है।

(ग) : उपरोक्त क्षेत्र से संबंधित कुछ अनुसंधान परियोजना निम्नलिखित हैं :

- परिशुद्ध कृषि

- फील्ड फसलों के लिए इंटेलेजीेंट सिंचाई प्रणाली
- यूएवी मल्टीस्पैक्ट्रल इमेजरी का उपयोग करते हुए पादप रोग का पता लगाना
- मल्टी-टेम्पोरल डेटा का उपयोग करते हुए उपज का पूर्वानुमान
- ए.आई. समर्थित जूट फाईबर ग्रेडिंग
- डेरी संबंधी गोपशु में संक्रमण का पहले पता लगाना तथा निगरानी
- डेरी पशुओं में गर्भाधान का पता लगाना
- प्रिसीजन पशुधन पालन प्रणाली
- प्रिसीजन इनक्लोजर कल्चर और मात्स्यिकी प्रबंधन

(घ) : उपरोक्त विषय से संबंधित अनुसंधान कार्यों में संलग्न कुछ संस्थान निम्नलिखित हैं :

भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय कृषि अभियांत्रिकी संस्थान, भोपाल; भाकृअनुप-केन्द्रीय कटाई उपरांत अभियांत्रिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, लुधियाना; भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, खड़गपुर; पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना; भाकृअनुप-भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली; भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल; भाकृअनुप-भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर; भाकृअनुप- केंद्रीय अन्तर्स्थलीय मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बैरकपुर; भाकृअनुप- गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान, कोयम्बटूर; भाकृअनुप- केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, हैदराबाद; अग्रत कंप्यूटिंग विकास केन्द्र, कोलकाता; शेर-ए-कश्मीर कृषि विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कश्मीर।

SELECTION OF ROADS UNDER PMGSY

1467. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the specific process adopted for consulting public representatives in Kerala during the selection of roads under various phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the manner in which their inputs were incorporated in the final proposals;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the final proposals for PMGSY projects submitted by the State Government of Kerala are alleged to be politically selective and that public representatives belonging to parties other than the ruling party in the State are often excluded from the consultation and planning process;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure that local development priorities identified by public representatives are adequately reflected, while maintaining technical scrutiny and standards enforced by State Technical Agencies (STAs) and State-Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs); and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the formal role of public representatives under PMGSY-IV, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Detailed guidelines have been issued for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) IV. As per the guidelines, the District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) is to be updated and the draft Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) of the unconnected habitations is to be generated keeping in view inter alia the suggestions received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament. As per para 5.5 of the programme guidelines of PMGSY

IV, after the CNCPL is prepared and verified it shall be placed before the District Panchayat. The Hon'ble Member of Parliament/ MLAs shall be given a copy of the CNCPL and their suggestions and the suggestions of lower level Panchayati Raj institutions shall be given fullest consideration by the District Panchayat while according its approval.

Further as per para 5.6 of programme guidelines of PMGSY I, after approval of CNCPL by the District Panchayat, the proposals would be forwarded by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). The PIU will, at that time prepare the details of proposals forwarded by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament in Proforma MP-1 with their consent, and action taken thereon in Proforma MP-II indicating the prioritization and other details, and send it along with the proposals. In all cases where the proposal of a Hon'ble Member of Parliament has not been included, cogent reasons shall be given based on the reasons given by the District Panchayat in MP-11 format itself.

Also, as per para 5.7 of programme guidelines the SRRDA shall vet the proposals to ensure that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and shall place them before the State-level Standing Committee (SLSC) along with the MP-1 and MP-II Statements.

As per 5.8 of programme guidelines, the SLSC would scrutinize the proposals to see that they are in accordance with the guidelines and that the proposals of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been given full

consideration. In all cases where the proposals of Hon'ble Members of Parliament have not been included, cogent reasons shall be given to them and these shall be recorded in the proceedings of the SLSC. After scrutiny by the SLSC, the PIUs will prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each proposed road work.

No proposal under PMGSY IV has been submitted by the State Government of Kerala to the Ministry so far. The proposals are submitted in feasible batches by the States to the Central Government for according sanction. The timeline for implementation of PMGSY IV is till March, 2029.

(c) and (d): As per PMGSY-IV guidelines while commencing with the preparation of the DPR, the PIU will hold a consultation with the local community through the mechanism of the Gram Panchayat in order to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability (including forest land) especially due to road widening / minor change in alignment etc., proposed tree plantation, moderate any adverse social and environmental impact and elicit necessary community participation in the programme. For this purpose, the PIU will organise a formal 'Transect Walk'.

Moreover, the construction of road works under PMGSY are as per the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in the Ministry of Rural Development Specifications for Rural Roads, Rural Roads Manual of the Indian Road Congress (IRC) (IRC: SP:20), IRC:SP:72 and also, where required, the Hill Road Manual (IRC: SP:48) and other IRC Codes/ Guidelines.

The role of Hon'ble Members of Parliament/ public representatives, State Technical Agencies (STAs) and State-Level Standing Committees (SLSCs) are already defined in PMGSY-IV guidelines issued during December, 2024. Advisories have been issued to the States/ UTs to ensure that the guidelines are followed in letter and spirit while submitting PMGSY IV proposals to the Central Government for sanction.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान

1468. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मध्य प्रदेश सहित विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों में किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस योजना पर सरकार द्वारा दी गई और खर्च की गई धनराशि का विशेष रूप से भिंड और दतिया जिलों सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा गांवों का सर्वेक्षण करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ मानचित्रण (स्वामित्व) योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2018-19 से 2020-21 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) का क्रियान्वयन किया और राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज

संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे नेतृत्वकारी भूमिकाओं हेतु अपनी शासन क्षमताएँ विकसित कर सकें और ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बना सकें। योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, धनराशि जिलों को नहीं, बल्कि राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को जारी की गई थी।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान, लगभग 1.76 करोड़ प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया, 8,134 पंचायत भवनों का निर्माण किया गया और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 18,277 कंप्यूटर खरीदे गए। इन उपलब्धियों में, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा 19.06 लाख प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया, 289 कंप्यूटर खरीदे गए, और 50 पंचायत भवनों का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत भवन निर्माण और कंप्यूटर की खरीद के राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों अनुसार उपलब्धियाँ **विवरण -I** में दी गई हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा जारी की गई केन्द्रांश और व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) : मंत्रालय गांव के संपत्ति मालिकों को अधिकारों का रिकॉर्ड प्रदान करने के लिए गांवों का सर्वेक्षण और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ मानचित्रण (स्वामित्व) योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य मंत्रालय, राज्य राजस्व विभागों, राज्य पंचायती राज विभागों और भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के सहयोगात्मक प्रयास से नवीनतम ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आबादी भूमि का सीमांकन करना है। इस योजना के कई उद्देश्य हैं: संपत्ति कार्ड पर बैंक ऋण प्राप्त करना, संपत्ति संबंधी विवादों को कम करना और व्यापक ग्राम स्तरीय योजना बनाना। दिनांक 24 जुलाई 2025 तक, 3.26 लाख गाँवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 1.73 लाख गाँवों के लिए 2.63 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, केरल और लद्दाख में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो चुका है। हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड, पुद्दुचेरी, गोवा, त्रिपुरा, दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में यह योजना पूरी हो चुकी है। स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत, 567 सतत संचालन संदर्भ स्टेशनों (सीओआरएस) का नेटवर्क स्थापित किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वामित्व योजना की स्थिति

- i) राज्य के सभी आबादी गांवों (43,014) में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
- ii) 36 हजार गांवों के लिए 46.1 लाख संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए गए हैं।
- iii) स्वामित्व योजना के तहत, राज्य में 90 सीओआरएस स्थापित किए गए हैं।

विवरण- I

प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत भवन निर्माण और कंप्यूटर की खरीद के राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों अनुसार उपलब्धियाँ

क्रमांक	राज्य / केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	553	1874	2865	5221
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	483233	155089	649156	165001	325643
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	3711	6138	12344
4	असम	114159	113700	227733	348183	144936
5	बिहार	34871	24352	404406	163809	435896
6	छत्तीसगढ़	39843	42115	121099	163292	90559
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	223	575	1000	1073
8	दमन और दीव	0				
9	गोवा	0	3249	1777	3548	4519
10	गुजरात	0	10455	250	1938	90368
11	हरियाणा	3334	4490	4859	12431	11909
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	518	18387	9531	92458	120455
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	11950	80000	284138	350026	82534
14	झारखंड	0	25260	8302	54056	135817
15	कर्नाटक	296546	246328	213467	363317	321380
16	केरल	0	140390	179478	149153	129632
17	लद्दाख	0	4898	0	0	26
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	961367	334724	281610	86884	242279
20	महाराष्ट्र	116315	632686	1041165	984321	363111
21	मणिपुर	8338	232	894	5591	195
22	मेघालय	0	1173	11588	74410	78537
23	मिजोरम	0	58	2659	9800	9841

24	नागालैंड	600	25540	1832	3435	4725
25	ओडिशा	37784	27077	79116	160774	279505
26	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0
27	पंजाब	28094	45940	36378	13359	122848
28	राजस्थान	0	3164	2481	96389	71795
29	सिक्किम	15166	335	13552	11249	6709
30	तमिल नाडु	628125	130329	106560	101513	78490
31	तेलंगाना	1039	3889	14506	2441	1701
32	त्रिपुरा	6794	6708	7743	63715	54228
33	उत्तराखंड	20335	140	48241	144374	22342
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	71835	116042	263409	82712	76302
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	448226	378110	174974	272762	228081
	NIDPR एवं अन्य	0	0	5229	1438	1941
	कुल	3328472	2575636	4202293	3992382	3554942

पिछले 5 वर्षों में प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों की राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों अनुसार उपलब्धियां

पिछले 5 वर्षों में निर्मित पंचायत भवनों का राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों अनुसार ब्यौरा

क्रमांक	राज्य / केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	399	279	279
3	असम	0	48	0	261	63
4	बिहार	0	0	220	144	57
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	54	0	0
6	गोवा	0	0	0	1	0
7	गुजरात	0	4	0	15	0
8	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	97	191	15	26
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	195	0	0	30	330
11	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0
12	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0
13	केरल	3	1	7	0	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	0	5	0	0	0
15	महाराष्ट्र	0	41	369	46	86
16	मणिपुर	10	0	16	0	0

17	मेघालय	0	0	6	6	0
18	मिजोरम	136	0	16	17	29
19	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	18
20	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0
21	पंजाब	92	0	170	89	0
22	राजस्थान	69	0	11	22	4
23	सिक्किम	3	0	5	3	5
24	तमिल नाडु	40	80	0	0	146
25	तेलंगाना	63	0	493	77	14
26	त्रिपुरा	15	0	15	41	14
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1224	576	358	589	45
28	उत्तराखंड	100	0	20	108	75
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	35
	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	13	0	0
32	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
33	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0
34	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	1950	852	2363	1743	1226

पिछले 5 वर्षों में खरीदे गए कंप्यूटरों का राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों अनुसार ब्यौरा

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान के तहत खरीदे गए कंप्यूटर						
क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	971	0	0	0	500
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	400	200	600
3	असम	0	0	0	500	687
4	बिहार	0	0	0	0	2000
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	600	511
6	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0
7	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	0

8	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	334	0	0
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	682	0	318	0	426
11	झारखंड	0	0	70	0	0
12	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0
13	केरल	0	100	0	0	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	100	0	0	0	289
15	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	0	856
16	मणिपुर	12	0	0	60	0
17	मेघालय	0	135	0	0	0
18	मिजोरम	18	0	0	0	14
19	नागालैंड	0	300	0	50	98
20	ओडिशा	0	0	0	50	0
21	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	300
22	राजस्थान	0	0	1318	0	0
23	सिक्किम	0	0	80	0	0
24	तमिल नाडु	0	500	0	0	0
25	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0
26	त्रिपुरा	208	89	0	0	475
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	3145	0
28	उत्तराखंड	0	500	0	0	508
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	112
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगरहवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0	38	0	0	0
32	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
33	लद्दाख	0	0	63	0	60
34	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0
कुल		1991	1662	2583	4605	7436

विवरण- II

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी केंद्रीय हिस्से और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा धनराशि के व्यय का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		जारी धनराशि *	उपयोग की गई धनराशि^	जारी धनराशि *	उपयोग की गई धनराशि^	जारी धनराशि *	उपयोग की गई धनराशि^	जारी धनराशि *	उपयोग की गई धनराशि^	जारी धनराशि *	उपयोग की गई धनराशि^
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	22.34	65.20	38.54	7.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.07	30.07	35.42	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3	असम	26.12	62.47	44.04	32.79	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60
4	बिहार	0.00	12.81	63.77	101.01	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4.04	11.24	7.93	6.04	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13
6	गोवा	0.00	0.02	0.59	0.04	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7	गुजरात	0.00	11.54	0.00	5.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8	हरियाणा	9.89	3.39	0.00	7.90	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	22.10	33.63	32.42	4.41	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	25.00	9.55	40.00	66.14	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11	झारखंड	2.34	0.92	7.74	11.78	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56
12	कर्नाटक	0.44	32.34	29.15	49.32	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52
13	केरल	8.13	9.98	12.00	12.41	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14	मध्य प्रदेश	71.42	110.92	47.11	84.40	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92
15	महाराष्ट्र	66.76	73.71	73.34	100.99	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81
16	मणिपुर	3.41	4.18	2.98	0.00	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17	मेघालय	3.97	0.36	0.00	2.65	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60
18	मिजोरम	21.19	22.65	5.56	0.51	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69
19	नगालैंड	3.72	12.05	4.58	10.38	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28
20	ओडिशा	2.94	4.24	1.33	23.62	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21	पंजाब	13.45	22.42	10.78	2.88	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22	राजस्थान	12.98	34.65	17.27	4.54	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23	सिक्किम	4.75	5.77	1.19	6.50	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35
24	तमिलनाडु	56.88	103.02	39.89	71.12	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79
25	तेलंगाना	12.00	7.60	0.00	0.80	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05
26	त्रिपुरा	2.53	5.42	4.67	4.98	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	32.54	245.74	83.08	109.26	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28	उत्तराखंड	26.75	28.67	0.00	15.33	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	33.52	56.50	15.14	35.28	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र											
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.09	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31	दादरा व नगर हवेली और दमन व दीव	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.18	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00
32	लद्दाख	2.15	0.00	1.08	1.56	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58

*केंद्रांश के रूप में जारी धनराशि

^उपयोग की गई धनराशि में संबंधित वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई केंद्र और राज्य हिस्सेदारी दोनों के साथ-साथ पिछले वर्षों से अग्रेषित अपव्ययित शेष राशि भी शामिल होती है।

OBJECTIVES OF PM-DAKSH YOJANA

1469. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- the specific objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana;
- the manner in which this National Action Plan for skilling is designed to address the needs of marginalised individuals, encompassing SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, and sanitation workers, including waste pickers;
- whether there has been any change in the budget allocation for the PM-DAKSH; and
- if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): PM-DAKSH Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme which was launched in 2020-21 with an objective to enhance competency level of the different target groups like Scheduled Caste's (SCs), Other Backward Caste's (OBCs), De-notified Tribes (DNTs), Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers to make them employable both in wage-employment and self-employment for their social economic development. Most of the persons from the target group are having minimal economic assets; therefore, provision of training and enhancing their competencies is essential for economic empowerment/ upliftment of these marginalized target groups.

Under the scheme, any Other Backward Caste's (OBCs) and Economically Weaker Section (EWS) candidates whose annual family income is less than Rs. 3.0 lakh is eligible to get training whereas there is no income limit for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste's (SCs)/De-notified Tribes (DNTs), Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers.

(c) and (d): The scheme has been approved for an amount of Rs. 450 Cr. from the years 2021-22 to 2025-26. There has been no change in Budget Estimate of 2025-26, which is Rs. 130 Crore under PM-DAKSH Scheme.

IMPROPER TRADE PRACTICES

1470. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether China's "improper trade practices" are behind the current turbulence in the global economy;
- (b) whether the Government is convinced that China will transform its processes and bring transparency to their economy and will work on fair terms in the global economy and growth during over the last 25-30 years, an almost relentless growth to become second largest economy in the world; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): India remains committed to promoting a rules-based, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent and equitable global trading system and continues to engage constructively with countries and groups to address trade distortions, ensure fair competition in global trade to mitigate any turbulence arising in the global economy.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-KISAN

1471. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the money sent to beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme from 2019, year-wise;
- (b) whether the government is aware of the fact that more than Rs. 3000 crore has been sent to people with unauthorised usernames and thousands of ineligible beneficiaries;
- (c) the actions taken against such unauthorised transactions; and
- (d) the steps taken to recover such ineligible transfers, if any?

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

(a): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of farmers with cultivable land-holding. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any

intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.69 lakh Cr. through 19 installments since inception of the Scheme. The instalment-wise details of the same is attached at **Statement**.

(b) to (d): Benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

States/UTs have been mandated to recover any amount transferred to ineligible farmers marked due to higher income groups such as income tax payees, employees of PSUs, State/Central Govt., Constitutional post holders etc. An amount of Rs. 416 Cr. has been recovered from the ineligible beneficiaries so far across the country.

STATEMENT

**Instalment-wise details of funds released under PM-KISAN, as on
16.07.2025**

Sr. No.	Instalment period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs. Cr.)
1	Dec., 2018 - March, 2019	3,16,21,743	6,324.35
2	April, 2019 - July, 2019	6,00,34,864	13,272.01
3	August, 2019 - Nov, 2019	7,66,01,029	17,527.13
4	Dec., 2019- March, 2020	8,20,91,667	17,943.00
5	April, 2020- July, 2020	9,26,93,999	20,989.49
6	August, 2020- Nov, 2020	9,72,27,546	20,476.33
7	Dec., 2020- March, 2021	9,84,76,200	20,475.15
8	April, 2021- July, 2021	9,99,17,958	22,416.19
9	August, 2021- Nov, 2021	10,34,47,290	22,395.79
10	Dec., 2021- March, 2022	10,41,68,513	22,343.55
11	April, 2022 - July, 2022	10,48,45,164	22,618.80
12	August, 2022 - Nov, 2022	8,57,40,741	18,042.08
13	Dec, 2022 - March, 2023	8,12,38,919	17,650.61
14	April, 2023 - July, 2023	8,56,79,091	19,203.93
15	August, 2023 - Nov, 2023	8,12,16,697	19,596.81
16	Dec., 2023 - March, 2024	9,04,44,694	23,092.29
17	April, 2024 - July, 2024	9,38,01,580	21,057.13
18	August, 2024 - Nov, 2024	9,59,28,628	20,666.20
19	Dec., 2024 - March, 2025	10,06,85,615	23,500.83

WELFARE OF COCONUT CULTIVATORS**1472. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the details of area under coconut cultivation damaged due to natural calamities, pests, diseases, State-wise, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (b) the number of accident related deaths of coconut workers, classified state-wise, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (c) the details of beneficiaries of Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme, over the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Konaseema district;
- (d) The number of claims received and amount of insurance paid for the same period over the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially Konaseema district;
- (e) the details of awareness initiatives undertaken by the Government for the inclusion of the non-beneficiaries under the scheme;
- (f) whether the Government plans to make the application form for the said scheme available in regional languages, particularly Telugu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government plans to launch an online/digital platform for application submission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The District wise extent of damage caused due to natural calamities, pests, diseases for Andhra Pradesh for last 5 years as reported by Department of Horticulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh is attached as **Statement I**.

(b): During last 5 years, six accident claims were registered under Kera Suraksha Insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh, out of which one accidental death is reported.

District	Nature of Claim	No of Claims	Year
East Godavari	Accident	1	2023-24
Dr B R Ambedkar Konaseema	Accident	3	2023-24
Eluru	Accident	1	2024-25
Anakapalli	Death	1	2024-25

(c): The details of beneficiaries under Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during 5 years is furnished below:

Year	Beneficiaries under Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh
2020-21	120
2021-22	37
2022-23	194
2023-24	492
2024-25	248

The district wise details is attached as **Statement II**.

(d): The number of claims received and amount of insurance paid under Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the preceding five years,

Year	Claims received	Amount of insurance paid
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2021-22		
2022-23		
2023-24	4 (3 - B R Ambedkar Konaseema, 1- East Godavari)	Rs.6000/-
2024-25	2 (1- Eluru and 1- Anakapalli)	Rs.5,49,005/-

(e): Board has conducted awareness campaigns at field level and also enrolment campaigns are undertaken. Block level, State level and district level programmes are conducted for farmers, officials of Dept. of Horticulture and stake holders. Promotional campaigns, Advertisements and publicity materials are also utilized to create more awareness. The Board has conducted 67 awareness programmes and skill development programme in Andhra Pradesh during last 5 years.

(f): Yes. During the current year Coconut Development Board is planning to publish all scheme related applications in tri-lingual formats (Regional language-Hindi-English) for the benefit of farming community.

(g): Coconut Development Board is planning to launch digital platform for application submission aligning with the e-governance programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

STATEMENT-I

District wise extend of damage caused due to natural calamities for Andhra Pradesh for last 5 years

YEAR 2020		
Sr No	Name of the District	Area affected (Ha)
1	Vijayawada	10.34 Ha
2	Vizianagaram	0.1 Ha
3	Nellore	0.08 Ha
4	Palamner	4.59 Ha
TOTAL		15.11

YEAR 2021		
Sr No	Name of the District	Area affected (Ha)
1	Srikakulam	0.19 Ha
2	Tekkali	6.66 Ha
3	Chittoor	1.13 Ha
4	YSR Kadapa	0.40 Ha
TOTAL		8.38

YEAR 2022		
Sr No	Reason	Area affected (Ha)
1	Titli Cyclone	6353.49
TOTAL		6353.49

YEAR 2023		
Sr No	Name of the District	Area affected (Ha)
1	Annamayya	0.30 Ha
2	Chittoor	0.04 Ha
3	Sri Satya Sai	0.19 Ha
4	Eluru	0.82 Ha
5	West Godavari	0.10 Ha
6	Kakinada	1.84 Ha
7	Nellore	0.87 Ha
8	East Godavari	0.41 Ha
9	Dr. B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	2.06 Ha
10	Tirupathi	0.12 Ha
11	West Godavari	6.65 Ha
	TOTAL	13.40

YEAR 2024		
Sr No	Name of the District	Area affected (Ha)
1	Bapatla	3.97 Ha
2	NTR	0.14 Ha
3	West Godavari	1.08 Ha
4	Chittoor	0.12 Ha
5	Dr. B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	0.15 Ha
6	East Godavari	0.01 Ha
	Total	5.47
	GRAND TOTAL	6395.85

STATEMENT-II

Number of people enrolled under Kera suraksha Insurance -Andhra Pradesh						
SI	Districts	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	East Godavari	45	31	1	2	5
2	Chittoor	20	-	2	-	4
3	Srikakulam	41	-	73	60	29
4	West Godavari	14	6	-	72	29
5	Dr. B R Ambedkar Konaseema	-	-	77	224	3
6	Krishna	-	-	1	2	-
7	Shri Sathyasai	-	-	10	-	-
8	Kurnool	-	-	1	1	-
9	Annamayya	-	-	23	-	16
10	Eluru	-	-	6	50	110
11	Anakapalli	-	-	-	61	50
12	Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	1
13	Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-	14	1
14	Kakinada	-	-	-	4	-
15	Vizianagaram	-	-	-	1	-
16	Guntur	-	-	-	1	-
Total		120	37	194	492	248

SUBSIDIES UNDER NHDP**1473. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:****SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:****SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:****SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursement of subsidies under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP);
- (b) the number of pending subsidy payments, state and district-wise; and
- (c) the total number of handloom weavers registered under the Pehchan ID system along with the number of them have received benefits under NHDP and related schemes since FY 2021- 22?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b): Under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), need based financial assistance in the form of Central Grant is provided to eligible handloom agencies/handloom workers through various components like Cluster Development Programme, Handloom Marketing Assistance, Weaver's Mudra loan, Weaver's welfare etc. on receipt of complete project proposals from States/UTs Governments and availability of fund in the respective financial year in relevant budget heads. Further, under Cluster Development Programme and Handloom Marketing Assistance components of NHDP, funds are released to States/UTs Governments in two installments, 1st installment is released an advance and 2nd (final) installment is released on submission of Utilization Certificate of atleast 70% funds of 1st installment and relevant supporting documents, requirement of fund as 2nd installment etc.

To ensure timely submission of proposals by the States/UTs Governments and released of funds by the Ministry, the targets under different components of NHDP are issued in the beginning of the respective financial year. Further, to

ensure timely implementation of projects and utilization funds under National Handloom Development Programme, projects are monitored by (i) Senior Level officers of the Ministry through review meetings and field visits (ii) State Level Project Committee (SLPC) chaired by State Commissioner/Director of Handloom and Textiles concerned and (iii) Local Committee chaired by Head of Office, WSC concerned with representative of Directorate of Handloom and Textiles of concerned State.

(c): As per 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20 report, there are 35.22 lakh handloom workers (weavers and allied workers) in India. The handloom workers enumerated in the 4th All India Handloom Census have been provided either Pehchan card or enabled downloading e-pehchan card. An online portal was launched on 28th January 2025 for new registration (left out from the 4th All India Handloom Census and new weavers and allied workers), editing the details of the existing weavers and downloading of e-pehchan cards. Based on the registration in the online portal, another 15,000 (Approx.) handloom workers have been approved for e-pehchan cards. Hence, addition/deletion, updation etc. is dynamic and continuous process.

Since, 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till 30.06.2025) about 6.27 lakh handloom workers have been benefited through various components like Cluster Development Programmes(CDP), Weaver's Mudra loan, Insurance, weaver's welfare etc. under NHDP.

PROMOTING DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF RARE EARTH MAGNETS**1474. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

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

- (a) the key incentives, policy measures, and partnership models introduced by the Government to promote domestic production of rare earth magnets crucial for EVs, electronics and defence manufacturing;
- (b) whether any industrial zones or clusters have been identified in Maharashtra for this sector, and if not, the reasons for excluding potential-ready regions like Jalgaon, which has robust connectivity through national highways, railway junctions and proximity to airports;
- (c) the details of Government's engagement with stakeholders to secure alternate supply chains and reduce dependence on rare earth imports from traditional countries;
- (d) the details of response and feedback received from the electric vehicle and auto component industry regarding India's rare earth magnet initiative; and
- (e) the details of early progress made under this initiative, including any investments, production capacities or RandD break throughs that indicate reduced import reliance?

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

(a) and (b): NITI Aayog and Indian Rare Earth Limited (IREL) under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has prepared a document on “Incentivisation framework for establishment of downstream industry using Rare Earth Elements”.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Heavy Industries held two consultation meetings on 26.09.2024 and 17.06.2025 with stake holders including representatives from Research Organisation and manufacturers of Electric Vehicles and Auto Components to assess the status of indigenous production of Rare Earth Permanent Magnets in India.

Further, Department of Commerce has recently established a dedicated International Supply Chain Resilience Study Group comprising representatives from various Ministries/Departments and industry associations. Further, Supply Chain Resilience Cell has been established in Centre for WTO Studies (CWTS), which will work under the guidance of International Supply Chain Resilience Study Group.

India has signed the Supply Chain Resilience Agreement in November 2023 under the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), a 14 member plurilateral grouping in the region. The Agreement aims to strengthen supply chain crucial for national security and economic stability. The Agreement came into force on February 24, 2024. Under the Agreement, a Supply Chain Council (SCC) has been set up with the US as Chair and India as Vice Chair.

(e): IREL under DAE has set-up a Rare Earth Permanent Magnet (REPM) plant in the country for indigenous production of Samarian-Cobalt magnets exclusively for use in defence and atomic energy sector.

**COLD STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT HORTICULTURE
FARMERS**

1475. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the urgent need for cold storage facilities in Nalgonda district, Telangana, where over 42,000 acres of sweet orange and 11,000 acres of chilli are cultivated annually, producing more than 2.4 lakh metric tonnes of perishable output;

(b) whether the absence of cold storage infrastructure is leading to significant post-harvest losses, poor shelf-life and reduced market value for farmers and if so, the Government's response thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction cold storage units under MIDH or other schemes to support horticulture farmers in Nalgonda; and

(d) whether any steps will be taken to prioritize high-volume districts like Nalgonda for integrated post-harvest infrastructure including storage, processing and transport to strengthen the local horticulture economy?

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

(a) and (b): As per information furnished by Government of Telangana, a total of 08 cold storages with capacity of 40900 MTs are available for storage of horticulture produce in Nalgonda. Further, another 44 cold storages with

capacity of 168014 MTs and 42 cold storages with capacity of 170376 MTs are also available in Rangareddy and Khammam Districts respectively which are adjacent to erstwhile Nalgonda District and providing services to the Horticulture farmers of Nalgonda.

(c) and (d): Government is implementing various schemes under which financial assistance is available for setting up of post-harvest management infrastructure for perishable horticultural produce throughout the country.

Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of Horticulture in the country to reduce the wastage, strengthen the local horticulture economy and increasing PHM infrastructure in the country including Telangana. Under MIDH, assistance is available for development of Post Harvest Management (PHM) for perishable horticulture crops including potato which includes establishment of pack house, Integrated pack house, pre-cooling, staging cold room, cold storages, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer transport, primary/mobile and secondary processing units, setting up of ripening chambers and Integrated cold chain supply system etc.

Under the scheme, assistance is available for individuals, Groups of farmers/ growers/ consumers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and Marketing Boards and State

Governments and can be available through respective State Horticulture Mission.

Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely “Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion /Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products”. Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, hilly and scheduled areas for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of capacity above 5000 MT and up to 20000 MT is available.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements a Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Food Processing and Preservation Infrastructure as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general areas and 50% for North East and Himalayan States, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and at the rate of 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility. Standalone cold storages are not covered under the Scheme.

All the above schemes are demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which government assistance is in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy/grant-in-aid and is provided based on the proposals received from the States/entrepreneur.

Further, to strengthen agriculture infrastructure in the country, Government has launched Agriculture Infrastructure Funds (AIF) of Rs. 1.00 lakh crore. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loan upto Rs. 2.00 crore and interest subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages.

AMENDMENT IN FCRA RULES

1476. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has amended the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) rules to prohibit NGOs receiving foreign funding from publishing newsletters or any news-related content;
- (b) whether such NGOs are now required to obtain a certificate from the Registrar of Newspapers for India affirming that they do not circulate news content and if so, the rationale for such certification;
- (c) whether this move may impact the freedom of expression and dissemination of public-interest information by civil society organizations; and

(d) whether the Ministry consulted stakeholders or issued public clarifications regarding the scope of the term “news content” and mechanisms for grievance redressal under the amended norms?

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

(a): The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2025, notified on 26th May 2025, do not introduce any new prohibition on NGOs receiving foreign contribution from publishing newsletters or news-related content. The prohibitions concerning news and current affairs already exist under Section 3(1)(g) and 3(1)(h) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. The recent amendments are procedural in nature and are intended to improve application processing efficiency.

(b): Under the amended Rules, applicants whose Memorandum of Association or trust deed includes publication-related objectives—or who are engaged in publication activities—are now required to submit the following documents:

- a) an undertaking from the Chief Functionary affirming compliance with Section 3(1)(g) of the Act; and
- b) where registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI), a “Not a Newspaper” certificate from the RNI.

These documents were earlier sought at a later stage, but are now required to be submitted at the initial stage of filling the application to ensure procedural clarity and to streamline and expedite application processing.

(c): The amendments do not impose any new restriction on NGOs. They are intended solely to ensure compliance with the existing provisions under Section 3 of the FCRA, 2010, which prohibit entities engaged in the production or broadcast of news and current affairs content, or individuals associated with such entities, from receiving foreign contribution. The procedural changes introduced are limited to verifying such compliance at the application stage and do not alter the substantive legal position under the Act.

(d): The amendments were introduced following internal consultations and in response to operational challenges and stakeholder feedback regarding delays. The terminology used is consistent with the existing legal framework under the FCRA. The grievance redressal mechanisms under the FCRA framework continue to remain available.

चिंतन शिविर

1477. श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

- (क) क्या चिंतन शिविर के बाद सरकार को कोई उल्लेखनीय परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप किसी योजना को सुदृढ़ या विस्तारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या शिविर से अनुसूचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों (ओबीसी), वरिष्ठ नागरिकों या दिव्यांगजनों को सेवा प्रदान करने में कोई सुधार हुआ है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस आयोजन के बाद से सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त प्रमुख उपलब्धियों या कार्यान्वित सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न अधिनियमों और उससे संबंधित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इन अधिनियमों और योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन मुख्यतः राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधीन है। अधिनियमों और योजनाओं के प्रावधानों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और योजनाओं की समीक्षा करने, अच्छे तरीकों को साझा करने, राज्यों के मुद्दों का समाधान करने और धनराशि जारी करने आदि के लिए मंत्रालय चिंतन शिविरों का आयोजन करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य सामंजस्य को बढ़ावा देना, केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच समन्वय बढ़ाना और क्षेत्र स्तर पर सरकारी सेवाओं का प्रभावी वितरण सुनिश्चित करना है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के समाज कल्याण विभागों के मंत्री और वरिष्ठ अधिकारी चिंतन शिविर में भाग लेते हैं, जिससे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर योजनाओं की बेहतर निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन होता है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर मंत्रालय योजनाओं की समीक्षा करता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप योजनाओं के बेहतर कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुछ योजनाओं के दिशा-निर्देशों में संशोधन किया जाता है। लंबे समय से लंबित मुद्दे जैसे कि उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने, अनुदान सहायता योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थी डेटा प्रस्तुत करने, छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर समय पर डेटा प्रस्तुत करने, राज्य सरकारों के पास पड़े एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) की शेष राशि को खर्च करने, योजनाओं के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आवश्यक दस्तावेज

प्रस्तुत करने और समय पर प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने आदि से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान किया गया, जिससे लक्षित लाभार्थियों को समय पर धनराशि जारी करने में सकारात्मक परिणाम मिले हैं।

सलाहकारों की नियुक्ति

1478. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में श्रेणी-वार (अनारक्षित/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति) नियुक्त परामर्शदाताओं/सलाहकारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त परामर्शदाताओं/सलाहकारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत या अस्थायी पदों पर नियुक्त परामर्शदाताओं/सलाहकारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या इन नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण रोस्टर के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का पालन किया गया है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) सरकार के उस अधिनियम, नियम, कार्यालय ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके तहत इन संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को अधिक्रमित किया गया है?

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

(क) से (च): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में दो विभाग हैं - ग्रामीण विकास विभाग (डीओआरडी) और भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर)। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के तहत, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग भारत सरकार के कई प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है - प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) और

राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी), आदि। इन सभी प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों को नवीन तकनीकी समाधानों का उपयोग करते हुए एक विशिष्ट प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। भूमि संसाधन विभाग डिजिटल इंडिया भूमि अभिलेख आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम (डीआईएलआरएमपी) और वाटरशेड विकास घटक-प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0 का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इसलिए, यह देखा गया है कि इस मंत्रालय में कार्यभार काफी बढ़ गया है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाने तथा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रभागों में कार्यरत अधिकारियों को सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति की है। परामर्शदाता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मंत्रालय के दिन-प्रतिदिन के समन्वय को सुगम बनाने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं, ताकि अधिकारी मुख्य नीतिगत मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकें और निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करना सुनिश्चित कर सकें।

दिनांक 25.07.2025 तक ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के विभिन्न प्रभागों में, कुल 325 परामर्शदाताओं को नियुक्त किया गया है और भूमि संसाधन विभाग द्वारा 37 परामर्शदाताओं को नियुक्त किया गया है। इन परामर्शदाताओं को संस्थानों, स्वायत्त निकायों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों आदि के माध्यम से नियुक्त किया जाता है। परामर्शदाताओं को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद नियुक्त किया जाता है, जिससे सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों (जीएफआर) और अन्य मौजूदा निर्देशों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित हो सके। इस मंत्रालय को बजट सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों से परामर्शदाताओं का पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है। परामर्शदाताओं का श्रेणी-वार डेटा इस मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

SANCTIONED POSTS IN NIA

1479. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts in National Investigation Agency (NIA);
- (b) the number of posts are vacant as on 30.06.2025 with designation;
- (c) the number of cases are registered by NIA as on 30.06.2025; and
- (d) the conviction rate in this regard during the last three years?

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

- (a): At present, NIA has 1901 sanctioned posts in various ranks.
- (b): As on 30.06.2025, a total of 541 posts were vacant in various ranks in NIA as per details mentioned below:

Sl	Name of the post	Vacancy as on 30.06.2025
1	Additional Director General	1
2	Inspector General	2
3	Deputy Inspector General	3
4	Public Information Officer	1
5	Superintendent of Police	12
6	Additional Superintendent of Police	11
7	Deputy Superintendent of Police	20
8	Inspector	77
9	Sub-Inspector	93
10	Assistant Sub-Inspector	54
11	Head Constable	12
12	Constable	37
13	Office Superintendent/ Section Officer	3
14	Assistant	11
15	Upper Division Clerk	10
16	Lower Division Clerk	33
17	Stenographer Grade-I	20

18	Stenographer Grade-II	34
19	Junior Translation Officer	1
20	Deputy Legal Advisor	7
21	Senior Public Prosecutor	1
22	Public Prosecutor	1
23	Senior System Analyst	2
24	Network Administrator	2
25	Assistant Programmer	15
26	Data Entry Operator	40
27	Assistant Director (Cyber Forensic)	1
28	Cyber Forensic Examiner	17
29	Senior Scientific Assistant (Cyber Forensic)	2
30	Assistant Director (Ballistic)	1
31	Ballistic Examiner	1
32	Senior Scientific Assistant (Ballistic)	2
33	Technical Forensic Psychologist	3
34	Explosive Expert	2
35	Fingerprint Expert	2
36	Crime Scene Assistant	6
37	Photographer	1
	Total	541

(c): NIA has registered 677 cases for investigation till 30.06.2025.

(d): During the last three years (i.e., 2022 onwards), judgements have been pronounced in 78 NIA cases with conviction rate of 97.43%.

SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF FARMERS IN WEST BENGAL

1480. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of schemes for the welfare of farmers, implemented particularly in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the total amount of subsidy provided to farmers under the said schemes during the last five years; and

(c) the data of farmers who have benefitted from the Government schemes during the last five years, scheme-wise particularly in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts, along with fund released in these districts?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for the welfare of farmers in the country including West Bengal. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture.

List of such schemes may be seen at **Statement I**. Details of funds released in schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and

Farmers Welfare from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in respect of West Bengal is given in **Statement II**.

Agriculture being a State Subject, district-wise details of the total number of beneficiaries including Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dakshin Dinajpur districts of these schemes are maintained by the State Government. However, number of beneficiaries and total amount disbursed to Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dakshin Dinajpur in Central Sector Schemes i.e. PM-KISAN scheme and Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) are given at **Statement III**.

STATEMENT I

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

S No	Name of the Scheme
I.	Central Sector Schemes
1	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2	Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
5	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6	National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
7	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
8	Formation and Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs
9	Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
10	Namo Drone Didi
II.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
	(i) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
	(ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
11.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report based schemes (RKVY-DPR)

12	Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
13	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
14	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14(a)	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)
15	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
16(a)	Crop Residue Management (CRM)
17	Agro-forestry
18	Crop Diversification Program (CDP)
(iii). Krishonnati Yojana	
19	National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
19(a)	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
20	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Seeds
21	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
22	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
22(a)	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
23	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
24	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
25	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
26	Digital Agriculture

STATEMENT II

Details of funds released in schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in respect of West Bengal						
S.No	Name of the State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(a)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
(i)	PM-Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (PM-RKVY)					
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-DPR	170.17	92.75	170.85	165.71	102.98

2	Per Drop More Crop	61.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	29.46
3	Soil Health and Fertility	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.96	8.49
4	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization	6.93	2.60	6.63	20.00	37.50
5	Rainfed Area Development	7.00	3.50	6.88	10.48	11.25
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	5.55	17.17	11.21
7	Agroforestry	-	-	-	1.00	0.25
Total (RKVY)		245.10	98.85	189.91	254.32	201.14
(ii)	Krishinnati Yojana (KY)					
8	National Food Security Mission	63.87	42.83	41.56	64.25	60.63
9	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilseed	27.45	6.38	19.07	36.25	19.93
10	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	48.64	25.00	42.00	41.52	36.00
11	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	10.00	0.00	17.25	11.00	15.40
Total (KY)		149.96	74.21	119.88	153.02	131.96

(b) Central Sector Scheme

12	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	Since the inception, Rs. 11,419.85 Cr. has been disbursed through 19 instalments.				
13	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	Since the inception, 8324 No. of farmers have been enrolled.				
14	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	As on 03.07.2025, Rs.2565 Crore has been sanctioned for 6033 projects under AIF. The total project cost for these sanctioned projects is Rs. 4121 crores.				
15	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) – 2016-2017	138.2 lakh farmer application insured		1268.00 crores of rupees Claim payment to farmers		

	till 2023-24, 57.9 Lakh hectare area insured		
16	National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	Total 19 projects have been sanctioned to the West Bengal under NBHM for an amount of Rs. 1902.09 lakhs	
17	Farmers Producer Organisation (FPOs)	383 Allocated and Registered	

STATEMENT III

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

The total number of beneficiaries and Total amount disbursed to Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dakshin Dinajpur is as under:-

District	No. of beneficiaries as per 19th Installment	Amount Disbursed in last five years (₹ in Cr.)
Darjeeling	11,314	29.07
Kalimpong	5,828	16.16
Dakshin Dinajpur	1,27,549	318.97

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Total number of project sanctioned to Farmers in the State of West Bengal as on 30th June 2025

(₹ in Crore)

District	No. of Projects	Sanctioned amount
Darjeeling	8	0.27
Kalimpong	8	0.02
Dakshin Dinajpur	57	8

DEVELOPMENT OF FPOs**1481. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:****SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) the details of farmer producer organizations (FPOs) presently functioning across the country's state-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and in Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote Farmer Producer Organisations across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any schemes/initiatives for the development of FPOs over the last five years;
- (d) if so, the details regarding the list of such schemes/initiatives, total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised over the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Lok Sabha constituency; and
- (e) whether the Government has introduced any procedure to fast-track grievance redressal mechanism for FPO's across India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a): 10,000 Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) have been registered under Central Sector Scheme for "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations". State wise FPOs registered is attached as **Statement-**

I. District wise FPOs registered in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme is attached as **Statement-II**. In Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency of Andhra Pradesh, 67 FPOs have been registered under the said Scheme.

(b) to (d): Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations” to form and promote FPOs has been implemented since 2020. Under the scheme, FPO management cost of Rs.18 lakh over 3 years, is available to each FPO registered under the Scheme. FPO can also avail matching equity grant of upto Rs.15 lakh per FPO (as against Rs.2000 contribution per farmer). Additionally, the scheme provides for credit guarantee facility upto Rs.2 crore, from eligible lending institutions. Additionally, FPOs are supported with training, market linkage and convergence with other government schemes.

The State-wise details of payments made to FPOs under the 10,000 FPOs scheme are provided at **Statement-III**, while the District-wise details of payments made to FPOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, including Bapatla District, are placed at **Statement-IV**.

(e): Online grievance redressal mechanism under MIS portal is functional for FPOs under the Scheme. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Accountant and Board of Directors (BoDs) of FPOs may raise their grievances through the MIS portal to the respective Implementing Agencies.

STATEMENT-I**State wise FPOs registered under 10,000 FPOs scheme**

S. No.	State	No. of FPOs registered
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	714
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171
4	Assam	429
5	Bihar	696
6	Chhattisgarh	232
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
8	Goa	8
9	Gujarat	426
10	Haryana	179
11	Himachal Pradesh	180
12	Jammu and Kashmir	330
13	Jharkhand	367
14	Karnataka	351
15	Kerala	176
16	Ladakh	23
17	Lakshadweep	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	642
19	Maharashtra	589
20	Manipur	78
21	Meghalaya	67
22	Mizoram	49
23	Nagaland	88
24	Odisha	471
25	Puducherry	6
26	Punjab	152
27	Rajasthan	589
28	Sikkim	15
29	Tamil Nadu	465

30	Telangana	617
31	Tripura	59
32	Uttar Pradesh	1275
33	Uttarakhand	162
34	West Bengal	383
Grand Total		10000

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of FPOs registered in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District Name	No. of FPOs registered
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	31
2	Anakapalli	26
3	Ananthapuramu	38
4	Annamayya	30
5	Bapatla	28
6	Chittoor	32
7	East Godavari	19
8	Eluru	35
9	Guntur	20
10	Kakinada	20
11	Konaseema	23
12	Krishna	25
13	Kurnool	28
14	Nandyal	32
15	NTR	20
16	Palnadu	39
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	15
18	Prakasam	39
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	35
20	Sri Sathya Sai	23
21	Srikakulam	30
22	Tirupati	36

23	Visakhapatnam	4
24	Vizianagaram	28
25	West Godavari	20
26	YSR Kadapa	38
Grand Total		714

STATEMENT-III

State-wise payments to FPO under 10,000 FPOs scheme

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	State	FPOs registered	Equity Grant Released	FPO Mgmt. Cost Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7	0.13	0.26
2	Andhra Pradesh	714	14.22	25.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171	1.92	8.58
4	Assam	429	10.24	29.99
5	Bihar	696	15.29	40.12
6	Chhattisgarh	232	16.29	33.93
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0
8	Goa	8	0.29	0.51
9	Gujarat	426	22.15	35.98
10	Haryana	179	8.16	12.07
11	Himachal Pradesh	180	5.68	15.54
12	Jammu and Kashmir	330	4.78	16.14
13	Jharkhand	367	7.53	21.96
14	Karnataka	351	23.85	32.73
15	Kerala	176	7.59	12.21
16	Ladakh	23	0.02	0.61
17	Lakshadweep	2	0.02	0.03
18	Madhya Pradesh	642	28.76	50.1
19	Maharashtra	589	30.98	42.1

20	Manipur	78	2.86	6.52
21	Meghalaya	67	0.7	4.73
22	Mizoram	49	0.99	3.88
23	Nagaland	88	2.47	7.57
24	Odisha	471	18.2	45.04
25	Puducherry	6	0.03	0
26	Punjab	152	3.08	8.64
27	Rajasthan	589	29.91	49.81
28	Sikkim	15	0.18	1.29
29	Tamil Nadu	465	27.61	39.02
30	Telangana	617	15.31	24.69
31	Tripura	59	0.99	5.63
32	Uttar Pradesh	1275	52.61	90.75
33	Uttarakhand	162	14.3	29.08
34	West Bengal	383	11.01	24.56
Grand Total		10000	378.15	719.1

STATEMENT – IV

Andhra Pradesh: District wise payments to FPOs under 10,000 FPOs scheme

(Rs In Lakhs)

District	No of FPO registered	Equity Grant	FPO Management cost
Alluri Sitharama Raju	31	113.17	178.05
Anakapalli	26	13.20	74.12
Ananthapuramu	38	126.58	201.35
Annamayya	30	41.35	91.24
Bapatla	28	34.50	68.96
Chittoor	32	79.41	138.44
East Godavari	19	64.37	115.15
Eluru	35	117.57	155.40

Guntur	20	18.52	70.83
Kakinada	20	63.61	81.74
Konaseema	23	48.40	64.37
Krishna	25	49.82	101.12
Kurnool	28	102.00	123.09
Nandyal	32	22.27	82.32
NTR	20	27.84	57.14
Palnadu	39	62.80	114.00
Parvathipuram Manyam	15	15.30	41.42
Prakasam	39	21.10	81.39
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	35	46.08	70.14
Sri Sathya Sai	23	45.08	74.68
Srikakulam	30	30.60	78.03
Tirupati	36	75.46	114.87
Visakhapatnam	4	0.00	10.63
Vizianagaram	28	40.22	89.68
West Godavari	20	51.40	39.34
YSR Kadapa	38	112.15	185.12
TOTAL	714	1422.78	2502.63

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

1482. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the status of the implementation of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SC) students during the last academic year in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last academic year;

(b) the total number of SC students who benefited from the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme in Tamil Nadu in the last financial year, along with the financial assistance provided to each student under the scheme, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that eligible SC students are aware of the scheme and are able to apply for and receive the scholarship on time;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme on the academic progress of SC students State-wise including Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of the findings; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposals to enhance or modify Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme to increase its reach and benefit more SC students especially those pursuing higher education, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is implementing Centrally sponsored 'Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC) students' in the SC populated States/Union Territories (UTs), The details of numbers of beneficiaries and Central Share released under the Scheme State wise including Tamil Nadu during the last FY 2024-25 are as follows:

(b)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries	Released Central Share (Rs. in Cr.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3,03,298	605.71
2	ASSAM	12,073	8.74
3	BIHAR	73,615	23.97
4	CHANDIGARH	1,253	2.70
5	CHHATTISGARH	87,675	39.96
6	DELHI	4,692	22.19
7	GOA	58	0.08
8	GUJARAT	1,57,584	399.93
9	HARYANA	55,444	94.89
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	33,149	35.64
11	JAMMU and KASHMIR	6,567	4.09
12	JHARKHAND	57,784	45.04
13	KARNATAKA	4,04,008	422.90
14	KERALA	1,47,531	160.70
15	MADHYA PRADESH	6,36,303	486.74
16	MAHARASHTRA	3,62,808	929.92
17	MANIPUR	7,938	6.76
18	MEGHALAYA	25	0.10
19	ODISHA	1,91,873	181.51
20	PUDUCHERRY	2,694	3.20
21	PUNJAB	2,94,284	410.42
22	RAJASTHAN	2,29,002	180.59
23	SIKKIM	172	0.44
24	TAMIL NADU	9,34,793	1032.09
25	TRIPURA	19,849	51.61
26	UTTAR PRADESH	6,44,827	366.02
27	UTTARKHAND	26,216	19.69
28	WEST BENGAL	1,08,693	26.63
Total		48,04,208	5,562.24

(c) Steps being taken by the Government to ensure that eligible SC students are aware of the Scheme and all eligible SC students are able to apply for and receive the scholarship in time are:

- i. Advertisements to promote outreach and increase awareness;
- ii. Scheme snippets are uploaded on social media platforms;
- iii. Advertisements are published in National and regional newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages.

In addition, State Governments / UTs as per scheme guidelines also arrange regular awareness drive through the Gram Panchayat Notice Boards, school committees, discussions in the parent-teacher association meetings and other awareness measures.

(d) There has been no assessment on the academic progress of SC students under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students.

(e) The Scheme guidelines were framed after discussions and deliberations with stakeholders and with the approval of Cabinet in 2021 for a five year period till FY 2025-26.

MODERNIZATION OF FORENSIC CAPACITIES

1483. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has increased its allocation for improving the CCTNS scheme and modernization of Forensic capacities in various States

and if so, the details of the funds allocated during the last ten years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is true that the Government has approved funds for modernization of State police forces but have spent a meagre amount during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) facilitates collection, updation and analysis of data related to crime and criminals. The implementation of the CCTNS Project was completed on March 31, 2018.

Further, under Inter Operable Criminal Justice System 2.0 (ICJS 2.0) Project, Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated funds to all States/UTs for upgradation of IT infrastructure, network connectivity, creating awareness and Capacity Building for Forensics, Police, Prison and Prosecution units of States/UTs. NCRB is the Nodal Agency for the implementation of ICJS 2.0 Project. Details of the funds approved to the States/UTs is given in **Statement-I**.

The Scheme for Modernization of Forensic Capacities have been approved with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2080.5 Crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-2026. Under the scheme, assistance is available to States/ Union Territories to develop high quality forensic science facilities for modernization of machinery and equipment including mobile forensic vans and facilitating availability of trained manpower in these laboratories through expansion of

educational facilities for forensic science in the country. The details of the funds approved so far to the States/UTs under these components is enclosed at

Statement II.

In addition to the above, Projects of 30 States/UTs to the tune of ₹245.29 crore have been approved under the Nirbhaya funded scheme for Strengthening of DNA Analysis and Cyber Forensic Capacities in State Forensic Science Laboratories. The details of the funds approved so far to the States/UTs under these components is enclosed at **Statement III.**

(b) and (c): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the seventh Schedule to the Constitution. However, the efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces has been supplemented under the scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police (ASUMP)" {erstwhile Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF)}. The Government has released funds to the tune of ₹ 206.14 crore under the scheme in the last three years. Fund releases in a scheme are based on submission of Utilization Certificate (UCs) and meeting the eligibility criteria by the respective State and UT, as per the guidelines for release of funds issued by the Department of Expenditure from time to time.

STATEMENT-I

Fund Allocation under ICJS 2.0 to States/UTs		
S. No	State/UT	Grand Total (Amount in ₹ Crore)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	97.87
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8.40
3	ASSAM	30.26

4	BIHAR	82.14
5	CHHATTISGARH	30.61
6	GOA	5.24
7	GUJARAT	55.50
8	HARYANA	33.70
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.08
10	JHARKHAND	46.18
11	KARNATAKA	89.22
12	KERALA	45.72
13	MADHYA PRADESH	100.43
14	MAHARASTHRA	116.03
15	MANIPUR	8.95
16	MEGHALAYA	7.76
17	MIZORAM	4.56
18	NAGALAND	4.51
19	ODISHA	45.65
20	PUNJAB	24.65
21	RAJASTHAN	103.83
22	SIKKIM	3.44
23	TAMILNADU	128.17
24	TELANGANA	49.79
25	TRIPURA	10.07
26	UTTAR PRADESH	165.95
27	UTTARAKHAND	16.40
28	WEST BENGAL	58.98
29	ANDMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	2.08
30	CHANDIGARH	2.10
31	DADAR and NAGAR HAVELI	1.64
32	DELHI	25.57
33	JAMMU and KASHMIR	24.63
34	LADAKH	1.44
35	LAKSHADWEEP	1.41
36	PUDUCHERRY	4.56
	Total	1448.54

STATEMENT-II

The details of the funds approved so far to the States/UTs under the Scheme for Modernization of Forensic Capacities

Sl. No.	State / UT	Approved Fund for Modernization / Upgradation of FSLs (₹ in crore)	Approved Fund for Mobile Forensic Vans (₹ in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	16.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	3.25
3	Assam	0	25.35
4	A and N Islands	0.6	1.3
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh Police	0	1.3
7	Chhattisgarh	6.52	21.45
8	Delhi Police	0	9.72
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Police	0	1.95
10	Goa	2.9166	1.3
11	Gujarat	8.27	5
12	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	3.9
13	JandK FSL	21.117	14.95
14	Karnataka	9.572	20.8
15	Kerala	6.0482	12.35
16	Ladakh	0	1.3
17	Madhya Pradesh	10.05	36.94
18	Maharashtra	5.9	0
19	Manipur	6.1651	7.8
20	Meghalaya	3	7.8
21	Mizoram	6.13	4.818
22	Nagaland	7.4207	7.8
23	Odisha	0	23.4
24	Puducherry	1.105	1.95
25	Rajasthan	22.2	36.4
26	Sikkim	0.8	0
27	Tamil Nadu	26.72	30.55
28	Telangana	10.4163	17.87

29	Tripura	2.145	3.25
30	Uttar Pradesh	42.25	0
31	Uttarakhand	5.93	3.9
32	West Bengal	8.231	20.8
Total		215.6569	344.098

Note: It may be noted that projects have been approved for the States / UTs, however, funds have not been released in most of the cases as funds under this component would be released in a Just-in-Time manner upon receipt of request from the States / UTs to avoid parking of funds.

STATEMENT-III

Funds approved for strengthening of DNA Analysis and Cyber Forensic Capacities in State FSLs under Nirbhaya Funded Scheme		
S. No.	States/UTs	Approved Fund (in ₹ cr)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.46
2	Assam	4.5
3	Bihar	6.12
4	Chhattisgarh	3.516
5	Goa	7.53
6	Gujarat	2.43
7	Haryana	14.0564
8	Himachal Pradesh	7.29
9	Jammu and Srinagar FSL	10.62
10	Jharkhand	6.65
11	Karnataka	13.96
12	Kerala	6.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	8.66
14	Maharashtra	53.7
15	Manipur	4.95
16	Meghalaya	3.543
17	Mizoram	4.19
18	Nagaland	5.45

19	Odisha	12.57
20	Punjab	7.98
21	Rajasthan	6.28
22	Tamil Nadu	4.87
23	Telangana	5.96
24	Tripura	2.11
25	Uttar Pradesh	15.51
26	Uttarakhand	4.96
27	West Bengal	4.78
28	Delhi (UT)	2
29	Puducherry	6.79
30	AandN Islands	4.36
Total		245.2954

INFRASTRUCTURE IN HIGH-RISK BORDER VILLAGES

1484. SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any audit or field survey following Operation Sindoor to assess the State of civilian infrastructure in high-risk border villages like Bamiyal, Kalanaur and Dera Baba Nanak;
- (b) if so, the findings of such assessment, particularly in regard to roads to forward posts, availability of trauma care and protection of rural schools from shelling; and
- (c) whether the Government will establish a joint BSF–BADP Coordination Committee to synchronise development initiatives with security logistics in these vulnerable belts?

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

(a) and (b): The responsibility for development and maintenance of local infrastructure lies with the respective State/UT administrations. However, the Government of India remains committed to the welfare and development of border villages including the villages on Indo-Pakistan border and has taken many steps for the security and development of these areas including the Vibrant Villages Programme-II as a Central Sector Scheme for their comprehensive development.

(c): The coordination of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) including Border Security Force (BSF) for habitations on Indo-Pakistan border with State Government/ UT administration and district officials is defined in the existing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) guidelines.

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS

1485. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:

SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) the total number of rural roads constructed, upgraded and completed including length of roads approved under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) including the number of villages connected to all-weather

roads during the last three to five years, State, district and year-wise including Tamil Nadu, Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Nagpur district of Maharashtra and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand;

- (b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the implementation of PMGSY including the status of ongoing projects during the said period, State, district and year-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced any innovations or new technologies in road construction under PMGSY to ensure better durability, quality standard, cost-effectiveness and environmental sustainability, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve maintenance of roads and upgradation of existing roads constructed under PMGSY to ensure long-term usability and prevent road deterioration in rural areas?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of Rural Roads sanctioned, constructed and ongoing under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last five years, State-wise, District-wise including in Tamil Nadu, districts in Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Nagpur district of Maharashtra and districts in Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring >

State MPR Abstract Report. Parliament Constituency wise details are not maintained centrally.

PMGSY is an area development programme and not an individual or community beneficiary scheme. The unit of connectivity under this scheme is habitation and the objective of the scheme is to provide all-weather road connectivity in rural areas catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. The details of habitations cleared and connected during last five years State-wise, District- wise including Tamil Nadu, Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Nagpur district of Maharashtra and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring > Habitation coverage Report.

The details of the central share of funds released by the Government of India for implementation of PMGSY and expenditure incurred (including state share) during each of the last five years State-wise including Tamil Nadu are given in **Statement**.

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

District-wise details of the PMGSY projects, including expenditure incurred, may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Progress Monitoring > State MPR Abstract Report.

(c): Under PMGSY, firm steps have been taken to ensure resource efficiency through different interventions. Use of new/green technologies is one such intervention which has resulted not only in savings of carbon footprint but also in savings of fuel. In order to save the fast depleting natural resources, use of green technologies like Cold Mix Technology, Surface Dressing, Waste Plastics, nano-technology, Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) Technology has been introduced in construction of roads. These technologies not only reduce the depletion of good quality conventional materials but also minimize the damage to environment due to emission of green house gases and heavy suspended particles in the air.

For wide dissemination of the knowledge about new technologies, an International Conference on New Technologies and Innovations in Rural Roads was organized in May 2022. In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials, Ministry has issued revised guidelines viz. "Vision document on new technology Initiatives and Guidelines-2022", which prescribes enhanced use of new /green technologies/ materials in the construction of PMGSY roads.

Under New technology 1,55,614 Km of road length has been sanctioned, out of which 1,24,370 Km of road length has been completed as on 24th July,

2025. The State wise and District wise length sanctioned under New Technology may be accessed at programme website www.omms.nic.in > Proposals > New Technology (RandD works).

(d): Under PMGSY, maintenance of rural roads is the responsibility of the State/ UT Governments. The Ministry had issued guidelines for maintenance of roads constructed under the programme. Under PMGSY, roads are covered under a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into along with a construction contract with the same contractor as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Since the design life of PMGSY roads is ten years, the States have to undertake further five years of maintenance. A MoU has been signed with States/UTs to emphasize on maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY. The Ministry has also implemented e-MARG i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period. The post five-year construction module of eMARG incorporates initial rehabilitation, renewal, pre- renewal routine maintenance, post-renewal maintenance and emergency repair works, as required. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5 year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time.

STATEMENT**Total funds Released and Expenditure incurred during last five years****(Rs in Crore)**

Sl. No.	State Name	Release of Central Fund					Expenditure incurred including State share				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	9.22	12.22	12.22	0.05	3.78	5.45	7.51	22.93	3.97
2	Andhra Pradesh	53.20	50.00	644.13	140.64	507.32	396.75	508.86	748.63	368.03	370.60
3	Arunachal Pradesh	952.31	1090.60	1018.74	339.90	609.00	1,429.61	1,279.07	1,246.99	320.09	726.10
4	Assam	2516.62	1591.50	664.91	391.29	79.24	2600.19	2,488.03	1,118.21	571.22	264.55
5	Bihar	49.13	375.00	1443.23	963.37	1195.44	2173.52	1,992.99	2,088.54	1,815.63	2,312.80
6	Chhattisgarh	924.48	394.41	995.87	401.77	325.24	1985.94	1,902.34	1,057.35	388.09	421.88
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	79.08	195.50	266.63	298.41	220.65	133.32	400.16	492.19	330.33	361.22
9	Haryana	0.00	353.23	168.25	74.01	27.38	92.10	583.12	213.81	150.86	34.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	745.24	517.45	624.76	617.56	634.82	1061.00	933.22	626.84	371.54	904.14
11	Jammu And Kashmir	1727.30	1328.34	717.00	1304.17	1028.25	932.37	1,485.28	1,114.78	1,256.96	1,070.65
12	Jharkhand	293.50	0.00	332.63	752.80	961.77	1083.34	598.44	745.63	1,323.90	1,374.96
13	Karnataka	49.29	704.25	720.47	72.25	100.58	728.40	1,499.18	864.71	404.03	142.81
14	Kerala	89.97	0.00	106.76	54.25	122.27	71.76	46.91	124.97	164.95	249.15
15	Ladakh	50.00	140.79	109.97	37.50	113.81	514.73	109.66	107.81	30.44	111.33
16	Madhya Pradesh	1099.54	1392.25	1557.47	599.42	703.29	2166.99	2,419.14	1,978.73	1,105.16	966.83

17	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	743.00	1110.80	854.93	221.59	376.73	1,074.02	1,507.37	1,524.10
18	Manipur	420.66	742.00	744.98	161.29	2.81	601.46	710.58	539.11	296.83	88.18
19	Meghalaya	355.29	483.92	405.89	122.59	219.62	473.71	536.92	373.72	238.19	373.80
20	Mizoram	1.59	74.34	584.20	141.37	87.50	277.32	332.86	315.94	381.62	45.78
21	Nagaland	72.89	145.31	183.15	161.29	2.25	144.70	125.83	198.65	94.01	30.50
22	Odisha	774.29	404.12	1235.88	1262.55	712.39	1754.13	1,795.5	2,088.9	1,589.8	736.5
23	Puducherry	0.00	11.66	24.72	0.27	25.00	0.00	0.00	27.08	11.89	-0.10
24	Punjab	0.00	68.59	231.06	265.10	319.87	2.67	295.14	428.72	522.95	328.82
25	Rajasthan	237.15	917.51	199.90	404.79	450.46	492.13	1,452.64	372.38	633.09	932.86
26	Sikkim	195.50	107.28	263.33	94.37	70.00	178.52	177.89	230.34	130.13	148.98
27	Tamil Nadu	265.38	440.00	613.70	411.36	638.66	626.92	1,169.56	532.36	777.78	741.43
28	Telangana	0.00	86.38	321.43	296.9625	132.57	288.59	410.80	345.32	479.41	399.90
29	Tripura	69.57	73.88	267.59	185.03	172.75	99.25	202.93	152.90	112.64	98.25
30	Uttar Pradesh	123.90	1418.55	2068.57	2679.63	1968.60	440.19	2,074.26	3,267.32	3,791.65	2,703.84
31	Uttarakhand	1536.27	787.00	1297.16	551.05	815.50	1493.50	1,218.45	1,350.02	800.68	934.03
32	West Bengal	969.31	49.94	381.03	99.275	225.00	1471.94	701.28	394.75	309.11	269.77
	Total	13651.46	13952.99	18948.61	14007.29	13327.03	23940.42	27,833.22	24,228.27	20,301.27	18,672.26

PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN MANIPUR

1486. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the last Panchayat elections in Manipur were conducted in September 2017 and were due again by September 2022, but have not yet been held, leading to a gap in local self-governance and representation in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in conducting these elections;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that Panchayat elections are held promptly to uphold the constitutional mandate for local Governance; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to address the challenges hindering the timely conduct of Panchayat elections, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Article 243E(1) of the Constitution provides holding of elections to the Panchayats every five years. Further, Article 243E(3) of the Constitution provides that elections to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its

duration of five years or before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. Therefore, the timely holding of Panchayat elections in a State or Union Territory is a Constitutional requirement. Accordingly, the States and Union Territories have made provisions in their State Panchayati Raj laws relating to holding of elections to the Panchayats.

In State of Manipur, last General elections to Panchayats (for Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads) were held in October 2017 and tenure of those Panchayats has been completed in October 2022. Till that time, State of Manipur had two-tier Panchayati Raj system i.e. Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at District level. After that, vide Gazette notification dated 20th February, 2023, the provision of "Panchayat Samiti" (Block Panchayat) has been inserted in the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1994.

Govt. of Manipur has informed that finalization of technicalities involving administration of Panchayat Samitis is under process. The 6th General Election to Panchayats in Manipur was scheduled to be held in June, 2023. However, due to the prevailing law and order situation in the State, all further processes related to 6th General Panchayat Elections were suspended. The State of Manipur was declared as "Disturbed Area", vide Gazette notification dt. 27.09.2023. Presently, vide gazette notification dt. 13.02.2025, the President's Rule has been imposed in Manipur.

Panchayat elections are usually delayed due to administrative issues, court cases, litigation, delimitation of panchayats, reservation in Panchayats etc., of the states, which fall within the purview of the States. The Ministry of

Panchayati Raj issues advisories, from time to time, to the States for timely conduct of Panchayat Elections.

The Government of Manipur has informed that it is actively working to resolve the issues related to conflict. Law and order machinery has been strengthened and dialogues for peaceful resolution have been attempted. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued an advisory on 18.12.2024 to the Government of Manipur requesting therein to remove administrative hurdles and conduct the Panchayat elections without any further delay.

ZAHEERABAD INDUSTRIAL SMART CITY

1487. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Telangana has requested the Union Government to support for the development of Zaheerabad Industrial Smart City in the State and also requested to immediately release Rs. 596.61 crore as approved by the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for the same to provide financial assistance to develop infrastructure, mainly water supply, power supply network and other facilities which are required for the smart city; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds released as on date?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of Telangana submitted the proposal for development of Zaheerabad Node as part of Hyderabad – Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC) under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), which was approved by the Government of India (GoI) on 28th August, 2024.

The project is located in Sangareddy district and has an activation area of 3,245 acre with a total project cost of Rs. 2,360 crores. The contribution of Government of India (through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT)) has been approved for Rs. 596 Crore as equity and Rs. 655 Crore towards debt for development of internal trunk infrastructure facilities including water supply, power supply network and other facilities etc. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely “NICDIT Zaheerabad Industrial Smart City Ltd” has been incorporated for implementation of the project.

The release of NICDIT’s equity contribution to the SPV is contingent upon inter alia the submission of land details including khasra numbers, land maps, and land valuation by the Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC) to NICDC.

मनरेगा के तहत लंबित भुगतान

1488. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

- (क) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में श्रमिकों की कुल लंबित मजदूरी और सामग्री भुगतान का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) मनरेगा मजदूरी भुगतान में बार-बार देरी के राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार क्या कारण हैं और इसकी जवाबदेही किस स्तर पर तय की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार मजदूरी वितरण को समय पर और पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक सुधार कर रही है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ सहित राजस्थान में मनरेगा के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत और नियोजित श्रमिकों की राज्यवार और जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (च) पिछले वर्ष राज्यवार और जिलावार कितने श्रमिकों ने आवेदन किया और कितनों को 100 दिन का रोजगार प्रदान किया गया;
- (छ) क्या सरकार बढ़ती मुद्रास्फीति और जीवन-यापन की लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए मनरेगा मजदूरी में वृद्धि पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (ज) यदि हाँ, तो राज्यवार प्रस्तावित वृद्धि कितनी है और इसे कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) एक मांग-आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां जारी करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से सीधे लाभार्थियों के खाते में मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाता है। उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए राज्यों से प्राप्त निधि अंतरण आदेशों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा लोक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से प्रतिदिन मजदूरी भुगतान की स्वीकृतियाँ जारी की जाती हैं।

सामग्री और प्रशासनिक घटकों के संबंध में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार को निधि जारी करने के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं। केंद्र सरकार समय-समय पर दो भागों में निधियां जारी करता है, प्रत्येक भाग में एक या एक से अधिक किश्तें होती हैं, जो "सहमत" श्रम बजट, कार्यों की माँग, प्रारंभिक शेष, निधियों के उपयोग की गति, लंबित देनदारियों, समग्र निष्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रासंगिक दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत करने के अध्यक्षीन होती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सामग्री निधि जारी करती है, उसके बाद राज्य सरकार ज़िलों को निधियां जारी करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार ज़िलों को सीधे निधियां जारी नहीं करती है।

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (24.07.2025 तक) में राजस्थान राज्य को मजदूरी, सामग्री और प्रशासनिक घटकों के लिए 3,312.60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

दिनांक 24.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में इस योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरी भुगतान हेतु लंबित देयता 561.28 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए सामग्री घटक हेतु लंबित देयता 827.87 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) से (घ): अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, लाभार्थी कार्य पूरा होने के 15 दिनों के भीतर मजदूरी भुगतान प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं। समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक व्यापक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) जारी की है, जिसमें मजदूरी भुगतान प्रक्रिया के प्रत्येक चरण के लिए - मस्टर रोल अपलोड करने से लेकर

एफटीओ अनुमोदन तक निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मिलकर मजदूरी के समय पर भुगतान में सुधार के लिए ठोस प्रयास कर रहा है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय पर भुगतान आदेश जारी करने की सलाह दी गई है।

मंत्रालय ने (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के अंतर्गत श्रमिकों को मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें शामिल हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निधि प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एनई-एफएमएस) में सुधार
- मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने, लंबित और देरी के लिए मुआवजे के दावों का सत्यापन आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ गहन परामर्श।
- समय पर भुगतान और देरी के लिए मुआवजे के भुगतान की निगरानी के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया को तैयार करना।
- राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ आवधिक बैठकों, निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति की बैठकों, मध्यावधि समीक्षाओं आदि के दौरान समय पर भुगतान और देरी के लिए मुआवजे के भुगतान की स्थिति की समीक्षा करना।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय द्वारा समय पर मजदूरी भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकी कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इनमें से कुछ प्रमुख कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार हैं:

- **प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी):** मजदूरी केंद्रीय खाते से सीधे श्रमिकों के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित की जाती है, जिससे बिचौलियों की भूमिका कम होती है और निधियों का दुरुपयोग कम होता है। यह पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने और निधियों की हेराफेरी रोकने में कारगर साबित हुआ है। लगभग 100% निधियों का प्रबंधन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से किया जाता है और मजदूरी का भुगतान पूरी तरह से प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

• **आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम (एपीबीएस):** एपीबीएस रूपांतरण एक प्रमुख सुधार प्रक्रिया है जिसमें महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत लाभ सीधे श्रमिकों के आधार कार्ड के अनुसार बैंक खातों में जमा किए जाते हैं, अधिमानतः आधार आधारित भुगतान, जिससे वितरण प्रक्रिया में कई लेयर्स कम हो जाती हैं। एपीबीएस बेहतर लक्ष्यीकरण, प्रणाली की दक्षता बढ़ाने और भुगतान में देरी को कम करने, निधियों की हेराफेरी को रोककर अधिक समावेशन सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करता है जिससे अधिक जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

• **राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएमएमएस):** कार्यस्थल पर जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरों के माध्यम से वास्तविक समय में उपस्थिति दर्ज करने से उपस्थिति का सटीक और समय पर दर्ज किया जाना सुनिश्चित होता है, जिससे मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान करने में मदद मिलती है।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा) की अनुसूची- II में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार, मस्टर रोल बंद होने के सोलहवें दिन के बाद, मजदूरी रोजगार की मांग करने वाले, देरी के लिए, प्रतिदिन अवैतनिक मजदूरी के 0.05% की दर से, मुआवजा पाने के हकदार होंगे। देरी के लिए मुआवजा नियम संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं। मुआवजे के लिए देय राशि का विधिवत सत्यापन और अनुमोदन किया जाता है, और फिर राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसका भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ड) और (च): पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या, रोजगार की मांग करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या और रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में 100 दिनों का रोजगार पूरा करने वाले परिवारों की जिलावार संख्या **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(छ) और (ज): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005 की धारा 6(1) के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार अधिसूचना द्वारा अपने लाभार्थियों के लिए अकुशल कार्य

हेतु मजदूरी दर निर्दिष्ट कर सकती है। तदनुसार, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष हेतु महात्मा गांधी नरेगा मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित करता है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा श्रमिकों को मुद्रास्फीति की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई-एएल) में परिवर्तन के आधार पर प्रति वर्ष मजदूरी दर में संशोधन करता है। यह मजदूरी दर प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की 1 अप्रैल से लागू होती है।

मजदूरी दर गणना की वर्तमान पद्धति का उपयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार ने मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित की है और पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इसमें लगभग 5% (औसत) और पिछले 5 वर्षों में लगभग 29% (औसत) की वृद्धि हुई है। हालाँकि, राज्य सरकारें अपने स्रोतों से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित मजदूरी दर से अधिक मजदूरी प्रदान कर सकती हैं।

विवरण-I

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या, रोजगार की मांग करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या एवं रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या का जिलावार विवरण (आंकड़े लाख में)

क्र.सं	राजस्थान के जिले	पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या	रोजगार की मांग करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या	रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	8.81	4.04	3.81
2	अलवर	5.75	1.27	1.06
3	बांसवाड़ा	9.94	5.67	5.31
4	बारां	6.45	2.17	1.98
5	बाड़मेर	13.46	7.20	6.90
6	भरतपुर	7.98	1.39	1.21
7	भीलवाड़ा	9.67	4.95	4.63
8	बीकानेर	7.94	3.33	2.89
9	बूंदी	5.75	1.61	1.45

10	चित्तौड़गढ़	5.47	1.69	1.48
11	चुरू	7.32	2.62	2.45
12	दौसा	3.94	0.85	0.65
13	धौलपुर	4.09	0.60	0.51
14	डूंगरपुर	8.23	4.73	4.54
15	हनुमानगढ़	6.06	2.22	2.07
16	जयपुर	7.93	1.42	1.23
17	जैसलमेर	3.14	1.90	1.82
18	जालौर	6.69	1.67	1.55
19	झालावाड़	6.80	3.64	3.40
20	झुंझुनूं	3.65	0.50	0.42
21	जोधपुर	12.46	3.92	3.37
22	करौली	4.89	1.15	0.97
23	कोटा	3.22	1.35	1.25
24	नागौर	13.93	5.45	5.17
25	पाली	8.81	2.26	2.03
26	प्रतापगढ़	4.40	3.04	2.90
27	राजसमंद	4.59	1.85	1.70
28	सवाई माधोपुर	5.83	0.95	0.77
29	सीकर	5.34	0.85	0.74
30	सिरोही	4.01	1.35	1.22
31	श्रीगंगानगर	6.11	2.79	2.56
32	टोंक	6.72	1.57	1.35

33	उदयपुर	12.38	4.11	3.85
	कुल	231.77	84.08	77.23

विवरण-II

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत राजस्थान में 100 दिन का रोजगार पूरा करने वाले परिवारों की जिलावार संख्या

क्र.सं	राजस्थान के जिले	100 दिन का रोजगार पूरा करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	21305
2	अलवर	2179
3	बांसवाड़ा	39048
4	बारां	8052
5	बाड़मेर	52671
6	भरतपुर	2711
7	भीलवाड़ा	9681
8	बीकानेर	14463
9	बूंदी	3754
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	7847
11	चुरू	10703
12	दौसा	402
13	धौलपुर	403
14	डूंगरपुर	62306
15	हनुमानगढ़	30628
16	जयपुर	7052
17	जैसलमेर	21578

18	जालौर	12947
19	झालावाड़	1769
20	झुंझुनूं	3068
21	जोधपुर	16018
22	करौली	108
23	कोटा	3943
24	नागौर	26086
25	पाली	15913
26	प्रतापगढ़	32447
27	राजसमंद	24830
28	सवाई माधोपुर	465
29	सीकर	5782
30	सिरोही	19468
31	श्रीगंगानगर	16821
32	टोंक	2043
33	उदयपुर	34725
	कुल	5,11,216

(नरेगासॉफ्ट के अनुसार)

INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

1489. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Government collects and maintains gender-disaggregated data on access to key agricultural schemes such as subsidies, credit, training, extension services etc;
- (b) if so, the details of such data for the past three years, particularly for women farmers across different States/UTs;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of barriers faced by women in accessing agriculture entitlements and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there are dedicated components or schemes aimed at enhancing the participation of women as cultivators and decision-makers in agriculture, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to improve women's access to land ownership, institutional credit, and market linkages?

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

(a) and (b): The Government collects and maintains certain gender disaggregated data on access to key agricultural schemes for providing subsidies, training, extension services as per the eligibility and conditions existing in the scheme guidelines.

Under the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, gender-disaggregated data is collected with a focus on women farmers' participation and access to resources and benefits. State/UT-wise data of women beneficiaries for the last three years (2022-2025) is placed at **Statement-I**. The ATMA Scheme, currently implemented in 740 districts across

28 States and 5 UTs, provides training to women farmers in agriculture and allied sectors. As per ATMA Guidelines, a minimum of 30% of resources are earmarked for women farmers and women extension functionaries.

The Central Sector Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACandABC) Scheme, implemented by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), provides 45-days residential training and financial support to qualified rural youth, including women, for setting up agri-ventures. Women candidates are eligible for 44% subsidy (for loans up to ₹20 lakh individually or ₹1 crore for group projects), along with the option to co-obligate with parents or spouse for credit. During the last three years (2022–23 to 2024–25), 1,769 women were trained, 759 agri-ventures were established by women and subsidies were provided to 114 women.

Under Skill Training for Rural Youth (STRY), short-duration (7-day) vocational trainings are conducted in agriculture and allied sectors. From 2022–23 to 2024–25, a total of 20,831 women have been trained across States in areas such as mushroom cultivation, goat rearing, organic farming, dairy, post-harvest technologies, and biofertilizers.

The Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) is one-year diploma programme, implemented through States Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETIs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), aims to equip input

dealers with agricultural knowledge and extension skills. From 2022–23 to 2024–25, 2,853 women input dealers have been trained under the programme

The Ministry operates four Extension Education Institutes (EEIs) at Hyderabad, Nilokheri, Anand, and Guwahati for training of field-level extension personnel. From 2022–23 to 2024–25, a total of 7,279 women extension officers have been trained through EEIs in various thematic areas of extension education, communication, and technology. These efforts are part of the Government's broader strategy to promote gender-inclusive agricultural development through capacity building, financial access, and institutional support.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing the sub-scheme 'Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)' under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) for creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure, including scientific storage. It is a capital investment, demand-driven, credit-linked, back-ended subsidy scheme. Assistance is provided to eligible beneficiaries including women, with a subsidy of 33.33% for women, SC/ST promoters, FPOs, NER and hilly areas and subsidy of 25% for plain areas. The details of Projects implemented in the past three years, particularly for women entrepreneurs including women farmers across States/UTs is at

Statement-II.

The ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (ICAR-CIWA), Bhubaneswar maintains a Gender Knowledge System portal based on Census 2001 and 2011 data. During 2021–24, ICAR-CIWA and AICRP on Women in

Agriculture Centres conducted 1,108 capacity building programmes across 13 States, benefiting 43,385 farm women.

The Government is implementing the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) scheme in different States of the country with mandate of single-window agricultural knowledge, resource and capacity development centres. KVKs impart training to farmers including women farmers and regularly conduct trainings for women farmers on agriculture and allied sectors, including specialized topics such as nutrition, value addition, drudgery reduction, rural crafts, and women empowerment.

The Land Regulations Division under the Department of Land Resources captures land ownership data through the Management Information System (MIS) of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). Gender-disaggregated land ownership data (RoR) captured in certain States/UTs, subject to the availability of such data in the respective MIS.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) has established 4 numbers of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) at Budni (MP), Hisar (Haryana), Anantapur (AP) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) for imparting the training and awareness about various schemes, agricultural machinery and equipments, latest farming technology to the women farmers on Agricultural Machinery Management and Operation of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs). A target of 10% women farmers at all the 4 FMTTIs has given out of the total target assigned. A total of 25,447 women

farmers have been trained for the last three years 2022-23 to 2024-25 at 4 FMTTIs.

National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), DAandFW has trained a total of 1125 women farmers from 2023-24 to 2025 (till date) including women farmers under Namu Drone Didi scheme.

(c): ICAR-CIWA has conducted study on major challenges identified through participatory research and extension. These are poor awareness in accessing agricultural entitlements, limited mobility, socio-cultural constraints, inadequate access to productive resources and markets etc.

(d): The Central Sector Scheme 'Namu Drone Didi' for providing drones to the women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs.1261 Crores has been approved. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15000 selected Women SHGs for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).

The ATMA scheme emphasis on active involvement of women in decision process at various levels including the Governing Body and Management Committee at district level as well as Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC) at Block, District and State level.

ICAR-CIWA and All India Coordinated Research Project on Women in Agriculture (AICRP on WiA) are dedicated schemes to conduct research on issues related to women in agriculture and allied sectors. The Institute has developed two gender responsive extension models viz., Sustainable She-

Preneurship in Mushroom Cultivation Model (2S2M) and Gender Responsive Integrated Homestead Aqua-Horticulture (GRIHA) Model for enhancing participation of women in agricultural and allied activities.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship poverty alleviation programme implemented exclusively through women. During FY 2022–23 to 2024–25, 2.58 crore women farmers were trained in agro-ecological and livestock management practices, and 2.50 lakh Krishi/Pashu Sakhis were trained as community resource persons. Additionally, 503 Krishi Sakhis were trained as Drone Sakhis, 70,021 Self Help Group (SHG) women were trained in Natural Farming, and 800 women-owned producer companies were promoted under the Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO) Scheme. The Department of Animal Husbandry has trained and recognized 7,294 Pashu Sakhis as A-HELP (Livestock Resource Persons).

(e): Under the 10,000 FPOs scheme as on 24.07.2025, 1976 FPOs with more than 50% women members, 1404 FPOs with more than 75% women members and 1265 FPOs with 100% women members have been formed. Under the scheme there are 36.90 lakh beneficiary farmers, out of which 14.50 lakh are women beneficiary.

Under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), 100% centrally funded, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans are provided at a subsidized interest rate of 7% per annum, with 1.5% Interest Subvention (IS) to financial institutions and an additional 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) for timely

repayment, reducing the effective rate to 4% for loans up to ₹3 lakh. For allied activities, the limit is ₹2 lakh. To enhance access, including for women farmers, awareness is being created through IEC campaigns by banks, State/Central Governments, RBI, NABARD, etc., and through digital platforms like the Kisan Rin Portal. The collateral-free credit limit has also been enhanced from ₹1.6 lakh to ₹2 lakh w.e.f. 1st January 2025.

A list of about 30 identified gender-friendly tools and equipment developed by the Research and Development Organization for use in different farm operations has already been sent to all the States and UTs for popularising them. The financial assistance as cost subsidy to the machinery is being provided to the women farmers under Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) scheme is 50% which is 10% more than the general category farmers. For the individual ownership of the farm machinery State Governments have been directed to earmark 30 per cent of total funds allocated under SMAM for women beneficiaries.

ICAR-CIWA creates awareness and conducts capacity building programmes among farm women for better access to technologies and information, and promotes Self Help Group-led income generating activities to strengthen economic independence.

STATEMENT-I**Details of Women Farmers Benefitted under ATMA Scheme from 2022-23 to 2024-25****(In Nos.)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Years		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6131	6499	461
2.	Bihar	59132	137451	41991
3.	Chhattisgarh	23402	3548	9560
4.	Goa	2789	4354	506
5.	Gujarat	98728	41122	29083
6.	Haryana	8927	5796	405
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6596	18881	20168
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7265	3568	19520
9.	Jharkhand	11023	10214	11293
10.	Karnataka	75383	49865	56064
11.	Kerala	47135	50796	18868
12.	Maharashtra	113669	130912	119541
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28897	64073	6272
14.	Odisha	22046	11597	37460
15.	Punjab	6205	4973	2352
16.	Rajasthan	45698	2945	12933
17.	Telangana	1344	93	1820
18.	Tamil Nadu	144596	148717	235255
19.	Uttar Pradesh	95566	152654	144896
20.	Uttarakhand	12260	12716	15897
21.	West Bengal	97587	42058	92361
22.	Assam	16010	13635	20457
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	20092	6000	24257
24.	Manipur	5483	1170	8235
25.	Meghalaya	6070	13055	12040
26.	Mizoram	2060	922	1644

27.	Nagaland	26043	18987	26932
28.	Tripura	2718	4383	14370
29.	Sikkim	2289	2778	2779
30.	Delhi	0	0	157
31.	Puducherry	2080	3009	1575
32.	AandN	3108	4542	3446
33.	Ladakh	154	432	309
Total		1000486	971745	992907

STATEMENT-II

**AMI (Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure)-Women Beneficiaries from 2022-23
to 2024-25.**

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Capacity (in MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	20581.69
2.	Assam	5	17444.26
3.	Bihar	43	131714.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	16735.57
5.	Goa	3	0.00
6.	Gujarat	63	94760.98
7.	Haryana	49	165388.39
8.	Karnataka	28	11638.18
9.	Kerala	2	653.72
10.	Madhya Pradesh	222	883049.22
11.	Maharashtra	141	370414.95
12.	Odisha	4	8874.83
13.	Punjab	15	48130.81
14.	Rajasthan	20	74977.29
15.	Tamil Nadu	2	6388.14
16.	Telangana	67	173992.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	15	57985.56

18.	Uttarakhand	20	81241.31
19.	West Bengal	2	1157.66
Total		719	2165129.28

SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN IIMs

1490. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) the details and the number of SC/ST students admitted in IIMs during the last eight years, State and year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that despite IIMs following Government-mandated reservations for the last few years, in theory, the number of SC/ST students in the IIMs is abysmally low;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the poor implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) whether the Government has provided any financial aid to SC/ST students to aid their admission in IIMs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) students admitted in Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) during the last eight years is at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The details of the Statement indicates that the number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes(ST) students admitted in IIMs, is close to constitutionally mandated reservation for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) category of 15% and 7.5% respectively.

(d): Under the Scheme of “Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Beneficiaries of PM CARES Children” financial assistance is provided to candidates of Scheduled Castes category for preparation of Entrance Examinations such as IIT-JEE, NEET, CAT, CLAT etc. for admission in premier colleges. The Physical and Financial achievements of the Scheme in last five years are as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	No. of beneficiaries
2020-21	11.96	2,112
2021-22	14.98	1,761
2022-23	18.41	558
2023-24	7.76	223
2024-25	17.68	2136

At present, there is no such Scheme is available for Scheduled Tribes Students.

STATEMENT**IIM-wise, year-wise details regarding number of SC/ST students admitted in IIMs during the last eight years**

Academic Year	2024-25					2023-24					2022-23					2021-22					
	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	
IIM Ahmedabad	66	33	482	13.69	6.85	66	39	474	13.92	8.23	61	31	460	13.26	6.74	60	32	460	13.04	6.96	
IIM Bangalore	86	45	629	13.67	7.15	91	46	620	14.68	7.42	73	36	496	14.72	7.26	69	36	508	13.58	7.09	
IIM Calcutta	72	36	496	14.52	7.26	72	37	499	14.43	7.41	73	38	496	14.72	7.66	74	36	499	14.83	7.21	
IIM Indore	100	48	667	14.99	7.20	97	48	653	14.85	7.35	107	55	717	14.92	7.67	114	39	697	16.36	5.60	
IIM Kozhikode	92	44	705	13.05	6.24	85	43	612	13.89	7.03	68	33	503	13.52	6.56	74	39	529	13.99	7.37	
IIM Lucknow	89	42	589	15.11	7.13	87	44	636	13.68	6.92	93	42	612	15.20	6.86	109	28	611	17.84	4.58	
IIM Kashipur	25	9	301	8.31	2.99	29	5	330	8.79	1.52	60	30	351	17.09	8.55	44	15	342	12.87	4.39	
IIM Raipur	48	24	338	14.20	7.10	50	22	391	12.79	5.63	62	25	337	18.40	7.42	40	23	273	14.65	8.42	
IIM Ranchi	60	41	445	13.48	9.21	65	50	439	14.81	11.39	48	28	362	13.26	7.73	119	49	530	22.45	9.25	
IIM Rohtak	73	32	510	14.31	6.27	62	18	428	14.49	4.21	56	29	432	12.96	6.71	57	62	438	13.01	14.16	
IIM Shillong	41	9	400	10.25	2.25	53	16	407	13.02	3.93	47	8	314	14.97	2.55	31	1	254	12.20	0.39	
IIM Tiruchirappalli	76	38	507	14.99	7.50	57	28	384	14.84	7.29	32	13	419	7.64	3.10	48	24	302	15.89	7.95	
IIM Udaipur	101	25	354	28.53	7.06	69	7	342	20.18	2.05	69	12	355	19.44	3.38	58	1	340	17.06	0.29	
IIM Amritsar	41	14	336	12.20	4.17	55	11	326	16.87	3.37	47	6	291	16.15	2.06	16	4	275	5.82	1.45	
IIM Bodhgaya	98	36	634	15.46	5.68	92	22	629	14.63	3.50	67	20	443	15.12	4.51	40	8	292	13.70	2.74	
IIM Jammu	76	37	543	14.00	6.81	58	32	414	14.01	7.73	65	13	331	19.64	3.93	57	8	312	18.27	2.56	
IIM Nagpur	44	21	357	12.32	5.88	38	20	269	14.13	7.43	37	15	256	14.45	5.86	33	8	258	12.79	3.10	
IIM Sambalpur	43	20	321	13.40	6.23	48	15	325	14.77	4.62	31	12	202	15.35	5.94	25	2	177	14.12	1.13	
IIM Sirmaur	51	24	347	14.70	6.92	56	13	313	17.89	4.15	36	10	262	13.74	3.82	32	1	250	12.80	0.40	
IIM Visakhapatnam	55	22	309	17.80	7.12	56	29	382	14.66	7.59	45	23	291	15.46	7.90	33	7	206	16.02	3.40	
IIM Mumbai	81	31	539	15.03	5.75	79	30	492	16.06	6.10	Institute existed as NITIE Mumbai before enactment of IIM (Amendment) Act, 2023										
Total	1418	631	9809	14.46	6.43	1365	575	9365	14.58	6.14	1177	479	7930	14.84	6.04	1133	423	7553	15.00	5.60	

Academic Year	2020-21					2019-20					2018-19					2017-18				
	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST	SC	ST	Total	% SC	% ST
IIM Ahmedabad	64	30	463	13.82	6.48	62	34	453	13.69	7.51	65	36	474	13.71	7.59	66	37	441	14.97	8.39
IIM Bangalore	73	36	505	14.46	7.13	68	33	470	14.47	7.02	62	31	452	13.72	6.86	61	30	405	15.06	7.41
IIM Calcutta	73	36	498	14.66	7.23	74	37	496	14.92	7.46	75	35	481	15.59	7.28	69	35	463	14.90	7.56
IIM Indore	108	52	702	15.38	7.41	97	54	662	14.65	8.16	88	47	610	14.43	7.70	70	32	448	15.63	7.14
IIM Kozhikode	67	38	513	13.06	7.41	76	35	514	14.79	6.81	66	43	457	14.44	9.41	56	28	374	14.97	7.49
IIM Lucknow	84	41	544	15.44	7.54	71	37	511	13.89	7.24	74	38	482	15.35	7.88	70	40	461	15.18	8.68
IIM Kashipur	54	24	337	16.02	7.12	39	18	267	14.61	6.74	39	14	263	14.83	5.32	29	16	204	14.22	7.84
IIM Raipur	40	20	269	14.87	7.43	39	22	276	14.13	7.97	29	22	215	13.49	###	30	14	211	14.22	6.64
IIM Ranchi	36	21	269	13.38	7.81	29	18	216	13.43	8.33	28	14	199	14.07	7.04	30	15	196	15.31	7.65
IIM Rohtak	74	33	478	15.48	6.90	61	27	398	15.33	6.78	39	17	246	15.85	6.91	31	8	251	12.35	3.19

IM Shillong	37	5	252	14.68	1.98	33	11	206	16.02	5.34	25	4	183	13.66	2.19	23	4	177	12.99	2.26
IM Tiruchirappalli	41	19	279	14.70	6.81	37	18	237	15.61	7.59	31	16	189	16.40	8.47	28	14	180	15.56	7.78
IM Udaipur	70	0	344	20.35	0.00	34	4	298	11.41	1.34	38	6	275	13.82	2.18	36	11	250	14.40	4.40
IM Amritsar	15	9	219	6.85	4.11	26	12	153	16.99	7.84	12	6	106	11.32	5.66	14	14	96	14.58	14.58
IM Bodhgaya	26	15	199	13.07	7.54	18	1	117	15.38	0.85	11	4	70	15.71	5.71	5	2	38	13.16	5.26
IM Jammu	59	14	240	24.58	5.83	22	8	105	20.95	7.62	13	0	65	20.00	0.00	8	0	62	12.90	0.00
IM Nagpur	34	13	222	15.32	5.86	14	8	121	11.57	6.61	13	8	111	11.71	7.21	12	1	58	20.69	1.72
IM Sambalpur	22	7	170	12.94	4.12	18	8	100	18.00	8.00	17	7	99	17.17	7.07	9	5	60	15.00	8.33
IM Sirmaur	28	12	233	12.02	5.15	14	6	123	11.38	4.88	14	6	100	14.00	6.00	11	2	66	16.67	3.03
IM Visakhapatnam	29	11	159	18.24	6.92	13	7	128	10.16	5.47	17	2	105	16.19	1.90	9	4	61	14.75	6.56
IM Mumbai	Institute existed as NITIE Mumbai before enactment of IIM (Amendment) Act, 2023																			
Total	1034	436	6895	15.00	6.32	845	398	5851	14.44	6.80	756	356	5182	14.59	6.87	667	312	4502	14.82	6.93

WAGE ARREARS UNDER MGNREGS

1491. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the wages of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are in arrears in the States due to the delay in the allotment of funds from the Union Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof the dues from the Union Government, state-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a) to (c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme under the Scheme. Fund release is a continuous process.

Under the Scheme the wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. Sanctions for wage payments are issued daily by the Ministry through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) based on fund transfer orders received from the States after due procedures. At the beginning of each financial year, admissible pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, are duly reimbursed by the Government of India. Accordingly, all pending wage liabilities upto FY 2024-25 (Except that of West Bengal) have already been cleared.

In the current Financial Year (as on 24.07.2025), an amount of Rs. 46,395.12 crore has been released to the States including 100% of pending wage liabilities of FY 2024-25. As sanction for payment of wages are issued by the Ministry on a daily basis through PFMS (Public Finance Management System), after receipt of funds transfer orders from States after following the due procedures, the fund release status keeps updating on a daily basis.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage components under the Scheme as on 24.07.2025 is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage components under the Scheme as on 24.07.2025

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Wage liability
1	Andhra Pradesh	1660.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.12
3	Assam	185.55
4	Bihar	868.8
5	Chhattisgarh	32.82
6	Goa	0.35
7	Gujarat	42.03
8	Haryana	8.77
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18.93
11	Jharkhand	298.28
12	Karnataka	140.57
13	Kerala	417.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	211.93
15	Maharashtra	348.05
16	Manipur	4.81
17	Meghalaya	10.57
18	Mizoram	1.09
19	Nagaland	4.98
20	Odisha	81.82
21	Punjab	261.54
22	Rajasthan	561.28
23	Sikkim	4.71
24	Tamil Nadu	210.94
25	Telangana	451.12
26	Tripura	17.92
27	Uttar Pradesh	917.51
28	Uttarakhand	4
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0

30	Lakshadweep	0
31	Puducherry	11.38
32	Ladakh	0.62
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0
34	West Bengal #	3,038
<p>There is no pending liability for previous years for wage component in case of any States/UTs, except in case of State of West Bengal.</p> <p># Pending liability in case of State of West Bengal includes wage, material and admin component. Release of fund to the State of West Bengal has been stopped since 9th March, 2022 as per provision of section 27 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 due to non compliance with directives of Central Government.</p>		

एनएमएमएस ऐप में विसंगतियां

1492. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएमएमएस) उपस्थिति ऐप और इस समस्या का आकलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रणाली में समस्याओं के कारण राज्यवार कितने श्रमिक अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज नहीं करा पाए;
- (ख) अप्रैल 2023 और 31 अक्टूबर, 2024 के बीच एनएमएमएस ऐप और भौतिक मस्टर रोल के बीच उपस्थिति में पाई गई कुल विसंगतियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि एनएमएमएस ऐप पर उपस्थिति दर्ज न करा पाने के कारण किसी भी श्रमिक को वेतन से वंचित न किया जाए; और

(घ) एनएमएमएस ऐप से संबंधित समस्याओं के संबंध में दर्ज शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त शिकायतों पर राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने निर्णय लिया है कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र 1 जनवरी, 2023 से एनएमएमएस के माध्यम से सभी कार्यों (व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी कार्य को छोड़कर) के लिए एक दिन में श्रमिकों की दो-टाइम स्टाम्प वाली, जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरों के साथ राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएमएमएस) ऐप के माध्यम से कार्यस्थल पर उपस्थिति दर्ज करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

एनएमएमएस के कारण श्रमिकों को होने वाली किसी भी असुविधा से बचने के लिए, यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि कोई कार्यस्थल नेटवर्क कवर्ड क्षेत्र में स्थित नहीं है या किसी अन्य नेटवर्क समस्या के कारण उपस्थिति अपलोड नहीं हो पा रही है, तो उपस्थिति को ऑफ़लाइन मोड में दर्ज किया जा सकता है और डिवाइस के नेटवर्क कवर्ड क्षेत्र में आने पर उसे अपलोड किया जा सकता है। असाधारण परिस्थितियों के कारण जब उपस्थिति अपलोड नहीं हो सके तो जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक द्वारा जिला स्तर पर छूट का प्रावधान भी उपलब्ध है, जिसे अब ब्लॉक स्तर पर विकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है।

चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (25.07.2025 तक) के दौरान, योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएमएमएस) के माध्यम से 95.59% उपस्थिति दर्ज की गई है।

उपर्युक्त अपवाद प्रबंधन तंत्र के लागू होने से, एनएमएमएस के कारण कार्य या मजदूरी की हानि का कोई मामला मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में नहीं आया है।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामने आने वाली किसी भी समस्या को मंत्रालय के समक्ष वास्तविक समय पर उठाया जाता है, जो समयबद्ध तरीके से उसका समाधान करने का

प्रयास करता है। राज्यों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा दी गई प्रतिक्रिया और सुझावों के आधार पर, इस प्रणाली को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए इसमें लगातार विभिन्न सुधार किए जा रहे हैं, जैसे कि पलक झपकने और सिर गिनने की सुविधा, मेट-आईडी मैपिंग, विभिन्न स्तरों पर तस्वीरों का सत्यापन आदि।

एनएमएमएस एप्लिकेशन के कार्यान्वयन से उपस्थिति प्रबंधन प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया की समग्र दक्षता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। एनएमएमएस एप्लिकेशन मजदूरी के समय पर भुगतान में भी मदद करता है क्योंकि वेतन सूची और एफटीओ उसी दिन तैयार किए जा सकते हैं जिस दिन उपस्थिति दर्ज की गई हो। इससे पहले मैनुअल उपस्थिति प्रणाली के कारण इस प्रक्रिया में अधिक समय लगता था।

एनएमएमएस ऐप और वास्तविक मस्टर रोल के मध्य डेटा विसंगतियों का कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है।

(घ): केंद्रीयकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएम) पर एनएमएमएस ऐप से संबंधित मुद्दों की शिकायतों की राज्यवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	शिकायतों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1
2	बिहार	47
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1
4	हरियाणा	2
5	कर्नाटक	1
6	मध्य प्रदेश	6
7	ओडिशा	3
8	राजस्थान	8
9	तमिलनाडू	10
10	उत्तर प्रदेश	16
	कुल	95

उपरोक्त 95 शिकायतों में से 57 का निपटान स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जा चुका है।

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

1493. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any scheme/initiatives to increase the ease of doing business in India, especially in rural and under-developed areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the list of such schemes/initiatives, status of implementation and funding allocated, released and utilised during the last three years, State-wise manner, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total number of major business corporations who have invested in India due to improvement in the ease of doing business during the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce any schemes/initiatives to help States to increase the ease of doing business in India especially in rural and under-developed areas, if so, the details thereof , State-wise and if not, reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (d): Since, year 2014, the Government of India has actively engaged in improving the Ease of Doing Business environment in the entire country

including Andhra Pradesh. To enhance the business atmosphere in India, attract investments, stimulate economic growth and to foster a regulatory framework that is business- friendly, Central Government has taken several initiatives under the Ease of Doing Business initiative which includes Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the Business-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens.

Under, the Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative DPIIT works with various Ministries, Departments, and States/UTs to reduce the compliance burden on citizens and businesses. The goal is to enhance Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living through four key strategies: Simplification of procedures, Rationalization of laws, Digitization of processes, and Decriminalization of minor offences. Regulatory Compliance (RC) Portal has been developed for tracking action taken by Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs to reduce compliance burden. Through active self-assessment initiatives, over 45,000 compliances have been reduced. Among these, 15,898 were simplified, 22,264 digitized, 4,023 decriminalized, and 2,909 redundant compliances eliminated.

AP initiative has been launched in 2014 by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), this aims to reduce obstacles and make clearance and regulatory processes more transparent and efficient, thereby cutting down on time and costs for businesses. States are assessed based on evidence and user feedback, ensuring that reforms are effective. So far, six

editions of BRAP (2015, 2016, 2017-18, 2019, 2020, and 2022) have been completed, and States/UTs have been assessed. The seventh edition, BRAP 2024, is currently in progress.

To facilitate a single interface for investors, the Department has promoted the adoption of Single Window Systems (SWS) by States and Union Territories. As of the latest assessment, 30 States and UTs have functional Single Window Systems. These digital platforms serve as a single touch point for investors to apply for approvals, track applications, access regulatory information, and fulfil compliance obligations.

The implementation of the SWS has helped reduce physical interface, ensure transparency, and expedite service delivery. The system is aligned with the National Single Window System (NSWS) through API integration and is designed to provide seamless data exchange and lifecycle tracking of applications. DPIIT has issued a detailed guidebook for States outlining essential modules, technology architecture, assessment methodology, and implementation templates to ensure standardization and interoperability.

To enhance Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, the Central Government, through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, has decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. To further improve ease of doing business and ease of living, DPIIT has undertaken an analysis of various criminal provisions

(including both major and minor offences) across multiple acts under the Jan Vishwas 2.0 initiative.

Under, EoDB rankings published by World Bank Group as Doing Business Report, India' ranking has improved by 79 ranks in about 5 years. Last ranking was published in 2019 when India stood at 63; which was 142nd in 2014. Now, World Bank Group has now done away with Doing Business Report and has now formulated international benchmarking project called Business Ready (B-Ready) to assess the business and investment climate of economies worldwide. B-READY aims to improve the business environment for private sector development in each economy around the world. Ease of Doing Business to reduce regulatory burden on businesses are also in line with B-Ready project.

Ease of Doing Business initiatives are meant for the entire country, including rural and under-developed areas. Andhra Pradesh is one among the first states in the country to complete integration both forward and reverse integration of the Andhra Pradesh Single Desk Portal with NSWS. The integrated portal enables applicant to avail state and central services through one portal.

Data on the total number of major business corporations who have invested in India due to improvement in the ease of doing business is not maintained by the Department. However, details of 10 major foreign collaborators which have invested in India in last five financial years is attached at **Statement I** and details of total FDI inflow (In USD Million) in last five financial years is attached at **Statement-II**

STATEMENT I

Details of 10 Major Foreign Collaborators which have invested in India in last five financial years

Sr. No.	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	Jaadhu Holdings LLC
2	Google International LLC
3	ROBERT BOSCH INTERNATIONALE BETEILIGUNGEN
4	Public Investment Fund
5	MIC Redwood 1 RSC Limited
6	Microsoft Corporation
7	Harmonia Trade and Investment Ltd
8	Omicron Asia Holdings II Pte. Ltd.
9	VEPF VII AIV I LP
10	Platinum Owl C 2018 RSC Limited (acting in its capacity as the trustee of Platinum Jasmine A 2018 Trust)

STATEMENT II

Details of total FDI inflow (In USD Million) in India in last five financial years

S. No.	Financial Year (April – March)	Total FDI inflow (In USD Million)
1	2020-21	81,973
2	2021-22	84,835
3	2022-23	71,355
4	2023-24	71,279
5	2024-25	81,043

आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु वैश्विक सहयोग

1494. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल ही में मध्य एशियाई गणराज्यों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से भारत ने आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार वैश्विक नेतृत्व प्रदर्शित किया है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय एजेंसियां मध्य एशियाई प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कोई विशिष्ट तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता साझा कर रही हैं;

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

(घ) क्या आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण जैसी समान चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी भविष्य में ऐसी साझेदारी का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग) : भारत सरकार द्वारा क्रिप्टोकरेंसी, क्राउडफंडिंग और गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला (CFT) करने हेतु मध्य एशियाई गणराज्य (CAR) के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन दिनांक 21-22 अप्रैल 2025 को नई दिल्ली में किया गया है।

यह पहल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है, जिसमें विशेष तौर पर डिजिटल साधनों के माध्यम से उभरते खतरों

और सामाजिक संरचनाओं के दुरुपयोग शामिल है। यह कार्यक्रम राजस्व विभाग (DoR), वित्तीय खुफिया इकाई-भारत (FIU-IND), राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (NIA) और गृह मंत्रालय के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों एवं यूरेशियन समूह (EAG) के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सत्र शामिल थे:

1. आभासी परिसंपत्ति दुरुपयोग का पता लगाना एवं जांच करना।
2. उग्रवादी गतिविधियों के लिए क्राउडफंडिंग की टाइपोलॉजी।
3. गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों (NPO) की निगरानी के लिए नियामक और वित्तीय खुफिया ढांचा।

भारत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से मध्य एशियाई प्रतिनिधियों के साथ तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता भी साझा कर रहा है। इन कार्यक्रमों में निम्न हैंडस-ऑन सत्र और क्लोजड-डोर परामर्श शामिल हैं :

1. आतंकवाद से संबंधित जांच में खुफिया जानकारी एकत्रित करना।
2. आभासी परिसंपत्ति सेवा (VASP) के दुरुपयोग से उभरते जोखिम।
3. क्राउड फंडिंग प्लेटफार्मों का शोषण।
4. कट्टरपंथ वित्तपोषण एवं गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों (NPOs) के लिए जोखिम प्रोफाइलिंग तंत्र।
5. भारतीय एजेंसियां जैसे वित्तीय खुफिया इकाई-भारत (FIU-IND), प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) और राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (NIA) की केस स्टडीज।

(घ) और (ड.): भारत ने वर्ष 2022 में "नो मनी फॉर टेरर कॉन्फ्रेंस" की मेजबानी की जिसमें आतंकी वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था। इस सम्मेलन में 77 देशों और 16 संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया, जिनमें वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल (FATF), एफएटीएफ-स्टाइल क्षेत्रीय निकाय (FSRBs), जी-20 आदि के सदस्य शामिल थे।

भारत आतंकवाद वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने (CFT) के लिए बने दो क्षेत्रीय समूह एशियाई प्रशांत समूह (APG) और यूरेशियन समूह (EAG) का भी सदस्य है। भारत इन समूहों के माध्यम से समय-समय पर अपना सहयोग प्रदान कर रहा है।

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPED UNDER PMGSY-III

1495. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) whether the Government implemented infrastructural projects to improve rural connectivity under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III); and
- (b) if so, the details of such projects recently sanctioned under PMGSY-III to improve rural connectivity, State-wise including Gujarat?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) was launched in 2019 for consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network by upgradation of 1,25,000 kms of existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. As on 25-7-2025, a total of 15,972 roads of 1,22,419 km length, and 3,212 bridges have been sanctioned under PMGSY-III, out of which 11,727 roads of 98,588 km length and 1,373 bridges have already been constructed across the country.

(b): In the State of Gujarat, a total of 300 roads of 2,976 km length and 191 bridges have been sanctioned under PMGSY III, out of which 283 roads of 2,866 km length and 33 bridges have been completed as on 25-7-2025.

State/ UT-wise project sanctioned under PMGSY-III is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The State/ UT-wise details of the road length sanctioned under PMGSY-III

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned		
		No of road works	Length (km)	No of bridge
1	Andaman And Nicobar	32	200.24	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	412	3,203.94	77
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171	1,374.14	67
4	Assam	654	4,247.11	69
5	Bihar	733	6,162.17	709
6	Chhattisgarh	534	5,605.61	112
7	Goa	10	62.62	2
8	Gujarat	300	2,975.93	191
9	Haryana	259	2,496.33	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	299	3,123.12	43
11	Jammu And Kashmir	223	1,752.12	66
12	Jharkhand	449	4,130.23	145
13	Karnataka	825	5,603.48	116
14	Kerala	284	1,421.07	11
15	Ladakh	55	455.63	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1,075	12,347.68	806
17	Maharashtra	993	6,409.03	213
18	Manipur	97	783.21	0
19	Meghalaya	143	1,225.41	55
20	Mizoram	17	487.50	7

21	Nagaland	43	545.12	0
22	Odisha	1,401	9,351.08	148
23	Puducherry	41	107.76	0
24	Punjab	339	3,364.61	67
25	Rajasthan	918	8,658.34	41
26	Sikkim	45	285.90	20
27	Tamil Nadu	1,826	7,377.07	83
28	Telangana	361	2,423.14	138
29	Tripura	99	777.22	6
30	Uttar Pradesh	2,560	18,938.04	5
31	Uttarakhand	212	2,287.95	9
32	West Bengal	562	4,236.31	6
Total		15,972	1,22,419.09	3,212

MANAGEMENT AND CONTAINING SPREAD OF SCLEROTINIA ROT IN MUSTARD

1496. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether ICAR-Indian Institute of Rapeseed Mustard Research could get success in management and containing spread of Sclerotinia rot in major Mustard growing are in different States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the specific States that witnessed increasing incidence in the past five years and the average yield losses;
- (c) the details of action taken against the concerned responsible for open field trials and its area wide spread; and

(d) the details of measures except of quarantine which have been taken to prevent invasive pests establishing in our country especially in view of climatic change?

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

(a): Yes. The Integrated Pest Management practices including chemical, biological, and nutrient management options are recommended to control Sclerotinia rot disease in major mustard growing areas in different states.

(b): States which have witnessed increasing incidence of Sclerotinia rot include Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The increasing incidences are attributed to factors like widely adopted monocropping practices and cultivation of rapeseed-mustard under irrigated conditions. The yield loss due to Sclerotinia rot in rapeseed-mustard varies, depends on the disease incidence and infection at a particular plant growth stage. Average yield losses in infected plants varies from 50-100% depending upon stage at which plant is infected.

(c): This disease was first reported in 1915 in India. As the pathogen of this disease is not invasive, there is no restrictions of the open field trials in mustard.

(d): Popularization of Integrated disease management measures including, deep summer ploughing, seed treatment with *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 10 g/kg seed, foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.05% at 40-45 DAS and 65-70 DAS, balanced fertilizer application and avoiding irrigation during critical disease

development period (foggy weather) are major measures to curb this disease.

**HANDICRAFT ARTISANS REGISTERED UNDER PEHCHAN CARD
SCHEME**

1497. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the number of Handicraft Artisans registered under Pehchan Card Scheme during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of benefits and entitlements available to handicraft artisans holding Pehchan Cards under various schemes of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (c) whether Pehchan Card holders receive preference in accessing skill development programmes, design training, marketing support, credit facilitation, and health/life insurance under these schemes;
- (d) the number of handicraft artisans who have benefited from the National Handicraft Development Programme, Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme, and other schemes implemented by the Government during the last five years and the current year;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment or beneficiary feedback survey regarding the effectiveness of the above schemes in enhancing the livelihood and welfare of artisans; and
- (f) if so, the key findings and remedial steps taken based on such assessments?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): Under Pehchan card initiative, the number of artisans registered in the state of Tamil Nadu is as under:

Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total (in last 3 years)	Total (till June 2025)
Artisan registered	5,356	3,219	5,599	14,174	84,311

(b): The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles implements two schemes namely National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for overall development and promotion of handicrafts sector across the country. Under these schemes, need based financial assistance is provided for end-to-end support to the artisans through marketing events, skill development, cluster development, formation of Producer Companies, direct benefit to artisans, infrastructural and technology support and research and development support which benefit the traditional crafts and artisans throughout the country.

(c): Only pehchan card holders are eligible for getting the benefits under the schemes run by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

(d): During the last five years artisans benefitted under the NHDP and CHCDS Scheme and the Samarth Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles is as under:

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Till June 2025)	Total
Artisan benefitted	95,284	1,48,358	1,20,164	1,05,144	1,02,601	7,836	5,79,387

(e): Yes, one study namely “Beneficiaries sentiments survey of schemes and initiatives” was conducted by Ministry of Textile, Government of India for all its schemes. NHDP and CHCDS were also included in this study. The study covered the multifaceted impact of schemes on the beneficiaries.

(f): The Key findings of the study mentioned that, over 70% beneficiaries reported improved income and upliftment in livelihood, over 75% suggested a tangible progress in their production standards, over 60% witnessed significant increase in productivity and enhanced production capacity, 34% faced challenges while accessing new markets, 69% beneficiaries believe that the scheme covers all relevant stakeholders and around 80% beneficiaries agreed that the scheme will have a positive impact at an individual level as well as on their businesses in the long run.

Based on the key findings of the above study, Office of DC (Handicrafts) prepared a saturation plan to increase the reach of artisans to new markets by including new locations in the annual marketing calendar ensuring better reach grounded on various parameters to address the challenges of artisans.

PM KISAN SCHEME IN ODISHA**1498. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha during the last three financial years, year-wise and block-wise;
- (b) the total amount of funds disbursed to farmers under PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha during the last three years, year-wise and block-wise;
- (c) whether any eligible farmers from these districts have been left out from receiving benefits due to Aadhaar mismatch, land record issues or other technical reasons and if so, the steps taken by the Government to address such cases; and
- (d) the total amount of funds disbursed under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme in the State of Odisha since inception and the percentage share of Bargarh and Jharsuguda in the same?

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

(a) to (d): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of cultivable land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs

6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

The Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.69 lakh Cr to farmers in 19 installments since inception.

Benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme are transferred to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, based on the verified data received from the States/UTs on the PM-KISAN portal. To ease the registration process for farmers and bring in transparency and efficiency in implementation of the Scheme, several technological interventions were introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, land seeding was made mandatory along with Aadhaar based payment and e-KYC. The benefits of the farmers, who do not complete these mandatory criteria, are stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, they receive the benefits of the scheme along with their due installments, if any.

District-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of Odisha, including in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, since inception is attached at

Statement.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of Odisha since inception, as on 21.07.2025

District Name	1st Instalment		2nd Instalment		3rd Instalment		4th Instalment	
	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Anugul	40,267	8.05	1,17,395	23.48	97,959	19.72	90,869	18.38
Balangir	50,459	10.09	1,54,558	30.91	1,54,885	31.48	1,39,364	28.58
Baleshwar	59,100	11.82	1,75,990	35.20	1,67,027	34.15	1,51,412	30.85
Bargarh	32,705	6.54	1,26,614	25.32	1,11,138	22.38	1,04,762	21.52
Bhadrak	20,715	4.14	1,02,634	20.53	98,283	19.87	86,237	17.68
Boudh	15,394	3.08	47,961	9.59	42,867	8.64	40,085	8.17
Cuttack	58,774	11.75	1,43,708	28.74	1,28,785	26.09	1,15,491	23.76
Deogarh	10,306	2.06	35,661	7.13	33,320	6.72	30,256	6.13
Dhenkanal	26,507	5.30	85,554	17.11	73,926	14.95	67,727	13.77
Gajapati	10,962	2.19	45,975	9.20	47,189	9.50	39,910	8.05
Ganjam	65,255	13.05	1,72,719	34.55	1,73,877	35.08	1,43,135	28.98
Jagatsinghapur	35,220	7.04	96,176	19.27	75,038	15.11	68,190	13.88
Jajapur	37,664	7.53	1,09,137	21.83	1,00,075	20.10	85,506	17.35
Jharsuguda	11,836	2.37	32,791	6.56	29,625	5.93	27,567	5.56
Kalahandi	38,738	7.75	1,11,704	22.34	1,11,521	22.54	94,934	19.40
Kandhamal	13,058	2.61	75,051	15.01	73,510	14.76	64,342	12.92
Kendrapara	41,396	8.28	1,14,797	22.97	96,029	19.38	86,239	17.60
Kendujhar	58,107	11.62	1,65,981	33.20	1,68,957	33.88	1,43,516	28.87
Khordha	21,152	4.23	64,396	12.88	63,488	12.92	54,598	11.16
Koraput	31,509	6.30	81,192	16.24	81,737	16.55	63,148	12.75
Malkangiri	15,036	3.01	44,174	8.83	46,280	9.50	37,813	7.68
Mayurbhanj	65,306	13.06	2,25,112	45.03	2,28,150	45.91	2,05,151	41.95
Nabarangpur	14,488	2.90	77,078	15.42	93,699	18.88	82,281	16.90
Nayagarh	31,749	6.35	72,887	14.58	63,421	12.78	57,263	11.72
Nuapada	23,786	4.76	64,574	12.91	64,276	13.25	57,648	11.65
Puri	47,461	9.49	1,33,909	26.78	1,10,101	22.29	96,996	19.80
Rayagada	18,525	3.71	56,020	11.20	60,831	12.39	49,474	9.93
Sambalpur	27,188	5.44	70,023	14.01	61,187	12.27	55,118	11.11
Sonepur	15,601	3.12	53,750	10.75	50,544	10.28	46,087	9.48
Sundargarh	35,609	7.12	1,35,038	27.02	1,40,435	28.30	1,32,554	26.94

District Name	5th Instalment		6th Instalment		7th Instalment		8th Instalment	
	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Anugul	72,136	14.62	82,357	16.89	89,490	22.20	1,10,350	42.75

Balangir	1,18,606	24.87	1,26,585	25.84	1,36,887	30.20	1,62,569	57.24
Baleshwar	1,23,897	25.17	1,37,037	27.69	1,54,374	35.43	1,80,220	66.01
Bargarh	87,313	17.74	92,799	18.67	99,294	22.38	1,13,164	36.78
Bhadrak	70,362	14.47	79,101	16.11	91,501	20.92	1,10,876	42.30
Boudh	36,827	7.53	38,527	7.73	40,762	8.85	46,266	14.99
Cuttack	87,371	17.61	97,338	20.18	1,13,179	25.66	1,40,645	58.60
Deogarh	28,040	5.87	29,879	6.12	31,661	7.06	34,644	10.23
Dhenkanal	54,424	10.99	61,364	12.48	70,183	16.59	87,221	35.86
Gajapati	34,200	6.96	35,657	7.78	38,588	8.21	46,053	16.46
Ganjam	1,24,923	26.24	1,31,604	27.52	1,35,350	29.38	1,62,080	58.68
Jagatsinghapur	50,188	10.20	58,126	11.82	66,132	15.59	84,459	35.72
Jajapur	63,353	12.97	71,613	14.83	86,138	19.36	1,05,955	43.44
Jharsuguda	24,391	5.01	25,704	5.21	27,593	6.01	30,135	9.20
Kalahandi	86,710	18.00	90,336	18.50	98,597	21.30	1,14,654	40.96
Kandhamal	61,925	12.53	65,378	13.78	69,494	15.34	73,643	20.39
Kendrapara	71,545	14.59	80,127	16.31	88,126	20.50	1,05,223	38.99
Kendujhar	1,24,604	25.63	1,35,432	28.25	1,46,171	33.36	1,65,258	52.20
Khordha	41,280	8.51	44,964	9.25	50,666	11.30	63,965	26.18
Koraput	57,736	11.88	60,183	12.65	61,657	13.12	75,875	27.96
Malkangiri	35,625	7.39	38,003	7.83	40,663	8.62	46,620	14.59
Mayurbhanj	1,77,315	36.08	1,88,482	38.72	2,05,492	44.66	2,29,511	71.74
Nabarangpur	69,437	14.09	74,049	15.21	78,433	16.85	96,971	34.44
Nayagarh	42,314	8.57	46,015	9.61	48,490	11.03	63,228	25.72
Nuapada	39,878	8.31	45,237	9.16	50,181	11.64	69,508	29.21
Puri	73,915	15.26	83,233	16.90	95,545	22.43	1,16,140	45.96
Rayagada	43,283	9.04	46,241	9.82	45,602	10.17	56,011	20.41
Sambalpur	46,442	9.46	49,961	10.09	55,280	12.34	61,858	20.32
Sonepur	39,317	8.14	42,325	8.59	45,951	10.60	51,278	16.42
Sundargarh	1,15,306	23.42	1,19,361	24.33	1,31,964	27.99	1,42,238	42.43

District Name	9th Instalment		10th Instalment		11th Instalment		12th Instalment	
	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Anugul	1,18,118	30.78	1,19,803	26.27	1,20,654	25.00	83,181	17.66
Balangir	1,76,883	46.32	1,81,054	42.16	1,82,865	39.33	1,30,384	27.15
Baleshwar	1,97,421	52.44	2,04,688	50.69	2,07,319	44.68	1,47,389	30.93
Bargarh	1,26,116	35.44	1,29,058	29.11	1,29,709	26.92	85,945	17.87
Bhadrak	1,25,625	37.89	1,28,640	30.86	1,30,898	29.60	94,591	20.12
Boudh	49,037	12.16	49,406	10.97	49,632	10.33	33,583	6.88
Cuttack	1,55,651	42.75	1,58,592	37.60	1,60,972	34.90	1,05,981	21.68
Deogarh	36,572	8.72	36,868	8.12	37,024	7.53	22,804	4.72
Dhenkanal	94,509	25.14	95,939	21.88	96,670	20.45	60,985	12.71
Gajapati	49,458	12.55	49,685	10.72	50,348	10.95	26,960	5.55
Ganjam	1,81,623	51.61	1,86,558	45.51	1,89,302	42.07	99,211	20.73
Jagatsinghapur	94,662	26.80	97,356	23.70	99,266	21.93	74,596	15.91

Jajapur	1,19,281	33.24	1,26,084	33.73	1,28,011	28.35	85,362	17.80
Jharsuguda	31,545	7.38	31,589	6.61	31,645	6.40	20,951	4.27
Kalahandi	1,23,791	32.18	1,25,823	29.24	1,27,021	27.52	92,392	19.97
Kandhamal	76,052	17.10	76,461	16.27	76,574	15.66	40,735	8.32
Kendrapara	1,17,015	33.27	1,19,450	28.71	1,21,150	26.29	74,443	15.57
Kendujhar	1,78,214	46.55	1,83,387	45.44	1,84,569	38.78	1,28,183	27.64
Khordha	71,925	21.12	73,684	17.52	75,393	17.00	47,565	10.04
Koraput	82,255	21.22	85,287	21.80	85,999	18.46	44,886	9.50
Malkangiri	49,588	12.02	50,781	11.93	51,092	10.76	24,335	5.03
Mayurbhanj	2,43,684	59.99	2,46,451	55.94	2,47,635	51.53	1,62,278	33.28
Nabarangpur	1,04,178	26.07	1,05,689	24.28	1,06,794	22.82	58,475	12.10
Nayagarh	70,766	20.18	71,774	16.20	72,423	15.26	49,851	10.51
Nuapada	73,504	17.24	75,586	17.71	75,848	15.71	57,550	12.03
Puri	1,26,260	35.59	1,33,041	31.16	1,35,159	32.06	96,050	20.46
Rayagada	61,295	15.24	62,219	14.39	62,354	12.79	29,249	6.25
Sambalpur	64,404	15.06	66,300	15.98	66,452	13.77	38,088	7.81
Sonepur	54,811	13.88	56,474	13.01	56,882	11.92	38,647	7.94
Sundargarh	1,49,060	34.24	1,50,703	32.29	1,51,026	31.10	1,00,330	20.43

District Name	13th Instalment		14th Instalment		15th Instalment		16th Instalment	
	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Anugul	93,333	25.81	1,04,290	26.53	97,247	25.51	1,13,331	31.69
Balangir	1,35,827	35.10	1,53,811	38.33	1,32,303	34.33	1,58,752	42.67
Baleshwar	1,59,582	43.27	1,91,816	52.85	1,71,562	46.57	2,05,266	55.35
Bargarh	1,04,066	31.95	1,16,737	29.46	1,11,786	27.61	1,25,812	32.20
Bhadrak	96,180	26.34	1,19,403	33.98	1,10,829	31.28	1,35,525	37.07
Boudh	35,946	9.19	39,964	9.85	36,337	10.32	42,204	11.60
Cuttack	1,11,440	28.47	1,27,770	33.35	1,04,878	28.48	1,30,552	37.60
Deogarh	30,068	8.87	31,649	7.42	28,453	6.77	32,767	8.56
Dhenkanal	66,590	18.41	78,283	21.19	76,523	22.03	90,753	26.15
Gajapati	33,969	9.16	36,197	8.14	32,602	9.54	36,464	10.05
Ganjam	1,16,234	30.77	1,29,291	32.98	1,33,365	44.70	1,46,603	39.60
Jagatsinghapur	76,220	20.79	91,437	24.28	90,940	24.22	1,04,340	27.96
Jajapur	91,753	26.01	1,10,956	30.75	93,042	25.13	1,18,199	34.42
Jharsuguda	22,504	5.42	23,945	5.51	23,271	6.34	26,087	6.71
Kalahandi	96,733	26.70	1,13,103	29.38	1,10,400	30.70	1,21,564	32.18
Kandhamal	45,355	11.54	51,076	13.01	49,269	15.84	55,544	14.97
Kendrapara	80,065	21.51	97,497	28.12	84,435	23.51	1,02,799	29.45
Kendujhar	1,34,878	35.50	1,49,897	37.00	1,54,620	43.50	1,66,358	41.42
Khordha	47,402	12.22	55,945	14.95	52,626	15.80	60,775	17.24
Koraput	51,548	13.75	55,929	13.00	50,998	18.81	57,807	18.44
Malkangiri	29,351	8.05	33,529	8.94	28,941	8.41	33,664	9.28
Mayurbhanj	1,71,576	44.65	1,96,291	51.25	1,88,346	58.30	2,08,813	54.12
Nabarangpur	69,341	18.45	76,836	19.07	65,968	20.89	82,761	27.72

Nayagarh	52,299	14.72	61,123	16.68	50,121	13.72	60,436	17.21
Nuapada	61,568	16.38	69,127	17.41	67,207	16.67	74,738	18.49
Puri	1,01,097	27.89	1,22,309	34.38	1,19,512	35.06	1,43,638	41.90
Rayagada	35,076	9.82	39,851	9.90	35,009	10.18	39,686	11.50
Sambalpur	46,207	13.20	49,786	11.93	45,701	12.72	50,946	13.65
Sonepur	42,908	11.21	48,320	12.31	45,607	11.04	50,615	12.53
Sundargarh	1,09,460	27.17	1,16,966	26.93	1,04,984	25.15	1,19,798	31.09

District Name	17th Instalment		18th Instalment		19th Instalment	
	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Beneficiary Count	Amount (Rs. Crore)
Anugul	1,18,433	28.38	1,20,532	25.49	1,27,304	33.23
Balangir	1,70,008	42.14	1,76,659	39.42	2,05,963	58.35
Baleshwar	2,16,698	51.12	2,24,211	47.83	2,45,159	62.06
Bargarh	1,38,599	36.77	1,42,994	30.81	1,67,965	41.26
Bhadrak	1,45,229	35.62	1,51,613	33.26	1,60,550	40.32
Boudh	44,045	10.48	45,497	10.15	49,797	13.09
Cuttack	1,39,398	34.45	1,43,760	31.48	1,59,090	43.89
Deogarh	34,009	7.74	35,117	7.61	39,145	10.01
Dhenkanal	95,660	22.81	98,334	21.19	1,05,878	26.64
Gajapati	37,292	8.49	38,935	9.35	42,221	12.26
Ganjam	1,53,400	36.95	1,57,606	34.38	1,70,744	50.14
Jagatsinghapur	1,09,723	25.58	1,12,929	24.07	1,22,040	29.87
Jajapur	1,28,224	31.57	1,33,762	29.88	1,66,851	47.75
Jharsuguda	27,473	6.73	28,677	6.38	34,977	10.46
Kalahandi	1,26,976	29.92	1,30,177	28.51	1,53,569	43.25
Kandhamal	57,697	13.65	58,942	12.88	65,028	19.93
Kendrapara	1,11,333	28.05	1,18,106	27.41	1,27,542	36.43
Kendujhar	1,70,222	38.19	1,72,166	36.10	1,84,974	49.64
Khordha	65,002	16.16	67,433	14.89	74,089	21.40
Koraput	60,727	15.48	62,123	14.00	69,833	21.72
Malkangiri	35,947	9.38	37,215	8.33	50,784	19.62
Mayurbhanj	2,19,288	52.29	2,23,674	48.69	2,45,654	68.22
Nabarangpur	87,003	21.35	88,703	19.48	1,08,421	34.70
Nayagarh	65,420	16.65	68,889	15.92	75,960	22.53
Nuapada	77,513	17.66	79,039	17.02	88,084	22.79
Puri	1,50,587	35.53	1,54,845	33.50	1,61,644	39.41
Rayagada	41,266	10.08	41,961	9.35	49,005	18.01
Sambalpur	54,223	13.52	55,489	12.13	61,453	19.12
Sonepur	52,810	12.16	54,541	12.01	64,367	17.28
Sundargarh	1,24,127	28.99	1,26,755	27.52	1,36,516	36.98

NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY**1499. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently approved or promoted any new technologies in the animal husbandry and dairy sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the bodies or institutions spearheading them and their target benefits in terms of productivity, health and income augmentation;
- (c) whether the Government has partnered with private companies, including agritech startups for technology deployment, training or financing support;
- (d) whether there are established or planned international collaborations with advanced dairy/animal husbandry countries for research, knowledge exchange, or capacity building;
- (e) if so, the names of such projects, the partner agencies involved, the states or regions covered and the timeline for implementation; and
- (f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to scale up technology-driven initiatives and deepen private and international collaboration in the country, with a special focus on States like Karnataka?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is promoting the following technologies under Rashtriya Gokul Mission: (i) Sex sorted semen technology: Sex sorted semen production facility has been created at 5 government semen stations and so far 125 lakh sex sorted semen doses have been produced in the country including semen doses produced from private semen stations. In order to promote technology among farmers incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is made available under the scheme; (ii) Bovine IVF Technology: Under the scheme 23 IVF labs has been made operational for promoting IVF technology across the country. As on date 26987 viable embryos have been produced out of this 14993 embryos transferred and 2361 calves born. Accelerated Breed Improvement programme using IVF technology is being implemented to deliver technology at farmers' doorstep. Incentive at the rate of Rs. 5000 per assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

The details of technologies recently launched and promoted by the Government in the Animal Husbandry and dairy sector along with details of the bodies or institutions spearheading them and their target benefits in terms of productivity, health and income augmentation:

1. Sex sorted Semen Production Technology: In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, developed an indigenous, affordable sex sorted semen production technology through the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024. The technology has made cost of sex sorted semen affordable to farmers and playing important role in producing female calves with 85-90% accuracy thereby enhancing farmers income. The benefit of sex sorted semen technology will accrue to more than 8 crore small and marginal farmers engaged in dairying across the country.

2. Genomic Selection: The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR) developed the unified genomic chip: GAUCHIP for indigenous cattle and MAHISHCHIP for buffaloes to enable identification of elite animals across the country. The unified genomic chip has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024. Implementing genomic selection will allow for early identification of young bulls, enhancing milk production and overall productivity. Farmers will no longer need to wait 3-4 years to assess the potential of heifers; instead, they can make informed decisions regarding the sale and purchase of animals at an earlier age. The availability of genomic selection services has empowered farmers to make timely decisions, thereby expediting the genetic progress of their herds.
3. Indigenously developed bovine IVF media: For the first time in the country, bovine IVF technology is initiated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The IVF technology is crucial for enhancing productivity of bovines as work which requires 7 generations can be done in single generation through IVF

technology. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying through National Dairy Development Board has launched indigenous bovine IVF media on 23rd September 2024. The indigenous media, offers a cost-effective alternative to expensive imported media, this will make cost of bovine IVF technology reasonable to our farmers engaged in dairying.

Further, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is promoting deployment of new technologies under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), including automation in dairy and meat processing units, sensor-based feed and water management systems, environmentally controlled poultry bird shelters, vaccine production technology, and bio-digestion and composting technologies for animal waste management.

(c): In order to scout for innovative and commercially viable solutions to address the problems faced by the Animal Husbandry and dairy sector, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying had organised Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 1.0 during 2020-21 and Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0 during 2021-22. The winners of startup grand challenge were supported for incubation and virtual master classes.

To promote the existing and emerging startups in the livestock, dairy and animal husbandry sectors the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying had organized a Startup Conclave at Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh during February 2023 in close collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board, Startup

India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the State Animal Husbandry Departments.

Further, as per Indian Council of Agriculture Research, at institute level incubatees are registered for training/ technical guidance/ support through Agri-Business Incubation Centers (ABIC).

(d) to (f): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has signed following agreements with advanced dairy/animal husbandry countries for cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector: (i) Memorandum of Understanding with Denmark and United Kingdom and (ii) Joint Declaration of Intent with Brazil and Denmark.

As per Indian Council of Agriculture Research, following projects are under implementation with foreign collaboration:

- (i) Project on Characterization of antimicrobial resistance in chicken and its production environment interface for identification of optimal approaches for sustainable surveillance and amelioration, funded by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna.
- (ii) A Research Project entitled 'Indian dromedary camel genome diversity analysis and development of customized low density SNP chip for camel is operational in collaboration with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna.
- (iii) ASEAN-India Collaborative research Project titled "The anti-haemoprotozoan activity of isolated bioactive molecules from selected medicinal plant extracts

against Theileria species and Trypanosoma evansi and elucidation of their mechanisms of action” in collaboration with Thailand and Philippines Governments.

Further, the Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) has been setup under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as a consortium of 5 organizations at Hessarghatta, Karnataka to scale up skill development, technology-driven initiatives, research and knowledge exchange. The institute is collaborating with Government and private institutions of the State of Karnataka and other States in organising skill development programmes.

BENEFICIARIES OF “MERI SAMITI MERA PATAL” INITIATIVE

1500. DR KALYAN VAJINATHRAO KALE:

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

(a) Whether the Government has any data about the beneficiary of the scheme

“Meri Samiti Mera Patal” and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State wise?

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

(a) and (b): The “Meri Samiti Mera Patal” is an initiative which has been independently conceptualized and launched by Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Chandigarh under National Council for

Cooperative Training (NCCT). Currently the initiative is in its preparatory phase. So, at present, no data is available with the Government.

CIVIL DEFENCE MOCK DRILL 'OPERATION ABHYAAS'

1501. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the details of mock drill conducted across 244 districts across the country;
- (b) the key lessons and action points identified from the said mock drill; and
- (c) whether there are any plans for similar exercises in future?

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

(a) to (c): The Civil Defence Mock Exercise "Operation Abhyaas" was conducted on 07.05.2025 under Section 19 of the Civil Defence Rules 1968 to augment the civil defence preparedness of the civil administration. The exercise was conducted in 400 districts including the 244 categorized Civil Defence Districts and 156 non-categorized districts across the country. About Twenty-three Lakhs Warden/Volunteers and others stakeholders participated in exercise. During the exercise, air raid early warning circuits with Indian Air Force were taken and complete blackout measures were undertaken.

Following measures were undertaken during the exercise: -

- a) Operationalizing the communication links between Indian Air Force and Civil Defence Control rooms

- b) Activation of Civil Defence Air Raid Early Warning Sirens.
- c) Evacuation of civilians to safe zones, injured, etc.
- d) Activation of 12 services of Civil Defence
- e) Maintenance of bunkers /trenches /air raid shelters, etc.

The exercise was carried out at Critical Civilian Infrastructure like Nuclear power Plants, Thermal Plants, Civil Airports, Military Cantonments, Railways Stations, Dams, Oil and Gas Refineries, Ordnance Factories, Chemical facilities, Vital Plants and Installations, critical Government Buildings, School/Colleges, Residents' Welfare Associations and Commercial places, etc.

Second Civil Defence Exercise "Operation Shield" was conducted on 31.05.2025 in the 140 districts of the States/UT, adjoining western international border. Conducting further exercise would be based on operational requirements.

Key lessons and action points identified from Operation Abhyaas included modernization of Air Raid Warning System, training and capacity building of Civil Defence volunteers, enrolment of volunteers from diverse background as well as community awareness drives.

POOR PRISONERS' SCHEME

1502. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the support of Poor Prisoners' Scheme was launched by the Government in 2023 to provide cash bail of upto Rs. 40000/- and penalty

payment of upto Rs. 25000/- per prisoner, to reduce overcrowding of prisons and help poor prisoners to get released and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the number of people benefited from to Poor Prisoners' Scheme floated by the Government since its inception, State and year-wise;
- (c) the total amount sanctioned and utilised by each State Government under this scheme during the said period, State and year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for people not being released under the said scheme and the steps taken by the Government to ensure better implementation of the scheme?

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

(a): With the objective of providing financial assistance to poor prisoners, who are unable to pay the fine imposed on them or are unable to secure bail due to financial constraints, the Government of India had launched the "Support to Poor Prisoners" Scheme in the year 2023. Detailed "Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedure" to be followed by the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme were shared with all State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations on 19.6.2023. The "Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedure" are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website: www.mha.gov.in .

(b): State/UT-wise and year-wise number of prisoners who benefitted from this Scheme are given in **Statement-I**.

(c): For implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had provided an Annual financial outlay of Rs. 20 crore for three Financial Years - 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was designated as the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for the implementation of the scheme. States and UTs were informed that the funds have been made available in the CNA account, from where the States/UTs can draw the amount required by them and can provide relief to poor prisoners. States and UTs were advised to take full advantage of the scheme and extend the benefit of the same to all eligible prisoners. States/UTs were informed that full expenditure in this regard will be borne by the Central Government. As per available records, State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the funds utilized by the States/UTs for implementation of the Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme are given in **Statement-II.**

(d): "Prisons"/ "persons detained therein" is a "State-list" subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons and prisoners is, therefore, the responsibility of respective State Governments/UT Administrations, who are required to take necessary action for providing the benefit of the Central Government Scheme to eligible persons. MHA, on its part, has regularly reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Support to Poor Prisoners scheme with the States/UTs and has provided the required guidance and clarification to them. MHA has recently again reiterated to all States and UTs for issuing suitable directions to concerned State functionaries for raising awareness about the scheme and

ensuring that regular meetings of “Empowered Committees” are held to maximise coverage under the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise number of prisoners who benefitted from the Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till July, 2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6		
3	Assam			
4	Bihar			
5	Chhattisgarh			
6	Goa		5	1
7	Gujarat		4	
8	Haryana			
9	Himachal Pradesh			
10	Jharkhand			
11	Karnataka			
12	Kerala			1
13	Madhya Pradesh	8	25	2
14	Maharashtra		33	23
15	Manipur			
16	Meghalaya			
17	Mizoram			
18	Nagaland			
19	Odisha		3	
20	Punjab		3	
21	Rajasthan			
22	Sikkim		1	
23	Tamil Nadu			
24	Telangana		5	
25	Tripura		3	
26	Uttar Pradesh			
27	Uttarakhand	3	11	7
28	West Bengal			

29	A and N Islands			
30	Chandigarh			
31	DNH and Daman Diu			
32	Delhi			
33	Jammu and Kashmir			
34	Ladakh			
35	Lakshadweep			
36	Puducherry			
	Total	17	93	34

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the funds utilized by States/UTs for implementation of the Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till July, 2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	₹34,000/-		
3	Assam			
4	Bihar			
5	Chhattisgarh			
6	Goa		₹60,000/-	₹10,000/-
7	Gujarat		₹85,000/-	
8	Haryana			
9	Himachal Pradesh			
10	Jharkhand			
11	Karnataka			
12	Kerala			₹30,000/-
13	Madhya Pradesh	₹55,618/-	₹6,65,288/-	₹23,133/-
14	Maharashtra		₹5,27,500/-	₹3,84,000/-
15	Manipur			
16	Meghalaya			
17	Mizoram			
18	Nagaland			
19	Odisha		₹24,311/-	
20	Punjab		₹5,15,000/-	

21	Rajasthan			
22	Sikkim		₹75,000/-	
23	Tamil Nadu			
24	Telangana		₹72,000/-	
25	Tripura		₹85,000/-	
26	Uttar Pradesh			
27	Uttarakhand	₹32,000/-	₹1,08,067/-	₹81,369/-
28	West Bengal			
29	A and N Islands			
30	Chandigarh			
31	DNH and Daman Diu			
32	Delhi			
33	Jammu and Kashmir			
34	Ladakh			
35	Lakshadweep			
36	Puducherry			
	Total	₹ 1,21,618/-	₹ 22,17,166/-	₹ 5,28,502/-

**FINANCIAL RELIEF MEASURES TO FARMERS PRONE TO WEATHER
DISRUPTIONS**

1503. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of support mechanisms which are in place to assist farmers in avoiding their loans from becoming NPAs, especially during adverse weather conditions affecting crop yield;
- (b) the details of financial relief, restructuring options or waivers available to affected farmers;

(c) whether there are any region-specific programs being implemented especially for States prone to weather disruptions like Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India is implementing several scheme to provide financial assistance to farmers and to mitigate their financial risks including to protect them during periods of adverse weather conditions that impact crop yield, e.g. PM Kisan, PMFBY and MISS. Details of some of the major initiatives which are also implemented in Andhra Pradesh, are as under:

1. Under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans are provided to farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements.

Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

To provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the component of interest subvention is available on the restructured amount to banks for the first year and such restructured loans would attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

Interest subvention and prompt repayment incentive on restructured crop loans is also given to farmers affected by severe natural calamities for a maximum period of 5 years based on the report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for grant of NDRF assistance and Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): As a support mechanism to assist the farmers, PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme is voluntary for the States since inception and for all farmers w.e.f. Kharif 2020.

The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ and extreme climate calamities_viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing. Under this crop insurance scheme, farmers are provided financial protection against crop loss due to natural calamities. In case of crop failure, the insurance compensates the loss, allowing farmers to meet their loan obligations and prevent NPAs.

To provide financial support to farmers at the time of losses due to natural calamities, a yield index-based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) have been introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season. It is a demand driven scheme and financial liability on premium subsidy to farmers is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis and 90 : 10 in North Eastern States and other Hilly states, with effect from Kharif 2020 season. The scheme is voluntary for the States since inception and for all farmers w.e.f. Kharif 2020.

3. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)- The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a Central Sector Scheme, launched in February 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to farmer families with cultivable landholding, subject to certain exclusion criteria, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- per farmer family.

4. Natural Calamity Relief: Farmers are also provided relief under National Disaster Relief Fund for the crop loss during natural disaster. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, including drought from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per the laid down procedure, which

includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

5. Loan Restructuring: In the event of natural disasters, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allows for restructuring of loans. Reserve Bank has issued Master Directions – Relief Measures by banks in areas affected by Natural Calamities 2018 dated October 17, 2018, separately to Scheduled Commercial Banks and to RRBs. As per the Master Directions, in the event of natural calamities declared by the State/Central Government all short-term loans, except those which are overdue at the time of occurrence of natural calamity, shall be eligible for restructuring. Fresh loans can also be sanctioned by banks to affected borrowers. Agricultural term loan installments shall also be rescheduled keeping in view the repaying capacity of the borrower and the nature of natural calamity. This ensures that farmers are not unduly burdened during crop failure or damage due to natural calamities.

All the above schemes are being implemented in the country including Andhra Pradesh to assist farmers during adverse weather conditions and to mitigate their sufferings due to natural calamities affecting their crops.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS LINKED TO e-NAM

1504. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of agriculture markets (mandis) currently linked to the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform, along with the trading volumes thereof including the value of transactions made by them, State-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is encouraging small and marginal farmers of the country to actively participate in the e-NAM platform especially those in rural areas of Maharashtra like Hingoli District along with the number of such farmers registered and actively trading in the said platform;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to promote interstate trading through e-NAM and address logistical challenges faced in the process and if so, the details thereof including initiatives for infrastructure and supply chain improvements;
- (d) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding inter-State trade volume through e-NAM during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the issues faced by the farmers in accessing the said platform along with the logistical challenges such as transportation and warehousing in the country; and
- (e) whether there are plans to expand the scope of e-NAM by integrating more commodities, value-added services or advanced technology features, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): 1,522 mandis have been integrated with the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) portal with trade volume of 12.03 crore metric tonnes (MT) of various agricultural commodities and 49.15 crore units of countable commodities such as coconut, betel leaf, sweet corn, lemon, and bamboo traded on the platform till 30.06.2025. The trade of ₹4,39,941 crores has been recorded on e-NAM platform. The State-wise details of traded volume and value since inception are provided at **Statement**.

(b): To encourage small and marginal farmers, especially from rural areas to actively participate in the e-NAM platform, Government has taken various initiatives. Training programs are conducted at each e-NAM mandi for farmers and stakeholders. The platform has been made accessible via web and mobile applications. Besides, tutorial content is available through social media channels to enhance digital outreach.

As on date, more than 1.79 crore farmers and 4,518 FPOs are registered on e-NAM. This includes 12,41,854 farmers and 354 FPOs registered in Maharashtra. In Hingoli district, 3 three Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) at Basmat, Hingoli, and Sengaon are onboarded on e-NAM. Out of the 28,197 farmers registered in these Committees, 10,437 farmers have traded on e-NAM.

(c) and (d): Agriculture marketing is a State subject. Liberalise trading licenses and enabling seamless inter-State trade is done by State Governments. By liberalising licensing norms, allowing all e-NAM registered buyers to bid across Mandis, some states are boosting inter-State trade through e-NAM. A toll-free helpline (18002700224) has been set up under e-NAM to address user grievances, including those of farmers. Inter-state trade volume in last 3 years has been to the tune of Rs.67,29,72,855 Crore.

(e): Presently, 238 commodities are notified for online auction on the e-NAM. Requests from States for addition of new commodities are regularly received and examined by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) for appropriate inclusion. Adding commodities and services is an ongoing actively.

STATEMENT

State Wise List of Traded Value and Volume on e-NAM platform (as on 30th June 2025)

State	No. of Markets integrated in e-NAM	Total Volume of the commodities traded (MT)	Total Volume of the commodities traded (Nos*)	Total Value of the commodities traded (Rs Cr)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.01	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	33	90,96,850	-	59,676.71
Assam	3	17	-	0.035
Bihar	20	3,395	1,58,700	14.75
Chandigarh	1	7,88,565	-	1,604.43
Chhattisgarh	20	13,90,055	-	2,918.45

Goa	7	326	3,80,458	2.14
Gujarat	144	29,70,027	-	11,754.42
Haryana	108	3,42,53,606	-	1,10,749.58
Himachal Pradesh	38	4,53,790	-	1,717.14
Jammu and Kashmir	17	1,69,339	26,890	1,052.99
Jharkhand	19	34,398	5,269	68.23
Karnataka	5	2,46,949	-	1,803.07
Kerala	6	770	-	2.51
Madhya Pradesh	139	1,04,38,145	-	34,813.82
Maharashtra	133	56,69,341	-	21,130.40
Nagaland	19	1,164	-	5.10
Odisha	66	22,67,148	45,04,45,852	5,754.67
Puducherry	2	53,502	-	201.64
Punjab	79	41,94,777	-	13,648.77
Rajasthan	173	2,89,42,649	1,12,35,425	1,19,691.13
Tamil Nadu	213	30,62,889	2,91,31,342	8,283.95
Telangana	57	75,96,161	-	28,438.60
Tripura	19	55	-	0.69
Uttar Pradesh	162	76,73,574	-	14,961.62
Uttarakhand	20	9,05,763	-	1,443.25
West Bengal	18	1,03,371	97,100	202.87
TOTAL	1,522	12,03,16,626	49,14,81,036	4,39,940.97

*Commodities like Betel Leaf, Lemon, Coconut and Sweet Corn.

#Inter-State Trade data is inclusive of both buyer and seller states

IMPACT OF GST ON TIRUPPUR SME

1505. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any analysis on the impact of GST on Tiruppur's Small and Medium Textile Enterprises, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures that are being considered to reduce/restrict the import of Bangladeshi textile import into our country along with the measures taken to resolve the tariff parity issues with them so as to benefit our textile exports;
- (c) whether the Government has received representation from the Garment units in Tiruppur district of Tamil Nadu for expanding the current Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to include Cotton knitwear; and
- (d) if so, the current status of the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Textile has not conducted any analysis on the impact of GST on Tiruppur's Small and Medium Textile Enterprises. Further, Government has taken following initiatives to protect the domestic textile industry and to ensure level playing field particularly against import from Bangladesh :-

DGFT, through notification dated 17-05-2025, has imposed port restriction on import of certain commodities from Bangladesh including all RMG and import is only allowed through Nhava Sheva and Kolkata Seaport. DGFT, through notification dated 27-06-2025 (and corrigendum dated 17-07-2025) has further imposed the port restriction on certain Jute products and import of these products is only allowed through Nhava Sheva Seaport. DoR, through

Notification No. 33/2022-Customs (ADD) dated 30.12.2022, had imposed Anti Dumping Duty on Jute Goods comprising Jute Yarn/Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric, Jute Sacking Bags and Jute Sacking Cloth originating in or exported from Bangladesh and Nepal (mill-wise) to ensure fair trade opportunities to the Indian Domestic producers from the injury of dumping of those products.

India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs). These FTAs aim to reduce tariff and non tariff barriers, simplify procedures and address structural issues to make Indian Exporters more competitive in partner markets.

(c) and (d): The Government is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles to promote the production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. The items of Cotton are not covered under current PLI scheme.

बांस की खेती

1506. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में बांस की खेती की काफी संभावनाएं हैं जहां से

गंगा, बहगुल, खन्नौत, गर्गा, रामगंगा और देवहा नदियां गुजरती हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में बांस की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): बांस पारिस्थितिक, वाणिज्यिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। बांस का उपयोग कागज और वस्त्र निर्माण, निर्माण कार्य, वास्तुकला, इंजीनियरिंग, हस्तशिल्प, भोजन और औषधि जैसे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जाता है। पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से, बांस वायु और जल प्रदूषण को कम करने, भूमि क्षरण को कम करने, कार्बन को संगृहीत व संरक्षित करने और जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में सहायता करता है।

पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बाँस मिशन (एनबीएम) को वर्ष 2018-19 में केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। यह मिशन, गैर-वन भूमि और वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए) 2006 के लाभार्थियों को पट्टा भूमि पर बाँस की खेती और प्रसार, बाँस उपचार, बाजारों की स्थापना, इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों, मूल्यवर्धित उत्पाद विकास एवं प्रसंस्करण और औजारों व उपकरणों के विकास के लिए सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों, जहाँ यह अनुपात 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच वित्तपोषण का अनुपात 60:40 है, और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/बाँस प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता समूहों (बीटीएसजी) और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एजेंसियों के मामले में 100% है।

इस मिशन के प्रमुख उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, बांस की खेती के क्षेत्र का विस्तार, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन में सुधार, प्राथमिक उपचार और संवर्धन, संरक्षण तकनीकें, बाजार अवसंरचना, उत्पाद विकास, कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना और बांस तथा बांस उत्पादों के आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के प्रयासों को पुनर्संयोजित करना हैं।

(ग) और (घ): पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बाँस मिशन (एनबीएम) वर्ष 2019-20 से उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित किया गया है। एनबीएम के अंतर्गत बरेली बाँस क्लस्टर शाहजहाँपुर जिले में संचालित है। शाहजहाँपुर

जिले में एनबीएम के तहत एक बांस नर्सरी स्थापित की गई है, और 41 हेक्टेयर में बांस के 22,437 पौधे लगाए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2022-23 से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 75,636 बांस के पौधे लगाए गए हैं। बरेली बांस क्लस्टर में की गई गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

शाहजहांपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास एनबीएम की भौतिक प्रगति का ब्यौरा			
जिले का नाम	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	स्थापित नर्सरी (संख्या)	बांस मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास के लिए गतिविधियाँ
शाहजहांपुर	41	01	
बरेली	43	01	01 सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी), 01 बांस बाजार, 01 बांस उपचार प्लांट और 01 कार्बनीकरण प्लांट
सीतापुर	39	01	
पीलीभीत	17	00	
लखीमपुर खेरी	59	00	
कुल	199	03	04

DISTRIBUTION AND IMPACT OF SOIL HEALTH CARDS

1507. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the number of Soil Health Cards distributed to farmers in Maharashtra during the year 2024–25, State-wise and district-wise in the State of Maharashtra including Raigad Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the number of soil samples collected and tested in Maharashtra during the 2024-25, district-wise especially for Raigad PC;
- (c) the impact of the Soil Health Card Scheme on crop yield and fertilizer usage among farmers in Maharashtra; and
- (d) whether the Government has faced any challenges in implementing the scheme in remote and tribal areas of the State and if so, the details of action taken to address these challenges?

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

(a) and (b): The district wise details of soil samples collected, tested and Soil Health Cards (SHCs) distributed to farmers in Maharashtra during the year 2024–25 are at **Statement**. In Raigad Lok Sabha Constituency, 14551 soil samples were collected, 14510 soil samples were tested and SHCs were distributed during 2024-25.

(c): Till date, a total of 2.75 Crore SHCs have been distributed to farmers in Maharashtra. Government of Maharashtra has informed that the scheme has enabled farmers to use appropriate fertilizers in a balanced manner. This has led to an increase in crop yields. National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi

carried out a study 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of Soil Health Card in India' in 2017 in 76 districts of 19 States (including Maharashtra) covering 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers. Study reveals that as a result of application of fertilizer and micro-nutrients as per SHC recommendations, there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer in the range of 8-10%. Overall 5-6% increase in the yield of crops was reported due to application of fertilizer and micro nutrients as per recommendations in SHC.

(d): No major challenges are faced in implementation of the scheme in remote and tribal areas in Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

District wise details of soil samples collected, tested and Soil Health Cards (SHCs) distributed to farmers in Maharashtra during the year 2024–25

Sl. No.	District	Number of Soil Samples Collected	Number of Soil Samples Tested and Soil Health Cards issued to Farmers
1	Ahilyanagar	19500	19500
2	Akola	13501	12339
3	Amravati	19417	11646
4	Beed	17000	14174
5	Bhandara	13268	13248
6	Buldhana	18500	18500
7	Chandrapur	21497	21477
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	15118	15089
9	Dharashiv	14999	14999
10	Dhule	11000	12663

11	Gadchiroli	18000	16036
12	Gondia	11414	10876
13	Hingoli	11498	11430
14	Jalgaon	21433	19854
15	Jalna	15000	15000
16	Kolhapur	15624	12695
17	Latur	16000	16001
18	Nagpur	17974	15109
19	Nanded	21961	21524
20	Nandurbar	12500	12500
21	Nashik	20770	20762
22	Palghar	7787	5906
23	Parbhani	15376	14890
24	Pune	18500	18500
25	Raigad	16500	16470
26	Ratnagiri	8956	8731
27	Sangli	15462	15456
28	Satara	16454	15618
29	Sindhudurg	8658	7918
30	Solapur	17000	16967
31	Thane	10122	9564
32	Wardha	11415	11402
33	Washim	13000	13002
34	Yavatmal	12837	7861
Total		518041	487707

Source: Soil Health card Portal

IMPORT OF ARECANUT

1508. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) Whether import of Arecanut has taken place mainly from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and other South East Asian countries during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the country-wise and year-wise import data of arecanut for the last three years and the current year as on 31st December, 2024;
- (c) the average price of Arecanut since 2024-25;
- (d) whether there has been an adverse impact of such import on the prices of arecanut in the domestic market;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to discourage the import of arecanut into the country;
- (f) whether there has been a drastic fall in arecanut prices in local market due to illegal import of arecanut by resorting to misdeclaring the cargo; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof along with the remedies contemplated thereof?

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

(a) and (b) : The country wise import data of Arecanut in India, during the last four years and the current year is as below:

(Value in USD Million)

S. No.	COUNTRY	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 (April-Dec)
1	SRI LANKA	43.64	61.37	69.87	35.97	27.86
2	MYANMAR	27.12	111.76	15.61	33.20	31.98

3	INDONESIA	14.22	58.32	43.14	15.36	12.66
4	BANGLADESH	-	0.03	13.29	53.06	43.65
5	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2.66	18.87	5.08	2.45	2.39
6	NEPAL	1.43	6.29	-	-	-
7	OMAN	-	-	-	0.91	0.91
8	MALAYSIA	0.79	0.65	-	1.21	1.21
9	SINGAPORE	0.33	0.70	0.43	0.61	0.61
10	THAILAND	-	-	0.33	0.21	-
	Others	0.00	0.18	0.23	0.47	0.27
	Grand Total	90.18	258.19	147.99	143.45	121.54

Source: DGCIS

(c) to (g): The average price of Arecanut recorded in Kozhikode(Kerala) and Sirsi (Karnatka) markets, which are the two main producing states in the country is as below:

Description	January-June 2024 Average price (Rs/quintal)	January-June 2025 Average price (Rs/quintal)
Kozhikode (Arecanut dry new)	31916.67	32388.83
Sirsi (Chali new)	36316.17	37856.67

As evident above, there seems to be no adverse impact of import on the prices of Arecanut in domestic market.

(Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare)

STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF MIF

1509. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated, sanctioned, and disbursed under the Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) since its inception, State-wise and year-wise, including for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of projects sanctioned and implemented under MIF over the past five years, along with physical progress, funds utilised and expected timelines for completion;
- (c) whether any interest subvention has been provided under MIF and the details thereof;
- (d) the details regarding the total number of projects sanctioned under the MIF, classified State wise for the past five years including Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposals from States, including Andhra Pradesh, to access MIF benefits in recent years and if so, the current status of such proposals; and
- (f) the key steps being taken to enhance the utilisation of MIF in States where adoption remains low ?

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

(a) to (f): Details of the projects, loan sanctioned and amount disbursed, physical progress and the timelines for completion of these projects which also includes State of Andhra Pradesh is given in **Statement**.

The main objective of MIF is to facilitate States in mobilizing the resources for top up/additional incentives to farmers for micro irrigation over and above the assistance available under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme. States may also access MIF for innovative/integrated projects on micro irrigation, as per specific requirements. Lower uptake of the scheme has been observed in some States including North Eastern States. Provision has been made in Operational Guidelines of PDMC Scheme for 25% higher unit cost for calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for the other low penetration States for coverage of more area under the scheme.

To keep the borrowing under MIF attractive for the State Governments, Government of India is providing interest subvention @ 2% on the loans extended by to States, which is met from Per Drop More Crop Scheme. Till 30.6.2025, an amount of Rs. 341.49 Crore has been provided as interest subvention by Government of India on the loans disbursed under MIF. Ministry time to time requests States/UTs to avail loan under MIF to increase adoption of micro irrigation.

STATEMENT**State-wise Project-wise details of Micro-Irrigation Fund (MIF)****(Amount in Rs. Crore) (Area in lakh ha)**

Sr. No.	State	Kind of project	Amount of loan sanctioned	Amount of loan disbursed	Area covered under MI*	Status	Timeline
1	Andhra Pradesh	Top up subsidy	616.13	616.13	1.83	Completed	2019-20 to 2020-21
2	Tamil Nadu	Top up subsidy	1357.93	1357.93	5.14	Completed	2019-20 to 2022-23
3	Haryana	Top up subsidy and Innovative	97.74	95.78	0.413	Ongoing	2019-20 to 2024-25
		Innovative (MI for effluent treated water)	314.3	103.97		Ongoing	2020-21 to 2024-25
		Innovative (MI in Command area of kheri distributary)	252.08	112.066		Ongoing	2020-21 to 2024-25
		Innovative (MI in Canal Command area)	121.18	54.070		Ongoing	2020-21 to 2024-25
		Sub-Total	785.30	365.89	0.413		
4	Gujarat	Top up subsidy	764.13	764.13	6.07	Completed	2019-20 to 2024-25
5	Punjab	Top-up subsidy and Demonstration	149.65	32.13	0.11	Ongoing	2020-21 to 2026-27

6	Uttarakhand	Innovative (Tea plantations)	4.807	0.57	0.0004	Ongoing	2021-22 to 2025-25
7	Rajasthan	Top up subsidy and Innovative (Dark Blocks Coverage and Capacity Building)	740.79	667.45	7.34	Ongoing	2022-23 to 2025-26
8	Karnataka	Top up subsidy	290.33	257.06	2.30	Ongoing	2023-24 to 2024-25
Total			4709.06	4061.31	23.2145		

* The area covered under MI includes the area covered under PDMC through Topup subsidy project of MIF

भारतीय भाषाओं संबंधी विभाग

1510. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं का एक विभाग स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस विभाग के अंतर्गत भारतीय भाषाओं के संवर्धन में प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण हेतु मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएँ तैयार की गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि अनुदित दस्तावेजों की भाषाई सटीकता और प्रामाणिकता बनी रहे ताकि व्याख्या संबंधी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न न हों; और

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए क्या निवारक उपाय या गुणवत्ता जाँच तंत्र लागू किए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ड): राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भारतीय भाषा अनुभाग की स्थापना केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच होने वाले पत्राचार को राज्यों की प्रथम अधिकारिक भाषाओं में भी करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

संबंधित भाषा के वरिष्ठ अनुवादक और सहायक निदेशक द्वारा अनुवादित दस्तावेजों की भाषाई सटीकता एवं प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित की जाती है।

PROMOTING CYBER CRIME AWARENESS

1511. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of any national campaigns or initiatives aimed at promoting cyber crime awareness among citizens;
- (b) the measures taken to equip law enforcement agencies with the necessary skills and resources to combat cyber crime effectively and any recent training programme implemented;
- (c) the investments made in technology infrastructure and cyber security tools to strengthen the nation's overall cyber resilience; and
- (d) whether any assessment has been conducted on the impact of these initiatives on reduction of cyber crime incidents and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

- i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness which, inter-alia, include:-
 - 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about digital arrests during the episode "Mann Ki Baat" on 27.10.2024 and apprised the citizens of India.
 - 2) A special programme was organized by Akashvani, New Delhi on Digital Arrest on 28.10.2024.
 - 3) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C in collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect

from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 and NCRP portal. The caller tunes were also being broadcast in English, Hindi and 10 regional languages by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Six versions of caller tunes were played which cover various modus-operandi, namely, Digital Arrest, Investment Scam, Malware, Fake Loan App, Fake Social Media Advertisements.

- 4) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media and participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.10.2024.
- 5) To further spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (CyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

iii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

iv. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, financial amount of more than Rs. 5,489 Crore has been saved in more than 17.82 lakh complaints so far. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

v. A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime

vi. So far, more than 9.42 lakhs SIM cards and 2,63,348 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

vii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.

viii. I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect' and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.

ix. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,460 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

x. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 1,05,796 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 82,704 Certificates issued through the portal.

xi. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a

coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has led to arrest of 10,599 accused, 26,096 linkages and 63,019 Cyber Investigation assistance request.

xii. 'Sahyog' Portal has been launched to expedite the process of sending notices to IT intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act.

(c): The Government of India is committed to enhance national cyber resilience and various Government Ministries/Departments and Central agencies like Department of Telecom, MeitY, Department of Financial Services, Reserve Bank of India, Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center (I4C), etc., are investing in technological infrastructure and cyber security tools. MHA has spent more than Rs. 500 crore since 2017 for strengthening of cyber forensic capacity, coordination and capacity building of LEAs. In addition,

the Ministry of Home Affairs also releases funds under the Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police (ASUMP) scheme.

(d): No such specific study has been undertaken. However, the initiatives such as establishment of National Cybercrime Reporting Portal, Capacity building of LEAs, enhancement of Forensic setup, comprehensive awareness campaign, etc has resulted in creating an ecosystem for cybercrime awareness, ease of reporting and effective investigation of cybercrime.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER RGSA

1512. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that no funds have been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during the last five years and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the current status of RGSA implementation in Andhra Pradesh, including funds allocated, released and utilised in the current financial year;
- (c) the details of activities undertaken under RGSA in the State, including infrastructure development, training, digitalisation and other initiatives, district-wise; and
- (d) whether any proposals from Andhra Pradesh for funding or projects under RGSA are currently pending with the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry implemented the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during 2018-19 to 2020-21 and Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is being implemented w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with the main objective for capacitating Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively. Earlier scheme of RGSA as well as revamped RGSA is demand driven in nature and releasing of funds depends upon various aspects like approval of Annual Action Plan by Central Empowered Committee (CEC), submission of requisite documents alongwith Utilization Certificates comply with DoE guidelines etc. An amount of Rs. 63.4 cr. has been released to State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 5 years under RGSA.

During the current financial year, an Annual Action Plan amounting to Rs. 316.22 crore, comprising both Central and State shares, was approved by the Central Empowered Committee for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Due to an unspent balance of Rs. 15.53 crore already available with the State, no additional funds have been released so far. As of now, the State has spent Rs. 4.85 crore during the current financial year.

(c): Under the revamped scheme of RGSA since 2022-23, State has procured

500 computers and 11,92,351 participants were trained. As per the information available on Training Management Portal (TMP), participants trained Institute-wise/District-wise is at **Statement-I**. Further, the construction of 617 Panchayat Bhawans has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh and as reported by the State 200 Panchayat Bhawans are under construction. District-wise details of computers and Panchayat Bhawan are at **Statement-II**.

(d): The State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 9 projects under innovative and Economic Development and Income Enhancement component of RGSA during current financial year and same are under consideration. Details of Projects received are at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of District-wise Participants Trained in the State of Andhra Pradesh since Financial year 2022-23 to 2025-26 (As on 24.07.2025)

SI.No.	Institute Name	No. of Participants
1	APSIRD	640996
2	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Ananthapuramu)	32791
3	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore)	34055
4	District Panchayat Resource Center (District – Visakhapatnam)	48460
5	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Y.S.R. Kadapa)	28593
6	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Chittoor)	55621
7	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - East Godavari)	78224
8	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Guntur)	37488

9	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Krishna)	30176
10	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Kurnool)	30494
11	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Prakasam)	35632
12	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Srikakulam)	40971
13	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - Vizianagaram)	42760
14	District Panchayat Resource Center (District - West Godavari)	43630
15	Extension Training Center, Bapatla	3617
16	Extension Training Center, Samalkota	3988
17	Extension Training Center, Sri Kalahasti	4855
	Total	1192351

STATEMENT-II

District-wise distribution of 500 Computers to Gram Panchayats

Sl. No.	District	District wise Desktop Computers distributed
1	Srikakulam	31
2	Vizianagaram	31
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	21
4	Visakhapatnam	10
5	Anakapalli	28
6	Alluri Sitharama Raju	20
7	Kakinada	9
8	East Godavari	9
9	Dr. B. R. AmbedkarKonaseema	9
10	West Godavari	12
11	Eluru	16
12	Krishna	19
13	NTR	12
14	Guntur	12

15	Palnadu	20
16	Bapatla	16
17	Prakasam	23
18	SPSR Nellore	27
19	Nandyal	20
20	Kurnool	16
21	YSR Kadapa	23
22	Annamayya	19
23	Sri Satya Sai	16
24	Ananthapuram	20
25	Tirupati	34
26	Chittoor	27
Total		500

District-wise details of 200 Panchayat Bhawans are under construction

S.No	District	Sanctioned Buildings
1	Parvathipuram Manyam	88
2	ASR	53
3	Eluru	1
4	Bapatla	1
5	Prakasam	1
6	YSR	56
	Total	200

STATEMENT-III

Details of Innovative Projects submitted by Andhra Pradesh under RGSA in 2025-26

S. No.	Project Name	Amount (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Araku – Camping and Caravan Villages, ASR District	5.00
2.	Kuchipudi – Heritage Village, Krishna District	3.00

3.	Etikkopaka – Toy Village, Anakapalli District	3.00
4.	Araku – Craft Village, ASR District	3.50
5.	Gandikota – Lemon village, Kadapa District	3.00
6.	Maredumilli – Bamboo Village, ASR District	3.00
7.	Lepakshi – Silk Village, Sri Sathya Sai District	3.00
8.	Uppada – Weaver Village, Kakinada District	3.00
9.	Empowerment of Gram Panchayats to bring about Behavioral Change on Solid Waste Management Practices in Rural Households of Andhra Pradesh	6.00

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत विसंगति

1513. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में कुछ स्थानों पर डाटा ऑपरेटर की गलती के कारण प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) की प्रतीक्षा सूची में लाभार्थी के नाम के सामने किसी अन्य व्यक्ति का जॉब कार्ड नंबर दर्ज हो गया है, जिसके कारण संबंधित लाभार्थी को आवास योजना की राशि नहीं मिल पा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि जब तक गृह मंत्रालय राज्य सरकार को प्रतीक्षा सूची को सही करने और सूची में शामिल व्यक्ति का जॉब कार्ड नंबर उसके नाम के सामने दर्ज करने का निर्देश नहीं देता, तब तक लाभार्थी को आवास योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल पाएगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गृह मंत्रालय का ऐसा आदेश पारित करने और जॉब कार्ड नंबर को सही करने के लिए उसे राज्य सरकार को भेजने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि लाभार्थी को आवास योजना की राशि मिल सके?

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

(क): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को लागू कर रहा है ताकि 4.95 करोड़ आवासों के संचयी लक्ष्य के साथ मार्च 2029 तक पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले पक्के आवासों के निर्माण में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान पीएमएवाई-जी को जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदन दे दिया है। इसके अलावा, यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जमीनी स्तर पर पीएमएवाई-जी के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत, पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थी को मनरेगा के साथ मिलकर उसके आवास के निर्माण के लिए वर्तमान दरों (लगभग 27,000 रुपये) पर 90/95 श्रम दिवस अकुशल मजदूरी रोजगार की सहायता प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। मनरेगा के तहत सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पंजीकरण सर्वेक्षण के दौरान लाभार्थी का जॉब कार्ड नंबर अनिवार्य है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान सामाजिक आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 के तहत निर्धारित आवास वंचन मापदंडों और बहिष्करण मानदंडों पर आधारित है। ये मानदंड एसईसीसी 2011 डेटाबेस के अनुसार लागू किए गए हैं और डेटाबेस से सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार की गई परिवारों की प्राथमिकता सूची पर ग्राम सभा की बैठकों में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा उचित सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद, ग्राम पंचायत-वार स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची (पीडब्ल्यूएल) तैयार की जाती है। इसके बाद, जनवरी 2018 से मार्च 2019 के दौरान आवास+ सर्वेक्षण किया गया ताकि उन लाभार्थियों को चिन्हित किया जा सके, जो पीडब्ल्यूएल में शामिल होने के पात्र हैं, लेकिन एसईसीसी 2011 से बाहर होने का दावा करते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अतिरिक्त परिवारों का विवरण अपलोड किया, जिन्हें ग्राम सभा सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया के अध्यक्ष भी रखा गया।

इसके अलावा, यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु पीएमएवाई-जी को 5 अतिरिक्त वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29) के लिए विस्तार देने को अनुमोदन दे दिया है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के अनुसार, आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से ई-केवाईसी फेस आधारित प्रमाणीकरण और संशोधित बहिष्करण मापदंडों का उपयोग करके असम राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों की पहचान के लिए एक नया सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा रहा है।

एसईसीसी-2011 डेटा से आवासप्लस ऐप 2018 द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के दौरान छूटे हुए लाभार्थियों के आवाससॉफ्ट पर पंजीकरण के दौरान कुछ जॉब कार्ड नरेगासॉफ्ट के साथ ऑटो सिंक्रोनाइज़ हो गए थे, जिसके कारण यह "डुप्लिकेट जॉब कार्ड" के रूप में दिखाई देते हैं। आवास प्लस ऐप 2018 में जो पात्र लाभार्थी छूट गए थे, उनका आवास प्लस 2024 सर्वेक्षण के तहत सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। जॉब कार्ड की प्रविष्टि के लिए योजना के एमआईएस अर्थात् आवास सॉफ्ट पर एक ऑनलाइन मॉड्यूल उपलब्ध है।

(ख) और (ग): जी नहीं। योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार जिला स्तर पर तीन सदस्यीय अपीलीय समिति का गठन करेगी। अपीलीय समिति रिपोर्ट के साथ, नाम हटाने या रैंकिंग में परिवर्तन के लिए शिकायतों पर विचार करेगी तथा निश्चित समयावधि के भीतर उनका समाधान करेगी। अपीलीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा सुनवाई की विस्तृत प्रक्रिया, जिसमें समय पर निपटान भी शामिल है, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा तय की जाएगी।

पीएमएवाई-जी की निगरानी एमआईएस अर्थात् आवाससॉफ्ट में वर्कफ़्लो-सक्षम लेनदेन संबंधी डेटा का उपयोग करके प्रगति की वास्तविक समय पर रिकॉर्डिंग के माध्यम से की जाती है। प्रक्रिया की निगरानी के लिए, केंद्रीय टीमों और राज्य के राज्य/जिला/ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जाता है। संसद सदस्यों की अध्यक्षता वाली जिला विकास समन्वय एवं निगरानी (दिशा) समिति तथा सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा आदि के माध्यम से भी निगरानी की जाती है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय स्तर की निगरानी प्रणाली एक तीसरे पक्ष निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग तंत्र है जो देश

में पीएमएवाई-जी सहित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के नियमित मूल्यांकन की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है।

योजना के दिशानिर्देशों में प्रावधान है कि पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्तरों अर्थात् ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला और राज्य स्तर पर शिकायत निपटान तंत्र स्थापित किया जाएगा। शिकायत प्राप्ति की दिनांक से 15 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर शिकायतकर्ता की संतुष्टि के अनुसार शिकायतों का निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्तर पर राज्य सरकार का एक अधिकारी नामित किया गया है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में सीपीग्राम्स या अन्य माध्यम से प्राप्त होने वाली शिकायतों को निपटान हेतु संबंधित राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया जाता है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ही जमीनी स्तर पर पीएमएवाई-जी का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए प्रत्येक स्तर पर नामित अधिकारी आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं तथा मंत्रालय से शिकायत प्राप्त होने के एक महीने के भीतर शिकायतकर्ता को सूचित करते हुए मंत्रालय को की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत शिकायतों और अनियमितताओं की बताई गई घटनाओं के निपटान के लिए मनरेगा के अंतर्गत लोकपाल की सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं, ताकि शिकायतों का शीघ्र निपटान किया जा सके और ग्रामीण गरीबों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखा जा सके।

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PALM OIL

1514. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the country does not produce much Crude Palm Oil (CPO) to feed the refineries and is dependent on the world's largest producers that is Malaysia and Indonesia for over 90 per cent of its CPO requirement;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to increase the cultivable area of Palm tree, if so, the details of increase in area with extent and increase in yield/production of palm oil;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any Minimum Support Price or Fair Market Price for procurement of Palm produced; and
- (d) whether the import of CPO reduced due to the initiatives taken by the Government?

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

(a) and (b): Edible oil imports are required to bridge the gap between domestic production and consumption till self-sufficiency in edible oils is achieved. Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. NMEO-OP strives to boost oil palm cultivation in the country through area expansion. Till March 2025, 1.89 lakh hectares area had been covered under NMEO-OP, taking the total coverage under oil palm in the country to 5.56 lakh hectares. Crude Palm Oil (CPO) production has risen from 1.91 lakh tonnes in 2014-15 to 3.80 lakh tonnes in 2024-25.

(c): To ensure remunerative prices of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) to farmers, a system of declaring Formula Price every month (by states concerned) are also followed. Industries linked with a particular area procure the FFBs from the farmers on declared monthly Formula Price. Further, to mitigate the price risk of farmers due to sudden falling of international prices, a system of declaring Viability Price by the central Government is also followed and the Viability Gap Payment (VGP) is provided to the farmers in case the Formula Price drops below the Viability Price of the particular year.

(d): With Oil Palm plantation under the mission starts fruiting from 4th year and achieving optimum yield from 8th year onwards, production is expected to get a boost in the coming years leading to increased CPO output and reducing reliance on CPO imports.

IMPORT AND PURCHASE OF COTTON

1515. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

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

(b) whether cotton is being imported by local traders to control the price of cotton;

(c) the details of purchase of cotton by Government of India from local farmers, along with rate of purchase for last five years, year/State-wise and district-wise for Maharashtra;

(d) the details of unsold bales in stock of CCI;

(e) whether CCI purchases cotton from farmers in Maharashtra at a Minimum Support Price (MSP) and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government intends to increase the MSP of cotton crops within next one year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(g) whether the Government plans to impose a sanction on import of cotton in light of the drop in cotton prices and losses faced by domestic farmers?

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

(a): As per ministry of Textiles, the data regarding import of cotton, year and country-wise along with the value for the last five years is at **Statement-I**.

(b): Local traders import cotton independently and there is no mandate from Government of India to import cotton to do so and control the prices.

(c): The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), under the Ministry of Textiles, is the nodal agency for procurement of cotton under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. The Year-wise/State-wise procurement of cotton under MSP operations during the last five years is at **Statement-II**. Further, a statement

indicating district-wise procurement of cotton under MSP operations in the state of Maharashtra during the last five years is at **Statement-III**.

(d): Out of the total procurement of 100.16 lakh bales under MSP operations during cotton season 2024-25, 70.51 lakh bales have been sold through e-Auction up to 23.07.2025, and unsold stock is 29.65 lakh bales.

(e): In the event, market prices of seed cotton (kapas) fall below the MSP prices, CCI purchases cotton under MSP operations. During cotton season 2024-25, CCI has procured 144.55 lakh quintals kapas (equivalent to 29.41 lakh lint cotton bales) valuing about Rs. 10,714 crore have under MSP operations in Maharashtra through 6.27 lakh transactions from farmers.

(f): Every year, MSP of cotton is fixed by the Government of India based on the formula of 1.5 times of cost of production to ensure reasonably fair remuneration i.e. at least 50% over cost of production to farmers.

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

(g): At present, there is no proposal to impose any restriction or sanction on the import of cotton.

STATEMENT-I**Year-wise/Country-wise Import of cotton in the country along with value during the last 5 years**

(Quantity in bales/Value in Rs. Crores)

SR. NO.	COUNTRY	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25*	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	BRAZIL	130031	254	52228	109	110065	506	75722	227	67805	152	654819	1620
2	USA	577317	1474	430718	1501	773164	4069	457027	2174	268728	1361	525523	1802
3	AUSTRALIA	52475	119	114847	300	394518	1746	445672	1709	358726	1131	513980	1450
4	MALI	48834	100	3221	8	27660	103	5725	20	57180	156	179879	478
5	EGYPT	139533	424	342818	1161	106337	719	218141	853	207729	1028	83681	412
6	COTE D 'IVOIRE	101587	209	7584	17	84255	378	16326	72	61751	176	75906	199
7	ISRAEL	5872	18	26425	80	13972	90	8760	61	10115	62	23049	115

8	TANZANIA	36430	69	2894	9	50844	192	37855	115	10712 1	288	35074	100
9	BURKINA FASO	3385	7	-	-	10951	52	6761	24	17434	52	20044	54
10	GREECE	19906	42	27705	67	27316	111	16888	61	11214	40	8029	28
11	BENIN	3842	7	2933	8	7853	37	146	0.5	1178	3	7807	21
12	SPAIN	11045	23	510	2	384	1	1161	8	10099	30	5821	15
13	SUDAN	5891	12	632	2	11214	43	3834	12	-	-	235	0.35
14	OTHER COUNTRIES	544195	1084	14235 0	326	604806	2814	24109 8	921	40840 0	1157	1230621	3157
Total		1550312	3588	11026 37	3480	2113274	10354	14593 96	6029	15196 75	5483	2709648	7830

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

*Position upto 31st May, 2025

STATEMENT-II**Year-wise./State-wise procurement of cotton under MSP operations during last five years**

Qty in Lakh Bales and Value in Rs. Crore								
State	2019-20		2020-21		2023-24		2024-25	
	Qty	Value of Purchases under MSP	Qty	Value of Purchases under MSP	Qty	Value of Purchases under MSP	Qty	Value of Purchases under MSP
Punjab	3.56	954.04	5.36	1528.78	0.38	128.4	0.02	6.14
Haryana	6.22	1636.5	10.57	2994.21	0.43	143.27	0.62	219.72
Rajasthan	3.76	978.39	9.11	2586.1	0.52	170.17	0.5	181.87
Gujarat	11.05	2972.83	4.15	1204.31	0.91	316.48	14.12	5148.33
Maharashtra	26.25	6897.85	17.51	4980.91	2.44	838.09	29.41	10714.29
MP	4.43	1237.54	4.44	1237.63	1.27	437.38	3.99	1441.09
Telangana	41.8	11687.3	34.01	10167.68	24	8642.22	40.38	15556.95
AP	2.68	647.21	3.42	1039.22	1.3	476	3.83	1478.13
Karnataka	3.5	797.21	1.26	358.81	0.62	215.26	5.22	1892.1
Orissa	1.61	613.06	2.06	621.86	0.95	344.25	2.06	796.9
West Bengal	0	0.07	0	0.2	0	0.77	0	0.92
Tamil Nadu	0.28	78.09	-	-	0	0	0	0
CCI Total	105.15	28500.1	91.89	26719.71	32.84	11712.3	100.16	37436.45
MSCCGMFL*	19.46	5054.37	7.44	2102	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	124.61	33554.47	99.33	28821.71	32.84	11712.3	100.16	37436.45
Note: In Cotton Season 2021-22 and 2022-23, cotton prices were ruling above MSP. Hence, no MSP support required by farmers.								
*Maharashtra State Co – Operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd								

Source: Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)

STATEMENT-III

District-wise procurement of cotton under MSP operations in Maharashtra during last five years

SI No	Branch	District	2019-20				2020-21			
			Purchase		Value (Rs. in Crore)	No of transactions from Farmers in Lakh	Purchase		Value (Rs. in Crore)	No of transactions from Farmers in Lakh
			Lakh Qtls	Lakh bales			Lakh Qtls	Lakh bales		
1	Akola	Akola	13.51	2.78	725.87	0.54	7.31	1.39	393.21	0.27
2	Akola	Amravati	1.32	0.27	70.86	0.07	1.19	0.23	64.27	0.05
3	Akola	Buldhana	12.18	2.46	661.04	0.45	4.61	0.88	251.69	0.16
4	Akola	Chandrapur	4.55	0.93	245.26	0.20	5.16	0.98	282.91	0.23
5	Akola	Nagpur	2.01	0.41	106.78	0.08	0.54	0.10	30.38	0.02
6	Akola	Wardha	12.52	2.55	675.40	0.62	6.12	1.16	336.87	0.29
7	Akola	Washim	1.59	0.32	85.90	0.07	0.92	0.17	49.66	0.04
8	Akola	Yavatmal	21.54	4.36	1163.41	1.11	13.28	2.53	728.21	0.68
9	Aurangabad	Ahemadnaga	1.47	0.30	78.97	0.07	0.95	0.18	50.31	0.04
10	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	4.23	0.88	227.94	0.15	3.15	0.60	168.25	0.10
11	Aurangabad	Beed	3.50	0.72	186.55	0.12	5.21	0.99	277.38	0.15
12	Aurangabad	Dhule	4.21	0.87	225.62	0.14	2.25	0.43	122.88	0.06
13	Aurangabad	Hingoli	2.68	0.55	144.54	0.12	2.20	0.42	119.48	0.09

14	Aurangabad	Jalgaon	8.32	1.71	449.65	0.28	8.64	1.65	466.19	0.27
15	Aurangabad	Jalna	12.02	2.49	642.55	0.43	10.61	2.02	569.76	0.37
16	Aurangabad	Nanded	5.17	1.07	276.98	0.23	3.20	0.61	170.63	0.14
17	Aurangabad	Nandurbar	4.27	0.88	229.58	0.16	2.89	0.55	156.12	0.11
18	Aurangabad	Parbhani	13.03	2.69	700.95	0.56	13.76	2.62	742.72	0.53
Total			128.12	26.25	6897.85	5.41	91.98	17.52	4980.91	3.60

SI No	Branch	District	2023-24				2024-25			
			Purchase		Value (Rs. in Crore)	No of transac tions from Farmer s in Lakh	Purchase		Value (Rs. in Crore)	No of transact ions from Farmers in Lakh
			Lakh Qtls	Lakh bales			Lakh Qtls	Lakh bales		
1	Akola	Akola	3.10	0.62	213.91	0.11	22.69	4.54	1653.22	0.84
2	Akola	Amravati	0.53	0.11	36.48	0.03	13.51	2.70	973.22	0.57
3	Akola	Buldhana	1.04	0.21	71.96	0.04	9.08	1.82	663.09	0.34
4	Akola	Chandrapur	1.10	0.22	75.19	0.04	12.11	2.42	886.64	0.56
5	Akola	Nagpur	0.36	0.07	25.35	0.02	1.53	0.31	114.28	0.07
6	Akola	Wardha	0.38	0.08	26.06	0.02	8.43	1.69	617.38	0.44
7	Akola	Washim	0.39	0.08	27.38	0.02	1.50	0.30	111.28	0.07
8	Akola	Yavatmal	1.04	0.21	71.79	0.05	21.39	4.28	1565.83	1.10

9	Akola	Gadchiroli	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.05	18.24	0.01
10	Aurangabad	Ahemadnagar	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.00	2.98	0.60	217.50	0.15
11	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0.07	0.01	4.83	0.00	7.29	1.46	531.34	0.27
12	Aurangabad	Beed	0.05	0.01	3.18	0.00	6.94	1.39	500.62	0.27
13	Aurangabad	Dhule	0.26	0.05	17.47	0.01	3.82	0.76	277.50	0.13
14	Aurangabad	Hingoli	0.06	0.01	3.76	0.00	1.83	0.37	134.47	0.10
15	Aurangabad	Jalgaon	0.83	0.17	57.02	0.03	4.79	0.96	347.63	0.17
16	Aurangabad	Jalna	1.48	0.30	101.27	0.05	8.89	1.78	645.89	0.30
17	Aurangabad	Nanded	0.74	0.15	50.25	0.04	2.95	0.59	215.37	0.15
18	Aurangabad	Nandurbar	0.04	0.01	2.72	0.00	3.07	0.61	222.44	0.14
19	Aurangabad	Parbhani	0.72	0.14	49.08	0.03	14.00	2.80	1018.34	0.59
Total			12.20	2.44	838.09	0.50	147.06	29.41	10714.2	6.27
									9	
Note: In Cotton Season 2021-22 and 2022-23, cotton prices were ruling above MSP. Hence, no MSP support required by farmers.										

Source: Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)

BOOSTING BANANAS EXPORT

1516: SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is providing assistance to State Governments, particularly Tamil Nadu, for promoting and boosting the export of bananas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof including the schemes, capacity building programmes, infrastructure support or export subsidies provided during the last three years;
- (c) the quantity of bananas exported from India along with corresponding foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (d) the key challenges faced in enhancing the export of bananas from India, particularly from Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has initiated any specific steps to promote banana exports from Tamil Nadu;
- (f) if so, the details thereof of cluster development, export-oriented training and buyer-seller meets organized; and
- (g) whether any financial assistance or incentives are being provided to banana growers and exporters to support banana exports from Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): The Department of Commerce through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial

support to exporters from across the country, including from Tamil Nadu, for export promotion of its Scheduled products, including bananas, through its Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS). The scheme has three components viz., Development of Export Infrastructure, Quality Development and Market Development. The scheme guidelines are available at APEDA's website www.apeda.gov.in under the "Scheme" tab.

The following specific steps have been taken for promotion of exports of Bananas from Tamil Nadu:

- i. Financial support of Rs. 94,21,637/- extended to a APEDA registered exporter, for setting up of an Integrated Packhouse in Tamil Nadu, for the processing of horticulture produce including bananas.
- ii. Assistance extended for the trial shipment of Red bananas from Tamil Nadu to Austria in the year 2022.
- iii. GI tagged Virupakshi and Sirumalai bananas were exhibited in Qatar by the Embassy of India, Doha, in 2023.
- iv. Promotion by display and sampling of Indian Bananas, including from Tamil Nadu, was carried out in key international trade fairs like SIAL Paris, World Food Moscow, Asia Fruit Logistica, Hong Kong. An electronic campaign for promotion and branding of Indian fruits including bananas is being organized in key international trade fairs, in collaboration with the India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF).

- v. A Buyer Seller Meet and promotional event to explore opportunities for Indian Bananas was organized in Moscow.
- vi. Ten packhouses have been recognized in Tamil Nadu under APEDA's pack house recognition scheme to ensure quality of produce for export of fruits including banana.
- vii. A National level workshop on GI and Traditional banana varieties, conducted in Trichy, in 2022, in association with National Research Centre for Banana (NRCB), Trichy.
- viii. During 2024-25, 16 training and capacity building programs have been carried out in Tamil Nadu exclusively for bananas, wherein 2900 stakeholders participated.
- ix. Farmer training programs on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for bananas conducted in Theni and Trichy clusters in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

The key issues and challenges faced in enhancing the export of bananas from India, particularly from Tamil Nadu, are smaller size of Indian Banana varieties in general, than the globally popular varieties which are larger sized, long transit time due to geographic distance to key developed markets like the EU and Russia which makes it difficult to maintain quality, adherence to quality requirements at small farms and stringent Phyto-sanitary requirements imposed by key markets like the EU.

These issues and challenges are being resolved through development of sea protocols for Bananas, sensitization of stakeholders to promote production of

globally accepted cavendish variety of Bananas, training and capacity building of farmers in quality requirements and adoption of Good Agricultural practices.

With respect to specific export subsidies for exporters on achieving trade milestones, all members of the World Trade Organization, including India are committed to not providing any export subsidies to agricultural commodities after December 2023, including for bananas. This includes any subsidies for marketing and transportation of goods.

As a result of these efforts and active collaboration amongst all stakeholders, there has been a significant growth in exports of Bananas, which have grown 128.54% in terms of volume and 115.64% in terms of value, during the period 2022-23 to 2024-25.

The export data of bananas from India, during the last three years is as under.

India's Export of Bananas to the World						
Products	Value in USD Million			Qty in MT		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Bananas (including other bananas, Plantains, Fresh/chilled)	175.68	292.19	378.83	363135.13	598750.95	829903.93
Source: DGCIS						

SUPPORT TO CASHEW AND SUGARCANE FARMERS**1517. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted or received any assessment of the financial distress faced by small and medium cashew planters and Sugarcane growers in Goa, particularly due to fluctuating market prices, high input costs, labour shortages and lack of institutional support;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Minimum Support Price, procurement mechanism or dedicated support for Goan cashew growers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the continued policy neglect of the cashew sector in Goa; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to recommence the Sanjivni Sugar factory, if so, the details thereof and the alternative options proposed for the factory, the workers and any plan for utilising the land?

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

(a): No Sir.

(b): No Sir. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to include more crops under Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime. The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, non- perishable, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

However, Government has taken several initiatives for cashew industry which include following:

- i. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for holistic growth of the horticulture sector including cashew. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH scheme.
- ii. Programmes for the development of cashew under MIDH are implemented through Directorate of Cashew nut and Cocoa Development (DCCD), Kochi. The Directorate is implementing programmes for improving production and productivity through new planting programme and rejuvenation by using high yielding varieties in the country. The programmes involve removal of senile plantations and replanting with High Yielding varieties as per suitability of the location.
- iii. Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development in association with various research stations, is organizing various transfer of technology programmes .(c):
The Central Government has de-licensed the sugar industry in 1998. After this, any entrepreneur is free to establish a sugar mill in any part of the country. As far as the private sector is concerned, it is the responsibility of the entrepreneurs concerned to take steps for reopening/reviving the closed or sick sugar mills. In the case of public and co-operative sector sugar mills, it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territories to take appropriate steps in this direction. The Central Government does not establish any kind of sugar mill in any part of the country.

MERGER OF RINL WITH SAIL

1518. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering merger of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) with another state-owned steel company Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) as one of the options to ensure survival of RINL's plant and resolve the financial and operational issues;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): No proposal is under consideration for merger of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Government of India has approved infusion of Rs. 11,440.00 crore in RINL to keep RINL as a going concern.

BENEFITS OF ORGANIC FARMING

1519. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any schemes/initiatives to promote and increase organic farming in the country over the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilised for the implementation of such schemes/ initiatives over the last five years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the total number of organic farmers availing the benefits from above specified schemes/initiatives over the last five years, State-wise and especially from Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details regarding the benefits/ incentives offered by the Government to increase organic farmers in the category?

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

(a) to (d): Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh except North Eastern States and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both the schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm

/off –farm organic inputs including organic compost. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha in 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

State-wise details of total of funds allocated and released over last five years is given at **Statement –I.**

28.08 lakh farmers have been benefitted covering 17.42 lakh ha area in the country under both the schemes. 7,46,976 farmers have been benefitted covering 3,60,805 ha area under PKVY scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

The State-wise details regarding the total number of organic farmers under PKVY and MOVCDNER scheme during last five years including Andhra Pradesh given at **Statement- II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of the State-wise Allocation and released under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme during 2020-21 to 2024-25

(Rs. In lakh)

Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Andhra Pradesh	11291.09	10004.83	1573.21	-	826.35	-	970	970	2800	2800

Bihar	1750.9 9	993.6 3	991.81	-	2830.6 5	1547 .68	2509.8	402	1000	1015. 5
Chhattisgarh	4825.6 2	3738. 11	1324.7 4	-	3504.9 3	-	3175	1892 .5	2373.5	2373
Gujarat	20.2	10.1	20.81	-	20.5	-	750	196	560.7	282
Goa	1009.8	-	-	-	1025.1	-	382.5	250	286	250
Haryana	10.1	5.05	10.4	-	10.25	-	675	-	504	-
Jharkhand	1836.8 6	1836. 86	270.5	-	1397.2 7	-	1772	163	800	399
Karnataka	1030	10.1	20.81	-	1045.6 1	512. 55	2803	2803	1950	1950
Kerala	2905.4 7	2198. 23	1209.6 8	-	1712.0 7	1712 .07	1047	71	782.6	392
Madhya Pradesh	8175.3 4	828.0 4	1332.6 3	-	5756.5 4	-	4810	33	3000	1250
Maharashtra	747.25	20.2	41.62	-	745.9	449. 67	3361	1681	2512.5	2124
Odisha	2318.8 7	1886. 49	618.12	-	741.44	370. 719	1000	791	747.6	623.5
Punjab	1582.6 6	1582. 66	241.94	221. 13	222.46	-	745		557	278.5
Rajasthan	7888.9	25.25	4100.0 9	4048 .07	2452.6 4	1783 .26	3133	800	1500	1125
Tamil Nadu	487.76	439.9 8	63.65	-	704.87	-	1564	1564	1169	1620
Telangana	1315.1 4	15.15	31.21	-	30.75	-	568	-	424.6	212
Uttar Pradesh	4703.6 5	2532. 17	2181.2 3	865. 56	13400. 57	5089 .32	6607	5881	4500	6900
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	555.39	555. 39	2001	1717	1495.8	1120. 75
Himachal Pradesh	1166.2 4	1166. 24	401.17	-	1121.3 6	-	497	124	746.73	746

Uttarakhand	11844.95	9084.61	2984.87	2953.66	6030.68	5969	3065	767	3600	2305
All NE States*	738	684.98	314.87	96.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
All UTs	1727.12	221.85	952.68	-	893.02	193.55	1863.02	380.2	1392.65	472.5
Total	67376.02	37284.51	18686.05	8184.81	45028.35	18183.2	43298.32	20485.7	32702.68	28238.75

*PKVY Scheme was discontinued from 2018-19, However fund released from Large Area Certification and aspirational District programme in FY 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Details of the State-wise funds allocation and release during the year from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCDNER) scheme.

Name of the State	Year 2020-21		Year 2021-22		Year 2022-23		Year 2023-24		Year 2024-25	
	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
Assam	3,193.80	-	2,587.98	-	2,681.80	2,059.15	3,717.98	3,684.91	4,061.00	1,531.00
Manipur	6444.72	6,444.72	6,238.76	4,911.50	2,915.37	2,915.36	2,805.38	2,805.38	3,940.00	2,955.00
Meghalaya	2,625.38	714.21	836.65	92.88	2,011.88	621.57	2,465.40	2,465.40	4,096.00	2,343.00
Nagaland	2,837.80	2,258.89	2,781.18	2,114.20	1,961.01	1,390.60	2,346.10	2,346.10	4,250.00	2,798.00
Mizoram	1,612.80	769.4	1,858.80	1,291.74	1,604.25	1,140.90	2,336.16	2,336.16	4,187.00	2,380.00
Arunachal Pradesh	3,044.25	1,953.93	2,938.02	2,776.10	1,860.77	1,642.17	2,574.75	2,574.75	6,250.00	2,560.00

Sikkim	1,880. 94	1,210 .90	2,406. 84	795.6 9	4,005. 10	1,538 .83	3,260. 69	3,260 .69	1,949. 00	1,706 .00
Tripura	3,804. 13	64.74	3,042. 70	1,178 .27	2,759. 82	3,000 .26	3,370. 04	3,370 .04	3,626. 00	2,266 .00
	25,44 3.81	13,41 6.78	22,69 0.93	13,16 0.39	19,80 0.00	14,30 8.84	22,87 6.50	22,84 3.43	32,35 9.00	18,53 9.00

STATEMENT-II

The state wise details of area covered and farmers benefitted under PKVY and MOVCNDR scheme since 2015-16 are given below as on date 30.06.2025:

The detail of area and farmers benefitted under the PKVY scheme since 2015-16			
S. No.	Name of the State	Area (in ha)	Total farmers
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,60,805	7,46,976
2	Bihar	31,783	43,208
3	Chhattisgarh	1,01,279	60,294
4	Gujarat	15,334	17,836
5	Goa	10,000	12,685
6	Haryana	-	-
7	Jharkhand	25,300	32,714
8	Karnataka	20,900	37,598
9	Kerala	94,480	3,10,841
10	Madhya Pradesh	74,960	1,16,360
11	Maharashtra	66,756	87,350

12	Odisha	52200	70,026
13	Punjab	6,981	6,676
14	Rajasthan	1,48,500	2,17,479
15	Tamil Nadu	32,940	37,886
16	Telangana	8,100	18,405
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,71,185	2,73,672
18	West Bengal	21,400	48,585
19	Assam	4,400	9,740
20	Arunachal Pradesh	380	-
21	Mizoram	780	2,054
22	Manipur	600	-
23	Nagaland	480	-
24	Sikkim	63,000	-
25	Tripura	1,000	-
26	Meghalaya	900	2,275
27	Himachal Pradesh	18,748	44,932
28	Jammu and Kashmir	5,160	12,900
29	Uttarakhand	1,40,740	3,01,109
30	Andman and Nicobar	14,491	3,590
31	Daman and Diu	642	1,324
32	Dadar Nagar	500	-
33	Delhi	-	-
34	Puducherry	-	-

35	Chandigarh	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	2,700	8,126
37	Ladakh	10,480	14,070
	Total	15,07,904	25,38,711

The detail of area and farmers benefitted under the MOVCDNER scheme since 2015-16			
S. No.	State	Area (Ha)	No. of Farmers
1	Assam	26,022	24,681
2	Nagaland	30,558	31,128
3	Sikkim	34,747	77,540
4	Tripura	26,660	26,874
5	Mizoram	26,500	27,604
6	Meghalaya	19,402	19,274
7	Manipur	43,000	43,000
8	Arunachal Pradesh	28,000	19,099
	Total	2,34,889	2,69,200
	Grand Total	17,42,793	28,07,911

BENEFICIARIES OF SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

1520. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) the farmers who have benefitted from the Soil Health Card Scheme since its launch, year wise, State-wise and district-wise data;
- (b) the extent impact of the scheme had on soil fertility, fertilizer usage and overall crop yield;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted to measure its success or challenges;
- (d) the number of Soil Health Cards that have been distributed in Punjab and across the country, how frequently are they updated for farmers;
- (e) the percentage of farmers actively using the recommendations provided in the Soil Health Cards;
- (f) the challenges that have been identified in the implementation of the scheme and the corrective measures being taken; and
- (g) whether there are any plans to enhance or modify the scheme to improve its effectiveness and farmer participation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): State wise, year wise details of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) issued to farmers since inception of Soil Health and Fertility Scheme is enclosed as **Statement**. District wise details of generation of Soil Health Card from the year 2023-24 to 2025-26 is available at SHC portal <https://www.soilhealth.dac.gov.in/scheme-progress> under state wise drill down option.

(b) and (c): National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi carried out a study 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of SHC in India' in 2017 in 76

districts of 19 States covering 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers. As a result of application of fertilizer and micro-nutrients as per SHC recommendations, there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% was found. Overall 5-6% increase in the yield of crops was reported, due to application of fertilizer and micro nutrients as per SHC. An impact study of Soil Health and Fertility Scheme (November 2017) was conducted by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad. As per report, about 62.8% of the farmers use fertilizers according to the recommendations on the SHC. The cost per acre by reduced by 4 to 10 % due to low fertilizer use. Crop yields increased for majority of the crops, although moderately. Overall, paddy farmers reduced use of urea by 9%, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)/Single Super Phosphate by 7%, but increased use of Potassium by 20%.

(d) and (e): 25.17 crore SHCs have been distributed across the country since inception of the Scheme till date (i.e. 24.07.2025). 28.21 lakh SHCs have been distributed in Punjab till date (i.e. 24.07.2025). Diagnostic soil health assessment of farmer fields are taken taken up periodically, to issue SHCs once in a three years.

(f) and (g): In order to increase efficiency, provision has been made in SHC portal for samples registration, test result entry, automatic fertilizer dosages recommendations and generation of soil health cards. Under the scheme, regular awareness programmes are conducted by States under the scheme to

educate farmers to use SHC recommendations. 93,781 farmer's trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's melas/ campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country. Agri-extension worker like Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Krishi Vigyan Kendras are also involved in knowledge dissemination to farmers about SHC recommendations. Further, under this scheme the component of School soil health programme is also implemented in 1020 schools to inculcate importance of soil in young mind of students to ensure behavioral change. Under the programme, 1.32 lakh students are enrolled to undertake soil sampling, testing, generation of SHCs and educating farmers about judicious use of fertilizers as per SHC recommendations. Government has upscaled the programme in 5000 PM Shree Schools.

STATEMENT

State-wise Soil Health Cards issued to the Farmers under Soil Health and Fertility of PM-RKVY

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of SHCs issued to Farmers									Total
		Cycle-I (2015-17)	Cycle-II (2017-19)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
1	Andaman and Nicobar	10000	9540	1007	3000	For 2021-22, no fund for Soil Samples were allocated to	2850	604	9999	108	37108
2	Andhra Pradesh	7455204	6927733	226487	0		0	259929	449753	63175	15382281
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20532	44256	5432	53		0	2275	100020	734	173302
4	Assam	1300901	1296197	67860	0		0	295182	1011791	31127	4003058
5	Bihar	6469650	6277942	123866	333359		1510587	250053	500000	26452	15491909
6	Chhattisgarh	3890709	5514508	65341	5317		0	160922	174876	56741	9868414

7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2222	12994	581	0	States	0	0	0	0	15797
8	Goa	25000	19550	2909	6556		9033	8783	8987	853	81671
9	Gujarat	510892 3	867115 2	6359 1	0		8842 2	1782 86	6195 20	97	147299 91
10	Haryana	422723 8	414390 0	2560 5	1897 2		6000 00	2977 72	5719 53	0	988544 0
11	Himachal Pradesh	385011	960765	1967 1	2515 2		2413 4	1237 0	7408 4	2034 0	152152 7
12	Jammu and Kashmir	692062	101418 2	5674 2	7751 9		1868 90	5790 5	8025 7	1570 4	218126 1
13	Jharkhand	637507	263815	2403 7	0		0	1131 95	2349 88	2130 5	129484 7
14	Karnataka	783218 9	907314 5	7322 1	1055 46		1773 59	2214 27	2680 00	84	177509 71
15	Kerala	763435	231900 2	1265 40	1180 22		0	0	1033 63	0	343036 2
16	Ladakh	0	0	1718	0		0	931	138	0	2787
17	Madhya Pradesh	887237 7	890738 5	1275 85	1684 54		1682 08	4676 61	1106 994	1978 65	200165 29
18	Maharashtra	129772 32	130677 35	2018 37	0		2061 53	2402 46	4877 07	1495 0	271958 60
19	Manipur	114522	114522	1001 0	4147		7800	0	339	0	251340
20	Meghalaya	209561	216659	3243	1419 5		0	1300 0	2499 9	279	481936
21	Mizoram	11986	16458	2119	0		2857	5170	2972 7	0	68317
22	Nagaland	184797	12000	2730 4	0		1480 0	1475 2	1109 77	1	364631
23	Odisha	237423 3	204730 8	4409 27	1420 78		3254 84	1416 3	4987 63	1445 3	585740 9
24	Puducherry	19594	12089	2508	3006		0	3002	3000	43	43242
25	Punjab	125172 6	116056 8	1919 6	1919 6		1687 45	8794 4	9659 2	1732 4	282129 1
26	Rajasthan	688600 0	120790 00	1047 74	0		1544 29	2685 79	3409 90	1309 46	199647 18
27	Sikkim	46000	66000	2936	0		3000	1503 5	6000 0	1672	194643
28	Tamil Nadu	700000 0	701665 4	5831 7	3570 00		1340 50	2504 00	4000 00	8260 7	152990 28
29	Telangana	572073 7	484250 9	1106 64	1655 27		0	0	1395 75	5245	109842 57
30	Tripura	117723	158337	1500 2	6816		2000 0	1521 2	3666 1	370	370121
31	Uttar Pradesh	170145 73	203545 51	2555 17	2810 9		3922 57	4850 22	8260 01	3842 78	397403 08

32	Uttarakhand	750494	882797	1364 5	8187 6		2530 5	5236 8	1009 13	9701	191709 9
33	West Bengal	504051 0	442304 9	9136 0	0		0	3260 95	3700 31	2834 7	102793 92
Total		107412 648	121926 302	2371 552	1683 900		4222 363	4118 283	8840 998	1124 801	251700 847

PERSISTENCE OF MANUAL SCAVENGING

1521. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the practice of manual scavenging continues in several parts of the country despite its statutory prohibition under the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013;
- (b) if so, the reasons for its persistence and the number of deaths reported during manual scavenging in the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government acknowledges the disproportionately high representation of Scheduled Castes, particularly Valmiki and related communities, among those engaged in manual scavenging; and
- (d) the steps taken to break the caste-based occupational linkage and ensure dignified alternative livelihoods for affected communities?

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

- (a) and (b): As per the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 6.12.2013. No person or agency can

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

No report of the practice of manual scavenging has been received from States/UT.

No death has been reported due to Manual Scavenging which is lifting of human excreta from Insanitary latrines.

(c) and (d): Manual Scavenging work is an occupation based rather than caste based. Caste based data of identified Manual Scavengers has not been maintained.

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

- i. Onetime Cash Assistance.
- ii. Skill Development Training with stipend.
- iii. Upfront Capital Subsidy for Self Employment Projects and purchasing Sanitation related Mechanised Equipments.
- iv. Health Insurance cover under "Ayushman Bharat Prime Minister Jan Arogya Yojana".

PROGRESS UNDER DILRMP**1522. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) the details of progress achieved in the implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), State, district and UT-wise;
- (b) the number of villages and land parcels for which records have been digitized in the country including Tamil Nadu especially Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency, State, district and UT-wise;
- (c) whether the digitization of land records under DILRMP has helped reduce land disputes;
- (d) if so, the details of reduction in disputes, State, district and UT-wise;
- (e) the measures taken to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of digitized land records;
- (f) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap for the completion of the DILRMP across the country; and
- (g) if so, the details of the timeline and milestones?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization and computerization of land records and registration processes in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The DILRMP has been extended for a period of five years from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026. As of now, 99.79% computerization of Record of Rights (RoR) has been completed in the country. In Dharmapuri Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu all land records have been digitized. Component wise progress under DILRMP as per Management Information System (MIS) dated 24.07.2025 is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): DILRMP is a digital initiative to integrate land information and management systems. The digitized land records of States/UTs enables the citizens to have error-free, transparent and tamper-proof land records with simplified procedure of transfer of property title resulting in reduction in property disputes.

(e): DILRMP inter-alia aims to provide error-free, transparent and tamper-proof land records to reduce land disputes. Accordingly, the Department is encouraging States/UTs to make available digitally signed and legally valid Record of Rights to citizens. One of the components of DILRMP is Survey/Resurvey to update old Cadastral Maps and Record of Rights by carrying out all sub-divisions in land parcels pursuant to sale, inheritance, partition etc. to have accurate and authentic land records.

(f) and (g): The present term of DILRMP is upto 31.03.2026. The Department intends to complete basic work of Computerization of all available Record of Rights (RoRs) and Digitization of all available Cadastral Maps in the country with in 31.03.2026.

STATEMENT

Component wise progress under DILRMP as per Management Information System (MIS) dated 24.07.2025

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	No. of Record of Rights (RoRs)		
			Total	Computerized	%
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	89,747	89,747	100.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	26	3,31,95,854	3,31,95,854	100.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	46	0	0.0
4	ASSAM	35	43,57,936	41,38,417	94.96
5	BIHAR	38	4,34,68,047	4,34,68,047	100.00
6	CHANDIGARH	1	25	25	100.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	2,50,61,809	2,50,61,809	100.00
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU	3	74,061	74,061	100.00
9	DELHI	11	12,828	11,405	88.91
10	GOA	2	7,52,798	7,52,798	100.00
11	GUJARAT	33	1,23,35,798	1,23,35,798	100.00
12	HARYANA	22	36,14,314	36,14,314	100.00
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	22,10,677	22,10,677	100.00
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	20	6,850	6,845	99.93
15	JHARKHAND	24	27,31,472	26,98,027	98.78

16	KARNATAKA	31	1,97,48,150	1,97,48,150	100.00
17	KERALA	14	2,72,36,450	2,72,36,450	100.00
18	LADAKH	2	249	71	28.51
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	72,425	72,425	100.00
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	5,27,75,680	5,27,75,680	100.00
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	2,62,74,755	2,62,74,755	100.00
22	MANIPUR	16	605	513	84.79
23	MEGHALAYA	12	0	0	0.0
24	MIZORAM	11	3,31,160	3,31,160	100.00
25	NAGALAND	16	23,311	0	0.0
26	ODISHA	30	1,97,71,392	1,97,35,712	99.82
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	2,57,939	2,57,939	100.00
28	PUNJAB	23	5,66,967	5,61,396	99.02
29	RAJASTHAN	41	1,24,70,859	1,22,62,533	98.33
30	SIKKIM	6	1,86,156	1,55,486	83.52
31	TAMIL NADU	38	2,31,25,300	2,31,25,300	100.00
32	TELANGANA	33	80,93,669	78,52,609	97.02
33	TRIPURA	8	13,25,145	13,25,145	100.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	15,25,474	15,25,474	100.00
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	1,10,326	1,10,326	100.00
36	WEST BENGAL	23	5,70,93,332	5,70,93,332	100.00
	Grand Total	774	37,89,01,606	37,81,02,280	99.79

S.No.	State/UT	Total Districts	No. of Cadastral Maps		
			Total	Digitized	%
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	214	214	100.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	26	14,725	14,725	100.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	46	46	100.00
4	ASSAM	35	21,069	19,086	90.59
5	BIHAR	38	74,452	74,452	100.00
6	CHANDIGARH	1	108	108	100.00

7	CHHATTISGARH	33	47,269	47,216	99.89
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU	3	2,271	2,271	100.00
9	DELHI	11	183	147	80.33
10	GOA	2	14,828	14,828	100.00
11	GUJARAT	33	26,911	26,911	100.00
12	HARYANA	22	63,077	63,077	100.00
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	2,17,003	2,12,090	97.74
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	20	23,373	22,143	94.74
15	JHARKHAND	24	51,585	51,195	99.24
16	KARNATAKA	31	30,317	30,121	99.35
17	KERALA	14	10,765	4,685	43.52
18	LADAKH	2	1,513	1,314	86.85
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0.00
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	55,960	55,960	100.00
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	44,219	43,971	99.44
22	MANIPUR	16	1,453	1,453	100.00
23	MEGHALAYA	12	0	0	0.00
24	MIZORAM	11	1,073	1,073	100.00
25	NAGALAND	16	0	0	0.00
26	ODISHA	30	1,37,266	1,37,205	99.96
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	21,161	21,161	100.00
28	PUNJAB	23	70,237	52,063	74.12
29	RAJASTHAN	41	1,30,801	1,29,553	99.05
30	SIKKIM	6	2,554	2,554	100.00
31	TAMIL NADU	38	30,955	30,955	100.00
32	TELANGANA	33	16,610	16,571	99.77
33	TRIPURA	8	5,341	5,341	100.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	87,611	84,816	96.81
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	1,18,247	1,18,247	100.00
36	WEST BENGAL	23	68,359	68,340	99.97
	Grand Total	774	13,91,556	13,53,892	97.29

ADOPTION OF NEW AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE**1523. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the adoption of new and emerging technologies in agriculture such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), precision farming, drone technology, climate-smart agriculture and biotechnology;
- (b) the details of any pilot projects or initiatives undertaken in the State of Tamil Nadu for the introduction of such technologies during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government is providing financial incentives, technical support, or training programs for farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers to adopt these technologies;
- (d) the total funds allocated and disbursed to Tamil Nadu under schemes such as the Digital Agriculture Mission, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and Krishi Yantra Subsidy Scheme since 2019, year-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has collaborated with research institutions, agri-tech startups, or the State Government of Tamil Nadu to promote technology-driven agricultural practices and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The government has taken various steps to promote the adoption of new and emerging technologies in agriculture such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), precision farming, drone technology, climate-smart agriculture in the States/UTs including the state of Tamil Nadu, such as:

- I. The Government of India is implementing the “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2018-19 onwards with an objective to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing an incubation ecosystem in the country. The government has appointed 5 Knowledge Partners (KPs) and 24 RKVY Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) from across the country for implementation assistance and incubation of startups under this programme. Start-ups are taking projects in various field of agriculture and allied sectors like Precision agriculture including applications of sensor, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and drone, Farm Mechanization, Post-Harvest, Food Technology and Value addition, Supply Chain and Agriculture logistics and agriculture inputs, Waste to Wealth and Green Energy in Agriculture and Organic Farming, Allied Sectors etc. Under this programme, for the idea/pre-seed stage, a selected start-up shall be eligible for a maximum financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh in one instalment. For the seed stage, a selected start-up shall be eligible for a maximum financial assistance of Rs. 25 lakh in two instalments of 50% and 50% based on the recommendation given

by the SIC Committee. Trainings, Technical and financial assistance is provided to startups to launch their products, services, business platforms, etc, into the market and facilitate them to scale up their products and operations to attain business viability. More than 5000 Agri-Startups have been trained by KPs and R-ABIs under this programme during FY 2019-20 to 2024-25. So far, 1943 Agri-Startups have been supported with technical and financial assistance under this programme during FY 2019-20 to 2024-25, including 448 women-led startups. The funding support of Rs. 146.38 crore grants-in-aid has been released in installments for funding to these 1943 agri-Startups to the respective KPs and R-ABIs.

- II. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval, and execution of projects/programmes under the scheme as per their need, priorities, and agro-climate requirements. The funds are released to the State Government.
- III. In order to promote use of drones in agriculture, under SMAM, financial assistance @ 100% of the cost of drone up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs per drone is provided for its purchase and demonstration on the farmers' fields by the institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), State and other Central Government Agricultural Institutions/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Government of India engaged in

agricultural activities. The Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) are provided grants up to 75% of the cost of Kisan Drone for its demonstrations on the farmers' fields. In order to make available drone services to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance @ 40% up to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs are provided for purchase of drones by CHCs under Cooperative Society of Farmers, FPOs and Rural entrepreneurs. Agriculture graduates establishing CHCs are eligible to receive financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of drone up to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakhs per drone. For purchase of drones on individual ownership basis, the Small and Marginal, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Women and North Eastern State farmers are provided financial assistance @ 50% of the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and other farmers @ 40% up to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per drone.

Further, Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f 2014-15 through States/UTS Governments. SMAM is now being implemented under the umbrella of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The scheme aims at 'reaching the unreached' by bringing to the small and marginal farmers in the core including women farmers and giving the benefits of farm mechanization, by Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' , creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments, distribution of various agricultural equipments, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities.

The Government has established four number of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes at Budni (Madhya Pradesh, Hisar (Haryana), Garladinne (Andhra Pradesh) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) under the administrative control of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. These institutes are imparting training to Farmers including women farmers/Technicians/ Engineers/ Unemployed Youths/ Machinery Manufacturers, etc. under various training programmes on latest technology of farm mechanization including kisan drones.

- IV. The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing 15,000 drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The major objectives of the scheme is to promote advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation and to empower SHGs as drone service providers for increasing their income and providing livelihood support to them. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone package up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 Lakhs is provided to the selected women SHGs. 15 days drone pilot training for one of the members of SHGs and 5 days drone assistant training to other members/family member of SHGs is provided as a part of drone package. Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have distributed 1094 drones to drone didis of SHGs in 2023-24 using their internal resources. Out of these 1094 drones, 500 drones have been distributed under the Namo Drone Didi

Scheme. The State-wise distribution of 1094 drones is attached at **Statement-I.**

- V. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro-Irrigation, namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reducing fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for the installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC.
- VI. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) envisages use of improved technology. Accordingly, the National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and the Application for Intermediary Enrolment (AIDE) app have been developed to disseminate information about the scheme to the farmers. Farmers, can insure themselves through the portal and apps and check the status of their application, claims etc. Further, Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) under Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been engaged to enroll farmers and disseminate coverage information, claims etc. Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of the scheme, leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting.

- VII. The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission, which envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, and a comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country. This, in turn, would drive innovative farmer-centric digital solutions and make reliable crop-related information available to all farmers on time. The AgriStack DPI consists of three foundational registries or databases associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Geo-Referenced Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry, and the Farmers Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories. The government is providing technical and financial support to all the states/UTs to implement this DPI, including the state of Tamil Nadu.
- VIII. Under the National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) component of the Digital Agriculture Mission, funding is given to the States/UTs for Digital Agriculture Projects using emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT) sensor-based systems, etc.
- IX. 'Kisan e-Mitra' is a voice-based AI-powered chatbot developed to assist farmers with responses to their queries on the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. This solution supports 11 regional languages and is evolving to assist with other government programs. At present, it handles over 20,000

farmer queries daily and so far, more than 95 lakh queries have been answered.

- X. AI based, National Pest Surveillance System, for tackling the loss of produce due to climate change, utilizes AI and Machine Learning to detect pest infestation in crops, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops. This tool, currently used by over 10,000 extension workers, allows farmers to capture images of pests to help them mitigate pest attacks and reduce crop losses. At present, it supports 61 crops and over 400 pests combinations.

- XI. AI based analytics using field photographs for crop health assessment and crop health monitoring using Satellite, weather and soil moisture datasets for Rice and Wheat crops.

(d): The total funds allocated and disbursed to Tamil Nadu under the Digital Agriculture Mission and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), since 2019, year-wise, are given at **Statement -II**.

(e): Department is partnering/collaborating with the various institutions across the country for the development of usable, scalable solutions. Some of the collaborations are given below:

- I. In PMFBY, Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YESTECH), Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU) has been identified as the Mentor Agency for Technology Rollout (MITR) and Technology Implementation Partner (TIP).

- II. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MCFC) has collaborated with Space Application Centre (SAC) for Drought monitoring, Semi-physical model development for crop yield estimation, with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for flood monitoring, Satellite data access and soil moisture products and with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) -Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) for Crop simulation model-based crop yield estimation.
- III. IIT Ropar has been declared as a Centre of Excellence for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- IV. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) has been identified as a Partner Institute to execute the soil survey and mapping at 1:10,000 scale to execute the National Soil mapping Programme (NSMP), 1:10K in the allocated area.
- V. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has collaborated with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) for biotechnology, climate-smart practices, and digital advisory systems. Also, Tamil Nadu has a collaboration with the National Informatics Centre and Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) for the integration of land records, crop data, and farmer profiles under the Digital Agriculture Mission.

STATEMENT – I

State-wise number of drones distributed to SHGs by the LFCs in 2023-24 and the members of SHGs given drone pilot training

S. No.	State Name	No of Drones distributed	No. of members of SHGs given drone pilot training
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
2	Assam	28	28
3	Bihar	32	32
4	Chhattisgarh	15	15
5	Goa	1	1
6	Gujarat	58	58
7	Haryana	102	102
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
9	JandK	2	2
10	Jharkhand	15	15
11	Karnataka	145	145
12	Kerala	51	51
13	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
14	Maharashtra	60	60
15	Odisha	16	16
16	Punjab	57	57
17	Rajasthan	40	40
18	Tamil Nadu	44	44
19	Telangana	81	81
20	Uttar Pradesh	128	128
21	Uttarakhand	3	3
22	West Bengal	15	15
	Total	1094	1094

STATEMENT – II

The total funds allocated and disbursed to Tamil Nadu under the Digital Agriculture Mission and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), since 2019, year-wise

**(Rs. in
Crores)**

Year		Digital Agriculture Mission	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
2019-20	Allocated	-	70
	Released	3.55	70
2020-21	Allocated	-	86.94
	Released	-	86.94
2021-22	Allocated	-	22.27
	Released	1.1249	22.27
2022-23	Allocated	-	75
	Released	0.4821	75
2023-24	Allocated	-	162
	Released	16.6388	162
2024-25	Allocated	47.09	123
	Released	13.64	-
2025-26	Allocated	29.93	61.50
	Released	15.98	-

EXCESSIVE USE OF PESTICIDES ON CROPS**1524. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether cases of fatal diseases like cancer is on the rise in the country due to excessive use of pesticides on crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to prevent the same;
- (c) whether the Government has launched/proposes to an awareness programme for the farmers about harmful effects of excessive use of pesticides on crops in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and work done in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government is also considering to educate the farmers about alternate methods in place of use of harmful pesticides like organic farming, mix farming etc., to increase their produce and at the same time stay away from harmful pesticides and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Pesticides are allowed for use in the country only after ensuring the efficacy and safety of the pesticides to prevent risk to human beings or animals or environment and for matters connected therewith. Based on the studies and field trials conducted at State Agriculture Universities/ICAR institutes, Registration Committee (RC) constituted under section 5 of Insecticides Act, 1968, approves the details of doses, crops, precautionary measures, antidotes etc on Label and Leaflets. The registered pesticides if used as per Label and Leaflets do not pose any harm to human beings, animals and environment.

However, no specific report has been received in this Ministry on rise of cases of fatal diseases like cancer in the country due to excessive use of pesticides on crops.

Further, the Government of India promotes the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which envisages pest management through cultural, mechanical and biological methods to prevent the excessive use and improper handling practices of chemical pesticides and only need based judicious use of chemical pesticides is suggested as last resort. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through its Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agriculture Departments conduct various training programs to create awareness among farmers about use of alternate methods like Bio-pesticide, Bio-stimulants, Organic farming, Mix farming in place of use of harmful pesticides to increase their production. Also, simplified guidelines have been formulated by the RC for the registration of bio-pesticides, along with permission for commercialization during the provisional registration period of two years. The state-wise details of training programmes conducted by CIPMCs is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Awareness campaigns on Safe and Judicious Use of pesticides conducted by CIPMCs during 2024-25

State	Name of CIPMC	2024-25	
		No. of campaigns	Participants
Haryana	Faridabad	19	666

Himachal Pradesh	Solan	3	55
J and K	Jammu	6	231
	Srinagar	4	164
Punjab	Jalandhar	52	1134
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	60	1976
	Gorakhpur	20	1340
	Agra	25	600
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	17	455
West Bengal	Kolkata	19	425
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	15	576
Bihar	Patna	16	365
Jharkhand	Ranchi	48	817
Andaman and Nicobar	Portblair	2	41
Assam	Guwahati	41	1173
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	39	353
Meghalaya	Shillong	8	231
Manipur	Imphal	8	289
Mizoram	Aizwal	14	419
Nagaland	Dimapur	9	317
Tripura	Agartala	7	170
Karnataka	Bengaluru	24	1093
Telangana	Hyderabad	35	842
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	11	493
Kerala	Ernakulam	20	594
Tamil Nadu	Trichy	64	2017
Maharashtra	Nagpur	22	787

	Nasik	11	519
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	5	160
	Morena	15	857
Gujarat	Vadodara	3	143
Goa	Madgaon	1	48
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	15	613
Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	18	299
	Jaipur	38	761
	Churu	4	178
	Barmer	1	35
	Suratgarh	1	35
TOTAL		720	21271

किसान कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए बजट आवंटन

1525. श्री राजकुमार रोट:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा किसानों के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए कितना बजटीय आवंटन और उपयोग किया गया तथा उसका वर्ष-वार एवं योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री किसान योजना के अंतर्गत कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या सहित पात्र माने गए आवेदकों की राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में प्राप्त किए गए और अस्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ड) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और उसका वर्ष-वार, पंचायत-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): कृषि राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार, कृषि क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं और किसानों के हितों के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्र और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करती है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटन का ब्यौरा **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) पात्र किसान परिवारों को 6,000 रुपये की वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार ने इस योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक 19 किस्तों के माध्यम से 3.68 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का वितरण किया है। पीएम-किसान योजना की 19वीं किस्त 24 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई थी।

पीएम-किसान योजना की 19वीं किस्त में पीएम-किसान योजना का लाभ पाने वाले किसानों का राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

लाभार्थियों की किस्त-वार संख्या और वितरित राशि **विवरण III** में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ड): पीएम-किसान योजना के बांसवाड़ा जिले (राजस्थान) में लाभार्थियों की संख्या (19वीं किस्त के अनुसार) 2,25,040 है और योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक वितरित कुल राशि 690.28 करोड़ रुपये है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा पंचायत-वार आंकड़ों का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

योजना में किसानों का पंजीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। किसान पीएम-किसान पोर्टल, पीएम-किसान ऐप और कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) के माध्यम से अपना पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं। ऐसे सभी आवेदनों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उचित सत्यापन के बाद अनुमोदित किया

जाता है। ऐसे मामलों में, जहां आवेदक द्वारा आवश्यक दस्तावेज/विवरण प्रदान नहीं किए जाते हैं, उनके आवेदन, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा अस्वीकार किये जा सकते हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुमोदित होने के बाद, विभाग द्वारा तुरंत लाभ संसाधित किया जाता है और इसे अगली किस्त में जारी रखा जाता है।

पात्रता के सत्यापन के बाद पीएम-किसान योजना में किसानों का पंजीकरण, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के दायरे में आता है। वे किसान जो सत्यापन के बाद पीएम-किसान योजना की पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं, वे पंजीकरण के लिए पात्र हैं और पीएम-किसान योजना का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

विवरण।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटन का ब्यौरा
(वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक)

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्रं. सं.	मिशन/योजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21		वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	
		संशोधित अनुमान	उपयोग	संशोधित अनुमान	उपयोग
कुल- सकल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		116757.92	108622.51	118294.24	114840.78
I- केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ/परियोजनाएँ					
1	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना-एनसीआईपी	19831.75	14161.48	15989.39	13549.24
2	किसानों को अल्पावधि ऋण पर ब्याज सब्सिडी	15306.55	17789.72	18142.30	21476.93
3	बाज़ार हस्तक्षेप योजना/मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएस/पीएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन	996.00	1357.91	3595.61	2288.33
4	प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)	300.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

5	कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दलहन का वितरण	620.00	537.49	50.00	50.00
6	फसल अवशेषों के स्थानीय प्रबंधन हेतु कृषि यंत्रीकरण को बढ़ावा	600.00	570.72	700.00	691.30
7	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)	65000.00	60989.90	67500.00	66825.11
8	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना	50.00	110.00	0.50	39.50
9	किसान उत्पादक संगठनों का गठन और संवर्धन	250.00	240.83	250.00	427.04
10	कृषि अवसंरचना कोष	208.00	21.87	200.00	21.43
कुल - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ/परियोजनाएँ		103162.30	95779.92	106428.8	105368.9
II - केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजनाएँ					
1	प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीएमकेएसवाई)	2563.20	2562.17	2000.00	1796.12
2	हरित क्रांति				
2.1	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना	2551.21	2561.25	2000.00	1729.11
2.2	कृषोन्नति योजना				
2.2.1	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन	1863.97	1675.23	1540.00	995.17
2.2.1.1	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन-तिलहन और ऑयल पाम				
2.2.1.2	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन- अन्य फसलें				
कुल- राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन					
2.2.2	जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने पर राष्ट्रीय परियोजना	11.50	0.89	6.00	0.26
2.2.3	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास	175.00	137.17	174.81	133.29
2.2.4	मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता प्रबंधन पर राष्ट्रीय परियोजना	222.70	200.24	100.00	8.76
2.2.5	राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (आरएडीपी एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन)	145.00	128.44	110.00	76.83
2.2.6	परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना	350.00	381.05	100.00	88.57
2.2.7	राष्ट्रीय कृषि-वानिकी परियोजना	29.00	27.10	20.00	8.37

2.2.8	एनबीएचएम सहित समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन	1609.7 5	1423.3 4	1594.0 0	994.83
2.2.9	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन	324.80	256.62	310.00	141.05
2.2.1 0	पौध संरक्षण एवं पौध संगरोध उप-मिशन	46.15	34.32	31.00	25.33
2.2.1 1	कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन	940.00	886.33	924.00	820.98
2.2.1 2	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी	45.00	42.52	55.19	40.08
2.2.1 3	कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन	1022.0 0	999.70	850.00	816.55
2.2.1 4	समेकित कृषि संगणना एवं सांख्यिकी योजना	343.42	307.18	267.00	267.11
2.2.1 5	समेकित कृषि सहयोग योजना	350.00	373.65	373.00	341.67
2.2.1 6	समेकित कृषि विपणन योजना	350.00	237.80	264.20	238.28
2.2.1 7	राष्ट्रीय बाँस मिशन	94.00	75.21	70.00	20.59

क्रं. सं.	मिशन/योजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	
		संशोधित अनुमान	उपयोग	संशोधित अनुमान	उपयोग
कुल- सकल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		110254.53	101572.54	116788.96	110283.64
I- केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ/परियोजनाएँ					
1	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना- एनसीआईपी	12375.76	10296.03	15000.00	12948.50
2	संशोधित ब्याज छूट	22000.00	17997.89	18500.00	14251.93
3	बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना/मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएस/पीएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन	1500.00	4007.00	40.00	0.00

4	प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)	0.00	0.00	2200.00	2200.00
5	कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दलहन का वितरण	166.21	166.21	446.30	446.30
7	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)	60000.00	58253.82	60000.00	61440.74
8	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना	50.00	12.50	138.00	100.00
9	कृषक उत्पादक संगठनों का गठन एवं संवर्धन	955.00	124.19	450.00	428.86
10	कृषि अवसंरचना कोष	150.00	147.12	600.00	475.23
11	राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)	100.00	0.00	50.00	22.50
II - केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजनाएँ					
1	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना	7000.00	5247.44	6150.35	5760.93
2	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन			100.00	30.19
3	कृषोन्नति योजना				
3.1	खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा	900.00	841.70	1442.00	1414.58
3.2	खाद्य तेल- ऑयल पाम	700.00	152.58	525.00	296.46
3.3	खाद्य तेल-तिलहन	500.00	278.45	425.00	416.89
3.4	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास	130.00	144.43	238.00	230.67
3.5	समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन	1100.00	1189.69	1508.47	1420.31
3.6	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री	250.00	191.93		
3.7	कृषि विस्तार	800.00	741.06	880.00	877.00
3.8	डिजिटल कृषि	70.00	21.24	200.00	118.58
3.9	कृषि संगणना एवं सांख्यिकी	300.00	288.10		
3.1	कृषि विपणन	250.00	866.77	1160.00	961.73
कृषि अवसंरचना और विकास कोष में अतिरिक्त अंतरण				5000.00	5000.00

क्रं. सं.	मिशन/योजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	
		संशोधित अनुमान	उपयोग
कुल- सकल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		131195.21	124261.06
क	केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ/परियोजनाएँ		
1	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना	15864.00	14772.68
2	संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान	22600.00	17811.72
3	बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएसएस-पीएसएस)	75.13	22.59
4	प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)	6437.50	5437.99
5	कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दलहन का वितरण	300.00	246.62
6	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम – किसान)	63500.00	66138.90
7	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना	100.00	100.00
8	किसान उत्पादक संगठन का गठन और संवर्धन	584.19	478.98
9	कृषि अवसंरचना कोष	750.00	729.05
10	नमो ड्रोन दीदी	250.00	1.48
11	कृषि उत्पाद मूल्य श्रृंखला के लिए प्रासंगिक कृषि और ग्रामीण उद्यम के लिए स्टार्टअप को वित्तपोषित करने हेतु मिश्रित पूंजी सहायता	62.50	62.50
12	राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)	75.00	66.50
13	कृषि अवसंरचना कोष और विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त अंतरण	6000.00	6000.00
ख	केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ		
1	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)	6000.00	5611.60
2	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन	100.00	10.35
3	कृषोन्नति योजना	7106.36	5599.69

विवरण II

पीएम-किसान योजना की 19वीं किस्त जारी होने के बाद इसका लाभ पाने वाले किसानों का राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा।

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	सामान्य		अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित जनजाति		कुल लाभार्थी	कुल अंतरित राशि
	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	अंतरित राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	अंतरित राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	अंतरित राशि		
अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	10,474	2.48	13	0.00	2,866	0.70	13,353	3.18
आंध्र प्रदेश	34,22,321	732.81	4,37,719	92.60	2,99,914	62.63	41,59,954	888.05
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,865	1.45	113	0.03	88,975	21.16	94,953	22.63
असम	15,40,148	363.73	1,74,446	40.89	4,09,084	94.42	21,23,678	499.03
बिहार	64,84,827	1,370.76	8,73,938	184.47	2,54,858	54.20	76,13,623	1,609.42
चंडीगढ़	2	0.00					2	0.00
छत्तीसगढ़	15,07,499	360.89	3,07,742	75.21	7,98,837	186.55	26,14,078	622.65
दिल्ली	11,050	2.56	120	0.03	1	0.00	11,171	2.59
गोवा	4,318	0.90	19	0.00	2,050	0.44	6,387	1.35
गुजरात	41,05,318	927.08	2,21,017	50.16	8,74,741	203.96	52,01,076	1,181.19
हरियाणा	15,98,665	359.85	52,561	11.83	2,515	0.57	16,53,741	372.25
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,73,332	132.54	2,16,790	49.99	50,215	11.37	8,40,337	193.90
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7,26,883	170.62	67,467	14.80	92,007	22.56	8,86,357	207.99
झारखंड	17,83,273	648.34	2,05,371	86.33	2,69,483	98.50	22,58,127	833.17
कर्नाटक	38,53,562	823.10	3,45,173	73.67	2,13,229	45.40	44,11,964	942.17
केरल	26,96,351	606.09	1,66,716	39.02	34,634	8.51	28,97,701	653.62
लद्दाख	90	0.02	15	0.00	18,367	3.91	18,472	3.93
लक्षद्वीप	6	0.00			2,300	0.50	2,306	0.50
मध्य प्रदेश	55,95,321	1,195.95	10,37,170	220.55	18,72,870	400.78	85,05,361	1,817.28
महाराष्ट्र	80,38,421	1,735.15	6,39,617	138.18	6,50,248	140.18	93,28,286	2,013.51
मणिपुर	10,303	6.93	2,985	1.90	1,66,975	138.04	1,80,263	146.88
मेघालय	25,592	6.02	1,243	0.29	1,64,807	40.44	1,91,642	46.75
मिजोरम	189	0.07	1,935	0.53	1,25,312	48.03	1,27,436	48.63
नगालैंड	354	0.10	404	0.10	1,87,150	52.02	1,87,908	52.22
ओडिशा	23,37,942	627.30	3,64,344	101.02	8,12,321	242.05	35,14,607	970.37
पुदुचेरी	7,531	1.58	509	0.10	4	0.00	8,044	1.69

पंजाब	9,69,068	316.95	3,612	0.88	86,008	55.21	10,58,688	373.04
राजस्थान	54,37,278	1,291.54	11,41,323	267.94	10,41,037	245.05	76,19,638	1,804.53
सिक्किम	16,006	4.08	1,092	0.31	14,514	3.46	31,612	7.85
तमिलनाडु	19,86,145	441.44	2,31,464	51.11	41,170	9.32	22,58,779	501.87
तेलंगाना	22,13,357	466.15	4,41,383	92.89	4,59,232	96.85	31,13,972	655.89
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	2,370	0.52	161	0.03	9,275	1.99	11,806	2.54
त्रिपुरा	88,276	19.18	26,663	5.82	1,23,496	27.14	2,38,435	52.14
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,92,68,644	4,631.58	45,63,254	1,091.38	2,32,775	58.67	2,40,64,673	5,781.62
उत्तराखंड	6,51,772	145.73	1,33,321	29.85	42,704	9.48	8,27,797	185.06
पश्चिम बंगाल	39,43,495	855.13	6,03,106	132.20	62,787	14.03	46,09,388	1,001.36
कुल	7,89,16,048	18,248.60	1,22,62,806	2,854.12	95,06,761	2,398.10	10,06,85,615	23,500.83

विवरण III

पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की किस्त-वार संख्या और वितरित राशि

क्रम संख्या	किस्त अवधि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	अंतरित लाभ (करोड़ रुपये में)
पहली	वित्त वर्ष 2018-2019 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	3,16,21,743	6,324.35
दूसरी	वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	6,00,34,864	13,272.01
तीसरी	वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	7,66,01,029	17,527.13
चौथी	वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	8,20,91,667	17,943.00
पाँचवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	9,26,93,999	20,989.49
छठी	वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	9,72,27,546	20,476.33
सातवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	9,84,76,200	20,475.15
आठवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2021-2022 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	9,99,17,958	22,416.19
नौवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2021-2022 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	10,34,47,290	22,395.79
दसवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2021-2022 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	10,41,68,513	22,343.55

ग्यारहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2022-2023 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	10,48,45,164	22,618.80
बारहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2022-2023 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	8,57,40,741	18,042.08
तेरहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	8,12,38,919	17,650.61
चौदहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	8,56,79,091	19,203.93
पंद्रहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	8,12,16,697	19,596.81
सोलहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	9,04,44,694	23,092.29
सत्रहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	9,38,01,580	21,057.13
अठारहवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (अगस्त-नवंबर)	9,59,28,628	20,666.20
उन्नीसवीं	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (दिसंबर-मार्च)	10,06,85,615	23,500.83
	कुल		3,69,592

INCREASING THE AMBIT OF PMFBY

1526 SHRI MANISH JAISWAL

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA

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

- whether many States and Union Territories are still out of the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) ;
- if so, whether the Union Government has held any meetings/deliberations with the States/Union Territories which have not adopted the PMFBY;
- if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the said deliberations;
- whether the Union Government has conducted any survey to find the lacunae in the PMFBY and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the details of changes incorporated by the Union Government to increase the ambit of this scheme along with the funds sanctioned for the said scheme during the present financial year?

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

(a) to (c): The PMFBY, introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season, is available for all States/UTs and is voluntary for States as well as farmers. States/UTs are free to subscribe under the scheme keeping in view their risk perception and financial considerations etc. Since inception of the scheme 27 States/UTs have implemented the scheme in one or more seasons. Some States/UTs like Bihar, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Gujarat have opted out of the scheme after implementing it for some seasons due to their own reasons. Due to the efforts of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have re-joined the scheme while Telangana has announced joining the scheme.

Department is regularly persuading the non-implementing States to participate in the scheme by writing at the highest levels, in one to one meetings as well as National Review Conferences. As a result, many States/UTs including Bihar, Mizoram and Ladakh have expressed keenness in joining the scheme.

(d) and (e): The review/revisions / rationalization / improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decision on suggestion/ representations/ recommendations of the stakeholders/studies are taken from time

to time. Based on the experience gained, views of various stakeholders and with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has periodically revised the Operational Guidelines of the PMFBY comprehensively to ensure that the eligible benefits under the scheme reach the farmers timely and transparently. Various performance evaluation studies have also been conducted on the implementation of crop insurance to examine various aspects of implementation of crop insurance Scheme. Based on the recommendations of the various studies/ reports, the Scheme has brought in various technological interventions like YES-TECH, WINDS, etc. The details of technological interventions in the Scheme are as under:

a) **YES-Tech (Yield Estimation based on Technology)**- is a technology based yield estimation mechanism which has been developed after 2 years of rigorous testing and pilot runs across 100 districts of the country. Crop Loss assessment and Yield estimation assisted by data inputs from such as Remote Sensing indices, Weather indices, crop phenological information, soil types etc. using approved Technologies/Approaches

b) **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)**- is again a pioneering initiative of the country to set-up a network of Automatic Weather Stations and Rain Gauges at Taluk/Block and Gram Panchayat level to create a strong database of hyper-local weather data for the different Govt. and other entities to use for all farmer and farming oriented services.

c) **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)**- is developed by the government as a single source of data which ensures subsidy payment, coordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrolment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

d) **Digi-Claim-Payment Module** – is a dedicated module operationalised for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards in order to rigorously monitor the claim disbursement process. It involves the integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.

e) **AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment)**: A smart-phone App has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paperless and cash-less experience to a farmer.

f) **Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline**: A pan-India single number integrated grievance redressal mechanism having digital portal and a call centre has been developed to enable farmers to lodge their grievances/concerns/queries.

Further, budgetary provision of Rs 12242.27 Crores has been provided by Government of India for the present Financial Year of 2025-26 to meet liabilities pertaining to Central Government share of premium subsidy and other administrative expenses.

COUNTERING CHINA'S CURBS ON RARE EARTH MINERALS**1527. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

- (a) whether continuous meetings were held in the country recently between Indian and Japanese companies for EV battery and mineral collaboration in view of China's curbs on rare earth minerals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any other alternatives are being planned by the Government to counter China's curbs on rare earth critical minerals and magnets?

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

(a): Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has informed that it does not have specific information of such meetings.

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

(c): As per the information received from Ministry of Mines, the Union Cabinet has approved the launch of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29th January, 2025, for a period of seven years from 2024-25 to 2030-31, with a proposed expenditure of Rs.16,300 crore and an expected investment of Rs.18,000 crore by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other stakeholders. The NCMM aims to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages

from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.

In order to boost domestic production and reduce India's dependence on imported lithium, cobalt and other key materials required for EV batteries, the Government of India has taken significant steps, which are as under:

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR) has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023 w.e.f. 17.08.2023.

The Amendment Act, 2023 provides for:

- i. A list of 24 critical and strategic minerals in Part D of Schedule-I.
- ii. Omission of six minerals from the list of 12 atomic minerals in Part B of Schedule-I namely Lithium, Titanium, Beryl and beryllium bearing minerals, Niobium, Tantalum and Zirconium bearing minerals and their inclusion in the list of aforesaid 24 critical and strategic minerals.
- iii. Section 11D of the Act, which empowers Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for critical and strategic minerals specified in Part D of the Schedule-I.
- iv. Exploration license for 29 minerals included in Schedule-VII of the Act.

In addition, Ministry of Mines has been empowered to auction blocks for grant of Exploration License through an order dated 21st October, 2024 under Section 20A of MMDR Act 1957. Central Government has successfully auctioned 24 blocks of critical and strategic minerals in 04 tranches in 2024.

The exploration of critical minerals has been significantly increased. Over the past three years, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken 368

exploration projects focused on critical and strategic minerals. In the FY 2024-25, 195 projects are being executed and 227 projects have been approved for the upcoming financial year.

100% FDI is allowed under "Automatic" route for mining and exploration of metal and non-metal ores. A foreign company may incorporate an Indian subsidiary company or invest in an existing Indian Company to become eligible for grant of mining and exploration rights.

To support the critical minerals sector, Government has eliminated customs duties on 25 minerals and reduced Basic Customs Duties (BCD) on 2 minerals in the Union Budget for 2024-25.

TRAFFIC CHALLANS ISSUED IN CHANDIGARH

1528. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the total number of traffic challans issued in the UT Chandigarh during the last five years, year and violation-wise;
- (b) the total monetary value of fines collected during this period, along with the bifurcation between fines actually recovered and those still pending recovery;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on the number of challans issued manually by traffic personnel versus those generated through automated AI-based systems and if so, the respective figures for the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government has received representations from citizens regarding problems caused by AI-powered CCTV-based enforcement, including

instances where even minor transgressions like a vehicle marginally crossing a zebra line are penalised as violations; and

- (e) the steps being taken to ensure that traffic enforcement remains proportionate and citizen-friendly and whether any review of the current AI-driven challan mechanism is under consideration?

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

- (a): The total number of traffic challans issued in the UT of Chandigarh, under 91 different categories of violations, during the last five years are as under: -

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic Challans	1,81,558	2,42,937	6,03,118	9,93,558	9,95,797

- (b): The total monetary value of fines collected, fines actually recovered and fines pending recovery, during the last 05 years, is as under: -

Value of fines (in ₹ crore)	Fines recovered (in ₹ crore)	Fines pending (in ₹ crore)
221.36	119.15	102.20

- (c): Yes Sir. The data on the number of challans issued manually by traffic personnel versus those generated through automated AI-based systems is as under: -

Types of Challan	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Manual	1,03,162	1,33,736	1,23,010	1,01,579	1,48,837
ITMS	78,396	1,09,201	4,80,108	8,91,979	8,46,960

(d) and (e): Yes Sir, the representations received are regularly reviewed to ensure fair traffic enforcement. The challans generated through automated AI-based systems are re-verified manually by dedicated staff at the Police Command and Control Centre.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER VISVAS SCHEME

1529. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries supported under VISVAS scheme, State and district-wise including Telangana;
- (b) whether the Ministry has established coordination with State SC/ST/OBC welfare departments to ensure smoother loan sanction and credit counselling, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any performance evaluation of VISVAS has been done regarding economic advancement, entrepreneurial success and social reintegration of marginalised groups, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to link VISVAS with PM-SVANidhi, Mudra Yojana and other schemes to enable micro enterprise scaling?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) and (b): The Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayata (VISVAS) scheme is being implemented by the Finance Development Corporations of this Ministry through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks, Small Finance Banks and other similar Financial Institutions. The details of the total number of beneficiaries provided subvention benefits under VISVAS scheme, State and District-wise including Telangana, are enclosed at **Statement-I** in respect of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and at **Statement-II** in respect of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

(c): The department has issued a work order for the performance evaluation of VISVAS scheme.

(d): As per the scheme guidelines, the VISVAS scheme allows convergence with PM-SVANidhi, Mudra Yojana and other schemes. Interest subvention can

be claimed for the portion of the loan amount not covered by any other interest subvention scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the Number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste supported under VISVAS scheme State and District-wise including Telangana:

S.No.	STATE	DISTRICT	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	323
		ANAKAPALLI	3716
		ANANTAPUR	1398
		ANNAMAYYA	1187
		BAPATLA	1672
		CHITTOOR	2055
		EAST GODAVARI	2265
		ELURU	2762
		GUNTUR	1851
		KAKINADA	2188
		KONASEEMA	2851
		KRISHNA	2104
		KURNOOL	874
		NANDYAL	2445
		NTR	2908
		PALNADU	1975
		PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	1692
		PRAKASAM	2363
		SPSR NELLORE	1899
		SRI SATHYA SAI	688

		SRIKAKULAM	6563
		TIRUPATI	2194
		VISAKHAPATANAM	29080
		VIZIANAGARAM	4449
		WEST GODAVARI	1440
		Y.S.R.	2051
	ANDHRA PRADESH		84993
	Total		
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NAMSAI	1
		PAPUM PARE	1
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH Total		2
3	ASSAM	BAJALI	9
		BAKSA	8
		BARPETA	62
		BISWANATH	38
		BONGAIGAON	2
		CACHAR	88
		CHARAIDEO	28
		CHIRANG	42
		DARRANG	2
		DHEMAJI	34
		DHUBRI	5
		DIBRUGARH	65
		GOALPARA	62
		GOLAGHAT	138
		HAILAKANDI	112
		HOJAI	48
		JORHAT	124
		KAMRUP	29
		KAMRUP METRO	8

		KARBI ANGLONG	171
		KARIMGANJ	18
		KOKRAJHAR	2
		LAKHIMPUR	51
		MAJULI	33
		MARIGAON	121
		NAGAON	277
		NALBARI	78
		RANCHI	1
		SIVASAGAR	46
		SONITPUR	119
		TINSUKIA	94
		UDALGURI	1
		WEST KARBI ANGLONG	12
	ASSAM Total		1928
4	BIHAR	ARARIA	10
		ARWAL	15
		AURANGABAD	108
		BANKA	38
		BEGUSARAI	19
		BHAGALPUR	47
		BHOJPUR	21
		BUXAR	41
		DARBHANGA	38
		GAYA	97
		GOPALGANJ	4
		JAMUI	31
		JEHANABAD	13
		KATI HAR	32
		KHAGARIA	68
		KISHANGANJ	4
		LAKHISARAI	15
		MADHEPURA	1

		MADHUBANI	35
		MUNGER	43
		MUZAFFARPUR	33
		NALANDA	103
		NAWADA	43
		PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	14
		PATNA	94
		PURBI CHAMPARAN	6
		PURNIA	10
		ROHTAS	19
		SAHARSA	9
		SAMASTIPUR	46
		SARAN	7
		SHEIKHPURA	1
		SHEOHAR	5
		SITAMARHI	5
		SIWAN	4
		SUPAUL	8
		VAISHALI	15
	BIHAR Total		1102
5	CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	14
	CHANDIGARH Total		14
6	CHHATTISGARH	BALOD	21
		BALODA BAZAR	29
		BALRAMPUR	10
		BASTAR	5
		BEMETARA	5
		BIJAPUR	14
		BILASPUR	68
		DANTEWADA	3
		DHAMTARI	15
		DURG	24

		GARIYABAND	9
		GAURELLA PENDRA MARWAHI	6
		JASHPUR	7
		KABIRDHAM	7
		KANKER	1
		KONDAGAON	1
		KORBA	49
		KOREA	4
		MAHASAMUND	9
		MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH CHOUKI	7
		MUNGELI	32
		NARAYANPUR	5
		RAIGARH	33
		RAIPUR	79
		RAJNANDGAON	12
		SAKTI	6
		SARANGARH BILAIGARH	9
		SUKMA	2
		SURAJPUR	1
		SURGUJA	3
	CHHATTISGARH		476
	Total		
7	DELHI	CENTRAL	26
		EAST	4
		NEW DELHI	27
		NORTH	54
		NORTH EAST	12
		NORTH WEST	31
		SHAHDARA	3
		SOUTH	9
		SOUTH EAST	10

		SOUTH WEST	18
		WEST	41
	DELHI Total		235
8	GOA	NORTH GOA	1
		SOUTH GOA	1
	GOA Total		2
9	GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	251
		AMRELI	8
		ANAND	53
		ARVALLI	43
		BANAS KANTHA	15
		BHARUCH	10
		BHAVNAGAR	9
		CHHOTAUDEPUR	9
		DAHOD	3
		DANGS	2
		DEVBHUMI DWARKA	49
		GANDHINAGAR	37
		GIR SOMNATH	3
		JAMNAGAR	83
		JUNAGADH	40
		KACHCHH	34
		KHEDA	36
		MAHESANA	29
		MORBI	10
		NAVSARI	9
		PANCH MAHALS	5
		PATAN	26
		PORBANDAR	9
		RAJKOT	45
		SABAR KANTHA	25
		SURAT	6

		SURENDRANAGAR	127
		VADODARA	39
		VALSAD	18
	GUJARAT Total		1033
10	HARYANA	AMBALA	76
		BATHINDA	1
		BHIWANI	101
		CHARKI DADRI	14
		FARIDABAD	30
		FATEHABAD	183
		GURUGRAM	85
		HISAR	189
		JHAJJAR	63
		JIND	176
		KAITHAL	56
		KARNAL	135
		KURUKSHETRA	169
		MAHENDRAGARH	69
		NUH	14
		PALWAL	30
		PANCHKULA	17
		PANIPAT	65
		REWARI	59
		ROHTAK	67
		SIRSA	199
		SONIPAT	82
		YAMUNANAGAR	135
	HARYANA Total		2015
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	13
		CHAMBA	31
		HAMIRPUR	99

		KANGRA	204
		KINNAUR	7
		KULLU	76
		MANDI	175
		SHIMLA	60
		SIRMAUR	17
		SOLAN	97
		UNA	78
	HIMACHAL PRADESH Total		857
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	47
		BANDIPORA	1
		BARAMULLA	3
		DODA	14
		JAMMU	462
		KATHUA	241
		KISHTWAR	6
		KULGAM	1
		PULWAMA	12
		RAJOURI	26
		RAMBAN	7
		REASI	31
		SAMBA	180
		SRINAGAR	2
		UDHAMPUR	25
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR Total		1058
13	JHARKHAND	BOKARO	74
		CHATRA	16
		DEOGHAR	21
		DHANBAD	52

		DUMKA	24
		EAST SINGHBUM	88
		GARHWA	38
		GIRIDIH	82
		GODDA	36
		GUMLA	14
		HAZARIBAGH	72
		JAMTARA	18
		KHUNTI	11
		KODERMA	18
		LATEHAR	14
		LOHARDAGA	13
		PAKUR	14
		PALAMU	54
		RAMGARH	19
		RANCHI	83
		SAHEBGANJ	21
		SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	52
		SIMDEGA	8
		WEST SINGHBHUM	63
	JHARKHAND Total		905
14	KARNATAKA	BAGALKOTE	10
		BALLARI	386
		BELAGAVI	118
		BENGALURU RURAL	22
		BENGALURU URBAN	98
		BIDAR	205
		CHAMARAJANAGARA	31
		CHIKKABALLAPURA	17
		CHIKKAMAGALURU	34
		CHITRADURGA	62
		DAKSHINA KANNADA	20
		DAVANGERE	32

		DHARWAD	19
		GADAG	12
		HASSAN	49
		HAVERI	8
		KALABURAGI	228
		KODAGU	8
		KOLAR	950
		KOPPAL	563
		MANDYA	62
		MYSURU	32
		RAICHUR	230
		RAMANAGARA	24
		SHIVAMOGGA	165
		TUMAKURU	30
		UDUPI	3
		UTTARA KANNADA	5
		VIJAYANAGAR	36
		VIJAYAPURA	88
		YADGIR	95
	KARNATAKA Total		3642
15	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	23
		ERNAKULAM	68
		IDUKKI	26
		KANNUR	3
		KASARAGOD	16
		KOLLAM	18
		KOTTAYAM	42
		KOZHICODE	32
		MALAPPURAM	18
		PALAKKAD	46
		PATHANAMTHITTA	24
		THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	74
		THRISSUR	46

		WAYANAD	1
	KERALA Total		437
16	MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR MALWA	28
		ALIRAJPUR	4
		ANUPPUR	5
		ASHOKNAGAR	40
		BALAGHAT	39
		BARWANI	13
		BETUL	47
		BHIND	14
		BHOPAL	89
		BURHANPUR	10
		CHHATARPUR	29
		CHHINDWARA	121
		DAMOH	115
		DATIA	34
		DEWAS	104
		DHAR	26
		DINDORI	17
		EAST NIMAR	30
		GUNA	55
		GWALIOR	48
		HARDA	14
		INDORE	48
		JABALPUR	89
		JHABUA	2
		KATNI	33
		KHARGONE	12
		MAIHAR	1
		MANDLA	11
		MANDSAUR	23
		MAUGANJ	5
		MORENA	39

		NARMADAPURAM	23
		NARSINGHPUR	56
		NEEMUCH	14
		PANDHURNA	3
		PANNA	16
		RAISEN	21
		RAJGARH	8
		RATLAM	64
		REWA	81
		SAGAR	547
		SATNA	29
		SEHORE	44
		SEONI	36
		SHAHDOL	5
		SHAJAPUR	22
		SHEOPUR	26
		SHIVPURI	53
		SIDHI	21
		SINGRAULI	28
		TIKAMGARH	18
		UJJAIN	39
		UMARIA	9
		VIDISHA	23
	MADHYA PRADESH		2331
	Total		
17	MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA	89
		AMRAVATI	116
		AURANGABAD	2
		BEED	19
		BHANDARA	44
		BULDHANA	34
		CHANDRAPUR	60
		DHULE	20

		GADCHIROLI	50
		GONDIA	37
		HINGOLI	85
		JALGAON	83
		JALNA	10
		KOLHAPUR	56
		LATUR	18
		MUMBAI	27
		MUMBAI SUBURBAN	38
		NAGPUR	277
		NANDED	79
		NANDURBAR	9
		NASHIK	94
		OSMANABAD	19
		PALGHAR	21
		PARBHANI	20
		PUNE	221
		RAIGAD	18
		RATNAGIRI	22
		SANGLI	53
		SATARA	30
		SINDHUDURG	12
		SOLAPUR	82
		THANE	76
		WARDHA	18
		WASHIM	6
		YAVATMAL	90
	MAHARASHTRA		1935
	Total		
18	MANIPUR	BISHNUPUR	2
		IMPHAL EAST	2
		IMPHAL WEST	1
		KAKCHING	42

	MANIPUR Total		47
19	MEGHALAYA	NORTH GARO HILLS	2
		RI BHOI	1
		WEST KHASI HILLS	1
	MEGHALAYA Total		4
20	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	2
	NAGALAND Total		2
21	ODISHA	ANUGUL	27
		BALANGIR	43
		BALESHWAR	38
		BARGARH	93
		BHADRAK	45
		BOUDH	11
		CUTTACK	65
		DEOGARH	22
		DHENKANAL	45
		GAJAPATI	56
		GANJAM	104
		JAGATSINGHAPUR	49
		JAJAPUR	64
		JHARSUGUDA	37
		KALAHANDI	36
		KANDHAMAL	32
		KENDRAPARA	50
		KENDUJHAR	34
		KHORDHA	98
		KORAPUT	33
		MALKANGIRI	52
		MAYURBHANJ	66
		NABARANGPUR	27
		NAYAGARH	17
		NUAPADA	25

		PURI	78
		RAYAGADA	19
		SAMBALPUR	120
		SONEPUR	57
		SUNDARGARH	61
	ODISHA Total		1504
22	PUDUCHERRY	PONDICHERRY	12
		YANAM	3
	PUDUCHERRY Total		15
23	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	165
		BARNALA	77
		BATHINDA	216
		CHANDIGARH	1
		FARIDKOT	94
		FATEHGARH SAHIB	47
		FAZILKA	150
		FEROZEPUR	61
		GURDASPUR	88
		HOSHIARPUR	410
		JALANDHAR	596
		JAMMU	1
		KAPURTHALA	133
		LUDHIANA	237
		MALERKOTLA	19
		MANSA	64
		MOGA	145
		PATHANKOT	134
		PATIALA	148
		RUPNAGAR	27
		S.A.S NAGAR	117
		SANGRUR	80

		SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR	339
		SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	79
		TARN TARAN	53
		UNA	1
	PUNJAB Total		3482
24	RAJASTHAN	AJMER	101
		ALWAR	85
		BALOTRA	5
		BANSWARA	40
		BARAN	19
		BARMER	11
		BEAWAR	5
		BHARATPUR	52
		BHILWARA	26
		BIKANER	16
		BUNDI	9
		CHITTORGARH	45
		CHURU	19
		DAUSA	50
		DEEG	4
		DHOLPUR	41
		DUNGARPUR	8
		GANGANAGAR	210
		GANGAPURCITY	9
		HANUMANGARH	60
		JAIPUR	133
		JAIPUR GRAMIN	28
		JAISALMER	12
		JALORE	22
		JHALAWAR	18
		JHUNJHUNU	36
		JODHPUR	37

		JODHPUR GRAMIN	9
		KARALI	37
		KEKRI	2
		KOTA	43
		MOGA	1
		NAGPUR	30
		NEEM KA THANA	10
		PALI	22
		PRATAPGARH	18
		RAJSAMAND	19
		SALUMBAR	1
		SAWAI MADHOPUR	29
		SIKAR	59
		SIROHI	18
		TONK	20
		UDAIPUR	44
	RAJASTHAN Total		1463
25	SIKKIM	GANGTOK	12
		MANGAN	4
		PAKYONG	1
		SORENG	5
	SIKKIM Total		22
26	TAMIL NADU	ARIYALUR	37
		CHENGALPATTU	87
		CHENNAI	156
		COIMBATORE	89
		CUDDALORE	352
		DHARMAPURI	173
		DINDIGUL	143
		ERODE	143
		KALLAKURICHI	313
		KANCHIPURAM	74

		KANNIYAKUMARI	82
		KARUR	82
		KRISHNAGIRI	119
		MADURAI	96
		MAYILADUTHURAI	42
		NAGAPATTINAM	51
		NAMAKKAL	240
		PERAMBALUR	188
		PUDUKKOTTAI	66
		RAMANATHAPURAM	16
		RANIPET	46
		SALEM	2629
		SIVAGANGA	138
		TENKASI	8
		THANJAVUR	44
		THE NILGIRIS	6
		THENI	205
		THIRUVALLUR	102
		THIRUVARUR	28
		TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	95
		TIRUNELVELI	271
		TIRUPATHUR	94
		TIRUPPUR	69
		TIRUVANNAMALAI	147
		TUTICORIN	21
		VELLORE	62
		VILLUPURAM	256
		VIRUDHUNAGAR	71
	TAMIL NADU Total		6841
27	TELANGANA	ADILABAD	88
		BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	1779
		HANUMAKONDA	357

		HYDERABAD	127
		JAGITIAL	84
		JANGOAN	853
		JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	338
		JOGULAMBA GADWAL	1183
		KAMAREDDY	56
		KARIMNAGAR	204
		KHAMMAM	6951
		KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	63
		MAHABUBABAD	494
		MAHABUBNAGAR	443
		MANCHERIAL	120
		MEDAK	996
		MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI	251
		MULUGU	205
		NAGARKURNOOL	1541
		NALGONDA	3845
		NARAYANPET	223
		NIRMAL	34
		NIZAMABAD	71
		PEDDAPALLI	38
		RAJANNA SIRCILLA	130
		RANGA REDDY	646
		SANGAREDDY	3043
		SIDDIPET	1747
		SURYAPET	2290
		VIKARABAD	95
		WANAPARTHY	726
		WARANGAL	189
		YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	2774
	TELANGANA Total		31984

28	TRIPURA	DHALAI	44
		GOMATI	41
		KHOWAI	40
		NORTH TRIPURA	33
		SEPAHIJALA	53
		SOUTH TRIPURA	57
		UNAKOTI	26
		WEST TRIPURA	217
	TRIPURA Total		511
29	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	339
		ALIGARH	198
		AMBEDKAR NAGAR	98
		AMETHI	9
		AMROHA	21
		AURAIYA	69
		AYODHYA	100
		AZAMGARH	1677
		BAGHPAT	34
		BAHRAICH	93
		BALLIA	50
		BALRAMPUR	1
		BANDA	170
		BARABANKI	77
		BAREILLY	82
		BASTI	106
		BHADOHI	13
		BIJNOR	164
		BUDAUN	30
		BULANDSHAHR	132
		CHANDAULI	257
		CHITRAKOOT	161
		DEORIA	42
		ETAH	3

		ETAWAH	45
		FARRUKHABAD	24
		FATEHPUR	19
		FIROZABAD	28
		GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	20
		GHAZIABAD	51
		GHAZIPUR	818
		GONDA	33
		GORAKHPUR	209
		HAMIRPUR	7
		HAPUR	46
		HARDOI	78
		HATHRAS	27
		JALAUN	25
		JAUNPUR	383
		JHANSI	214
		KANNAUJ	21
		KANPUR DEHAT	15
		KANPUR NAGAR	87
		KASGANJ	14
		KAUSHAMBI	11
		KHERI	41
		KUSHI NAGAR	66
		LALITPUR	25
		LUCKNOW	170
		MAHARAJGANJ	35
		MAHOBA	5
		MAINPURI	18
		MATHURA	66
		MAU	472
		MEERUT	139
		MIRZAPUR	295
		MORADABAD	26

		MUZAFFARNAGAR	83
		PILIBHIT	56
		PRATAPGARH	2
		PRAYAGRAJ	198
		RAE BARELI	97
		RAMPUR	38
		RANCHI	1
		SAHARANPUR	234
		SAMBHAL	16
		SANT KABEER NAGAR	351
		SHAHJAHANPUR	27
		SHAMLI	48
		SHRAVASTI	17
		SIDDHARTH NAGAR	99
		SITAPUR	41
		SONBHADRA	31
		SULTANPUR	21
		UNNAO	74
		VARANASI	197
	UTTAR PRADESH		9091
	Total		
30	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	225
		BAGESHWAR	169
		CHAMOLI	65
		CHAMPAWAT	67
		DEHRADUN	192
		HARIDWAR	78
		NAINITAL	148
		PAURI GARHWAL	98
		PITHORAGARH	230
		RUDRA PRAYAG	78
		TEHRI GARHWAL	75
		UDAM SINGH NAGAR	67

		UTTAR KASHI	85
	UTTARAKHAND		1577
	Total		
31	WEST BENGAL	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	142
		24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	402
		ALIPURDUAR	36
		BANKURA	73
		BIRBHUM	134
		COOCHBEHAR	149
		DARJEELING	120
		DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	84
		DINAJPUR UTTAR	72
		HOOGLY	228
		HOWRAH	60
		JALPAIGURI	169
		JHARGRAM	57
		KALIMPONG	1
		KOLKATA	71
		MALDAH	112
		MEDINIPUR EAST	70
		MEDINIPUR WEST	170
		MURSHIDABAD	87
		NADIA	139
		PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	77
		PURBA BARDHAMAN	101
		PURULIA	231
		RANCHI	1
	WEST BENGAL		2786
	Total		
	Grand Total		162294

STATEMENT- II

Details of the Number of beneficiaries belonging to Backward Class (BC) supported under VISVAS scheme State and District-wise including Telangana

Sl.No.	Name of State	District	No. of beneficiaries
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	1
	Andaman And Nicobar Islands Total		1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	267
		Anakapalli	9721
		Anantapur	305
		Annamayya	1375
		Bapatla	446
		Chittoor	2231
		East Godavari	592
		Eluru	1196
		Guntur	172
		Kakinada	413
		Konaseema	392
		Krishna	1318
		Kurnool	55
		Nandyal	132
		Ntr	1454
		Palnadu	96
		Parvathipuram Manyam	1559
		Prakasam	127
		Spsr Nellore	154
		Sri Sathya Sai	157
		Srikakulam	15812
		Tirupati	1300
		Visakhapatnam	10450

		Vizianagaram	9859
		West Godavari	836
		Y.s.r.	77
	Andhra Pradesh Total		60496
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1
		Namsai	2
		Papum Pare	2
		Upper Siang	1
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		6
4	Assam	Bajali	6
		Baksa	91
		Barpeta	112
		Biswanath	1
		Bongaigaon	113
		Cachar	181
		Charaideo	449
		Chirang	11
		Darrang	70
		Dhemaji	15
		Dhubri	35
		Dibrugarh	838
		Goalpara	12
		Golaghat	533
		Hailakandi	54
		Hojai	8
		Jorhat	649
		Kamrup	96
		Kamrup Metro	13
		Karbi Anglong	192
		Karimganj	40
		Kokrajhar	10
		Lakhimpur	142
		Majuli	14

		Marigaon	154
		Nagaon	154
		Nalbari	16
		Sivasagar	681
		Sonitpur	578
		Tinsukia	527
		Udalguri	1
		West Karbi Anglong	71
	Assam Total		5867
5	Bihar	Araria	80
		Arwal	47
		Aurangabad	155
		Banka	73
		Begusarai	69
		Bhagalpur	152
		Bhojpur	44
		Buxar	34
		Darbhangha	80
		Gaya	172
		Gopalganj	34
		Jamui	88
		Jehanabad	73
		Kaimur (bhabua)	12
		Katihar	215
		Khagaria	774
		Kishanganj	26
		Lakhisarai	69
		Madhepura	18
		Madhubani	155
		Munger	120
		Muzaffarpur	125
		Nalanda	116
		Nawada	104

		Pashchim Champaran	63
		Patna	306
		Purbi Champaran	93
		Purnia	64
		Rohtas	95
		Saharsa	23
		Samastipur	218
		Saran	51
		Sheikhpura	21
		Sheohar	14
		Sitamarhi	50
		Siwan	56
		Supaul	81
		Vaishali	36
	Bihar Total		4006
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6
	Chandigarh Total		6
7	Chhattisgarh	Balod	166
		Baloda Bazar	100
		Balrampur	94
		Bastar	54
		Bemetara	33
		Bijapur	4
		Bilaspur	100
		Dantewada	6
		Dhamtari	173
		Durg	174
		Gariyaband	91
		Gaurella Marwahi	Pendra 8
		Janjgir-champa	153
		Jashpur	57
		Kabirdham	132

		Kanker	26
		Kondagaon	10
		Korba	82
		Korea	12
		Mahasamund	67
		Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chouki	12
		Mungeli	42
		Narayanpur	10
		Raigarh	229
		Raipur	196
		Rajnandgaon	260
		Sakti	16
		Sarangarh Bilaigarh	32
		Sukma	2
		Surajpur	12
		Surguja	65
		Chhattisgarh Total	2418
8	Delhi	Central	11
		East	2
		New Delhi	4
		North	27
		North East	8
		North West	15
		South	10
		South East	8
		South West	9
		West	17
		Delhi Total	111
9	Goa	North Goa	3
		South Goa	8
		Goa Total	11
10	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	311

	Amreli	34
	Anand	205
	Arvalli	135
	Banas Kantha	116
	Bharuch	10
	Bhavnagar	137
	Botad	11
	Chhotaudepur	7
	Dahod	7
	Dangs	1
	Devbhumi Dwarka	559
	Gandhinagar	69
	Gir Somnath	27
	Jamnagar	493
	Junagadh	161
	Kachchh	24
	Kheda	97
	Mahesana	62
	Mahisagar	2
	Morbi	41
	Narmada	2
	Navsari	7
	Panch Mahals	14
	Patan	123
	Porbandar	9
	Rajkot	116
	Sabar Kantha	67
	Surat	20
	Surendranagar	468
	Tapi	3
	Vadodara	36
	Valsad	25
	Gujarat Total	3399

11	Haryana	Ambala	55
		Bhiwani	27
		Charki Dadri	4
		Faridabad	12
		Fatehabad	78
		Gurugram	69
		Hisar	115
		Jhajjar	37
		Jind	98
		Kaithal	39
		Karnal	99
		Kurukshetra	177
		Mahendragarh	160
		Nuh	26
		Palwal	16
		Panchkula	6
		Panipat	120
		Rewari	120
		Rohtak	22
		Sirsa	164
		Sonipat	53
		Yamunanagar	81
	Haryana Total		1578
12	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	5
		Hamirpur	53
		Kangra	196
		Kinnaur	1
		Kullu	3
		Mandi	13
		Shimla	2
		Sirmaur	12
		Solan	7
		Una	37

	Himachal Pradesh Total		329
13	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	1
		Bandipora	3
		Baramulla	1
		Doda	3
		Jammu	30
		Kathua	52
		Kulgam	1
		Poonch	1
		Rajouri	16
		Reasi	1
		Samba	15
		Shopian	1
		Srinagar	1
		Udhampur	1
	Jammu And Kashmir Total		127
14	Jharkhand	Bokaro	168
		Chatra	63
		Deoghar	64
		Dhanbad	101
		Dumka	78
		East Singhbhum	53
		Garhwa	34
		Giridih	217
		Godda	92
		Gumla	16
		Hazaribagh	147
		Jamtara	35
		Khunti	35
		Koderma	40
		Latehar	20
		Lohardaga	34
		Pakur	43

		Palamu	30
		Ramgarh	33
		Ranchi	264
		Sahebganj	14
		Saraikela Kharsawan	62
		Simdega	5
		West Singhbhum	48
		Jharkhand Total	1696
15	Karnataka	Bagalkote	69
		Ballari	314
		Belagavi	256
		Bengaluru Rural	161
		Bengaluru Urban	123
		Bidar	180
		Chamarajanagara	474
		Chikkaballapura	70
		Chikkamagaluru	481
		Chitradurga	162
		Dakshina Kannada	73
		Davangere	69
		Dharwad	61
		Gadag	21
		Hassan	267
		Haveri	23
		Kalaburagi	375
		Kodagu	973
		Kolar	632
		Koppal	565
		Mandya	291
		Mysuru	252
		Raichur	371
		Ramanagara	38
		Shivamogga	284

		Tumakuru	257
		Udupi	8
		Uttara Kannada	22
		Vijayanagar	205
		Vijayapura	115
		Yadgir	703
	Karnataka Total		7895
16	Kerala	Alappuzha	113
		Ernakulam	339
		Idukki	89
		Kannur	251
		Kasaragod	245
		Kollam	145
		Kottayam	154
		Kozhikode	408
		Malappuram	396
		Palakkad	300
		Pathanamthitta	57
		Thiruvananthapuram	406
		Thrissur	179
		Wayanad	29
	Kerala Total		3111
17	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	12
		Alirajpur	4
		Anuppur	8
		Ashoknagar	65
		Balaghat	81
		Barwani	15
		Betul	81
		Bhind	6
		Bhopal	146
		Burhanpur	14
		Chhatarpur	23

	Chhindwara	143
	Damoh	111
	Datia	56
	Dewas	121
	Dhar	36
	Dindori	13
	East Nimar	50
	Guna	41
	Gwalior	77
	Harda	17
	Indore	129
	Jabalpur	130
	Katni	37
	Khargone	27
	Mandla	21
	Mandsaur	47
	Morena	48
	Narmadapuram	65
	Narsinghpur	131
	Neemuch	16
	Niwari	1
	Panna	15
	Raisen	21
	Rajgarh	59
	Ratlam	62
	Rewa	150
	Sagar	334
	Satna	58
	Sehore	110
	Seoni	118
	Shahdol	10
	Shajapur	67
	Sheopur	34

		Shivpuri	39
		Sidhi	59
		Singrauli	130
		Tikamgarh	22
		Ujjain	39
		Umaria	20
		Vidisha	43
		Madhya Pradesh Total	3162
18	Maharashtra	Ahilyanagar	362
		Akola	101
		Amravati	253
		Beed	17
		Bhandara	88
		Buldhana	51
		Chandrapur	152
		Dhule	88
		Gadchiroli	83
		Gondia	82
		Hingoli	77
		Jalgaon	394
		Jalna	12
		Kolhapur	57
		Latur	26
		Mumbai	43
		Mumbai Suburban	37
		Nagpur	341
		Nanded	69
		Nandurbar	22
		Nashik	126
		Osmanabad	26
		Palghar	42
		Parbhani	41
		Pune	178

		Raigad	148
		Ratnagiri	101
		Sangli	71
		Satara	37
		Sindhudurg	40
		Solapur	146
		Thane	136
		Wardha	96
		Washim	28
		Yavatmal	199
	Maharashtra Total		3770
19	Manipur	Bishnupur	4
		Imphal East	2
		Imphal West	1
		Kakching	9
		Thoubal	2
	Manipur Total		18
20	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	1
	Meghalaya Total		1
21	Nagaland	Dimapur	2
		Kohima	1
	Nagaland Total		3
22	Odisha	Anugul	74
		Balangir	166
		Baleshwar	92
		Bargarh	215
		Bhadrak	52
		Boudh	46
		Cuttack	162
		Deogarh	98
		Dhenkanal	114
		Gajapati	99
		Ganjam	389

		Jagatsinghapur	78
		Jajapur	135
		Jharsuguda	38
		Kalahandi	67
		Kandhamal	28
		Kendrapara	53
		Kendujhar	142
		Khordha	134
		Koraput	16
		Malkangiri	6
		Mayurbhanj	123
		Nabarangpur	21
		Nayagarh	52
		Nuapada	53
		Puri	122
		Rayagada	36
		Sambalpur	215
		Sonepur	237
		Sundargarh	46
		Odisha Total	3109
23	Puducherry	Karaikal	99
		Mahe	7
		Pondicherry	397
		Yanam	4
		Puducherry Total	507
24	Punjab	Amritsar	22
		Barnala	15
		Bathinda	37
		Faridkot	10
		Fatehgarh Sahib	7
		Fazilka	130
		Ferozepur	11
		Gurdaspur	30

		Hoshiarpur	77
		Jalandhar	84
		Kapurthala	23
		Ludhiana	29
		Malerkotla	17
		Mansa	17
		Moga	28
		Pathankot	22
		Patiala	69
		Rupnagar	6
		S.a.s Nagar	23
		Sangrur	35
		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	50
		Sri Muktsar Sahib	14
		Tarn Taran	17
	Punjab Total		773
25	Rajasthan	Ajmer	354
		Alwar	437
		Anoopgarh	1
		Banswara	16
		Baran	22
		Barmer	88
		Bharatpur	301
		Bhilwara	60
		Bikaner	71
		Bundi	22
		Chittorgarh	97
		Churu	122
		Dausa	111
		Dholpur	90
		Dungarpur	15
		Ganganagar	462

		Gangapurcity	2
		Hanumangarh	405
		Jaipur	496
		Jaisalmer	30
		Jalore	27
		Jhalawar	87
		Jhunjhunu	78
		Jodhpur	159
		Karauli	64
		Khairthaltijara	1
		Kota	40
		Nagaur	86
		Pali	51
		Pratapgarh	72
		Rajsamand	48
		Sawai Madhopur	44
		Sikar	239
		Sirohi	21
		Tonk	100
		Udaipur	93
	Rajasthan Total		4412
26	Sikkim	Gangtok	9
		Gyalshing	3
		Mangan	3
		Namchi	13
	Sikkim Total		28
27	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	313
		Chengalpattu	103
		Chennai	293
		Coimbatore	487
		Cuddalore	1660
		Dharmapuri	7035
		Dindigul	137

		Erode	326
		Kallakurichi	1660
		Kanchipuram	127
		Kanniyakumari	1772
		Karur	534
		Krishnagiri	1775
		Madurai	205
		Mayiladuthurai	247
		Nagapattinam	118
		Namakkal	1613
		Perambalur	548
		Pudukkottai	453
		Ramanathapuram	116
		Ranipet	100
		Salem	11710
		Sivaganga	650
		Tenkasi	74
		Thanjavur	640
		The Nilgiris	47
		Theni	92
		Thiruvallur	167
		Thiruvarur	118
		Tiruchirappalli	650
		Tirunelveli	1007
		Tirupathur	1122
		Tiruppur	155
		Tiruvannamalai	557
		Tuticorin	100
		Vellore	372
		Villupuram	1264
		Virudhunagar	268
	Tamil Nadu Total		38615
28	Telangana	Adilabad	122

	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1567
	Hanumakonda	7
	Hyderabad	273
	Jagitial	257
	Jangoan	391
	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	377
	Jogulamba Gadwal	637
	Kamareddy	218
	Karimnagar	352
	Khammam	3057
	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	48
	Mahabubabad	788
	Mahabubnagar	679
	Mancherial	150
	Medak	669
	Medchal Malkajgiri	287
	Mulugu	399
	Nagarkurnool	820
	Nalgonda	2587
	Narayanpet	570
	Nirmal	241
	Nizamabad	392
	Peddapalli	81
	Rajanna Sircilla	132
	Ranga Reddy	553
	Sangareddy	1623
	Siddipet	891
	Suryapet	1539
	Vikarabad	237
	Wanaparthy	475
	Warangal	2386

		Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2661
	Telangana Total		25466
29	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	2
	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu Total		2
30	Tripura	Dhalai	15
		Gomati	18
		Khowai	17
		North Tripura	17
		Sepahijala	15
		South Tripura	25
		Unakoti	9
		West Tripura	63
	Tripura Total		179
31	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	311
		Aligarh	91
		Ambedkar Nagar	320
		Amethi	46
		Amroha	71
		Auraiya	117
		Ayodhya	190
		Azamgarh	3912
		Baghpat	102
		Bahraich	49
		Ballia	248
		Banda	17
		Barabanki	139
		Bareilly	299
		Basti	184
		Bhadohi	593
		Bijnor	445
		Budaun	134

	Bulandshahr	212
	Chandauli	740
	Chitrakoot	27
	Deoria	147
	Etah	13
	Etawah	67
	Farrukhabad	43
	Fatehpur	46
	Firozabad	55
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	43
	Ghaziabad	75
	Ghazipur	2706
	Gonda	68
	Gorakhpur	416
	Hapur	56
	Hardoi	136
	Hathras	36
	Jalaun	13
	Jaunpur	1678
	Jhansi	138
	Kannauj	60
	Kanpur Dehat	39
	Kanpur Nagar	148
	Kasganj	83
	Kaushambi	57
	Kheri	128
	Kushi Nagar	183
	Lalitpur	112
	Lucknow	363
	Maharajganj	103
	Mahoba	31
	Mainpuri	29
	Mathura	98

		Mau	990
		Meerut	150
		Mirzapur	121
		Moradabad	69
		Muzaffarnagar	359
		Pilibhit	86
		Prayagraj	277
		Rae Bareli	117
		Rampur	138
		Saharanpur	318
		Sambhal	71
		Sant Kabeer Nagar	89
		Shahjahanpur	84
		Shamli	273
		Shravasti	70
		Siddharth Nagar	116
		Sitapur	151
		Sonbhadra	100
		Sultanpur	49
		Unnao	88
		Varanasi	860
		Uttar Pradesh Total	19993
32	Uttarakhand	Almora	20
		Bageshwar	10
		Chamoli	5
		Champawat	31
		Dehradun	127
		Haridwar	233
		Nainital	37
		Pauri Garhwal	1
		Pithoragarh	41
		Rudra Prayag	1
		Tehri Garhwal	72

		Udam Singh Nagar	131
		Uttar Kashi	131
	Uttarakhand Total		840
33	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	32
		24 Paraganas South	57
		Alipurduar	15
		Bankura	30
		Birbhum	42
		Coochbehar	32
		Darjeeling	20
		Dinajpur Dakshin	10
		Dinajpur Uttar	23
		Hooghly	50
		Howrah	11
		Jalpaiguri	17
		Jhargram	25
		Kalimpong	1
		Kolkata	13
		Maldah	59
		Medinipur East	15
		Medinipur West	66
		Murshidabad	73
		Nadia	29
		Paschim Bardhaman	12
		Purba Bardhaman	56
		Purulia	99
	West Bengal Total		787
Grand Total			192722

CRITERIA FOR GRANT OF FUNDS UNDER PMAY-G

1530. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the criteria adopted by the Government to give grant for construction of houses to the beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the current grant is not enough to complete the construction of the beneficiary's house, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the grant amount and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In order to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to 4.95 crore eligible rural households with basic amenities by March 2029. As on 24th July 2025, a cumulative target of 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to States/UTs out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.81 crore houses have been completed.

Beneficiaries under PMAY-G were identified using housing deprivation parameters given in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data. The final selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and due verification by the respective

Gram Sabhas and completion of an Appellate Process. The Government conducted an Awaas+ survey from January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries who claimed to have been left out under the 2011 SECC and thus prepared an additional list of potential beneficiaries. To achieve the additional target of 2 crore houses, Awaas+ survey 2024 app has been designed to identify the eligible beneficiaries. Eligible beneficiaries from the Awaas+ 2024 survey shall be identified post completion of survey and verification of data.

(b) and (c): The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMAY-G till March, 2029 as per the existing unit assistance for construction of 2 crore more houses with an outlay of Rs 3.06 lakh crores. The unit assistance provided to beneficiaries under PMAY-G is as per the approval of the Union Cabinet and at present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry for increasing the unit financial assistance.

CYBER-CRIME TARGETING CHILDREN

1531. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of incidents of cyber-enabled financial frauds against children, including through online gaming platforms and social media during the last five years and the financial impact of the same;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the efficacy of the Indian Cyber crime Coordination Centre (I4C) and regional cyber crime units in dealing

with cyber frauds against children in the North-East and if so, the main outcomes of the assessment;

(c) the specific measures that are underway to increase cybersecurity awareness and digital safety education among children in the North east, particularly in tribal areas; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to enhance child-friendly cyber crime reporting mechanisms?

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

(a) to (d): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, details of crime head-wise cases registered under cyber crimes against children(below 18 years) during the period from 2018 to 2022 are at **Statement.**

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime and cyber crime against children through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity

building of their LEAs. The 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) has been established as an attached office on 01.07.2024.

The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cybercrime awareness including among children in the North eastern States. Special awareness session was conducted through CBSE in online mode, which was also delivered to schools in North eastern States. Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) under MeitY also conducts similar sessions in north eastern states for awareness of children on digital safety. A special booklet in collaboration with ISEA is being designed by I4C on cyber hygiene, specially targeted at women and children, which will be delivered to North East States' schools and district centres. I4C is also in touch with NCERT to include cyber hygiene chapter in course curriculum which will be taught in schools of North East States, as well. I4C, MHA has imparted Cyber Hygiene training to more than 2 lakh NCC, NSS and NYKS Students across the country. Besides, I4C has published Newspaper ads on cybercrime awareness in north eastern States

in local languages as well. Awareness audio and video messages have been telecast through local FM and TV channels all across India, including the NE states. I4C has also collaborated with Department of Posts to publicize cyber awareness messages in post offices of North eastern rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT

Crime Heads-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes against Children (below 18 Yrs.) during 2018-2022

S L	Crime Heads	201 8	201 9	202 0	202 1	202 2
1	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening/Harassment	4	3	3	23	74
2	Fake Profile	3	2	1	9	2
3	Cyber Pornography/ Hosting or Publishing Obscene Sexual Materials depicting children	44	103	738	969	1171
4	Cyber Stalking/Bullying	40	44	140	123	158
5	Internet Crimes through Online Games etc	0	1	0	0	2
6	Other Crimes against Children	141	153	220	252	416
	Total Cyber crimes against Children	232	306	1102	1376	1823

Source: Crime in India

स्टार्ट-अप की स्थापना

1532. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और गोवा के रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थापित स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी समीक्षा की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों द्वारा अब तक जुटाई गई कुल निधि कितनी है;
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कंपनियों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों के लिए नियामक व्यवस्था को सरल बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र और गोवा में स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए अन्य कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र राज्य के दो जिलों - रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग से मिलकर बना है। पिछले तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् वर्ष 2022, 2023 और 2024 में, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) द्वारा रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग जिलों से क्रमशः कुल 45 और 28 कंपनियों को स्टार्टअप्स के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। गोवा राज्य से, पिछले तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् वर्ष 2022, 2023 और 2024 में डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा 330 कंपनियों को स्टार्टअप्स के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।
- (ख): स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, सरकार राज्यों के स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क (एसआरएफ) कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करती है। यह एक क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम है, जो स्टार्टअप्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल ईकोसिस्टम बनाने हेतु प्रतिभागी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों का मूल्यांकन

करता है। इस कार्यक्रम में जिला कवरेज, और जमीनी स्तर तथा ग्रामीण प्रभाव जैसे पहलुओं का मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है। एसआरएफ कार्यक्रम के नवीनतम संस्करण में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य (जिसमें रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग जिले शामिल हैं) को शीर्ष प्रदर्शनकर्ता और गोवा राज्य को अग्रणी राज्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

(ग): स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, सरकार स्टार्टअप्स को उनके व्यवसाय चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, जैसे स्टार्टअप्स के लिए निधियों का कोष (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएस)।

एफएफएस को उद्यम पूंजी निवेश की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है और यह भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) द्वारा संचालित है, जो भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (सेबी)-पंजीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश निधियों (एआईएफ) को पूंजी प्रदान करती है, जो आगे स्टार्टअप्स में निवेश करती हैं। एफएफएस के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त एआईएफ को, एफएफएस के तहत प्रतिबद्ध राशि की कम से कम दुगुनी राशि स्टार्टअप्स में निवेश करनी होती है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से, इस स्कीम के तहत चयनित एआईएफ ने 30 जून, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 265 स्टार्टअप्स में 5,605.86 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है। गोवा राज्य से, इस स्कीम के तहत चयनित एआईएफ ने 30 जून, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 2 स्टार्टअप्स में 124.39 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है।

एसआईएसएफएस, इन्क्यूबेटर्स के माध्यम से आरंभिक स्तर के स्टार्टअप्स को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से, चयनित इन्क्यूबेटर्स ने 30 जून, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 511 स्टार्टअप्स को 95.62 करोड़ रुपए की निधि अनुमोदित की है। गोवा राज्य से, चयनित इन्क्यूबेटर्स ने 30 जून, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 21 स्टार्टअप्स को 2.79 करोड़ रुपए की निधि अनुमोदित की है।

सीजीएसएस को पात्र वित्तीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को बंधक रहित ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया गया है। सीजीएसएस राष्ट्रीय ऋण गारंटी न्यासी कंपनी (एनसीजीटीसी) लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित है और 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से प्रचालन में है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से, 30 जून, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार स्टार्टअप्स को 145.81 करोड़ रुपए के कुल 67 ऋणों की गारंटी दी गई है।

(घ): स्टार्टअप्स द्वारा अर्जित लाभ के संबंध में जानकारी विभाग द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ङ): सरकार ने स्टार्टअप्स के लिए विनियामक व्यवस्था को आसान बनाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं, जिसमें व्यवसाय शुरू करना, पूंजी जुटाना तथा अनुपालन बोझ को कम करना शामिल है। इन पहलों के मुख्य फोकस क्षेत्र निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. आवेदन, नवीकरण, निरीक्षण, फाइलिंग रिकॉर्ड आदि से संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाना,
- ii. अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त, संशोधित या समाहित करके युक्तिसंगत बनाना,
- iii. ऑनलाइन इंटरफेस बनाकर डिजिटलीकरण करना, जिससे मैनुअल फॉर्म और रिकॉर्ड की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो जाए,
- iv. गौण प्रकृति के तकनीकी और प्रक्रियागत चूकों का गैर-अपराधीकरण।

विशेष रूप से स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम के लिए, सरकार ने ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने, पूंजी जुटाने और अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए 60 से अधिक उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 80-एसी के तहत लाभ-संबद्ध कटौती, अनुपालन में छूट, घाटे को आगे ले जाना, इन-बाउंड विलय के लिए त्वरित अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया, तेजी से बाहर निकलने का प्रावधान, सार्वजनिक खरीद में छूट आदि शामिल हैं।

(च): स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत, सरकार, महाराष्ट्र और गोवा राज्यों सहित स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न अन्य कदम उठा रही है। इन कदमों में राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप पुरस्कार और नवप्रयोग सप्ताह जैसे आवधिक कार्य और कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं, जो स्टार्टअप

ईकोसिस्टम के समग्र विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। सरकार स्टार्टअप महाकुंभ जैसी ईकोसिस्टम आधारित पहलों को भी प्रोत्साहित और सहायता प्रदान करती है, जो हितधारकों के लिए नेटवर्क और सहयोग हेतु एक वाइब्रेंट प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। बाजार पहुंच में सुधार लाने और सार्वजनिक खरीद हेतु सक्षम बनाने संबंधी पहलों भी शुरू की गई हैं, जो स्टार्टअप्स को उनके व्यवसाय में वृद्धि और स्केलिंग-अप करने में सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। स्टार्टअप इंडिया पोर्टल और भास्कर जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, संसाधनों तक आसान पहुंच और स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम से सहयोग प्राप्त करना संभव बनाते हैं।

स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने और उसे सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र और गोवा में विभिन्न कार्यक्रम और कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं। इनमें स्टार्टअप20 गोवा संकल्पना, महाराष्ट्र और गोवा में 'स्टार्टअप्स के पक्ष में महिलाएं' विषय पर कार्यशाला, गोवा में वैश्विक उद्यम पूंजी शिखर सम्मेलन और महाराष्ट्र के 16 जिलों में आयोजित स्टार्टअप इंडिया यात्रा शामिल हैं।

हथकरघा श्रमिकों के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

1533. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हथकरघा श्रमिकों के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित हथकरघा श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में हथकरघा श्रमिकों के उत्थान और विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुदान सहायता जारी करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क) से (घ): वस्त्र मंत्रालय हथकरघा कामगारों के लिए कोई भी केंद्रीय रूप से प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रहा है। हालाँकि, वस्त्र मंत्रालय केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित पूरे देश में निम्नलिखित केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम
2. कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना

राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत पात्र हथकरघा एजेंसियों/बुनकरों को उन्नत करघे एवं सहायक उपकरण की खरीद, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट्स, वर्कशेड के निर्माण, उत्पाद एवं डिजाइन विकास, तकनीकी तथा सामान्य अवसंरचना, घरेलू/विदेशी बाजारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों के लिए मार्केटिंग सहायता, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत रियायती ऋण एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय लाभार्थियों के दरवाजे तक यार्न की ढुलाई के लिए परिवहन सब्सिडी तथा कॉटन हैंक यार्न, घरेलू रेशम, ऊनी और लिनन यार्न एवं प्राकृतिक फाइबर के मिश्रित यार्न पर 15% मूल्य सब्सिडी भी प्रदान करता है।

EASE OF COMPLIANCE IN EXPORT SYSTEM

1534. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measures to improve transparency and ease of compliance in the export system, especially in view of the growing focus on value addition across sectors;
- (b) whether specific steps have been initiated to facilitate small businesses with minimal capital to expand their distribution reach through third-party exporters or merchant exporters;

- (c) if so, the details of such initiatives, including any simplified procedures, incentives or digital platforms designed to support these businesses; and
- (d) whether there are any specific initiatives to promote the export of agro-based products, particularly to facilitate exporters in agro-focused regions such as Erode and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has undertaken several initiatives to promote transparency, foster ease of compliance in the export system and to facilitate exports, especially from MSMEs and small businesses with minimal capital. These include the following:

- i. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has introduced multiple digital reforms to simplify and modernize foreign trade processes. The DGFT portal enables seamless online application and approval for various Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) benefits, including Advance Authorisation, Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG), and Status Holder certification. The portal is integrated with ICEGATE, GSTN, MCA, and PFMS for efficient data validation and processing.

- ii. Other key initiatives taken by DGFT include the self-certification mechanism for eBRCs, and the digitized e-Certificate of Origin (eCoO 2.0) system, enabling real-time authentication and reducing manual burden. The revamped e-Certificate of Origin (eCoO) 2.0 system, operational for both Preferential and Non-Preferential CoOs, enables end-to-end digital issuance with QR code and Aadhaar-based e-signatures. It connects exporters with issuing agencies and chambers of commerce on a single online platform, thereby improving authentication and service delivery.
- iii. In order to assist Indian exporters, the Ministry has also launched the Trade Connect ePlatform (<https://www.trade.gov.in/>), as one-stop interface for addressing trade queries and enhancing access to international markets. Key features of the ePlatform include information about the Trade Agreements and provision of a Tariff Explorer to assess FTA benefits, Country and Product Guides for market access and compliance insights, Global e-Commerce Guide, and information on Trade Events Worldwide. Additionally, the platform hosts EXIM Paathshaala (learning modules), the “Ask an Expert” feature for resolving trade-related queries, the “Source from India” discovery tool for foreign buyers in order to connect to verified Indian exporters, and the unified Certificate of Origin issuance system for Indian exporters.
- iv. Further, in order to strengthen stakeholder interaction, the Ministry has operationalized the Jan-Sunwai facility, a digital grievance redressal platform that provides on-demand video conferencing between exporters and

government officials. The system ensures real-time grievance handling, direct access to officers, and promotes transparency through audit trails.

- v. Further, benefits of availing export promotion schemes under Chapters 4 and 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 are available to all eligible exporters, including small businesses, third-party exporters, and merchant exporters. Therefore, in order to promote inclusive access and ease of compliance for such entities, the Government has introduced several supportive measures such as reduced application fees for MSMEs applying for benefits under export promotion schemes viz. Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG).
- vi. The Niryat Bandhu Scheme, a flagship outreach initiative by DGFT, is designed to support and empower new and small exporters by providing them with expert guidance, mentorship, and handholding support throughout their export journey. This scheme aims to facilitate their entry into the international trade and enhance India's overall export competitiveness.

These initiatives have enhanced accessibility for small exporters while reducing procedural burdens and manual intervention.

(d): The Government has taken measures to improve ease of compliance in the export system for all types of exporters, including exporters in agro-focused regions such as Erode. Developing District as Export Hub Initiative under Chapter 3 of FTP 2023 identifies the products/services (including GI products, agricultural clusters and toy clusters) with export potential in all the districts of

the country. Institutional mechanism in the form of State Export Promotion Committees (SEPC) at State/UT level and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level has been created in all districts of the country to provide support for export promotion and address the bottlenecks for export growth in the districts.

SC/ST HOSTELS

1535. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the total number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) hostels currently operational in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the status of infrastructure, capacity and occupancy in these hostels;
- (c) whether they are fully operational and the extent of vacancies;
- (d) if so, the total number of students currently residing in SC and ST hostels, disaggregated by gender and category;
- (e) whether the Ministry is undertaking any upgrades or expansions of existing hostels or plans to establish new ones in under served areas; and
- (f) if so, the details of proposed projects, location plan and expected timelines for their completion?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), Hostel component central assistance is provided for the construction of new hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste (SC) students, with separate hostels for boys and girls. Since 2007-08, 909 hostels (544 girls and 365 boys) have been sanctioned under this component covering 74,629 beneficiaries. Out of these, 771 hostels have been reported as completed. State-wise details are provided in the **Statement-I**. The hostel component of Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) is implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations, Central Universities/Institutes and the central assistance is provided to implementing agencies based on proposals received. The implementing agencies are responsible for maintaining the details regarding current status, capacity, and occupancy of the hostels.

In the case of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under the Scheme of "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys" funds were being provided to State Governments for construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys till 2016-17. As a part of rationalization of schemes, the intervention for construction of hostels was subsumed under the schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution' from 2018-19 onwards. From 2024-25 onwards Government has launched a scheme named "Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) under which Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides

funds for construction of hostels to the State Governments based on the proposals received from them. Total number of hostels sanctioned state wise under DAJGUA is mentioned at **Statement-II**. The implementation, administration and maintenance of Hostels for STs is done by the State/UTs Governments.

(d) and (e): Under the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), there is no provision for upgradation or expansion of existing hostels. Only fresh proposals for construction of new hostels are considered by the Department, based on need assessment surveys and recommendations received from State/Union Territory. However, central assistance for repair of operational hostels is provided to implementing agencies, once in every five years after operationalization of the hostel. It is limited to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for one hostel of 50 students, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 100 students, Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 150 students and so on.

STATEMENT-I

Details of SC hostels sanctioned under Hostel Component of PM-AJAY (erstwhile BJRCY) since FY 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Hostels Sanctioned		Funds sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of hostels completed
		Girls	Boys			
1	Andhra Pradesh *	20	13	9,654	3265	5
2	Assam	20	24	6,323.45	2924	36
3	Bihar *	7	12	2,268.40	1890	16

4	Chhattisgarh	28	20	1,996.83	2420	46
5	Gujarat	8	9	2,332.13	3270	17
6	Haryana	13	3	2,658.65	1740	14
7	Himachal Pradesh *	5	4	2,385.90	1125	7
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	6,02.66	400	4
9	Jharkhand	8	13	9,63.05	1450	16
10	Karnataka	18	27	4,939.90	3136	35
11	Kerala	2	7	1,349.83	730	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	49	38	13964.56	6650	77
13	Maharashtra*	27	32	7,648.71	5273	55
14	Manipur	20	4	5,126.44	2155	16
15	Mizoram	3	0	1,575.00	450	0
16	Nagaland	9	0	4,365.00	1350	0
17	Odisha *	161	16	6,330.81	14834	169
18	Puducherry	3	1	1,000.00	500	1
19	Punjab	11	4	2,889.99	1226	15
20	Rajasthan	36	68	8,851.94	4475	101
21	Sikkim	5	1	2,100.00	600	4
22	Tamil Nadu	20	30	4,269.92	4641	45
23	Telangana	8	3	2,305.00	1500	4
24	Tripura	7	1	1,479.56	520	5
25	Uttar Pradesh	16	16	5,097.81	2734	24
26	Uttarakhand*	3	3	1,044.42	350	2
27	West Bengal	34	14	8,626.34	5021	48
	Total	544	365	1,12,150.3	74,629	771

*3 hostels in Andhra Pradesh, 3 hostels in Bihar, 2 hostels in Himachal Pradesh, 2 hostels in Odisha, 1 hostel in Uttarakhand and 2 hostels in Maharashtra have been cancelled and their amount has been refunded by the respective State Governments through DD.

STATEMENT-II

Details of State wise new constructions of hostels sanctioned under DAJGUA as on 30th June 2025.

S.No.	State	No. of Hostels
1.	Assam	50
2.	Chhattisgarh	186
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4
4.	Madhya Pradesh	44
5.	Odisha	92
6.	Tamil Nadu	2
7.	Andhra Pradesh	31
8.	Gujarat	43.
9.	Jharkhand	43
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Maharashtra	63
12.	Rajasthan	32
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
14.	Tripura	20
15.	Sikkim	07
	Total	620

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत अनियमितताएँ

1536. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निर्मित सड़कों की गुणवत्ता में अनियमितताओं या कार्यों में संभावित हेराफेरी के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्राप्त की गई उक्त शिकायतों की संख्या राज्य-वार कितनी है और अब तक उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों की जाँच की गई है तथा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का भरतपुर क्षेत्र में किसी स्वतंत्र अभिकरण या तकनीकी लेखापरीक्षा दल द्वारा सड़कों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच कराने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में संभावित समय-सारिणी क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

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

(क) से (ङ): जी, हाँ। राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यों के संबंध में एक शिकायत हाल ही में मंत्रालय को लोकसभा सचिवालय से प्राप्त हुई है। जून 2025 में राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एनक्यूएम) की एक टीम द्वारा शिकायत की जांच की गई। भरतपुर जिले में टीम द्वारा निरीक्षण किये गये 4 सड़क कार्यों में से 3 सड़क कार्यों को "संतोषजनक" तथा 1 रखरखाव कार्य को "असंतोषजनक" बताया गया। राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से "असंतोषजनक" श्रेणी के रखरखाव कार्य में सुधार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

"ग्रामीण सड़कें" राज्य का विषय है, और पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़कों का निर्माण और रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत सड़क परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण की गुणवत्ता और स्थायित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पहले से ही एक सुव्यवस्थित त्रिस्तरीय गुणवत्ता आश्वासन तंत्र मौजूद है। प्रथम स्तर के अंतर्गत, कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों (पीआईयू) को क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशाला में सामग्री और कारीगरी पर अनिवार्य परीक्षणों के माध्यम से प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है। दूसरा स्तर, राज्य स्तर पर राज्य गुणवत्ता

निगरानीकर्ताओं (एसक्यूएम) के माध्यम से संरचित स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता निगरानी है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निर्माण के प्रारंभिक चरण, मध्यवर्ती चरण और अंतिम चरण में प्रत्येक कार्य का निरीक्षण किया जाए। तीसरे स्तर के अंतर्गत, जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर है, गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं को वरिष्ठ पेशेवरों से मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए रैंडम आधार पर सड़क कार्यों के निरीक्षण हेतु स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एनक्यूएम) तैनात किए जाते हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों और एनक्यूएम द्वारा भी जांच की जाती है। त्रिस्तरीय तंत्र के अंतर्गत सड़कों की गुणवत्ता की आवधिक निगरानी के आधार पर, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जाने अपेक्षित हैं। वर्तमान में मंत्रालय में भरतपुर जिले से संबंधित कोई अनुरोध लंबित नहीं है। एनक्यूएम और राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एसक्यूएम) की निरीक्षण रिपोर्टें वेबसाइट यूआरएल <http://omms.nic.in> > Quality > Quality (NQM Reports) and (SQM Reports) > Quality Grading Abstract पर उपलब्ध हैं।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों (आरआरएम), निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति (पीआरसी) बैठकों, तथा राज्यों के साथ पूर्व-अधिकारप्राप्त/ अधिकारप्राप्त समिति बैठकों के माध्यम से पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा की जाती है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सचिव/अपर सचिव/संयुक्त सचिव द्वारा राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों/प्रधान सचिवों के साथ विशेष समीक्षा बैठकें/मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं, ताकि गुणवत्ता और रखरखाव पहलुओं सहित योजना की प्रगति का आकलन किया जा सके। सभी स्वीकृत कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें उनका रखरखाव भी शामिल है, की निगरानी रीयल टाइम के आधार पर ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएस) नामक एक ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम, निगरानी सूचना प्रणाली के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से की जाती है।

CHALLENGES FACED BY ARECANUT FARMERS

1537. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Arecanut farmers in Shivamogga district, Karnataka, face serious challenges in harvesting due to labour shortage and expensive equipments such as telescopic poles;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the present subsidy under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) 4,000 for general and 5,000 for SC/ST and women farmers for telescopic harvesting poles is well below market rates, limiting affordability;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise and enhance subsidy limits under SMAM to make arecanut harvesting tools more affordable and accessible; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering models similar to drone support schemes such as assistance for procuring harvesting tools through Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Cooperative Societies, Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Rural Entrepreneurs to promote shared ownership and rental-based services for arecanut harvesting?

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

(a) to (d): Arecanut farming involves several labor-intensive activities, including harvesting. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) through the State Governments as one of the Centrally Sponsored component of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under SMAM, financial assistance is provided to the farmers for purchase of various agricultural machines and equipments including the harvesting and post-harvest and processing technologies on individual ownership basis.

As per the revised SMAM guidelines (revised in May 2025), the financial assistance on the telescopic harvesting pole (carbon) up to 80 feet height is provided to the Small and Marginal, Women, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers and the farmers of the North Eastern States @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 40,000/- and to other farmers @ 40% of the cost limited to Rs. 32,000/-. The financial assistance on Aluminium Poles as per SMAM Guidelines @ 50% is limited to Rs. 13,000 and @ 40% is limited to Rs. 10,400/-. The financial assistance on the telescopic poles other than above are provided financial assistance @ 50% limited to Rs. 5000 and @ 40% limited to Rs. 4000. This financial assistance to farmers is provided by the State Governments upon verifying the types of harvesting poles under appropriate categories.

Under SMAM on the similar pattern of Namo Drone Didi scheme, financial assistance for establishments of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) of the project cost up to Rs. 30 Lakhs per project is provided @ 80% of the project cost to the

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) Cluster Level Federations (CLF) and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) under them, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Panchayats, Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies/ Cooperative Societies of Farmers (Agriculture/ Horticulture/Makhana etc.). The rate of financial assistance for establishing FMBs in the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost. These FMBs are established to provide rental based crop specific mechanization services to the farmers in the region including processing, value addition and crop by-product management.

गुजरात में परिवारों को आवास

1538. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत गुजरात में अब तक कितने परिवारों को आवास उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं;

(ख) गुजरात सहित जनजातीय बहुल जिलों पर उक्त योजना के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात में सभी लाभार्थियों के घरों की जियो टैगिंग का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कर्तव्य कर रहा है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने

हेतु पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के मकानों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ मकानों के निर्माण का था। भारत सरकार ने मौजूदा इकाई सहायता के अनुसार 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त मकानों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को 5 और वर्षों के लिए जारी रखने की का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत गुजरात राज्य को 9,02,354 मकानों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में राज्य ने 8,29,202 लाभार्थियों को मंजूरी दे दी है और दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक 5,88,790 मकानों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख): इस योजना का लाभ सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी)-2011 में निर्धारित आवासहीनता और अन्य सामाजिक वंचन मानकों के आधार पर सबसे कमजोर पात्र लाभार्थियों को प्रदान किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को आवंटित लक्ष्य का न्यूनतम 60% अनुसूचित जाति (अ.जा.)/अनुसूचित जनजाति (अ.ज.जा.) परिवारों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है, बशर्ते कि स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची (पीडब्ल्यूएल) में पात्र लाभार्थी उपलब्ध हों। इस निर्धारण में केवल न्यूनतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है जिसे इनके द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए और यदि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चाहें तो वे संतुष्टि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य में वृद्धि भी कर सकते हैं।

मंत्रालय समग्र रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है और राज्य (जनजातीय बहुल जिलों सहित) द्वारा जिलावार/ब्लॉकवार/ग्राम पंचायतवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। गुजरात (जनजातीय बहुल जिलों सहित) में आवंटित लक्ष्यों, स्वीकृत मकानों और निर्मित मकानों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): लाभार्थी को किशतों का भुगतान मकान निर्माण के एक पूर्व-निर्धारित चरण के पूरा होने और उस चरण की जियो-टैग की गई, समय और दिनांक वाली तस्वीर आवास ऐप के माध्यम से आवाससॉफ्ट पर अपलोड करने पर निर्भर होता है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, मकान निर्माण के प्रत्येक चरण में समय और दिनांक वाली जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरें अपलोड करना अनिवार्य है, जिसमें मकान के लिए मंजूरी से पहले 'मौजूदा स्थल' और 'प्रस्तावित स्थल' की जियो-टैगिंग भी शामिल है। मंत्रालय का आवास ऐप मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन इसकी सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

विवरण

दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक गुजरात में राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य, स्वीकृत मकान और निर्मित आवासों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत मकान	निर्मित मकान
1	अहमदाबाद	11,904	10,959	9,224
2	अमरेली	4,683	4,216	3,493
3	आणन्द	7,028	6,515	5,389
4	अरवल्ली*	44,581	39,899	32,105
5	बनास काँठा*	34,679	31,405	28,063
6	भरुच*	12,855	12,296	8,908
7	भावनगर	9,172	8,591	6,430
8	बोटाड	4,919	4,345	3,739
9	छोटाउदेपुर*	57,248	55,506	44,769
10	डॉंग*	10,156	9,929	6,372
11	देवभूमि द्वारिका	5,780	5,129	3,201
12	दोहाद*	1,17,502	1,14,350	1,09,111

13	गांधीनगर	7,536	6,892	5,193
14	गिर सोमनाथ	5,965	5,498	4,074
15	जामनगर	3,038	2,486	2,016
16	जूनागढ़	10,728	9,014	6,085
17	कच्छ	17,477	13,970	7,363
18	खेड़ा	30,973	28,883	15,563
19	महेसाणा	16,881	14,696	8,656
20	महिसागर*	49,055	46,332	27,296
21	मोरबी	3,497	3,313	2,533
22	नर्मदा*	30,224	29,473	19,064
23	नवसारी*	21,511	20,222	17,021
24	पंचमहल*	1,46,809	1,38,864	88,718
25	पाटन	22,735	18,463	16,552
26	पोरबंदर	1,329	1,126	960
27	राजकोट	2,168	2,109	1,933
28	साबर कांठा*	35,979	32,256	23,225
29	सूरत*	37,704	36,089	27,001
30	सुरेंद्रनगर	20,558	19,123	12,105
31	तापी*	27,785	26,633	18,788
32	वडोदरा	10,188	9,150	6,949
33	वलसाड*	20,780	20,142	16,891
	कुल	8,43,427	7,87,874	5,88,790

* गुजरात के आदिवासी बहुल जिले।

दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण

1539. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त ग्रामीण युवाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं को रोजगार भी प्रदान किया जाए; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत देश में मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार कितने प्रशिक्षण केंद्र चलाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) एक नियोजन-आधारित कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है जिसे मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में कोई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र नहीं है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित लाभार्थियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत, कुल प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों में से कम से कम 70% का नियोजन सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य है।

(ग): मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत संचालित किए जा रहे प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार संख्या **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित लाभार्थियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र सं	राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 20-21		वित्त वर्ष 21-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 जून 2025 तक	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4156	2177	1606	2135	18616	17070	19829	18045	10328	9033	391	0
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28	33	233	71	608	295	678	315	684	265	0	29
3	असम	1966	3296	3553	916	12532	6817	10615	8571	5231	4127	883	44
4	बिहार	2687	2745	7099	2491	11516	9005	6733	7226	1709	1885	0	48
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1109	3683	6499	2883	9742	8484	3045	3958	1170	1759	166	55
6	गुजरात	240	875	830	599	2912	1450	3960	2729	3544	2584	733	216
7	हरियाणा	26	1213	1772	680	5554	2685	8478	4882	4492	3700	441	198
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	117	334	10	3967	2175	4324	3187	3084	2273	773	399
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3454	1945	2300	1102	5459	2754	1177	1245	1767	636	294	102
10	झारखंड	1050	1879	4035	1354	10228	7343	11340	8157	6607	4911	1427	228
11	कर्नाटक	769	1649	1442	673	3757	2813	3795	2656	1797	1914	130	277
12	केरल	3053	2931	3219	1097	8623	5224	5212	4078	3052	2572	340	215
13	मध्य प्रदेश	903	969	6825	3977	15653	11287	12107	10538	5097	4756	1421	408
14	महाराष्ट्र	874	3319	348	1612	7830	4020	6381	4614	7761	4347	921	61
15	मणिपुर	338	387	811	139	1921	1266	782	854	263	356	741	49
16	मेघालय	83	158	456	241	2165	1353	1630	1352	1642	761	292	173
17	मिजोरम	37	88	105	94	344	349	725	499	723	474	199	70
18	नागालैंड	221	278	1009	614	2371	1409	1714	1592	804	570	138	113
19	ओडिशा	7978	7729	10474	4828	16778	13248	3997	5330	947	1095	385	2
20	पंजाब	2922	1931	6976	4188	8121	7020	11803	8805	1979	3560	2830	224
21	राजस्थान	981	1759	3096	3130	6092	6209	7233	4218	5376	4532	540	258
22	सिक्किम	0	43	90	0	859	384	1123	720	255	393	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	213	1286	8228	2941	15225	10648	13411	10206	5274	4803	750	94
24	तेलंगाना	2752	1436	3177	2494	7094	4564	92	230	2560	1271	708	144
25	त्रिपुरा	21	609	1049	193	2244	1189	2126	1336	913	694	60	28
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	1540	4068	16898	3765	36567	21921	45215	33458	18080	16245	1366	585
27	उत्तराखंड	367	416	3645	917	8248	4409	6026	5306	1894	2821	222	109
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	521	2544	732	2424	9596	4774	4979	5979	3172	1969	451	125
29	पुदुचेरी *	0	0	165	44	844	343	956	919	436	444	30	3
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह*	-	-	0	0	133	38	547	225	242	196	34	0
	कुल	38289	49563	97006	45612	235599	160546	200033	161230	100883	84946	16666	4257

टिप्पणी:

(i) -यह दर्शाता है कि यह कार्यक्रम उस वर्ष में शुरू नहीं किया गया था।

(ii) *इंगित करता है कि प्रशिक्षण 2020-21 में पुदुचेरी में और 2021-22 में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन उस वर्ष के दौरान पूरा नहीं हुआ।

(iii) कुछ राज्यों में कुछ वर्षों में, उसी वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की तुलना में अधिक अभ्यर्थियों को नियोजित किया गया, क्योंकि इससे पिछले वर्ष (वर्षों) के दौरान प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को भी नियोजित किया गया था।

विवरण-II

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की कुल संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सक्रिय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	102
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7
4	असम	7
5	बिहार	2
6	छत्तीसगढ़	8
7	गोवा	0
8	गुजरात	6
9	हरियाणा	31
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	26
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10
12	झारखंड	27
13	कर्नाटक	3
14	केरल	4
15	मध्य प्रदेश	17
16	महाराष्ट्र	18
17	मणिपुर	11
18	मेघालय	4
19	मिजोरम	3
20	नागालैंड	4
21	ओडिशा	26
22	पुदुचेरी	3
23	पंजाब	47
24	राजस्थान	39
25	सिक्किम	3
26	तमिलनाडु	39
27	तेलंगाना	52
28	त्रिपुरा	4

29	उत्तर प्रदेश	70
30	उत्तराखंड	11
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	26
	कुल	611

HOME LOANS TO BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-G

1540. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G);
- (b) if so, whether the Government has provided financial assistance and subsidy on interest rates on home loans to beneficiaries in the districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur district;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to construct 2.95 crore houses by providing assistance to eligible rural households with basic amenities in the country by March 2024 including the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Union Government has approved an 2 crore additional rural houses under PMAY-G to be constructed in the next five years from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 with an

outlay of Rs 3.06 lakh crore to meet the additional housing requirements due to increase in the number of families in rural areas across the country. The State of Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a cumulative target of 57,74,572 houses, out of which 49,38,196 houses have been sanctioned and 38,47,563 have been completed as on 24.07.2025.

Under PMAY-G beneficiaries has been provided financial Assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in North-eastern States, and Hill states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. The Central share under PMAY-G is released directly to the State/Union Territory (UT), considering the State/UT as a unit, on the basis of balance targets, liabilities and unspent balance available. Further, release of funds to beneficiaries in various districts is done by the respective State/UT. The total central share released to the State of Madhya Pradesh since 2016-17 under the PMAY-G (including PM-JANMAN) is Rs. 35,076.60 crores.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने संबंधी योजनाएं

1541. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का देश में पंचायती राज के सशक्तिकरण के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क): पंचायत राज्य का विषय है और पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक के रूप में उनकी सहायता करता है, जिसमें निरंतर आधार पर पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) के सुदृढीकरण और कुशल कामकाज संबंधी योजनाओं के तहत निधि सहायता भी शामिल है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा **राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना** को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) और उनके पदाधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण देकर पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के लिए उनकी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित कर सकें, ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बना सकें और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को जमीनी स्तर पर स्थानीयकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके तहत ग्राम पंचायत भवन और कम्प्यूटरीकरण जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

पंचायतों को प्रोत्साहन (आईओपी) योजना और ई-पंचायत पर मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी-ईपंचायत) जो आरजीएसए योजना का एक केंद्रीय घटक है, मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। आईओपी योजना के तहत, सेवा प्रदायगी और लोक कल्याण में सुधार लाने हेतु श्रेष्ठ कार्य के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाली पंचायतों को प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन सहित पुरस्कार प्रदान किए जाते हैं। एमएमपी-ई-पंचायत योजना के अंतर्गत, पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण को बढ़ावा देने, पीआरआई के कामकाज में कार्यकुशलता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता लाने और उनके समग्र परिवर्तन में योगदान देने के लिए विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित

किया जाता है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कोई धनराशि प्रदान नहीं की जाती है।

ये योजनाएँ देश के सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में सभी ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को सुदृढ़ बनाना

1542. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) को वित्तीय रूप से सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) पीएसीएस को सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों (सीएससी) के रूप में निगमित करने संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पीएसीएस की सहभागिता सहित विकेन्द्रीकृत अनाज भंडारण कार्यक्रम को स्वीकृति दी है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जुलाई 2021 में सहकारिता मंत्रालय की स्थापना के बाद से भारत सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पैक्स) को सशक्त बनाने, उनकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, पारदर्शिता एवं वित्तीय स्थिरता को बढ़ाने हेतु कई परिवर्तनकारी पहलों की हैं। सरकार द्वारा पैक्स को सशक्त बनाने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम इस प्रकार हैं—

- **पैक्स हेतु मॉडल उपविधियाँ तैयार की गई हैं**, जिससे पैक्स दुग्ध, मत्स्य, गोदाम निर्माण, खाद्यान्न/उर्वरक/बीज की खरीद, एलपीजी/सीएनजी/पेट्रोल/डीजल वितरण, लघु व दीर्घकालीन ऋण, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्र, उचित मूल्य की दुकानें (FPS), सामुदायिक सिंचाई, सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों (सीएससी) आदि सहित 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ कर सकती हैं।
- **पैक्स का कम्प्यूटरीकरण**: पैक्स को सशक्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 2,516 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय से कार्यशील पैक्स के कम्प्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना अनुमोदित की गई थी, जिसे अब बढ़ाकर 2,925.39 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिसमें देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को एक कॉमन ERP आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर राज्य सहकारी बैंकों और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से नाबार्ड के साथ लिंक करना शामिल है। इसका लक्ष्य पैक्स की प्रचालन दक्षता में सुधार लाना, ऋणों का त्वरित संवितरण सुनिश्चित करना, लेन-देन लागतों को घटाना, पारदर्शिता बढ़ाना और पैक्स के कार्यों के प्रति किसानों में विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाना है।
- **नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/ दुग्ध/ मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना**: सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 15.02.2023 को देश में सहकारिता आंदोलन को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा सबसे निचले स्तर तक इसकी पहुँच बनाने की योजना को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पाँच वर्षों में देश में सभी पंचायतों/गांवों को आच्छादित करते हुए भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं जैसे, डेयरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (PMMSY), आदि के अभिसरण से तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (NFDB) और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करना शामिल है।

- **सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेन्द्रीकृत अनाज भंडारण योजना:** सरकार द्वारा कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का औपचारिकरण (PMFME), आदि सहित भारत सरकार (GoI) की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से पैक्स स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदाम, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों और अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचनाओं को बनाने की योजना को मंजूरी दी गई। योजना की पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदाम का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है।
- **कॉमन सेवा केंद्र (CSCs) के रूप में पैक्स** ग्रामीण जनता को बैंकिंग, बीमा, बिजली बिल भुगतान, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, कानूनी सेवाएं, आदि, जैसी 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यरत हैं। अब तक, 47,918 पैक्स द्वारा CSC के रूप में कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया गया है, जिनसे ₹96.61 करोड़ के लेनदेन हो चुके हैं।
- **प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के रूप में पैक्स** किसानों को एक ही स्थान पर उर्वरक, कीटनाशक और अन्य विभिन्न कृषि निविष्टियां/ सेवाएँ उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।
- **प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके) के रूप में पैक्स** ग्रामीण नागरिकों को किफायती दामों पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक औषधियों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।
- **पैक्स को खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए पात्र बनाना:** सरकार ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के आवंटन के लिए पैक्स को संयुक्त श्रेणी 2 (CC2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति दे दी है।

- **पैक्स के थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंपों को खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित करने हेतु अनुमति:**
मौजूदा थोक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंसधारी पैक्स को तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित होने के लिए वन-टाइम विकल्प दिया गया है।
- **पैक्स द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों में विविधता लाने हेतु एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप की पात्रता:** इससे पैक्स को अपने आर्थिक कार्यकलाप को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय प्रवाह में विविधीकरण करने का एक विकल्प प्राप्त होता है।
- **पैक्स को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नल जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन व रख-रखाव (OandM) करने के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है।**

(ग): पैक्स स्तर पर विकेन्द्रीकृत भंडारण क्षमता बनाने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा 31.05.2023 को सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना को मंजूरी दी गई। योजना के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार (GoI) की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं, जैसे, कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का औपचारिकरण (PMFME), आदि के अभिसरण के माध्यम से पैक्स स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदाम, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों और अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण करना शामिल हैं। योजना की पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदाम का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के तहत गोदाम के निर्माण के लिए 500 से अधिक पैक्स चिह्नित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें राजस्थान राज्य में 24 गोदामों का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है, जिनका उद्घाटन 17.07.2025 को किया जा चुका है।

सीएपीएफ सुरक्षा बलों को संसाधनों की कमी

1543. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बीएसएफ, आईटीबीपी, एसएसबी आदि जैसे केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) आवश्यक संसाधनों और आधुनिक उपकरणों की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या उक्त बलों के कर्मों कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे हैं जिससे उनकी कार्यकुशलता प्रभावित हो रही है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त बलों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): जी, नहीं। केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) [असम राइफल्स (एआर), सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ), केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ), केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ), भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस (आईटीबीपी), राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (एनएसजी) और सशस्त्र सीमा बल (एसएसबी)] अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार नियमित आधार पर अपने बलों को आवश्यक संसाधन एवं आधुनिक उपकरणों से सुसज्जित कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग): यद्यपि, सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को अत्यधिक ऊंचाई, पहाड़ी, घने जंगलों, खराब मौसम की स्थिति वाले दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सीमा सुरक्षा कर्तव्यों के लिए, राज्य प्रशासन की सहायता के लिए आंतरिक सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियानों तथा देश भर में औद्योगिक उपक्रमों और महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे की सुरक्षा और अग्नि सुरक्षा के लिए अत्यंत चुनौतीपूर्ण एवं दुर्गम परिस्थितियों में तैनात किया जाता है, जिसके लिए सरकार हमेशा विभिन्न उपायों के माध्यम से सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों की दक्षता बढ़ाने का प्रयास करती हैं। बलों के कार्मिकों को तैनाती के स्थान के अनुसार पर्याप्त नवीनतम तकनीकी उपकरण, विशेष कपड़े एवं खाद्य पदार्थ, आवासीय क्वार्टर, पृथक

पारिवारिक आवास तथा बैरक प्रदान किए जाते हैं ताकि आवास संतुष्टि में सुधार हो सके, जो सैनिकों को उनके कामकाज को अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक और प्रभावी ढंग से करने में सहायता करता है। इसके अलावा, सीएपीएफ द्वारा अपने कार्मिकों को बेहतर कार्य स्थितियां/वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय भी किए गए हैं:

- 1) कार्मिकों की गतिविधियों और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की उचित स्तर पर निगरानी की जा रही है और यदि कोई शिकायत है, तो उनका शीघ्र निवारण किया जा रहा है।
- 2) फील्ड क्षेत्रों से आपातकालीन स्थिति में हेलीकॉप्टरों द्वारा तत्काल निकासी की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- 3) बल कार्मिकों में तनाव के स्तर को कम करने और उन्हें वित्तीय/अन्य आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं।
- 4) कार्मिकों के छुट्टी से लौटने/स्थानांतरण पर रिपोर्ट करने आदि पर संबंधित कंपनी कमांडर/यूनिट कमांडेंट द्वारा कार्मिकों का साक्षात्कार लिया जा रहा है और उनसे परामर्श किया जा रहा है, ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि क्या उन्हें कोई घरेलू समस्या है और यदि कोई समस्या है तो उसे सुलझाने में यथासंभव उनकी सहायता की जा सके।
- 5) फील्ड अधिकारी अपनी कमान के तहत कार्मिकों की गतिविधियों और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर कड़ी नजर रखते हैं और उन्हें अपनी समस्याओं को बताने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, ताकि उनका समाधान किया जा सके।
- 6) चौकियों और लाइंस आदि के नियमित दौरों के दौरान, अधिकारियों द्वारा सैनिकों के साथ अनौपचारिक बातचीत, उनके साथ खेलों में भागीदारी और उनके परिवार के कल्याण के संबंध में पूछताछ की जाती है।

- 7) अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे कार्मिकों को अपनी समस्याओं/शिकायतों को बताने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें तथा सैनिकों के लाभ के लिए मनोरंजक गतिविधियों हेतु उचित बुनियादी ढांचा सुनिश्चित करें।
- 8) कार्मिकों की कार्य की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे तथा सुविधाओं में सुधार के निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न भत्ते जैसे जोखिम एवं कठिनाई भत्ता, अतिरिक्त मुफ्त रेलवे वारंट/छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत (एलटीसी), कश्मीर घाटी में तैनात सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को वाई श्रेणी शहर (16%) की दर से अतिरिक्त मकान किराया भत्ता (एचआरए), जम्मू और कश्मीर में तैनात गैर-पात्र सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा, पोशाक भत्ता, अधिकारी रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिकों (पीबीओआर) के लिए आवास के लिए मुआवजे का प्रावधान, समग्र कार्मिक रखरखाव भत्ता, सीएपीएफ कार्मिकों को शिक्षा रियायत आदि भी प्रदान किए हैं।

इसके अलावा, सीएपीएफ के लिए आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV नामक एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना (कार्यान्वयन अवधि 01.01.2022 से 31.03.2026) को कार्यान्वित किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य हथियार, संचार, सुरक्षात्मक गियर, निगरानी एवं सीमा सुरक्षा प्रणाली, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री, बख्तरबंद वाहनों तथा विशेष परिवहन वाहनों के मामले में नवीनतम और अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों को शामिल करके उनकी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाकर प्रत्येक सीएपीएफ की दक्षता और प्रदर्शन में सुधार करना है।

SCHEMES TO BOOST FARMERS' INCOME

1544. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

DR. M.K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of schemes launched / to be launched by the Government to address the problems of farmers and boost their income;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes and the outcome thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of subsidized schemes provided to the farmers by the Government; and
- (d) the details and number of farmers benefitted by these schemes during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Agriculture is a state subject, however, Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of central sector as well as centrally sponsored schemes and programmes for the welfare of farmers in the country. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices and digital agriculture.

The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to address the problems and boost the income of farmers is attached as **Statement I**.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country.

According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

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

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-2024
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996
Difference as % of Rural MPCE	83.9	69.7

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

A list of subsidy related schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is attached as **Statement II**.

Beneficiaries are selected by State Governments for most schemes and therefore, such details are maintained by them. Schemes for which data available are given at **Statement III**.

STATEMENT I

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

S No	Name of the Scheme
I.	Central Sector Schemes
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
5.	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6.	National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
7.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
8.	Formation and Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs
9.	Agri Fund for Start Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
10.	Namo Drone Didi
II.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
II (i)	National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
II. (ii)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
11.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report based schemes (RKVY-DPR)
12.	Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
13.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
14.	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14(a)	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

15.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
16(a).	Crop Residue Management (CRM)
17.	Agro-forestry
18.	Crop Diversification Program (CDP)
II (iii). Krishonnati Yojana	
19.	National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
19(a).	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
20	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Seeds
21.	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
22	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
22(a)	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
23	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
24	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
25	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
26	Digital Agriculture

STATEMENT II

Subsidy related schemes for farmers being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

S No	Name of the Scheme	Purpose
1.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	<p>PMFBY provides simple and affordable crop insurance to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest. The scheme is demand driven and available for all farmers.</p> <p>During Financial Years 2024-25 total expenditure towards the scheme was Rs. 14772.68 Crores</p>
2.	Modified Interest Subvention	The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal

	Scheme (MISS)	husbandry, dairying and fisheries. ISS is available to farmers availing short term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year. Additional 3% subvention is also given to the farmers for prompt and timely repayment of loans thus reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% per annum. Further, as announced in the Union Budget 2025, the eligible loan limit under MISS for availing Interest Subvention and PRI benefits is proposed to be enhanced from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh, and the necessary actions for implementation of this provision are currently underway.
3.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	<p>Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee support. The Fund of Rs. One lakh crore under the scheme will be disbursed from FY 2020-21 to FY2025-26 and the support under the scheme will be provided for the duration of FY2020-21 to FY2032-33.</p> <p>As on 30th June 2025, Rs. 66,310 Crores have been sanctioned for 1,13,419 projects under AIF These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs.107,502 Crores in the agriculture sector</p>
4.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	The Price Support Scheme (PSS) is implemented for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

5.	Namo Drone Didi	<p>The Government has recently approved a Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Group (SHGs) for the period from 2024-25 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15000 selected Women Self Help Group (SHGs) for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).</p> <p>So far an amount of Rs. 141.41 crores have been released towards Kisan drone promotion</p>
6.	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	<p>Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.</p> <p>Since inception, an area of 102.56 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro irrigation through the PDMC scheme and Rs. 24789.16 Crores have been released under Central assistance.</p>
7.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	<p>Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) aims at catalyzing an accelerated but inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization in India with the objectives of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>During the period from 2014-15 to 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 9639.96 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanization. 20.72 lakh numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy.</p>

8.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)	<p>DAandFW is implementing Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP) to promote production and multiplication of quality seeds of agricultural crops.</p> <p>Under Seed Village programme, the financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of the seeds for cereal crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops for production of quality seeds is available for one acre per farmer under Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP). Under the SMSP total an amount of ₹3201.88 Crore allocated and ₹2535.67 Crore was released during the years 2014-15 to 2024-25.</p>
9.	Pradhan Mantri – Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	<p>Ministry is implementing an umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri –Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA). The purpose of PM-AASHA is to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers. Government had increased the MSPs for all mandated crops of Kharif marketing season(KMS) 2025-26 on 28th MAY 2025 and for all mandated crops of Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) for the year 2024-25 on 16th October, 2024.</p>

STATEMENT III

State-wise progress (loan sanctioned) under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) as on 30.06.2025

(Amount in ₹. Crores)

S.No.	State/UTs	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by SCB		Total sanctioned		Total Project Cost
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
1.	Madhya Pradesh	249	63	14,083	9,069	14,332	9,132	13,675

2.	Maharashtra	164	39	11,509	7,574	11,673	7,613	12,906
3.	Uttar Pradesh	894	119	9,453	7,051	10,347	7,170	11,824
4.	Punjab	110	11	25,264	5,954	25,374	5,965	9,280
5.	Gujarat	127	40	4,064	4,737	4,191	4,776	7,390
6.	Karnataka	958	340	3,341	3,727	4,299	4,067	6,380
7.	Telangana	519	256	2,531	3,415	3,050	3,671	6,244
8.	Rajasthan	169	42	3,679	3,613	3,848	3,655	6,239
9.	Haryana	1	2	6,778	3,846	6,779	3,848	6,569
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1,041	398	2,229	1,929	3,270	2,327	4,379
11.	Tamil Nadu	5,114	437	2,908	2,269	8,022	2,707	3,729
12.	West Bengal	109	38	5,936	2,528	6,045	2,567	4,125
13.	Chhattisgarh	17	1	2,190	1,954	2,207	1,955	3,450
14.	Odisha	-	-	3,081	1,801	3,081	1,801	2,853
15.	Bihar	4	2	1,777	1,455	1,781	1,456	2,443
16.	Kerala	148	279	3,435	1,003	3,583	1,282	1,987
17.	Assam	1	1	597	989	598	990	1,733
18.	Uttarakhand	6	4	594	601	600	605	1,123
19.	Jharkhand	-	-	471	519	471	519	877
20.	Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	257	532	257	532	687
21.	Himachal Pradesh	21	6	667	314	688	320	533
22.	Delhi	-	-	14	35	14	35	58
23.	Tripura	1	2	9	15	10	17	27
24.	Chandigarh	-	-	6	11	6	11	20
25.	Goa	-	-	31	45	31	45	60
26.	Meghalaya	-	-	3	10	3	10	15
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	5	6	5	6	18
28.	Nagaland	-	-	4	6	4	6	8
29.	Puducherry	-	-	7	5	7	5	7

30.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
31.	Manipur	-	-	3	1	3	1	1
	Grand Total	9,653	2,080	1,04,927	65,013	1,14,580	67,093	1,08,642

State wise data for 19th installment of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme

S.no.	State	19th Instalment (Aug - Nov 2024)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Rs. Cr.)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	12,987	2.78
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	41,27,619	854.28
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	94,948	22.63
4	ASSAM	20,87,406	475.09
5	BIHAR	75,90,575	1,592.77
6	CHANDIGARH		
7	CHHATTISGARH	25,94,151	598.96
8	DELHI	11,084	2.47
9	GOA	6,381	1.33
10	GUJARAT	51,34,410	1,146.43
11	HARYANA	16,37,141	359.89
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,30,495	178.31
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8,80,247	201.07
14	JHARKHAND	19,83,858	650.36
15	KARNATAKA	43,95,092	897.90
16	KERALA	28,78,013	636.28
17	LADAKH	18,400	3.89

18	LAKSHADWEEP	2,303	0.50
19	MADHYA PRADESH	83,33,799	1,767.03
20	MAHARASHTRA	92,60,727	1,961.26
21	MANIPUR	85,965	25.60
22	MEGHALAYA	1,82,513	44.22
23	MIZORAM	1,23,524	33.65
24	NAGALAND	1,85,868	49.41
25	ODISHA	34,92,835	924.18
26	PUDUCHERRY	8,032	1.65
27	PUNJAB	10,23,521	327.46
28	RAJASTHAN	73,06,768	1,661.37
29	SIKKIM	30,515	7.17
30	TAMIL NADU	22,50,180	490.42
31	TELANGANA	31,06,592	649.15
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,691	2.46
33	TRIPURA	2,36,514	50.82
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2,35,42,883	5,489.68
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,20,368	180.94
36	WEST BENGAL	45,55,495	979.03
	Grand Total	9,88,42,900	22,270.45

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) 2016-17 to 2024-25 - PMFBY
and RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics as on 30.06.25**

S.No.	States/UTS	Number of Farmers Application Insured (in lakh)
1.	A and N Islands	0.021
2.	Andhra Pradesh	435.720
3.	Assam	62.891
4.	Bihar	52.311

5.	Chhattisgarh	435.439
6.	Goa	0.036
7.	Gujarat	83.945
8.	Haryana	388.281
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.244
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.490
11.	Jharkhand	71.657
12.	Karnataka	223.557
13.	Kerala	9.635
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,013.659
15.	Maharashtra	1,306.684
16.	Manipur	0.373
17.	Meghalaya	0.910
18.	Odisha	654.672
19.	Puducherry	1.901
20.	Rajasthan	1,941.486
21.	Sikkim	0.136
22.	Tamil Nadu	381.110
23.	Telangana	39.040
24.	Tripura	14.007
25.	Uttar Pradesh	529.313
26.	Uttarakhand	19.998
27.	West Bengal	138.172
	GRAND TOTAL	7,840.688

Enrolments under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana (PMKMY), as on 14.07.2025

State/FY	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	-	1	-
ANDHRA PRADESH	63	38	16
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	4	2

ASSAM	409	236	51
BIHAR	927	766	315
CHANDIGARH	-	-	-
CHHATTISGARH	88	60	94
DELHI	13	14	6
GOA	1	1	1
GUJARAT	214	144	51
HARYANA	31	49	18
HIMACHAL PRADESH	19	26	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	237	142	14
JHARKHAND	244	300	80
KARNATAKA	413	11,423	16,732
KERALA	10	13	11
LADAKH	-	1	-
LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	-
MADHYA PRADESH	292	332	139
MAHARASHTRA	280	523	144
MANIPUR	8	-	-
MEGHALAYA	17	24	15
MIZORAM	-	6	5
NAGALAND	2	2	3
ODISHA	584	411	135
PUDUCHERRY	8	2	2
PUNJAB	12	20	9
RAJASTHAN	146	249	61
SIKKIM	3	1	3
TAMIL NADU	306	119	47
TELANGANA	108	88	83
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	2	-	-
TRIPURA	25	26	12
UTTAR PRADESH	304	411	175
UTTARAKHAND	19	30	7

WEST BENGAL	422	468	172
Grand Total	5,208	15,930	18,409

EGRAMSWARAJ AND AUDITONLINE PLATFORMS

1545. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) the status of implementation of online Panchayat functioning and record keeping under eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline platforms in Jalpaiguri; and
- (b) whether any training has been provided to Gram Panchayat functionaries on digital governance and public service delivery in Jalpaiguri, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) across all States and Union Territories. eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline are applications developed under the e-Panchayat MMP. These applications are being implemented across Gram Panchayats throughout the country, including in the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. The Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the district are actively utilizing the eGramSwaraj portal for planning, budgeting, accounting, and monitoring of Panchayat activities.

All 80 Gram Panchayats in Jalpaiguri have prepared and uploaded their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) on the eGramSwaraj portal for the current financial year 2025–26. Furthermore, all GPs in the district have been onboarded on the eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface, enabling them to carry out online financial transactions to vendors under the Central and State Finance Commission grants.

Similarly, the AuditOnline platform is being utilized for conducting audits of Panchayat accounts in a transparent and systematic manner. For the audit year 2023–24, audits of all Gram Panchayats in the district have been completed, and the audit reports have been generated through the AuditOnline portal. The progress on these platforms is regularly monitored in coordination with the State Government to ensure effective implementation and compliance.

(b): The Ministry is implementing Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 in States/UTs including West Bengal with the main objective for capacitating Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively. The trainings are conducted on various aspects including digital governance and public service delivery as per the needs of the States/ UTs. As per the information available on the Training and Management Portal (TMP), 271

training programmes have been conducted for Gram Panchayat functionaries, under the scheme in Jalpaiguri District.

CHALLENGES FACED BY FISHERMEN OF ANDROTH ISLAND

1546. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by the fishermen of Androth Island in UT of Lakshadweep due to the demolition of the marine workshop in 2022, lack of repair facilities and financial burdens arising from travelling to other islands or the mainland for repairs;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to restore the marine workshop with modern repair facilities to support local fishermen;
- (c) whether the Government is considering reallocating the first floor of the fish market for its intended use of storing fishing tools, instead of its current use as a fisheries office;
- (d) whether a substitute Officer-in-Charge (OIC) for the Fisheries Department in Androth will be appointed to ensure smooth operations and address fishermen's grievances; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government to prevent illegal fishing in Lakshadweep's territorial waters and to conduct necessary dredging to alleviate congestion in the boat mooring area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):**

(a) and (b): The Administration of the U.T. Lakshadweep has informed that the marine workshop at Androth was demolished in 2022 for setting up the Indian Oil Corporation depot and that a suitable building near the Fish Market has been allotted to establish Marine Workshop at Androth Island by the U.T. Administration.

(c): The Lakshadweep Administration has informed that the Fisheries Unit at Androth island is already functioning on the first floor of the newly constructed Fish Market building, which has been suitably modified to function as an office. For the use of fishermen, a big hall is available on the first floor of the Fish Market. The Fisheries Unit is functioning in a separate room without disturbance to the fishermen

(d): The Lakshadweep Administration has informed that an officer has already been posted as Officer in Charge for ensuring smooth operations of the Fisheries Unit, Androth.

(e): The Lakshadweep Administration has reported that the Lakshadweep Marine Fishing Regulation (LMFR) is being implemented to regulate and control fishing activities and to prevent illegal fishing in Lakshadweep waters. Further it has been informed that necessary action has already been taken by Lakshadweep Administration to attend dredging work.

AMBEDKAR HASTSHILP VIKAS YOJANA**1547. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:****SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:****SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of projects sanctioned and completed under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) State, year and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years;
- (b) the details regarding the number of clusters identified under AHVY in the last three years, State, year and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the number of Producer Companies (PCs)/Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed from the identified clusters and artisans covered in the last three years, State, year and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) whether any proposal for establishing Producer Companies (PCs) is currently under consideration, especially from Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details regarding the number of artisans trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) component of the scheme in the last three years, State, year and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a): Details regarding the number of projects sanctioned, completed under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) state and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

State data :

Year	Number of States covered	Number of Project Sanctioned	Number of Project Completed
2022-23	12	491	318
2023-24	21	556	396
2024-25	23	283	124
Total	-	1,330	838

District data for the state of Uttar Pradesh:

Year	Number of Districts covered in the state of Uttar Pradesh	Number of Project Sanctioned	Number of Project Completed
2022-23	15	161	89
2023-24	20	188	100
2024-25	20	72	27
Total	-	421	216

(b): The Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles implements different interventions under AHVY in the existing clusters as per

the need-based requirement. Under AHVY programs have been organised in 26 states and 39 districts of Uttar Pradesh in the last three years.

(c): Details regarding the number of Producer Companies (PCs) formed with the artisans covered in the states and districts of Uttar Pradesh in the last three years are as under:

State Data :

Year	Number of States covered	Number of Producer Company Formed	Number of Artisan Covered
2022-23	20	91	55,598
2023-24	13	53	27,404
2024-25	15	25	13,150
Total	-	169	96,152

District data for the state of Uttar Pradesh:

Year	Number of districts covered in the state of Uttar Pradesh	Number of Producer Company Formed	Number of Artisan Covered
2022-23	23	26	17,580
2023-24	19	23	12,800
2024-25	4	4	2,500
Total	-	53	32,880

(d): There is no proposal under consideration currently for establishing Producer Companies (PCs) especially from Uttar Pradesh. The 40 proposals for establishing PCs for the Financial Year 2025-26 have been finalised in which 06 are from the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(e): Details regarding the number of artisans trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) component of the scheme state and district-wise from Uttar Pradesh in the last three years are as under:

State data :

Year	Number of States	Number of EDP	Number of Artisans Trained
2022-23	14	115	2,300
2023-24	17	102	2,040
2024-25	16	101	2,020
Total	-	318	6,360

District data for the state of Uttar Pradesh:

Year	Number of districts covered in the state of Uttar Pradesh	Number of EDP	Number of Artisans Trained
2022-23	17	38	760
2023-24	15	34	680
2024-25	16	38	760
Total	-	110	2,200

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण का नियत लक्ष्य

1548. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत बनाए जाने वाले लक्षित आवासों का राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि लक्षित आवास संख्या और निर्माण के लिए अभी भी लंबित आवासों की तुलना में अब तक कुछ ही आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो सका है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर दौसा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जिलों के संबंध में इस योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो निर्माणाधीन आवासों की राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार, वर्षवार और क्षेत्रवार स्थिति क्या है;
- (ङ) विशेषकर दौसा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में तथा राज्य-वार स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (च) इसके लिए जारी वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ताकि पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के आवासों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और इसके लिए मार्च 2029 तक 4.95 करोड़ आवासों का

संचयी लक्ष्य रखा गया है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक पीएमएवाई-जी को जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। दिनांक 24.7.2025 तक, मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 4.12 करोड़ आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिनमें से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 3.84 करोड़ आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 2.81 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्यवार लक्ष्यों की संख्या, स्वीकृत आवास, निर्मित आवास और निर्माण के लिए लंबित आवासों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में देखा जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक राज्य की जिलावार प्रगति <https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/PhysicalProgressReport/PhysicalProgressRpt.aspx> पर देखी जा सकती है।

(ग): पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस योजना की समीक्षा कार्यनिष्पादन समीक्षा समिति की बैठकों, सामान्य समीक्षा मिशन, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों की योजनाओं, जिला विकास समन्वय एवं निगरानी समिति (जिसे "दिशा" समिति कहा जाता है), राष्ट्रीय स्तर के निगरानीकर्ताओं की रिपोर्टों आदि के अलावा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित क्षेत्रीय दौरों के माध्यम से की जाती है। हाल ही में, 14 और 15 जुलाई 2025 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ पीआरसी बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 4,12,31,890 आवास आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 24.07.2025 तक राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कुल 3,84,28,293 आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 2,80,98,378 आवासों का निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दौसा लोकसभा क्षेत्र में दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक कुल 11,188 आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 8,849 आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

(घ): लक्षित, स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में देखा जा सकता है।

(ड़): राज्यवार स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों की कुल संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, 24.07.2025 तक **दौसा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र** के जिलों में स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवास निम्नानुसार हैं:

जिला	ब्लॉक	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
जयपुर	बस्सी	258	247
	चाकसू	616	317
अलवर	थानागाजी	1,707	1,330
दौसा	बांदीकुई	433	392
	महुवा	2,026	1,645
	सिकराय	1,546	1,311
	दौसा	1,113	846
	लालसोट	3,489	2,761
कुल		11,188	8,849

(च): योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए राज्यवार संचयी केंद्रीय अंश का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में देखा जा सकता है।

विवरण-I

राज्यवार लक्ष्य संख्या, स्वीकृत आवास, निर्मित आवास और निर्माण हेतु लंबित आवासों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	निर्माण के लिए लंबित आवास
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	35,937	35,591	35,591	346
2	असम	29,87,868	28,75,392	20,71,467	9,16,401
3	बिहार	50,12,752	49,01,233	38,30,403	11,82,349
4	छत्तीसगढ़	26,42,224	23,75,745	14,89,544	11,52,680
5	गोवा	257	254	242	15
6	गुजरात	9,02,354	8,29,202	5,88,790	3,13,564
7	हरियाणा	1,06,460	74,909	39,732	66,728

8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,21,502	97,550	35,322	86,180
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,36,498	3,34,773	3,13,323	23,175
10	झारखंड	20,12,107	19,39,716	15,71,615	4,40,492
11	केरल	2,32,916	76,167	34,363	1,98,553
12	मध्य प्रदेश	57,74,572	49,38,196	38,47,563	19,27,009
13	महाराष्ट्र	43,70,829	40,82,626	13,80,724	29,90,105
14	मणिपुर	1,08,550	1,01,549	38,028	70,522
15	मेघालय	1,88,034	1,85,772	1,49,460	38,574
16	मिजोरम	29,967	29,959	25,307	4,660
17	नागालैंड	48,830	48,760	36,216	12,614
18	ओडिशा	28,49,889	28,11,018	24,20,261	4,29,628
19	पंजाब	1,03,674	76,723	41,452	62,222
20	राजस्थान	24,97,121	24,32,047	17,49,778	7,47,343
21	सिक्किम	1,399	1,397	1,393	6
22	तमिलनाडु	9,57,825	7,43,290	6,45,573	3,12,252
23	त्रिपुरा	3,76,913	3,76,279	3,71,132	5,781
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	36,85,704	36,56,226	36,37,964	47,740
25	उत्तराखंड	69,194	68,534	68,218	976
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	45,69,423	45,69,032	34,19,419	11,50,004
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	3,424	2,593	1,302	2,122
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	11,364	10,935	5,020	6,344
29	लक्षद्वीप	45	45	45	0
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,47,114	2,46,930	88,799	1,58,315
32	कर्नाटक	9,44,140	5,02,838	1,57,328	7,86,812
33	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	3,004	3,004	3,004	0
	कुल	4,12,31,890	3,84,28,293	2,80,98,378	1,31,33,512

विवरण-II

लक्षित, स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9,022	0	0	2,168	249	0	0	1062	85
2	असम	2,08,446	57,696	4	36,049	1,27,171	26,059	0	40,376	1,59,017
3	बिहार	6,34,069	12,830	1	5,34,915	5,61,828	28,135	0	4,25,526	5,81,825
4	छत्तीसगढ़	2,32,903	1,86,597	136	2,06,372	3,09,351	3,65,867	3,48,960	2,89,909	3,41,378
5	गोवा	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	22
6	गुजरात	1,13,022	11,613	12	90,410	1,61,985	95,280	0	26,276	83,097
7	हरियाणा	11,659	9,782	1	9,295	8,499	6,675	0	2,485	5,961
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,742	3,350	1	2,444	2,679	3,504	0	816	3,096
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14,432	0	0	19,062	13,884	1,966	0	17,668	13,850
10	झारखंड	2,30,654	1,48,617	25	1,58,900	2,40,979	1,88,295	1,38,796	1,37,289	2,72,678
11	केरल	16,453	11,031	48	5,608	4,890	9,444	0	926	6,519
12	मध्य प्रदेश	4,47,160	3,96,113	152	4,14,119	7,20,015	6,36,365	5,65,458	3,04,597	7,00,447
13	महाराष्ट्र	2,23,509	1,85,413	219	1,44,090	1,56,779	1,45,630	66,664	78,658	2,01,969
14	मणिपुर	9,747	0	0	0	9,718	66	0	15	7,655
15	मेघालय	17,029	0	0	3,713	16,668	260	0	3,816	11,329
16	मिजोरम	4,806	0	0	1,794	2,376	1,333	0	1,708	900
17	नागालैंड	4,239	0	0	0	119	0	0	3,504	17

18	ओडिशा	3,96,000	2,89,652	443	3,40,435	4,70,671	4,31,669	2,55,878	2,31,193	4,03,125
19	पंजाब	9,996	0	0	3,997	7,107	608	0	6,793	12,751
20	राजस्थान	2,49,291	1,96,463	108	2,22,524	3,05,001	317,727	2,12,601	1,82,362	3,26,599
21	सिक्किम	1,078	976	0	0	101	372	0	0	646
22	तमिलनाडु	1,74,993	11,916	0	1,29,125	1,83,801	78,680	20,806	91,852	1,04,388
23	त्रिपुरा	23,725	2,392	0	1,258	22,191	3,333	0	385	20,690
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,70,875	1,17,345	14	3,94,383	7,61,225	8,17,001	3,09,590	3,83,710	4,26,571
25	उत्तराखंड	8,530	5,527	4	4,034	4,630	6,236	0	2,324	5,925
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,31,585	3,76,002	30	3,74,970	9,15,590	5,89,790	5,85,466	1,00,116	7,39,774
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	194	0	0	183	0	0	311	0	0
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	286	0	0	744	1,007	7	4393	4,320	203
29	लक्षद्वीप	45	0	0	0	42	0	0	11	0
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	58,740	0	681	8,780	47,148	27,347	0	16,251	18,674
32	कर्नाटक	79,020	6,998	236	44,965	96,810	34,317	0	14,991	43,760
33	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	41,86,507	20,30,313	2115	31,54,337	51,52,514	3,815,966	25,08,923	23,69,045	44,92,951

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7,421	2,131	747	11,807	18,794	2,417	5,519	10,758	992
2	असम	2,28,040	1,79,822	84,010	2,75,962	1,50,025	1,30,878	10,83,567	2,16,225	1,17,694
3	बिहार	12,88,987	1043,624	3,76,216	2,41,563	6,25,098	9,42,613	10,01,828	8,98,395	5,08,362
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1,51,098	150,952	34,587	1,57,811	1,57,524	59,684	0	371	23,289
5	गोवा	0	53	3	0	31	87	0	47	19
6	गुजरात	1,05,621	101,164	35,589	1,02,673	21,166	50,742	23,471	1,06,575	77,282
7	हरियाणा	0	113	6,670	701	60	1,215	7,747	3,312	263
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	871	1,035	447	3,893	3,985	605	3,498	2,719	1,884
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	54,034	38,577	5,016	48,302	63,981	21,569	62,562	55,779	42,515
10	झारखंड	3,21,552	301,959	1,56,974	3,46,995	3,61,499	2,35,011	3,95,263	3,90,101	2,95,036
11	केरल	0	738	779	0	3,324	686	13,096	12,585	2,440
12	मध्य प्रदेश	5,99,621	378,227	2,72,863	6,24,090	7,56,147	2,61,254	11,49,098	4,89,760	6,06,303
13	महाराष्ट्र	3,05,961	246,871	92,285	2,67,402	2,89,358	1,81,691	3,66,479	1,15,470	1,79,021
14	मणिपुर	8,848	167	1,151	15,437	17,822	2,379	11,058	1,725	3,626
15	मेघालय	17,152	10,967	4,995	24,197	26,416	5,016	16,555	3,330	7,009
16	मिजोरम	1,500	2,430	997	5,432	7,017	1,123	6,976	0	1,158
17	नागालैंड	5,900	615	3,687	7,894	4,706	535	4,899	9,738	0
18	ओडिशा	6,56,955	548,122	3,61,189	1,88,557	2,88,512	3,95,105	7,90,723	2,957	97,145
19	पंजाब	9,993	8,123	410	0	1,884	3,908	15,703	10,832	5,473
20	राजस्थान	4,44,082	374,768	1,66,761	1,95,061	2,63,362	3,15,446	3,93,220	3,85,726	1,41,279
21	सिक्किम	0	0	34	253	0	13	68	273	5

22	तमिलनाडु	1,68,670	87,021	49,986	0	95,851	51,868	2,53,418	2,12,293	57,322
23	त्रिपुरा	23,690	22,528	6,155	0	990	15,462	2,12,332	1,57,078	1,639
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,71,555	178,118	1,74,166	7,32,517	7,27,991	37,710	4,33,251	4,34,576	10,94,653
25	उत्तराखण्ड	0	32	192	13,197	47	19	3,007	15,359	3,844
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	10,25,894	9,62,368	286,333	8,90,505	9,41,389	6,78,583	1,59,280	1,66,586	9,59,228
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	244	919	286	400	379	483	0	0	335
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	221	0	94	972	1,103	47	641
29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	9	0	0	28	0	0	7
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	2,304	5	0	1,816	0	1,78,910		0
32	कर्नाटक	38,206	999	7,085	0	31,046	2,405	79,218	3,545	11,239
33	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	1,428	1,228	1,344	451	200	62	0	450	22
	कुल	56,37,323	46,45,975	21,31,192	41,55,100	48,60,514	33,99,569	66,71,849	37,06,612	42,39,725

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26*	
		मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्मित आवास	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत आवास
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	2,594	9,343	0	3	21,373	0	0	634	0	0
2	असम	0	10,51,568	10,09,133	2,19,778	2,13,995	3,98,075	5,59,951	5,31,489	1,46,631	3,76,075	3,07,844

3	बिहार	0	1,32,521	11,46,994	0	771	79,616	7,90,648	7,34,855	1,64,682	5,20,742	4,65,898
4	छत्तीसगढ़	78,998	81,372	33,575	0	57	2,33,721	11,65,315	9,25,495	3,97,992	3,00,767	2,71,170
5	गोवा	0	17	12	0	0	94	0	0	5	0	0
6	गुजरात	1,68,146	1,46,124	65,545	0	26,000	1,55,621	2,99,011	2,25,505	26,004	0	2,789
7	हरियाणा	0	5,082	5,403	0	56	13,477	77,058	41,489	14	0	4,031
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	788	3,654	13,690	9,945	4,661	92,364	72,215	17,591	0	18
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	7,780	79,270	1,38,106	1,37,005	80,006	0	98	69,301	0	1
10	झारखंड	0	11,582	3,63,309	0	75	51,249	4,19,947	1,98,202	9,095	0	1,49,417
11	केरल	0	1,610	8,825	0	2	5,136	1,97,759	38,108	486	0	2,953
12	मध्य प्रदेश	0	7,52,953	10,58,356	0	58	1,33,005	11,89,690	10,02,687	1,80,287	7,85,336	1,37,796
13	महाराष्ट्र	0	2,82,614	3,43,373	0	884	1,08,733	19,66,767	18,65,686	1,29,529	10,29,957	8,62,740
14	मणिपुर	0	13,845	13,955	56,460	58,256	8,938	7,000	1	261	0	0
15	मेघालय	0	8,783	6,913	1,09,388	1,15,792	66,539	0	0	47,451	0	0
16	मिजोरम	0	6,950	1,020	9,459	9,478	18,228	0	0	550	0	0
17	नागालैंड	0	4,178	3,210	25,898	25,900	8,197	0	0	20,572	0	0
18	ओडिशा	97,037	8,75,281	30,368	0	924	5,26,683	1,24,304	1,03,066	1,75,025	0	621
19	पंजाब	0	4,661	11,380	0	105	3,921	63,985	32,247	3,013	0	4,956
20	राजस्थान	0	7,375	3,94,986	0	35	47,585	5,06,590	4,94,302	35,266	2,73,752	222,658
21	सिक्किम	0	47	41	0	0	249	0	0	33	0	0
22	तमिलनाडु	0	34,249	1,75,230	190	9,154	1,04,429	2,10,623	15,682	23,809	0	1,470
23	त्रिपुरा	73	51,770	1,80,493	1,15,835	1,18,945	1,33,679	0	0	9,689	0	0
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,58,498	8,57,559	6,62,201	1,44,201	1,50,604	3,78,424	70,834	45,064	47,192	0	29
25	उत्तराखंड	17,882	18,594	12,493	22,544	22,021	38,588	0	0	917	0	0
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	11,01,723	11,06,780	1,47,378	0	201	14,002	0	0	4,306	0	0
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	257	6	97	1,835	1,289	26	0	0	75	0	0
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	832	1,486	4,838	4,635	359	0	0	1,131	0	0

29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	1,78,895	2,167	0	11	28,165	684	505	11,779	0	0
32	कर्नाटक	0	37,547	2,641	0	43,727	38,815	7,02,731	1,43,442	16,912	0	1,25,506
33	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	1	1	1,125	1,125	1,575	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	23,22,614	56,83,958	57,72,852	8,63,347	9,51,053	27,03,170	84,45,261	64,70,138	15,40,232	32,86,629	25,59,897

*पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत आवासों के निर्माण की समयावधि आवास की स्वीकृति की तिथि से 12 महीने की है।

नोट: तेलंगाना राज्य और संघ शासित प्रदेश पुदुचेरी पीएमएवाई-जी को क्रियान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं।

विवरण-III

योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत जारी राज्यवार संचयी केंद्रीय

अंश का ब्यौरा:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जारी केंद्रीय अंश (पीएम जनमन सहित)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	442.27
2	असम	28379.49
3	बिहार	33158.02
4	छत्तीसगढ़	14419.32
5	गोवा	2.85
6	गुजरात	5643.22
7	हरियाणा	349.65
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1150.41
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3899.10
10	झारखंड	13434.16
11	केरल	260.32
12	मध्य प्रदेश	35076.61
13	महाराष्ट्र	17964.87
14	मणिपुर	783.94
15	मेघालय	2251.24
16	मिजोरम	319.02
17	नागालैंड	531.47

18	ओडिशा	20801.00
19	पंजाब	503.24
20	राजस्थान	14019.70
21	सिक्किम	15.68
22	तमिलनाडु	5737.43
23	त्रिपुरा	4799.66
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	27195.67
25	उत्तराखंड	870.39
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	25797.53
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	24.62
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	87.85
30	लक्षद्वीप	0.71
32	आंध्र प्रदेश	1180.86
33	कर्नाटक	2005.93
34	तेलंगाना	190.79
35	लद्दाख	21.99
	कुल	2,61,319.42

हरियाणा में एचआईडीएफ

1549.श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

- (क) हरियाणा में पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की जिलेवार संख्या और स्वीकृत निधि कितनी है और परियोजनाओं के प्रकार क्या हैं;
- (ख) सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में वितरित निधि कितनी है;
- (ग) किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों, विशेषकर लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों और सहकारी समितियों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा सभी जिलों में निधि का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) राज्य में रोजगार सृजन, आय वृद्धि और पशुधन उत्पादकता पर एएचआईडीएफ के प्रभाव का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : हरियाणा में पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं, संस्वीकृत निधियों और परियोजनाओं के प्रकार का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : आज तक, सोनीपत ज़िले में कोई भी परियोजना अनुमोदित नहीं हुई है (लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते)। हालाँकि, हरियाणा में, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (PAC) द्वारा 22 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है और आज तक 13.83 करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी किया जा चुका है।

(ग) : पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु पात्र संस्थाएँ डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ, किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO), निजी कंपनियाँ, व्यक्तिगत उद्यमी, धारा 8 कंपनियाँ और सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (MSME) हैं। हरियाणा के हिसार जिले में, परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (PAC) ने 1500 करोड़ किसान सदस्यों वाले एक FPO को अनुमोदन दिया है। अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत 5.86 करोड़ रु. और सावधि ऋण 1.34 करोड़ रु. था। इस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2020-21 से अब तक (दिनांक 22-07-2025 तक) लाभार्थियों की जिलावार संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) : यह योजना मांग-आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाती है, जिसमें प्रस्तावों पर भौगोलिक स्थिति की परवाह किए बिना, योग्यता और पात्रता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। राज्यों को नियमित रूप से पात्र लाभार्थियों को योजना के लिए आवेदन करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने की सलाह दी जाती

है। आवेदनों पर एक पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से कार्रवाई की जाती है और परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता, योजना दिशानिर्देशों के पालन और संबंधित ऋणदाता संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण संस्वीकृति के आधार पर अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ड) : पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत, करनाल में 200 गोपशुओं की क्षमता हेतु 4.08 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत और 1.65 करोड़ रुपये के सावधि ऋण के साथ और जींद में 28,0000 पक्षियों की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले ब्रॉयलर फार्म हेतु 2.93 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत और 1.20 करोड़ रुपये के सावधि ऋण के साथ एक-एक परियोजना अनुमोदित की गई है। राज्य में रोजगार सृजन और लाभान्वित किसानों पर एएचआईडीएफ के प्रभाव का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

हरियाणा में पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2020-21 से अब तक (दिनांक 22-07-2025 तक) जिले-वार अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं, संस्वीकृत निधियों और परियोजनाओं के प्रकार का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	पशु आहार संयंत्र	नस्ल सुधार तकनीक और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन	मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन	अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं	ब्याज सबवेंशन जारी (करोड़ रुपये में.)
1	अम्बाला	1	-	2	-	3	4.54
2	फरीदाबाद	-	-	1	-	1	0.51
3	हिसार	-	-	2	-	2	1.20
4	झज्जर	-	-	1	-	1	0.05
5	जींद	-	1	1	1	3	0.36
6	कैथल	2	-	-	-	2	0.09
7	करनाल	2	1	-	-	3	1.61

8	कुरुक्षेत्र	1	-	-	-	1	0.01
9	महेन्द्रगढ़	1	-	-	-	1	0.16
10	नूह (मेवात)	-	-	-	2	2	4.50
11	रेवाड़ी	-	-	-	1	1	0.09
12	सिरसा	-	-	2	-	2	0.72
	कुल योग	7	2	9	4	22	13.83

विवरण-II

एचआईडीएफ के तहत वर्ष 2020-21 से अब तक (दिनांक 22-07-2025 तक) जिले-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं	जिले का नाम	किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO)	निजी उद्यमी	सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (MSME)	निजी कंपनियां	कुल योग
1	अम्बाला	-	-	-	3	3
2	फरीदाबाद	-	-	-	1	1
3	हिसार	1	-	1	-	2
4	झज्जर	-	-	1	-	1
5	जींद	-	-	3	-	3
6	कैथल	-	1	1	-	2
7	करनाल	-	1	1	1	3
8	कुरुक्षेत्र	-	1	-	-	1
9	महेन्द्रगढ़	-	-	1	-	1
10	नूह (मेवात)	-	-	-	2	2
11	रेवाड़ी	-	-	-	1	1
12	सिरसा	-	-	1	1	2
	कुल योग	1	3	9	9	22

विवरण III

हरियाणा राज्य में एचआईडीएफ योजना के तहत सृजित कुल रोजगार और लाभान्वित किसानों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं	जिले का नाम	रोजगार सृजित (व्यक्तियों में)	लाभान्वित किसान (व्यक्तियों में)
1	अम्बाला	206	7,000
2	फरीदाबाद	232	20,000
3	हिसार	150	900
4	झज्जर	20	1,250
5	जींद	57	3,834
6	कैथल	30	4,233
7	करनाल	264	11,161
8	कुरुक्षेत्र	7	1,890
9	महेन्द्रगढ़	7	907
10	नूंह (मेवात)	485	40,099
11	रेवाड़ी	65	700
12	सिरसा	115	6,000
कुल योग		1,638	97,974

पंचायतों में महिला प्रतिनिधि

1550. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के कार्यान्वयन के तीन दशक से अधिक समय बाद भी कई मामलों में आधिकारिक बैठकों या समारोहों में निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों की जगह उनके पति, भाई या पुत्र शामिल होते हैं, क्योंकि कुछ महिलाएं आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों को समझने या निभाने में असमर्थ होती हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा ऐसी परिपाटियों को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की महिला पंचायत सदस्यों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देकर सरकारी कार्य को समझने और करने में सक्षम बनाने संबंधी कोई योजना है?

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

(क): भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार' होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। तदनुसार, महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता निर्माण सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले, राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

पंचायतों में प्रॉक्सी प्रतिनिधित्व से संबंधित शिकायतें संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संबोधित की जाती हैं। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय को प्रिंट तथा मास मीडिया, कानूनी नोटिस, अदालती मामलों, शिकायतों और जनहित याचिकाओं (PIL) के माध्यम से पंचायतों में महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के प्रॉक्सी प्रतिनिधित्व के मुद्दों से अवगत कराया गया है। इस संबंध में, मंत्रालय ने निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के पतियों द्वारा उनके कर्तव्यों में अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शिकाएं जारी किए हैं।

माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देश पर, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने महिला प्रधानों का प्रतिनिधित्व उनके परिवार के पुरुष सदस्यों द्वारा किए जाने के मुद्दे और उससे संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों की जाँच हेतु सितंबर 2023 में एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया था। समिति ने फरवरी 2025 में मंत्रालय को अपनी सिफारिशों के साथ रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, जिसे मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

सलाहकार समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में प्रॉक्सी नेतृत्व को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक उपाय करने हैं। इस मामले के महत्व और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के आत्मनिर्भर नेतृत्व पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, इस मंत्रालय ने महिला प्रधानों के मुद्दों पर सलाहकार समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत सिफारिशों के व्यावहारिक कार्यान्वयन

को सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए 17 अप्रैल 2025 को एक सुविधा समिति का भी गठन किया है।

इसके अलावा, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एलएसडीजी) के स्थानीयकरण के अपने विषयगत दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से थीम 9- महिला हितैषी पंचायतें सहित जमीनी स्तर पर शासन में महिलाओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित कर रहा है। मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को ग्राम सभा की बैठक से पहले अलग-अलग वार्ड सभा और महिला सभा की बैठकें आयोजित करने में सहूलियत प्रदान करने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए हैं।

(ख): मंत्रालय ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केंद्र प्रायोजित पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना लागू की है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य महिला पंचायत सदस्य, पदाधिकारी और अन्य हितधारक सहित निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे नेतृत्वकारी भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमताओं का विकास कर सकें और प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर सकें। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (24 जुलाई 2025 तक) तक कुल 25,13,543 महिला पंचायत सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। पंचायतों, सेवा वितरण तंत्रों और नेतृत्व कौशल से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण में वृद्धि ने महिला पंचायत सदस्यों की कार्यकारी प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उन्हें सौंपे गए कार्यों को करने की क्षमता और योग्यता को बढ़ाया है। महिला पंचायत सदस्यों को जमीनी स्तर पर अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने सुशासन के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु महिला पंचायत सदस्यों के नेतृत्व और प्रबंधकीय, संचार और बातचीत कौशल को मजबूत करने हेतु उनकी क्षमता निर्माण हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए एक व्यापक विशेष प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू किया है। प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल का उद्देश्य महिला पंचायत सदस्यों द्वारा अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के

निर्वहन में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का समाधान करना, शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर उनके ज्ञान और कौशल को बढ़ाना और उन्हें स्थानीय विकास को गति देने के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

इन विभिन्न प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा, यह मंत्रालय अंतर-राज्यीय शिक्षण अनुभव आदि के लिए राज्यों के भीतर और बाहर के भ्रमणों को भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नेतृत्व/प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों के माध्यम से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पदाधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक नई पहल की गई है।

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF VILANGAD LANDSLIDE

1551. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the devastating impact of the landslide in Vilangad which happened on 30th July, 2024;
- (b) if so, the details of the financial support extended for the rehabilitation of the inhabitants of the village;
- (c) whether there is any delay in extending the financial support for post-disaster recovery; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): As informed by State Government of Kerala, there was severe impact caused by the landslide that occurred on 30th July 2024 in Vilangad village, located in Vanimel Panchayat of Vadakara Taluk, Kozhikode District. One person was reported dead.

A proposal has been received from State Government of Kerala for recovery and reconstruction activities for Meppadi (Wayanad) Landslide disaster, which also include recovery measures at Vilangad village. The State conducted Post-Disaster-Needs-Assessment (PDNA), estimating a total requirement of Rs. 2219.03 crores for Recovery and Reconstruction Plan. The Central Government had constituted a Multi Sectoral Team to assess the PDNA report and further action is taken as per the established procedure under the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window.

Central Government has issued guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 14.08.2024. The relevant guidelines are available on Ministry of Home Affairs website www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

Further, Ministry of Finance has informed that an amount of Rs. 529.50 crore was released to the State Government of Kerala in 2024-25 for reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by natural disasters of severe nature faced by the State in 2024-25 under Part-1 of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25. Out of this, State Government of Kerala has earmarked Rs. 417.94 Crores for Wayanad Rehabilitation Project.

CULTIVATION OF PULSES

1552. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to expand the mission to newer regions or States to meet the domestic demand for pulses sustainably;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed or identified agro-climatic zones best suited for pulses cultivation;
- (c) the details of the total area covered, production targets met and estimated reduction in imports of pulses, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of farmers who have benefited under the aforementioned mission since its launch along with support provided for seed kits and inputs, State-wise and year-wise;
- (e) the details of the measures which are being taken to ensure timely availability of quality seeds, fertilizers and irrigation support for pulses growers under the mission; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government under the mission to enhance productivity through distribution of high-yielding varieties, technology adoption and mechanization support?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India is implementing various schemes to supplement the efforts of states/UTs for the welfare of farmers in the country. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission-Pulses (NFSNM-Pulses) in all the 28 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective to increase pulses production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under NFSNM-Pulses, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production and distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season etc. In addition, Government of India also provides flexibility to the states for state specific needs under Pradhan Mantri-Rashtirya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has identified agro-climatic zones suited for pulses cultivation in the country, among these agro-climatic zones, Central Zone and South Zone are the most important for pulses production.

(c) to (f): The state-wise area coverage and production of total pulses during last three years (i.e., 2022-23 to 2024-25) is at **Statement-I**. The production, import, export and total availability of pulses during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Production	Import*	Export*	Total Availability
	1	2	3	4 =(1+2)-3
2021-22	273.02	27.00	3.87	296.15
2022-23	260.58	24.96	7.63	277.91
2023-24	242.46	47.39	5.94	283.91

*Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS),

Kolkata

Under NFSNM programme, annual action plans of the states are approved by respective State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) after the recommendations/inputs from DAandFW, wherein state-wise component-wise physical and financial targets are communicated to states, therefore, the state-wise allocation and release of fund under NFSNM-Pulses during last 3 years is given at **Statement-II**. Further, the details of beneficiaries under NFSNM-Pulses is maintained by respective state governments. For providing access of quality seeds to farmers, the Government of India coordinates with all the States in the meetings held on All-India Seed Requirement and Availability through the mechanism of Zonal Seeds Review Meetings prior to each sowing season. The Government of India has launched Seed Authentication, Traceability and Holistic Inventory (SATHI) portal for effective monitoring, to bring transparency and to maintain over all inventory of seed starting from Nucleus-Breeder-Foundation-Certified Seed.

In order to ensure the adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers to the farmers, Government of India assess the requirement of major fertilizers, namely

urea, DAP, MOP, complexes and SSP fertilizers, before each cropping season (viz. Rabi and Kharif). This assessment is made through “Zonal Conferences for Agricultural Inputs” organised by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW). The requirement of fertilizers assessed by DAandFW is intimated to the Department of Fertilizers to ensure seamless availability of fertilizers before the cropping season starts. Further, the availability of fertilizer is monitored on weekly basis with State Governments through Video Conference.

The Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme is being implemented by DAandFW in the Country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization’ (SMAM) is implemented in all the States with the specific objectives of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promoting ‘Custom Hiring Centers’ to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership of agricultural machines. To increase the production and productivity of pulses, under NFSNM programme assistance is given to farmers for various interventions such as demonstration of latest crop production technologies, distribution and production of newly released high yielding varieties, INM and IPM technologies etc. The progress of various interventions under NFSNM-Pulses during last 3 years is as under:

Interventions	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
Demonstrations (Lakh Ha)	2.81	3.61	3.41
Seed Distribution (Lakh Qtls)	2.27	1.74	1.59
Seed Production (Lakh Qtls)	2.12	2.70	1.75
INM and IPM (Lakh Ha)	17.98	11.39	16.26

*Progress is tentative, subject to change based on revised receipt from states/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise area coverage and production of total pulses during 2022-23 to 2024-25

State	Area (in lakh ha)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
Andhra Pradesh	10.32	9.41	11.39	10.76	8.23	9.59
Assam	1.44	2.20	1.66	1.11	1.68	1.27
Bihar	4.34	4.68	4.48	4.14	3.99	4.01
Chhattisgarh	6.26	5.45	6.87	4.75	3.65	4.51
Gujarat	13.10	11.25	13.16	17.93	15.47	19.36
Himachal Pradesh	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.49	0.49	0.45
Jharkhand	7.28	7.09	8.96	7.61	7.64	9.68
Karnataka	28.26	26.09	34.07	17.57	16.69	18.88
Madhya Pradesh	56.22	51.29	45.55	62.67	59.74	54.09
Maharashtra	49.94	44.32	49.79	46.35	40.08	50.35
Odisha	8.65	9.66	5.41	4.95	5.47	3.02
Punjab	0.32	0.75	0.60	0.33	0.69	0.64
Rajasthan	54.98	54.67	54.02	36.17	33.35	38.75

Tamil Nadu	7.91	7.17	7.50	5.03	3.86	3.70
Telangana	4.43	3.30	3.54	4.97	3.61	3.83
Uttar Pradesh	27.56	30.43	21.77	28.43	31.15	23.32
Uttarakhand	0.62	0.55	0.49	0.62	0.52	0.48
West Bengal	4.57	4.42	4.39	4.51	4.33	4.25
Others	2.54	2.03	2.30	2.22	1.81	2.23
All India	289.01	275.05	276.24	260.58	242.46	252.38

*As per 3rd Advance Estimates of 2024-25. Source: UP Ag portal, DA and FW

STATEMENT-II

The State-wise allocation and release of fund under NFSNM-Pulses during last 3 years (2022-23 to 2024-25)

(central share Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/Uts	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.94	0.00	26.30	6.58	29.07	18.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	0.30	1.35	0.68	1.70	0.85
3	Assam	72.61	54.37	82.82	73.59	82.86	76.47
4	Bihar	24.54	6.14	23.26	17.45	59.60	56.40
5	Chhattisgarh	67.68	31.38	33.00	24.75	61.83	60.94
6	Goa	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.05
7	Gujarat	13.02	9.76	11.57	5.25	16.07	12.06
8	Haryana	4.30	1.08	5.35	1.34	5.89	2.94
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.73	0.86	2.43	1.82	1.93	1.44
10	UT of J and K	1.81	0.45	1.53	0.38	2.70	2.02
11	Jharkhand	20.19	0.00	28.77	7.19	28.77	14.38
12	Karnataka	83.09	54.34	97.18	97.18	116.00	86.62
13	Kerala	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.07
14	UT of Ladakh	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02

15	Madhya Pradesh	153.02	38.26	223.70	111.85	224.87	168.65
16	Maharashtra	68.76	34.38	103.79	77.84	100.69	77.99
17	Manipur	4.02	0.00	4.95	1.24	6.77	5.08
18	Meghalaya	0.54	0.14	0.68	0.17	0.68	0.42
19	Mizoram	0.58	0.00	0.77	0.19	0.86	0.53
20	Nagaland	3.96	1.98	6.77	5.07	6.77	6.77
21	Odisha	37.72	9.43	40.02	20.01	80.35	64.29
22	Punjab	1.15	0.00	1.43	0.33	1.79	0.89
23	Rajasthan	144.54	67.64	186.98	65.45	192.16	78.39
24	Sikkim	1.09	0.54	1.83	1.38	1.52	1.33
25	Tamil Nadu	31.09	23.32	23.02	23.01	23.24	23.25
26	Telangana	9.53	0.00	11.85	0.00	11.85	5.93
27	Tripura	1.45	0.36	1.80	0.90	1.52	0.95
28	Uttar Pradesh	47.69	23.85	60.63	45.38	60.63	53.05
29	Uttarakhand	4.40	3.30	5.48	2.74	5.48	3.43
30	West Bengal	33.37	23.41	38.56	38.56	40.26	33.21
	States/UTs Total	854.28	385.30	1026.08	630.36	1166.14	856.60

बीएनएस में महिलाओं से संबंधित उपबंध

1553. डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 (बीएनएस) के अंतर्गत महिलाओं से संबंधित उपबंधों में कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या उक्त संहिता में महिलाओं और बालकों के विरुद्ध अपराधों के लिए अधिक कठोर दंड का उपबंध है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य बिंदुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में, पहली बार, महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध से संबंधित प्रावधानों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और उन्हें एक अध्याय के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड तक की कड़ी सजाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है। 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के दोषी व्यक्ति के प्राकृतिक जीवन तक आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है। शादी, रोजगार, पदोन्नति के झूठे वादे के नाम पर अथवा पहचान छुपाकर यौन संबंध बनाने आदि को भी एक नए अपराध के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में मानव तस्करी और तस्करी किए गए बच्चों के यौन शोषण के अपराध के लिए आजीवन कारावास तक की कड़ी सजा के प्रावधान हैं। अपराध में किसी बच्चे का अवैध व्यापार होने की स्थिति में कम से कम 10 वर्ष की कैद की सजा दी जाएगी, जिसे आजीवन कारावास तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है और जुर्माना लगाया जा सकता है। 'भिक्षावृत्ति' को अवैध व्यापार के लिए शोषण के एक प्रकार के रूप में शामिल किया गया है और भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 की धारा 143 के तहत इसे दंडनीय बनाया गया है। किसी अपराध के लिए बच्चों को काम पर रखना, नियोजित करना या संलग्न करना भी दंडनीय बनाया गया है। नए आपराधिक कानूनों में महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुख्य प्रावधान **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रावधान

- i. भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के नये अध्याय-V में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों को अन्य सभी अपराधों से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
- ii. भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में, सामूहिक बलात्कार के अवयस्क पीड़ितों के लिए उम्र संबंधी अंतर को हटा दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व 16 वर्ष और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़की के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए अलग-अलग सजा का निर्धारण किया गया था। इस प्रावधान में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और अब अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है।

- iii. महिलाओं को परिवार के एक वयस्क सदस्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, जो उस व्यक्ति के स्थान पर समन प्राप्त कर सकती है, जिसे समन भेजा गया है। 'किसी वयस्क पुरुष सदस्य' से संबंधित पूर्ववर्ती संदर्भ को बदलकर 'किसी वयस्क सदस्य' कर दिया गया है।
- iv. पीड़ित को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बलात्कार के किसी अपराध की जांच में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए, पीड़ित के बयान को पुलिस द्वारा ऑडियो-वीडियो साधनों के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड किया जाएगा।
- v. महिलाओं के प्रति कतिपय अपराधों के मामले में, पीड़ित का बयान, जहां तक संभव हो, महिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा तथा उसके अनुपस्थित होने की स्थिति में एक महिला की उपस्थिति में पुरुष मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संवेदनशीलता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके तथा पीड़ितों के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाया जा सके।
- vi. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपेंगे।
- vii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 वर्ष (विगत में 65 वर्ष) से अधिक आयु के किसी पुरुष व्यक्ति या किसी महिला या मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए उस स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उपस्थित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा पुरुष अथवा महिला रहती है। उन मामलों में जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशन में उपस्थित होने के लिए राजी हो, तो उसे ऐसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी।
- viii. नए कानून सभी अस्पतालों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध के पीड़ितों को निःशुल्क प्राथमिक उपचार या चिकित्सा उपचार प्रदान करते हैं। यह प्रावधान चुनौतीपूर्ण समय के दौरान पीड़ितों के स्वास्थ्य और रिकवरी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए आवश्यक चिकित्सा देखभाल तक तत्काल पहुँच सुनिश्चित करता है।

- ix. किसी अपराध के लिए बच्चों को काम पर रखना, नियोजित करना या उन्हें काम पर लगाना, भारतीय न्याय संहिता 2023 की धारा 95 के तहत दंडनीय अपराध माना गया है, जिसके लिए न्यूनतम सात वर्ष के कारावास की सजा का प्रावधान है, जिसे दस वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य गिरोहों या समूहों को अपराध करने के लिए बच्चों को काम पर रखने/नौकरी पर रखने से रोकना है।

नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना की विशेषताएं

1554. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

- (क) नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा इसके स्वीकृत बजट की राज्यवार सूची क्या है;
- (ग) इस योजना के लाभार्थियों, अर्थात् वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जिन महिलाओं को यह प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) ऐसे संकुल, जहाँ कृषि-सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए ड्रोन की मांग है, किस प्रकार स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में ऐसे संकुलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ङ): सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 1261 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को 15,000 ड्रोन प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी' को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य, दक्षता सुधारने, फसल उपज बढ़ाने और ऑपरेशन की लागत कम करने के लिए कृषि में उन्नत तकनीक को बढ़ावा देना और एसएचजी को ड्रोन सेवा प्रदाताओं के रूप में सशक्त बनाना है ताकि उनकी आय को बढ़ाया जा सके और उन्हें आजीविका सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। इस योजना के

तहत, चयनित महिला एसएचजी को ड्रोन पैकेज की लागत के 80% की दर से केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) अधिकतम 8.00 लाख रुपये तक प्रदान की जाती है। ड्रोन पैकेज के भाग के रूप में एसएचजी के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को 15 दिन का प्रशिक्षण और एसएचजी के अन्य सदस्य/परिवार के सदस्य को 5 दिन का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

प्रमुख उर्वरक कंपनियों (एलएफसी) ने अपने आंतरिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करते हुए वर्ष 2023-24 में स्वयं सहायता समूहों की ड्रोन दीदियों को 1094 ड्रोन वितरित किए हैं। इन 1094 ड्रोन में से 500 ड्रोन नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना के तहत वितरित किए गए हैं। इन स्वयं सहायता समूहों के सदस्यों को नागरिक विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) द्वारा अधिकृत विभिन्न रिमोट पायलट प्रशिक्षण संगठनों (आरपीटीओ) में ड्रोन पायलट के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। 1094 ड्रोन का राज्य-वार वितरण **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

राज्य स्तरीय समिति, जिसमें राज्य के कृषि/कृषि अभियांत्रिकी विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना के राज्य मिशन निदेशालय - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), राज्य सहकारिता विभाग, अग्रणी बैंक/राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड), राज्य के लिए नामित प्रमुख उर्वरक कंपनी (एलएफसी) के प्रतिनिधि, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर)/राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (एसएयू)/कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) के सदस्य शामिल हैं, ड्रोन उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त क्लस्टर के चयन, ड्रोन प्रदान करने के लिए चिह्नित समूहों में राज्यों में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत प्रगतिशील महिला एसएचजी का चयन, ड्रोन पायलट और ड्रोन सहायक प्रशिक्षण के लिए महिला एसएचजी के सदस्यों का चयन, जिला-वार ड्रोन उपयोग का आकलन, मौजूदा अंतराल की पहचान, ड्रोन उपयोग की उपलब्धता और भविष्य की आवश्यकताएं, एलएफसी और कीटनाशक कंपनियों के समन्वय में चयनित महिला एसएचजी को व्यवसाय प्रदान करना/सुनिश्चित करना आदि के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा समूहों के चयन के लिए सुझाए गए व्यापक मानदंड इसमें 10-15 गांवों/ग्राम पंचायतों के क्लस्टर, कपास, धान, गन्ना, मिर्च, गेहूं, बाग, वृक्षारोपण आदि फसलों के अंतर्गत 1000-1200 हेक्टेयर का सन्निहित

क्षेत्र, बड़े एफपीओ वाले क्लस्टर, बड़े सिंचित क्षेत्र वाले क्लस्टर और अधिक उर्वरक और कीटनाशक खपत वाले क्लस्टर शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 में एलएफसी द्वारा स्वयं सहायता समूहों को वितरित किए गए ड्रोनों की राज्य-वार संख्या और स्वयं सहायता समूहों के सदस्यों को प्रदान किया गया ड्रोन पायलट प्रशिक्षण

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वितरित ड्रोनों की संख्या	ड्रोन पायलट प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त स्वयं सहायता समूहों के सदस्यों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	108	108
2.	असम	28	28
3.	बिहार	32	32
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	15	15
5.	गोवा	1	1
6.	गुजरात	58	58
7.	हरियाणा	102	102
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	4
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	2	2
10.	झारखंड	15	15
11.	कर्नाटक	145	145
12.	केरल	51	51
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	89	89
14.	महाराष्ट्र	60	60
15.	उड़ीसा	16	16
16.	पंजाब	57	57
17.	राजस्थान	40	40
18.	तमिलनाडु	44	44
19.	तेलंगाना	81	81
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	128	128
21.	उत्तराखण्ड	3	3
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	15	15
योग		1094	1094

PROMOTING FARMING AS A VIABLE CAREER OPTION AMONG YOUTH**1555. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the constant decline in the number of farmers in the country, if so, the details of the decline over the past decade and the key factors contributing to it;
- (b) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote farming as a viable career option among youth, including programs in schools and colleges;
- (c) the measures being implemented to increase per farmer income and make agriculture more financially attractive for the younger generation; and
- (d) whether the Government has introduced any skill development, technological advancements or financial incentives to encourage youth participation in agriculture and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No. The data on exact number of farmers is not maintained Centrally. However, as per the Agriculture Census conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Number of operational holdings* based on previously conducted three agriculture censuses on quinquennial basis, are given as below:

S. No.	Agriculture Census	Number of Operational Holdings* (in Crore)
1	2005-06	12.92
2	2010-11	13.83
3	2015-16	14.65

**All land which is used wholly or partly for Agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location.*

(b) to (d): Agriculture is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary allocation and various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers and to attract younger generation in increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Major schemes/programmes initiated by DAandFW to enhance overall income of farmers and remunerative returns in the agriculture sector are as under:-

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
5. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)

7. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
8. Namo Drone Didi
9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
10. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (Agri SURE)
12. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
14. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
15. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
17. Agroforestry
18. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
27. Digital Agriculture Mission
28. National Bamboo Mission

Government has taken various initiatives to promote farming as a viable career option for youth, among which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has set up 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the rural districts of the country for dissemination of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries and the farmers of the concerned district. The KVKs perform following activities for the purpose:

- (a) on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of technology under various farming systems;
- (b) frontline demonstration to establish the production potential of improved agricultural technologies on the farmers' fields;
- (c) capacity development of extension functionaries and farmers for knowledge and skill up gradation;
- (d) production of quality seeds, planting materials and other technology inputs for the farmers;
- (e) extension activities to develop awareness of improved agricultural technology among the farmers.

Besides, 100 KVKs of the country are implementing project namely Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) for retaining younger generations of farming families into the sector, These KVKs organize skill development programmes for the youth of rural areas to take up various enterprises related to agriculture and allied sectors like, mushroom production, fruits and vegetable processing units, horticulture nursery, protected cultivation,

fish farming, poultry, goat farming, piggery, duck farming, bee keeping, vermicomposting, etc

The Government is implementing Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) with the objective to impart short term skill training (seven days duration) to rural youths and farmers in agriculture and allied sectors for upgradation of their knowledge and skills and promote wage/self employment in rural areas. The component aims at providing short duration skill based training programs to rural youth including women farmers on agri-based vocational areas for creating a pool of skilled manpower. Recently, the STRY programme has been subsumed under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) cafeteria.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” (ATMA) is being implemented in 740 districts of 28 states and 5 UTs in the country. The scheme promote decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country. The objective of the Scheme is to support State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied to farmers through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc.

MICRO IRRIGATION IN PUNJAB**1556. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

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

- (a) the details of loans taken by the different States from the Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under 'Per Drop More Crop' to support micro-irrigation in Punjab in the last 5 years;
- (b) the area brought under micro-irrigation through the scheme so far, State-wise;
- (c) the details of project proposals received from and implemented by the Punjab Government for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation in the State; and
- (d) whether the Government is taking any special steps towards the success of this scheme specifically in Punjab, considering the urgent need to introduce water-effective irrigation techniques, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Details of the projects, loans taken and area covered under micro irrigation through Micro Irrigation Fund by States including State of Punjab are given in **Statement**.

Lower uptake of the scheme has been observed in some States including State of Punjab. Provision has been made in Operational Guidelines of PDMC

Scheme for 25% higher unit cost for calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for the other low penetration States including Punjab for coverage of more area under the scheme.

Besides, State of Punjab is also providing top-up subsidy through MIF under PDMC with effective subsidy of 90% for SC/ Small and Marginal and Women and 80% to other farmers. Demonstrations of micro-irrigation technologies is also being done by the State at State Govt. farms and fields of progressive farmers.

To keep the borrowing under MIF attractive for the State Governments, Government of India is providing interest subvention @ 2% on the loans extended by to States, which is met from Per Drop More Crop Scheme.

Ministry time to time requests States/UTs to avail loan under MIF to increase adoption of micro irrigation which is an effective water efficient technology.

STATEMENT

State-wise Project-wise details of Micro-Irrigation Fund (MIF)

(Amount in Rs. Crore) (Area in lakh ha)

Sr. No.	State	Kind of project	Amount of loan sanctioned	Amount of loan disbursed	Area covered under MI*	Status
1	Andhra Pradesh	Top up subsidy	616.13	616.13	1.83	Completed
2	Tamil Nadu	Top up subsidy	1357.93	1357.93	5.14	Completed

3	Haryana	Top up subsidy and Innovative	97.74	95.78	0.413	Ongoing
		Innovative (MI for effluent treated water)	314.3	103.97		Ongoing
		Innovative (MI in Command area of kheri distributary)	252.08	112.066		Ongoing
		Innovative (MI in Canal Command area)	121.18	54.070		Ongoing
		Sub-Total	785.30	365.89	0.413	
4	Gujarat	Top up subsidy	764.13	764.13	6.07	Completed
5	Punjab	Top-up subsidy and Demonstration	149.65	32.13	0.11	Ongoing
6	Uttarakhand	Innovative (Tea plantations)	4.807	0.57	0.0004	Ongoing
7	Rajasthan	Top up subsidy and Innovative (Dark Blocks Coverage and Capacity Building)	740.79	667.45	7.34	Ongoing
8	Karnataka	Top up subsidy	290.33	257.06	2.30	Ongoing
Total			4709.06	4061.31	23.2145	

* The area covered under MI includes the area covered under PDMC through Topup subsidy project of MIF

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL
ASSAM**

1557. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government have record of educated unemployed people of Assam migrated to out of the Assam State for employment, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the initiatives taken/implemented to create sustainable employment for youth in rural Assam;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is promoting skill development in sectors like agriculture, handloom and tourism to meet local needs; and
- (d) the details and number of youths have benefited from these programs in the last five years; State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) for overall development of rural areas of the country. These schemes/programmes aim to alleviate poverty and to bring

about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country including Assam by strengthening livelihood opportunities, providing minimum guaranteed employment, promoting self-employment, skilling of youths in various useful trades and entrepreneurship qualities and infrastructure development. However, record of educated unemployed people of Assam migrated to out of the Assam State for employment is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d): DDU-GKY and RSETI are two schemes of MoRD in the field of skill development for rural poor youth, including sectors like agriculture, handloom and tourism etc., for their gainful employment. The details of number of youths benefited under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years are given in **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details of candidates benefited under DDU-GKY during the last five years

S.No.	State	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	4156	2177	1606	2135	18616	17070	19829	18045	10328	9033
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	33	233	71	608	295	678	315	684	265
3	Assam	1966	3296	3553	916	12532	6817	10615	8571	5231	4127
4	Bihar	2687	2745	7099	2491	11516	9005	6733	7226	1709	1885
5	Chhattisgarh	1109	3683	6499	2883	9742	8484	3045	3958	1170	1759
6	Gujarat	240	875	830	599	2912	1450	3960	2729	3544	2584
7	Haryana	26	1213	1772	680	5554	2685	8478	4882	4492	3700

8	Himachal Pradesh	0	117	334	10	3967	2175	4324	3187	3084	2273
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3454	1945	2300	1102	5459	2754	1177	1245	1767	636
10	Jharkhand	1050	1879	4035	1354	10228	7343	11340	8157	6607	4911
11	Karnataka	769	1649	1442	673	3757	2813	3795	2656	1797	1914
12	Kerala	3053	2931	3219	1097	8623	5224	5212	4078	3052	2572
13	Madhya Pradesh	903	969	6825	3977	15653	11287	12107	10538	5097	4756
14	Maharashtra	874	3319	348	1612	7830	4020	6381	4614	7761	4347
15	Manipur	338	387	811	139	1921	1266	782	854	263	356
16	Meghalaya	83	158	456	241	2165	1353	1630	1352	1642	761
17	Mizoram	37	88	105	94	344	349	725	499	723	474
18	Nagaland	221	278	1009	614	2371	1409	1714	1592	804	570
19	Odisha	7978	7729	10474	4828	16778	13248	3997	5330	947	1095
20	Punjab	2922	1931	6976	4188	8121	7020	11803	8805	1979	3560
21	Rajasthan	981	1759	3096	3130	6092	6209	7233	4218	5376	4532
22	Sikkim	0	43	90	0	859	384	1123	720	255	393
23	Tamil Nadu	213	1286	8228	2941	15225	10648	13411	10206	5274	4803
24	Telangana	2752	1436	3177	2494	7094	4564	92	230	2560	1271
25	Tripura	21	609	1049	193	2244	1189	2126	1336	913	694
26	Uttar Pradesh	1540	4068	16898	3765	36567	21921	45215	33458	18080	16245
27	Uttarakhand	367	416	3645	917	8248	4409	6026	5306	1894	2821
28	West Bengal	521	2544	732	2424	9596	4774	4979	5979	3172	1969
29	Puducherry			165	44	844	343	956	919	436	444
30	A. N Islands			0	0	133	38	547	225	242	196
	Total	38289	49563	97006	45612	235599	160546	200033	161230	100883	84946

STATEMENT-II**State/UT wise details of candidates benefited under RSETI during the last five years**

S.No	Name of the State	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	318	135	412	381	421	421	500	451	611	497
2	Andhra Pradesh	5002	3836	7817	6522	10935	8792	11432	8536	16174	12038
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	57	225	0	384	438	499	287	1042	779
4	Assam	7208	5145	10017	8335	14328	11087	18132	12155	26097	19080
5	Bihar	14868	10817	21268	14330	28292	22769	30434	24495	41900	32128
6	Chhattisgarh	7003	4927	10030	7257	12744	11238	15040	10848	19079	14328
7	D and N Haveli	560	437	561	447	761	545	752	528	769	547
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	11233	7859	15993	12863	20564	16395	23117	15363	30705	22256
10	Haryana	11301	6744	11045	8176	14086	8989	15153	10760	20647	15061
11	Himachal Pradesh	3227	2019	4750	3208	6134	4013	6876	5187	10450	7614
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4552	3955	5277	4148	7909	6453	8589	6397	19785	14325
13	Jharkhand	11467	7982	13725	10828	18979	13844	20760	15370	26681	19849
14	Karnataka	16333	12649	18332	17059	24937	19407	25613	20284	31238	23696
15	Kerala	5090	4752	5980	5801	9970	7990	10690	8389	14614	11355
16	Lakshadweep	162	98	139	34	465	285	467	346	589	419
17	Madhya Pradesh	19180	15530	22956	18490	32068	24620	35859	27754	50160	36467
18	Maharashtra	16559	13033	19606	15251	27322	21474	30397	22961	41123	30129
19	Manipur	287	277	364	301	920	834	1109	903	2664	2057
20	Meghalaya	959	687	1649	868	2024	1480	2508	1580	3840	2779
21	Mizoram	613	457	651	636	907	798	1055	1053	2324	1366
22	Nagaland	199	118	338	272	396	395	603	332	669	484
23	Odisha	15321	11574	16049	13978	20766	17486	22056	19544	30046	24998
24	Pondicherry	583	420	568	485	821	780	911	712	1251	880
25	Punjab	7501	5489	9241	6972	10833	8243	12332	9398	17779	13274
26	Rajasthan	19904	12682	23160	19032	30404	25274	33293	26740	43116	32669
27	Sikkim	202	134	203	146	411	299	439	335	1020	717
28	Tamil Nadu	15233	12517	17187	14796	26310	21110	29073	23835	36951	29561
29	Telangana	3703	2647	5413	5214	7195	6516	7647	6321	10804	8149
30	Tripura	1893	836	2274	1781	2744	2237	3386	2653	4309	2765
31	UT Ladakh	408	328	535	384	624	355	585	462	965	686
32	Uttar Pradesh	41995	27673	52909	46948	55972	46109	60513	49873	81135	61939
33	Uttarakhand	6383	4829	6258	4413	7007	5599	7505	5711	13203	9503
34	West Bengal	5876	4591	9182	7073	12169	9605	14094	10709	19470	14864
	Total	255141	185234	314114	256429	409802	325880	451419	350272	621210	467259

एनपीडीडी की योजनाएं

1558. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सहकारी डेयरी संघ/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघ/एसएचजी स्व-सहायता संगठन इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढीकरण तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के लिए निजी डेयरियों/दुग्ध उत्पादक किसानों को कोई सहायता प्रदान करते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मेहसाणा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित गुजरात में एनपीडीडी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी हां, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग वर्ष 2014-15 से देश भर में "राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी)" योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एनपीडीडी को निम्नलिखित दो घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है:-

(i) एनपीडीडी योजना का **घटक 'क'** राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के सृजन /सुदृढीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के **घटक 'ख'** "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन

अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके तथा उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है।

(ख): एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण दुग्ध परीक्षण उपकरणों हेतु अवसंरचना के निर्माण/सुदृढीकरण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, अब तक, प्राथमिक/ग्राम स्तरीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियों में 140.65 लाख लीटर शीतलन क्षमता वाले 5707 बल्क मिल्क कूलर, 47,785 स्वचालित दुग्ध संग्रहण इकाई एवं डाटा प्रोसेसिंग एवं दुग्ध संग्रहण इकाई, 7840 मिल्क एनालाइजर और 7550 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दुग्ध मिलावट परीक्षण उपकरण स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग): एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात में 552.82 करोड़ रुपये (337.52 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय हिस्से सहित) के कुल परिव्यय के साथ 8 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया गया है, जिसमें से कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को 246.10 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। इसमें मेहसाणा दुग्ध संघ के लिए 290 बल्क मिल्क कूलर, मिल्क एनालाइजर के साथ 678 स्वचालित दुग्ध संग्रहण इकाई, 500 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दूध मिलावट परीक्षण मशीन लगाने और मेहसाणा डेयरी संयंत्र प्रयोगशाला को सुदृढ करने के लिए अनुमोदित 66.89 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र का हिस्सा 39.96 करोड़ रुपये) शामिल हैं।

CAPACITY OF REGISTERED GAUSHALAS

1559 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) the total number of registered gaushalas and their capacity, State and district-wise particularly Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Lok Sabha Constituency Shirdi and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether these registered Gaushalas are adequately equipped to handle the increasing number of abandoned and stray cattle and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether there are instances of overcrowding and unhygienic conditions have been reported in these gaushalas, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the Union and State Government to gaushalas during the last three years, State-wise, including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (e) the mechanisms are placed by the Government to ensure transparent and effective utilization of fund;
- (f) the manner in which the registered gaushalas being supported by the Government; and
- (g) the steps being taken by the Government to relocate the unhealthy cattles from crowded areas to other areas or gaushalas?

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

(a) : As per the information obtained from the Maharashtra Goseva Ayog, Government of Maharashtra, the total number of registered Goshala in Maharashtra is 962 with the capacity of holding approximately 1.50 lakhs animals. List of District wise registered Goshalas in Maharashtra as well as Lok Sabha Constituency of Shirdi and Ahmednagar (Ahilyanagar) is enclosed as **Statement-I**.

Further, as per the information received from the State of Madhya Pradesh, there are 2792 functional registered gaushalas under Madhya Pradesh Gau Samvardhan Board (State board), Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Madhya Pradesh. State and District wise capacities of these functional gaushalas are enclosed as **Statement-II**

(b) : Under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, states have exclusive powers of livestock protection. Article 243(W) assigns municipalities responsibilities of managing cattle pounds and shelters. States can also empower Panchayats to establish and manage Kanji Houses or Gaushalas for stray cattle. Therefore, such information of registered Gaushalas adequately equipped to handle the increasing number of abandoned and stray cattle is not maintained by the Central Government.

However, as reported by Maharashtra Goseva Ayog, registered goshalas in their state are generally running with their full capacity and are not adequately equipped to handle sudden increase in the number of Cattle.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, the functional gaushalas are supported by Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Government of Madhya

Pradesh, and local bodies to raise the capacities of gaushalas for abandoned and stray cattle.

(c) : No such information has been reported by the concerned States.

(d) : Details of Funds allocated by State Government of Maharashtra and details of Utilization is as follows:

(Rs in Cr)

S.No	Financial year	Fund allocation	Fund utilized
1.	2023-24	Nil	Nil
2.	2024-25	19.22	18.92
	Total	19.22	18.92

Details of fund allocation and Utilization by State government of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:

(Rs in Cr)

Sr.	Financial year	Fund allocation	Fund utilized
1	2022-23	252.71	252.71
2	2023-24	167.91	167.91
3	2024-25	249.88	249.88
4	2025-26	505.00	96.86 (Till May 2025)

Since the matter is a State subject, the Central Government is not implementing any programme for assistance of Gaushalas. However, the Animal Welfare Board of India through various schemes has provided assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations including gaushalas. During the last three years, the fund provided by the Animal Welfare Board State-wise is enclosed as **Statement –III**

(e) : Since 2023, the Animal Welfare Board of India has facilitated Gaushalas and Animal Welfare Organizations through its online portal for activities such as recognition, renewal, submission of annual reports, and applying for project recognition and financial assistance under various schemes (e.g., Cattle Rescue, Shelter, Ambulance, Natural Calamity, and ABC Grants). Applications with required documents are reviewed by the Grant Committee as per scheme guidelines. Approved funds are disbursed directly via Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Further assistance is granted only after receiving the Utilization Certificate and audited accounts as per GFR-19.

Two schemes Namely "Sudharit Gowardhan Gowansh Sewa Kendra Yojana" and "Per Day Per Cow Rs. 50/-Grant Scheme for Rearing" are implemented by Maharashtra Goseva Ayog since last two years. Under Sudharit Gowardhan Govansh Sewa Kendra Yojana scheme, Beneficiary Goshalas were selected by State Level Selection Committee headed by Cabinet Minister for Department of Animal Husbandry. Complete implementation of Per Day Per Cow Rs. 50/- Grant Scheme for Rearing from application till disbursement of subsidy to eligible Goshalas has been done online.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Gaushala management samities are equipped with geotagged mobile app to register cattle heads on daily basis which is being verified by mapped government veterinary officer and further approved by the district authority. On the basis of this authorization State board transfers the grants directly to these gaushalas bank account through online DBT mechanism.

(f) : The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) provides financial assistance to the AWBI recongnised Gaushalas for sheltering the stray/injured/sick animals. The application form and guidelines of the schemes are available in the website: www.awbi.gov.in

Registered gaushalas in the State of Maharashtra are being supported by state Govt. through implementation of various schemes and disbursement of subsidy for the same. In addition to this, regular health, management and artificial insemination services are provided as per requirement and schedule to respective goshalas by in charge veterinary dispensaries located nearby.

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has a separate MP Gau Samvardhan board to register and provide feed grant to gaushalas. This State Board is providing Rs. 40/- per cattle per day to the gaushalas. Every district has Zila gaupalan evam Pashudhan Samvardhan Samities headed by respective District Collector to support these gaushalas and stray cattle management.

(g): Removal of cattle from crowded areas to gaushalas are the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies. The State of Madhya Pradesh has informed that, the

unhealthy cattle from crowded areas are relocated to nearby gaushalas as per their capacities, by local authorities like Gram Panchayat and urban bodies.

STATEMENT-I

Goshalas Registered with Maharashtra goseva Ayog of Maharashtra state

S.No.	District	Registered Gaushalas	Animals Reared
1	Akola	35	5,298
2	Ahmednagar	41	6,390
3	Amravati	56	9,619
4	Suburban Mumbai	1	52
5	Kolhapur	13	2,257
6	Gadchiroli	1	25
7	Gondia	5	1,447
8	Chandrapur	13	3,500
9	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	51	5,210
10	Jalgaon	64	8,165
11	Jalna	25	5,995
12	Thane	36	6,245
13	Dharashiv	18	1,534
14	Dhule	20	3,086
15	Nandurbar	6	1,084
16	Nanded	36	5,553
17	Nagpur	23	6,875
18	Nashik	49	9,794
19	Parbhani	41	4,081
20	Palghar	14	3,100
21	Pune	67	9,225
22	Beed	60	5,816
23	Buldhana	35	6,454

24	Bhandara	13	1,581
25	Mumbai	5	1,487
26	Yavatmal	35	5,394
27	Ratnagiri	11	1,649
28	Raigad	15	1,028
29	Latur	17	1,909
30	Wardha	16	2,787
31	Washim	23	2,983
32	Sangli	20	1,368
33	Satara	18	2,281
34	Sindhudurg	6	377
35	Solapur	46	4,091
36	Hingoli	27	2,813
	Total	962	1,40,453

STATEMENT-II

District wise List of Functioning Gaushalas with their capacities

Sr.	Districts	Functional Gaushalas	Cattle Available in Gaushalas	Gaushalas Capacity
1	Bhopal	44	6951	7000
2	Rajgarh	144	15250	15500
3	Vidisha	138	18531	19000
4	Raisen	63	17029	17500
5	Sehore	69	7615	8000
6	Narmadapuram	37	4616	5000
7	Betul	20	1918	2000
8	Harda	30	5650	6000
9	Indore	49	7152	7500
10	Alirajpur	4	535	1000

11	Barwani	17	1909	2500
12	Jhabua	12	1363	1500
13	Dhar	50	12029	13000
14	Khargone	39	6277	7000
15	Khandwa	30	3677	4000
16	Burhanpur	10	842	1000
17	Shahdol	19	2958	3500
18	Umaria	13	2794	3000
19	Dindori	10	461	1000
20	Anuppur	17	1672	2000
21	Ujjain	86	15767	16000
22	Dewas	83	9994	10000
23	Ratlam	46	13773	14000
24	Shajapur	82	9007	10000
25	Agar Malwa	137	17820	18000
26	Mandsaur	90	15025	16000
27	Neemuch	45	6963	7000
28	Sagar	54	16118	17000
29	Panna	43	11477	12000
30	Chhatarpur	126	10440	11000
31	Tikamgarh	75	7135	8000
32	Niwadi	30	3527	4000
33	Damoh	54	11727	12000
34	Jabalpur	47	7522	8000
35	Narsinghpur	62	5459	6000
36	Chhindwara	22	3563	4000
37	Pandhurna	11	1149	1500
38	Seoni	51	5501	6000
39	Balaghat	13	1804	2000
40	Mandla	9	968	1000
41	Katni	31	3805	4000
42	Rewa	75	19177	20000
43	Sidhi	39	2895	3000

44	Singrauli	21	3215	4000
45	Satna	63	15428	16000
46	Maihar	35	6636	7000
47	Gwalior	42	16013	17000
48	Morena	54	14022	15000
49	Mauganj	64	9957	10000
50	Datia	65	3904	4000
51	Guna	77	7424	8000
52	Bhind	44	3638	4000
53	Shivpuri	98	9104	10000
54	Sheopur	24	3850	4000
55	Ashoknagar	79	7953	8000
	Total	2792	421169	444500

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of financial assistance released to the AWBI recognized Animal Welfare Organization including Gaushalas under various schemes implemented by the AWBI during last three year i.e. 2022-23 to 2024-25

(In Rupees)

SL No	State	Shelter House Grant		Ambulance Grant	
		Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant
1.	Haryana	5	5188629	2	900000
2.	Madhya pradesh	2	2169961	2	860594
3.	Punjab	1	1105711	0	0
4.	Rajasthan	4	3641733	5	2205000
5.	Uttar pradesh	2	2227731	1	450000

SL No	State	Natural Calamity Grant		Regular Grant and Rescue Cattle Grant	
		Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant
1	Andhra pradesh	0	0	4	469800
2	Chattisgarh	0	0	2	162000
3	Delhi	0	0	1	600000
4	Gujarat	0	0	12	2616250
5	Haryana	1	500000	88	20092050
6	Jharkhand	0	0	1	12000
7	Maharashtra	0	0	11	1584600
8	Madhya pradesh	0	0	51	6595275
9	Punjab	0	0	1	150000
10	Rajasthan	0	0	214	29089000
11	Tamil nadu	0	0	1	60000
12	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	1245000
13	Uttar pradesh	0	0	195	26473850
14	West bengal	0	0	2	169200

दमण और दीव में 'दिशा' समिति की बैठकें

1560. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 18वीं लोकसभा के गठन के बाद से दमण और दीव जिले में जिलास्तरीय दिशा समितियों की बैठकों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एक वर्ष में जिलास्तरीय दिशा समितियों की कितनी बैठकें अनिवार्य रूप से आयोजित की जानी होती हैं;

- (ग) अपेक्षित न्यूनतम संख्या में उक्त बैठकें आयोजित करने में विफल रहने की स्थिति में जिला प्रशासन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा सकती है;
- (घ) दोनों जिलों में बैठकें किस तिथि, यदि कोई हो, को आयोजित की गईं;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त और सारांश साझा किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त और सारांश कब तक साझा किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है, साथ ही तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (घ): 18वीं लोकसभा के गठन के बाद, 8 अगस्त, 2024 को दमन और दीव जिलों सहित देश भर के सभी जिलों में 18वीं लोकसभा के सदस्यों वाली जिला स्तरीय दिशा समितियों (ज़ि. स्त. दि. स.) का पुनर्गठन किया गया। 18वीं लोकसभा के गठन के बाद से दमन और दीव जिलों में आयोजित ज़ि. स्त. दि. स. बैठकों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	जिलों का नाम	आयोजित बैठकों की संख्या	बैठकों के आयोजन की तिथि
1	दमन	1	13.05.2025
2	दीव	1	30.05.2025

(ख) और (ग): दिशा के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, जिला स्तरीय दिशा समितियों की बैठकें माननीय सांसदों/विधायकों और दिशा समिति के अन्य सभी सदस्यों को पर्याप्त सूचना देने के बाद, प्रत्येक तिमाही में कम से कम एक बार आयोजित की जानी चाहिए। वर्ष के दौरान कम से कम 4 बैठकें आयोजित की जानी हैं। हालाँकि, यदि अध्यक्ष चाहें, तो बैठकों की संख्या चार से अधिक भी हो सकती है।

दिशा के विशेष महत्व को समझते हुए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रा. वि. मं.) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रहा है कि ये बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाएँ। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने और संबंधित सदस्य सचिवों (जिला कलेक्टरों, मजिस्ट्रेटों, उपायुक्तों) को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्देश देने का आग्रह किया गया है कि जिला स्तरीय दिशा बैठकें दिशा के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आयोजित की जाएँ। माननीय सांसदों से भी समय-समय पर अपने-अपने जिलों में नियमित रूप से दिशा बैठकें आयोजित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ड) और (च): दिशा के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, दिशा बैठकों की कार्यवाही बैठक के 10 दिनों के भीतर जारी की जानी चाहिए और इसे तुरंत 'मीटिंग रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (<https://erp.disha.gov.in>), जो ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा दिशा के संचालन में सहायता के लिए विकसित एक पोर्टल है, पर अपलोड किया जाना चाहिए। दमन और दीव जिलों में आयोजित दिशा बैठकों की कार्यवाही अभी तक 'मीटिंग रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' पर अपलोड नहीं की गई है।

पीएम एकता मॉल योजना

1561. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

- (क) देश में उन राज्यों और पर्यटन स्थलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पीएम एकता मॉल योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक 27 मॉल का चयन और अनुमोदन किया गया है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक पीएम एकता मॉल को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत मॉल की चयन प्रक्रिया के संबंध में निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सभी राज्यों को केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में घोषित पीएम एकता मॉल (यूनिटी मॉल) स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, ताकि देशभर के ओडीओपी उत्पादों (एक जिला, एक उत्पाद), भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) उत्पादों और अन्य हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके और इनकी बिक्री की जा सके। इस प्रस्तावित मॉल में प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और राज्य के लिए अपने ओडीओपी उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए स्थान निर्धारित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में, व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय के 'पूँजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता स्कीम 2023-24 (एसएससीआई)' के भाग-VI (यूनिटी मॉल) के तहत सभी राज्यों में पीएम एकता मॉल के निर्माण के लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग की सिफारिश पर व्यय विभाग ने 27 राज्यों की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) को अनुमोदित किया है। स्वीकृत/जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	राज्य	वे स्थान जहां पीएम एकता मॉल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है	डीओई द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापट्टनम	172
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईटानगर	188
3	असम	गुवाहाटी	226
4	बिहार	पटना	212.689
5	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	200.77
6	गोवा	चिंबेल	100
7	गुजरात	सूरत	202
8	हरियाणा	करनाल	155
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	धर्मशाला	132
10	झारखंड	रांची	162.92

11	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	192.99106
12	केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	120
13	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन	284
14	महाराष्ट्र	नवी मुंबई	195.136
15	मणिपुर	इंफाल	149
16	मेघालय	न्यू शिलांग	132
17	मिजोरम	आइजोल	127
18	नागालैंड	चुमुकेदिमा	145
19	ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर	187.12
20	पंजाब	अमृतसर	159
21	राजस्थान	जयपुर	202
22	सिक्किम	गंगटोक	106
23	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	223
24	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	202
25	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला	114
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा, लखनऊ और वाराणसी	370.247
27	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार	136
	कुल		4795.87306

(ग): व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी एसएससीआई दिशानिर्देशों में प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एकता मॉल की स्थापना के लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसे मुख्य रूप से राज्य की राजधानी में 'पहले आओ पहले पाओ' के आधार पर स्थापित किया जाएगा। इन दिशानिर्देशों में संबंधित राज्य की वित्तीय राजधानी या किसी प्रमुख पर्यटन केंद्र में यूनिटी मॉल की स्थापना पर विचार करने का भी प्रावधान है। इस स्कीम के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रुपए की राशि विनिर्धारित की गई है। यह निधि राज्यों को 'पहले आओ पहले पाओ' आधार पर प्रदान की जाएगी। बड़ा राज्य होने के नाते, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को आबंटित बजट के भीतर 3 एकता मॉल बनाने की छूट

दी गई है। इस मॉल के लिए भूमि राज्य सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराई जाती है या भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है।

मोटा अनाज के उत्पादों की मांग और उनका उत्पादन

1562. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास देश और विदेश में मोटा अनाज (श्रीअन्न) की मांग को दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश और विश्व स्तर पर मोटा अनाज (श्रीअन्न) और उनके उत्पादों के प्रति उपभोक्ता जागरूकता और मांग बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में मोटा अनाज (श्रीअन्न) के उत्पादन और उनके उत्पादों की स्थिति क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): राष्ट्रीय भारत परिवर्तन संस्था (नीति आयोग) द्वारा गठित कार्य समूह ने फसल उत्पादन, कृषि इनपुट, मांग और आपूर्ति, 2024 पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में पोषक अनाजों की मांग और आपूर्ति का आकलन किया है।

व्यवसाय के सामान्य परिदृश्य में, अर्थात भविष्य में भी हालिया आर्थिक वृद्धि (6.34%) जारी रहने पर, वर्ष 2025-26 में पोषक-अनाजों की अनुमानित मांग 20 मिलियन टन है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 74.33 हजार टन श्रीअन्न विदेशों में निर्यात किया गया।

(ख): सरकार ने देश और विश्व स्तर पर श्रीअन्न और इसके उत्पादों के बारे में उपभोक्ताओं की जागरूकता और मांग बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं:

(i) भारत के प्रस्ताव के बाद, जिसे 70 से ज़्यादा देशों ने समर्थन दिया था, संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने मार्च 2021 में अपने 75वें सत्र में, वर्ष 2023 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मिलेट (श्रीअन्न) वर्ष घोषित किया। वर्ष भर चले इस उत्सव ने श्रीअन्न के सेवन के पोषण और स्वास्थ्य लाभों, प्रतिकूल और बदलती

जलवायु परिस्थितियों में श्रीअन्न की खेती के लिए उपयुक्तता, और उत्पादकों व उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सतत बाज़ार अवसर सृजित करने के लाभों के बारे में सफलतापूर्वक जागरूकता बढ़ाई।

(ii) भारत द्वारा की गई मेजबानी के दौरान, मार्च 2023 में नई दिल्ली में दो दिवसीय वैश्विक मिलेट (श्रीअन्न) सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया, जिसमें 102 से अधिक देशों के प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मिलेट (श्रीअन्न) सम्मेलन 2023 को समर्पित इस वैश्विक सम्मेलन में श्रीअन्न से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई, जिसमें श्रीअन्न उत्पादन और उपभोग, पोषण संबंधी लाभ, मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास, बाज़ार संबंध और अनुसंधान एवं विकास शामिल थे।

(iii) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) का एक घटक श्रीअन्न-आधारित उत्पादों (एमबीपी) पर केंद्रित है, जिसका परिव्यय 800 करोड़ रुपये है। श्रीअन्न-आधारित उत्पादों के लिए पीएलआई योजना (पीएलआईएसएमबीपी) का उद्देश्य खाद्य उत्पादों में श्रीअन्न के उपयोग को बढ़ाना और घरेलू एवं निर्यात दोनों बाजारों में चुनिंदा श्रीअन्न-आधारित उत्पादों के विनिर्माण और बिक्री को प्रोत्साहित करके उनके मूल्यवर्धन को बढ़ावा देना है। आज तक, पीएलआईएसएमबीपी के लिए आवंटित कुल 800 करोड़ रुपये में से, 29 आवेदकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 793.27 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जिनमें 8 बड़ी और 21 लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम शामिल हैं।

(iv) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मिलेट (श्रीअन्न) वर्ष (आईवाईओएम 2023) के एक भाग के रूप में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमियों, विशेष रूप से श्रीअन्न उत्पादों के प्रसंस्करण में लगे उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 30 जिलों में "मिलेट (श्रीअन्न) महोत्सव" का आयोजन किया गया। इसका उद्देश्य स्टार्ट-अप्स, उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा देना और खाद्य उद्योग के माइक्रो सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देना था।

(v) इसके अतिरिक्त, वाणिज्य विभाग (डीओसी) ने कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) के माध्यम से श्रीअन्न के बारे में जागरूकता, उपयोग और निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए व्यापार मेलों, प्रदर्शनियों और श्रीअन्न सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया। आईवाईओएम 2023

के अंतर्गत, वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा एपीडा के माध्यम से भारतीय दूतावासों/मिशनोँ और सरकारी विभागों के साथ मिलकर कई गतिविधियाँ आयोजित की गईं, जिनमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में श्रीअन्न पर आधारित भागीदारी, सैंपलिंग कार्यक्रम, श्रीअन्न गैलरी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें आदि शामिल थीं। प्रमुख व्यापार मेलों के दौरान प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में भारतीय मिलेट-श्रीअन्न के प्रचार और ब्रांडिंग के लिए प्रिंट/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में अभियान भी इंडिया ब्रांड इक्विटी फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया था।

(vi) वैश्विक खाद्य कार्यक्रम "वर्ल्ड फूड इंडिया 2023" का आयोजन 3 से 5 नवंबर, 2023 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में किया गया, जिसमें श्रीअन्न प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्रों में से एक था। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भारतीय उत्पादकों/प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं/संस्थानों को वैश्विक स्टेकहोल्डर्स के साथ सहयोग और साझेदारी के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म प्रदान करना था।

(vii) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) योजना, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और देश भर में केंद्र प्रायोजित पीएम फॉर्मेलिजेशन ऑफ माइक्रो फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंटरप्राइजेज (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से श्रीअन्न आधारित उत्पादों के प्रसंस्करण सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है।

(ग): वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कुल श्रीअन्न उत्पादन (तीसरे अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार) 11.46 लाख टन अनुमानित है।

SECURITY MEASURES FOR AGRICULTURE LAND ALONG INDO-PAK BORDER

1563. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- (a) whether any special security measures are likely to be provided to such farmers whose agricultural land falls in between the fencing of Indo-Pak border; and
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to provide them different agricultural land of same scale which they have in between such fencing?

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

(a) and (b): The following security measures are taken by Border Security Force (BSF) to assist farmers whose agriculture land falls in between the fencing of Indo-Pakistan border:

- (i) "Sanitization" drive conducted by BSF in the area between border fence and international border before allowing farmers to go ahead of fencing for farming.
- (ii) Fence gates are operated by BSF for controlled access of farmers which remains closed during conflict or tension at border.
- (iii) BSF Kissan guard accompany the farmers to ensure their security.
- (iv) The area ahead of the fence is kept under observation through Observation Posts and surveillance equipment.
- (v) Consistent engagement with border communities through the civic action programme and sensitize about safety and security measures during cultivation process.
- (vi) Persistent area domination and surveillance to prevent cross-border threats and nefarious activities.

NATURAL FARMING IN KANDHAMAL

1564. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

the measures taken under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture to promote natural farming practices in the tribal blocks of Kandhamal?

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

The Government is implementing National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) to strengthen sustainable agriculture practices with scientifically backed approaches. NMNF is being implemented in Odisha in 10 districts viz. Angul, Balangir, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nabarangapur, Sonepur, Sundargarh and Bargarh.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Phase-III under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented in 04 blocks of Kandhamal district, viz. Tumudibandha, K. Nuagaon, Raikia and Baliguda, covering 2000 ha area. The Scheme promotes traditional practices such as biomass mulching, use of bio-inputs for nutrient and soil fertility management, thereby reducing the dependency on chemical inputs. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for

promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs including organic compost, financial assistance of Rs. 4,500/ha for 3 years is provided for marketing, packaging, branding, value addition etc. Rs. 3,000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification and residue analysis, assistance is also provided @ Rs. 9,000/ha for 3 years for training, awareness and capacity building.

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए अनुदान

1565. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में गरीब, लघु और सीमांत किसानों को कृषि उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी अनुदान राशि प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जिलों में किसान कल्याण केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं जहाँ किसान तकनीकी सलाह, प्रशिक्षण और अन्य सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त जिलों में अब तक ऐसे केंद्रों से कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में गरीब, लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को कृषि उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए 8,19,06,199 रुपये का अनुदान प्रदान किया गया है। श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में किसान कल्याण केंद्र भी खोले गए हैं जहाँ किसानों को तकनीकी सलाह, प्रशिक्षण और

अन्य सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ऐसे केंद्र श्रावस्ती जिले के भिनगा, गिलौला, सिरसिया, जमुनहा और इकौना में और बलरामपुर जिले के उतरौला और कौआपुर (तुलसीपुर) में स्थापित हैं। इन केंद्रों से अब तक 55,494 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

पीएमएफबीवाई लाभ प्राप्त करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयाँ

1566. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

- (क) क्या देश में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) की जटिल प्रक्रियाओं के कारण किसान इसका लाभ आसानी से नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा फसल बीमा कंपनियों को वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है;
- (ग) उक्त प्रयोजन हेतु बीमा कंपनियों को जारी धनराशि की तुलना में फसल बीमा दावा लाभ प्रदत्त कुल किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में, दावा निपटान लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी दोषी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) : जी, नहीं। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) किसानों के लिए एक सुलभ योजना है। सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप, यह योजना किसान-अनुकूल और अधिक किफायती बन गई है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में राज्य सरकारों की प्रमुख भूमिका है और केंद्र

सरकार की भूमिका मुख्यतः नीति निर्माण तक ही सीमित है। हालाँकि, केंद्र सरकार ने इस योजना को और अधिक किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

(i) **डिजीक्लेम:** दावा निपटान/संवितरण प्रक्रिया की पूरी तरह से ट्रैक/निगरानी करने के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों की गणना और भुगतान हेतु समर्पित '**डिजीक्लेम मॉड्यूल**' शुरू किया गया है। इस मॉड्यूल के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (PFMS) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत करके दावों की गणना और निपटान/संवितरण किया जाता है ताकि सभी दावों की समय पर और पारदर्शी प्रोसेसिंग सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

(ii) **CCE Agri-App:-** CCE Agri-App के माध्यम से उपज डेटा/फसल कटाई प्रयोग (CCE) डेटा एकत्र करना और इसे NCIP पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को CCE के संचालन को देखने की अनुमति देना, NCIP के साथ राज्य भूमि रिकॉर्ड का एकीकरण जो कुशल उपज अनुमान में मदद करता है।

(iii) प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों से **डीलिंक** कर दिया गया है तथा राज्य सब्सिडी के लिए एस्क्रो मेकेनिज्म कार्यान्वित किया गया है, ताकि किसानों को शीघ्रता से दावे मिल सकें।

(iv) **कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (KRPH)** किसानों को अपनी शिकायतें/समस्याएँ/प्रश्न दर्ज कराने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल पोर्टल और कॉल सेंटर सहित एक अखिल भारतीय एकल टोल-फ्री एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र विकसित किया गया है।

(ख) से (ड): उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान भुगतान की गई केंद्रीय सब्सिडी और लाभान्वित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	केंद्र सरकार की सब्सिडी का हिस्सा	लाभान्वित हुए किसान आवेदन- दावों का भुगतान
	(रुपये करोड़ में)	(लाख में)
2020-21	640.92	6.36
2021-22	612.32	10.37
2022-23	627.57	12.52
2023-24	321.98	11.85
2024-25	276.42	18.68
कुल	2,479.21	59.78

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान लाभान्वित किसान आवेदनों की कुल संख्या 59.78 लाख है, जबकि आजमगढ़ जिले में 0.19 लाख किसान आवेदन लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(च): यद्यपि, योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में पहले से ही जुर्माने का प्रावधान मौजूद था, परन्तु खरीफ 2024 से, यदि बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः गणना करके NCIP के माध्यम से लगाया जाता है।

PROMOTING THE CULTIVATION OF MILLETS

1567. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- the steps taken to promote millet cultivation in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, particularly in tribal and drought-prone areas;
- the details of area under millet cultivation and production in Telangana in the last three years, district-wise;

- (c) the financial and technical support provided to small and marginal farmers for this purpose;
- (d) the number of farmers who have benefited from Central assistance or input subsidies for millets in the State;
- (e) the initiatives to create market linkages for millet produce and promote value-added millet products; and
- (f) whether any processing or marketing infrastructure for millets has been developed with Central support in Telangana?

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

(a) to (f): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing a Sub-Mission on Nutri-Cereals (Millets) under the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) to increase the production and productivity of millets (Shree Anna) in the country. Under NFSNM-Nutri Cereals, assistance is being provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, on Crop production and protection technologies and cropping system-based demonstrations, for production and distribution of certified seeds, for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management measures, for capacity building of farmers through cropping system-based trainings, for organizing events/workshops, etc; and seed minikits of newly released varieties/hybrids, are also distributed through the states by agencies. The mission also provides support to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

for technology back stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists/Scientists. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are implementing NFSNM-Nutri-Cereals in their states including tribal and drought-prone areas. Under the Mission, priority is given to small and marginal farmers.

The district-wise details of area and production of millet (Shree Anna) in Telangana during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is Annexed.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has approved a Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry for Millet-based products (PLISMBP) for implementation during 2022-23 to 2026-27. Millets are also included under the Poshan Abhiyan of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Further, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution has revised its guidelines to increase the procurement of millets under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal.

A facility for incubating millet startups has been established at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Indian Institute of Millets Research (ICAR-IIMR) Hyderabad, Telangana with funding from the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW), Department of Science and Technology (DST), ICAR, etc. A state-of-the-art infrastructure for millet processing and value addition, known as the "Common Facility Centre" is in place, to support early-stage startups by providing them with access to production facilities at nominal

charges. A Shree Anna (Millet) Processing Unit and Training Centre was established at ICAR-IIMR, Hyderabad to demonstrate millet grain processing techniques at smallholder farm levels.

STATEMENT

District-Wise Details of Area and Production of Millet (Shree Anna) in Telangana

(Area in Thousand Ha. and Production in Thousand Tonnes)

District	Area			Production		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Adilabad	15.20	16.90	30.14	24.72	23.49	50.46
Bhadradri Kothagudem	0.72	0.39	0.51	1.56	0.79	0.32
Hanumakonda	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03
Jagitial	1.38	0.29	0.28	1.89	0.87	0.98
Jangoan	0.23	0.06	0.23	0.44	0.09	0.37
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.00
Jogulamba Gadwal	2.09	1.35	6.57	2.17	1.31	15.94
Kamareddy	9.82	7.81	15.60	28.10	30.65	56.66
Karimnagar	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
Khammam	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.29	0.21	0.45
Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	4.79	5.52	4.45	3.92	4.90	3.32
Mahabubabad	1.11	0.43	0.68	0.89	0.51	0.75
Mahabubnagar	5.57	6.05	5.58	4.89	4.05	4.72
Mancherial	0.26	0.18	0.07	0.25	0.30	0.06
Medak	2.67	2.52	3.84	6.23	5.00	11.91

Medchal	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.01
Malkajgiri						
Mulugu	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
Nagarkurnool	1.19	1.69	2.46	0.98	1.51	2.90
Nalgonda	0.24	0.38	1.13	0.33	0.72	2.96
Narayanpet	3.37	2.38	3.13	3.44	2.37	3.39
Nirmal	3.29	2.63	6.49	5.14	5.32	11.13
Nizamabad	3.64	2.63	0.38	4.43	8.37	0.89
Peddapalli	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00
Rajanna Sircilla	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
Ranga Reddy	2.07	2.37	2.38	1.95	1.72	2.72
Sangareddy	10.27	12.50	24.38	22.29	27.40	74.67
Siddipet	0.21	0.03	0.11	0.34	0.04	0.32
Suryapet	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.40	0.10
Vikarabad	4.59	3.85	5.17	7.36	7.52	10.71
Wanaparthy	0.88	0.84	0.53	0.55	0.85	0.59
Warangal	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.21	0.25	0.16
Yadadri						
Bhuvanagiri	0.38	0.05	0.04	0.24	0.04	0.05
Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare						

PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE

1568. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) the details of production of sugar cane in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is providing any subsidy for the farmers those who are cultivating sugarcane, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of lack of labour force for harvesting the standing crop to supply the sugar industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is providing subsidy towards purchase of cane cutter machines, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The State-wise, production of sugarcane in the country during 2024-25 (as per 3rd Advance Estimate) is as under:

State	Production in Lakh Tonnes
Uttar Pradesh	2129.20
Maharashtra	1099.90
Karnataka	498.60
Gujarat	143.08
Tamil Nadu	132.08
Bihar	118.12
Uttarakhand	80.24
Madhya Pradesh	74.10
Punjab	70.33
Haryana	58.43
Telangana	19.53
Andhra Pradesh	18.60
Chhattisgarh	18.58
Assam	12.63
Others	27.73
All India	4501.16

Source: DAandFW

(b) :To encourage the farmers for cultivation of sugarcane, Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane is fixed for every sugar season, based upon the

recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with all stake holders having regard to various factors. The FRP so fixed by the Central Government is the bench mark remunerative price below which no sugar mill can purchase cane from the cane growers.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing sugarcane development programme under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) (erstwhile NFSM) in 13 major sugarcane growing states from 2014-15 to enhance production and productivity of sugarcane wherein thrust has been given on transfer of technology through demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. The components and pattern of assistance under NFSNM- Sugarcane is enclosed at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Mechanization involves the use of machinery and technology to carry out tasks that were traditionally performed manually. Key components of the crop production system—such as land preparation, sowing, irrigation, harvesting, and post-harvest operations—are now executed using appropriate machines. This not only enhances operational efficiency but also significantly reduces the demand for manual labour.

Towards this end, Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f 2014-15 through States/UTs Governments. SMAM is now being implemented under the umbrella of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The scheme aims at 'reaching the unreached' by bringing to the small and marginal farmers in the core including women farmers and giving the benefits of farm mechanization, by Promoting

'Custom Hiring Centers', creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments, distribution of various agricultural equipments, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities.

The financial assistance as cost subsidy to the tune of 50% of the cost of the various category of agricultural machinery and equipments for cultivation of crops, including sugarcane cutter/stripper/planter, is being provided to the women farmers, SC, ST, Small and marginal farmers and NE Region beneficiaries under SMAM Scheme which is 10% more than the general category farmers.

Pattern of Assistance and Maximum Permissible Subsidy for sugarcane cutter/stripper/planter is as under:

For SC, ST, Small and Marginal farmers, Women and NE States beneficiary		For other beneficiary	
Maximum Permissible subsidy per Machine/Equipment per beneficiary (Rs. In Lakhs)	Pattern of Assistance	Maximum Permissible subsidy per Machine/Equipment per beneficiary (Rs. In Lakhs)	Pattern of Assistance
0.75	50%	0.60	40%

STATEMENT

The components and pattern of assistance under NFSNM- Sugarcane

S. No.	Component	Unit cost (Rs.)	Implementing agency
1	Demonstration on Intercropping and Single Bud Chip Technology with	Rs.9000/Ha (Rs. 8000 for inputs and Rs.	SDA/ Cane Commissioner/ ICAR/SAUs/ KVKs

	Sugarcane	1000 for contingency)	
2	Assistance for Breeder Seed Production	Rs. 40000/Ha (Rs. 34000 for inputs and Rs. 6000 for Contingency)	SDA/ Cane Commissioner/ ICAR/Sugarcane Research Institute of Central or State Govt.
3	Production/Supply of Tissue Culture Plantlets/Seedlings	Rs. 3.5/Seedling	SDA/Cane Commissioner/ICAR/Sugarcane Research Institute of Central or State Govt.
4	National Level Training (25 participants x 2 days)	Rs. 50000/Training	ICAR/IISR/SBI/UPCSR/DOSD
5	State Level Training (20 participants x 2 days)	Rs. 40000/Training	SDA/Cane Commissioner
6	Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals and Bio- agents	Rs 500/ha or 50% of the cost (whichever is less)	SDA/ Cane Commissioner/ ICAR
7	Local Initiatives	As per the State Specific need limited to 25% of Total Allocation	
8	Contingencies and Electronic Print Media	Need Based	DOSD, Lucknow

EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER SUB-PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

1569. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the details of expenditure incurred under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) in 2023-24, State-wise including Telangana;
- (b) the details of budgetary allocation for SCSP in Union Budget 2025-26 compared to previous year, with funds for skill development in coal mining regions like Peddapalli;
- (c) the methodology adopted for equitable distribution of SCSP funds in all States, particularly in industrial constituencies;
- (d) the monitoring mechanism established for SCSP fund utilization by coal and power sector Ministries to ensure targeted benefits reach Dalit communities; and
- (e) the impact evaluation framework for increased Dalit expenditure on socio-economic indicators in PSU dominated constituencies like Peddapalli, including assessment timeline?

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

(a): The expenditure incurred in the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) / Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) is Rs. 1,25,471.92 Crore. The details of state-wise expenditure including Telangana is at **Statement**.

(b): The Union Budget has allocated ₹1,68,478.38 Crore in FY 2025-26 for DAPSC/SCSP as compared to the budgetary allocation of Rs. 1,65,492.72

Crore in FY 2024-25. The budgetary allocation of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is Rs. 853.68 Crore in FY 2025-26 under DAPSC/SCSP.

(c): NITI Aayog issued guidelines in 2014 titled "Guidelines for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for States/UTs, 2014", which requires States to allocate funds according to SC/ST population within those states.

(d) and (e): NITI Aayog in the year 2017 issued "Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (DAPSC and DAPST)". As per the guidelines, each obligated Ministry/Department allocates the funds and out of these obligated funds, the executing Ministry/Department distributes funds to the States/UTs including industrial constituencies and oversees them. The Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Power are obligated to allocate 8.3% and 16.6% respectively of their total scheme budget under DAPSC as per the NITI Aayog guidelines. In 2024-25; the Ministry of Coal allocated DAPSC funds in the schemes (i) Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines (ii) Research and Development (iii) Exploration of Coal and Lignite and the Ministry of Power had DAPSC allocation in the scheme - Reform Linked Distribution Scheme

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment regularly holds review meetings at the level of Minister and Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, with the concerned Ministries/Departments. On the basis of the

deliberations in the review meetings, the DAPSC obligated Ministries/Departments are advised to design their schemes so as to ensure that a greater number of beneficiaries are covered under the benefits provided under the welfare schemes. Also, continuous efforts and follow-up is done with all the DAPSC obligated Ministries/Departments, which includes holding review meetings, monitoring, writing letters etc. to ensure that allocation earmarked under DAPSC is fully utilized.

STATEMENT-I

The details of state-wise expenditure incurred in the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) / Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) including Telangana

S.No.	State	Expenditure Amount (Rs. in Cr.)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.0386
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3,074.8348
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	65.9982
4	ASSAM	2,384.1572
5	BIHAR	5,686.0822
6	CHANDIGARH	27.3918
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,296.3724
8	DELHI	31,742.6836
9	GOA	292.9172
10	GUJARAT	2,003.7498
11	HARYANA	2,207.9592
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	967.5463
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	942.0391
14	JHARKHAND	1,713.8837
15	KARNATAKA	4,585.8794
16	KERALA	1,590.4769
17	LADAKH	1.3086

18	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0017
19	MADHYA PRADESH	7,173.0105
20	MAHARASHTRA	8,259.6190
21	MANIPUR	145.7598
22	MEGHALAYA	170.892
23	MIZORAM	58.1888
24	NAGALAND	41.2177
25	ODISHA	4,032.9569
26	PUDUCHERRY	60.6715
27	PUNJAB	1,561.8485
28	RAJASTHAN	5,973.1954
29	SIKKIM	53.9656
30	TAMIL NADU	7,231.9642
31	TELANGANA	4,655.8957
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1.7801
33	TRIPURA	773.164
34	UTTAR PRADESH	19,722.1975
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,500.7324
36	WEST BENGAL	4,471.5384
	Total	125,471.9187

EXPORT OF SPICES FROM INDIA

1570. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on the production of spices in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has data on the volume of spices exported to other countries during the said period, country-wise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to boost the production of spices within the country during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details of state-wise and year-wise production of spices in the country from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is attached as **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): The details of volume of spices exported to other countries from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is attached as **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f): The Government of India, through Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is implementing several programs to promote spice production within the country, inter alia including Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Natural Resource Management (NRM), Soil Health Card and e-National Agriculture Market. MIDH provides financial assistance for various activities such as infrastructure development, area expansion, promotion of integrated pest management (IPM), organic farming, water resource creation and post-harvest management. In addition, the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices

Development (DASD) directly supports spice development through the production of quality planting materials, technology dissemination via demonstrations and farmer training programs conducted in association with State Agricultural Universities and national institutes.

Spices Board, through its scheme "Sustainability in spice sector through progressive, innovative and collaborative interventions for export development", is implementing various programs for improving the production and productivity of cardamom which include providing assistance for replanting, quality planting material production, development of water sources and micro-irrigation facilities and weather-based crop insurance.

STATEMENT-I

The details of state-wise and year-wise production of spices in the country from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25

Production in '000 tonnes

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
Andhra Pradesh	885.679	511.813	1578.591	1321.403	1258.873
Arunachal Pradesh	21.488	18.585	17.788	63.732	28.807
Assam	338.539	317.238	324.560	392.403	393.837
Bihar	14.162	11.870	12.969	17.341	15.065
Chhattisgarh	15.434	16.013	8.963	13.285	13.647
Goa	0.343	0.422	0.437	0.366	0.330
Gujarat	1113.843	1018.120	1107.647	1439.974	1152.791
Haryana	40.887	56.510	30.421	34.925	44.064
Himachal Pradesh	29.442	30.290	31.775	29.187	29.109
Jammu and Kashmir	1.191	1.156	1.181	1.227	1.209

Jharkhand	--	90.569	95.650	94.442	94.678
Karnataka	974.503	978.686	684.657	704.698	898.148
Kerala	163.017	167.963	156.631	153.054	144.423
Madhya Pradesh	3372.216	3538.199	3573.219	3724.702	3840.026
Maharashtra	433.058	589.491	545.855	531.765	668.390
Manipur	72.702	66.476	64.414	90.764	89.633
Meghalaya	71.970	72.021	81.462	78.907	78.471
Mizoram	100.932	100.934	99.929	101.207	217.450
Nagaland	46.339	40.836	49.553	49.734	49.428
Orissa	297.260	418.704	440.507	478.335	398.250
Punjab	124.208	128.809	133.424	139.732	135.763
Rajasthan	1183.714	1045.937	952.600	1000.495	1019.572
Sikkim	102.578	102.948	102.970	102.975	102.982
Tamil Nadu	185.817	219.825	262.795	272.848	281.970
Telangana	893.675	916.297	773.180	930.754	690.521
Tripura	25.215	27.427	30.795	30.990	27.947
Uttar Pradesh	266.968	319.693	326.086	337.939	386.834
Uttarakhand	84.119	81.566	70.647	69.572	69.622
West Bengal	260.413	265.417	269.710	275.695	274.350
Pondicherry	0.259	0.356	0.248	0.252	0.266
Andaman and Nicobar	0.970	0.967	1.493	1.084	1.079
Total (All India)	11120.939	11155.137	11830.157	12483.787	12369.981

*second advance estimate

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Calicut

STATEMENT – II

The details of volume of spices exported to other countries from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25

Country	Quantity of Spices exported (Tonnes)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
China	322170	303311	257553	309085	342893
U.S.A	111712	122267	93120	111484	125663

U.A.E	116530	115404	111130	128314	169287
Bangladesh	339670	245203	208204	270169	324872
Malaysia	58895	64562	66217	68898	74325
Thailand	66148	49939	61714	64759	61530
U.K	37229	34202	28170	34441	36579
Saudi Arabia	30332	28737	36372	34947	43311
Indonesia	50778	46548	47099	51751	55414
Germany	13476	15176	14913	14375	17045
Sri Lanka	66676	61739	52996	51169	56531
Netherlands	10663	14590	12686	14578	16077
Canada	14396	13570	11993	15255	19555
Nepal	96370	71539	58045	46534	50025
Australia	14458	12856	12227	14713	16332
Morocco	23618	24328	21429	17671	23800
Russia	7482	8310	11812	11227	14119
Japan	10405	13230	12984	10870	10940
France	4348	5210	4833	4607	5879
South Africa	18276	14944	15047	15460	18204
Mexico	7122	5892	7001	8533	15104
Spain	7816	10712	7288	6968	10265
Vietnam	19210	15966	20715	21194	30658
Singapore	10079	9516	10523	10553	10060
Korea	3761	4133	4223	5018	4766
Total (Inc. others)	1758985	1530661	1404357	1539692	1799267

Source: Spices Board

किसानों की आय में वृद्धि

1571. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा किसानों और युवाओं की आय बढ़ाने के लिए मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मत्स्य पालन हेतु प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय द्वारा मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के स्थाई और जिम्मेदार विकास एवं मछुआरों के कल्याण के माध्यम से नीली क्रांति लाने के लिए सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 20,050 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से देश में एक प्रमुख योजना 'प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना' (PMMSY) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों के लिए कई कल्याणकारी गतिविधियों की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है - (i) ग्रुप एक्सीडेंटल इंश्योरेंस कवरेज के अंतर्गत 18 से 70 वर्ष की आयु के लोगो के लिए मृत्यु या स्थायी पूर्ण शारीरिक अक्षमता पर 5.00 लाख रुपए, स्थायी आंशिक शारीरिक अक्षमता पर 2.50 लाख रुपए और अस्पताल में भर्ती होने पर 25,000 रुपए, (ii) मात्स्यिकी संसाधनों के संरक्षण के अंतर्गत सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े सक्रिय पारंपरिक मछुआरा परिवारों के 18 से 60 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के लिए आजीविका और पोषण संबंधी सहायता जिसमें मछली पकड़ने पर प्रतिबंध/मंद अवधि के दौरान तीन महीने के लिए प्रति मछुआरा 3000 रुपए की सहायता राशि प्रदान की जाती है और इसमें लाभार्थियों का अपना अंशदान 1500 रुपए होता है, (iii) सभी तटीय राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 1,00,000 फिशिंग वेसल्स पर 364.00 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय से ट्रांसपोंडर की स्थापना ताकि मछुआरों को समुद्र में किसी भी आपात स्थिति में टू वे कम्युनिकेशन की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके, (iv) फिशिंग

वेसल्स के लिए बीमा सहायता, (v) जाल और नाव की रीप्लेसमेंट और डीप सी फिशिंग के लिए फिशिंग वेसल्स के अधिग्रहण और उन्नयन के लिए सहायता।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएमएसवाई पोस्ट हारवेस्ट नुकसान को कम करने और आय बढ़ाने के लिए फिशिंग हारबर्स, फिश लैंडिंग सेन्टर्स, कोल्ड चेन और मारकेट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास, प्रशिक्षण, कौशल विकास और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों, फिश फार्मर प्रोड्यूसर ओरगेनाइजेशन (FFPOs) के गठन के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि आधुनिक तकनीकों और सामूहिक बार्गेनिंग पावर के साथ हितधारकों को सशक्त बनाया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, PMMSY तटीय मछुआरा समुदायों के लिए स्थाई (सस्टेनेबल) आजीविका के अवसर सृजित करने और मात्स्यिकी मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में उनकी भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए लक्षित हस्तक्षेप और संसाधनों के स्थाई प्रबंधन की दिशा में जलवायु अनुकूल तटीय मछुआरा गांव (क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएन्ट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विलेजस) और मॉडल कोस्टल फिशिंग विलेजस के विकास को कार्यान्वित करते हुए सी वीड फार्मिंग, ओरनामेंटल फिशरीस और मेरीकल्चर के माध्यम से वैविध्य को बढ़ावा देता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की सुविधा का विस्तार मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों तक किया ताकि उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और 2025-26 से, भारत सरकार ने संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना के तहत मछुआरों, किसानों, प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं और अन्य मत्स्य हितधारकों के लिए ऋण पहुंच बढ़ाने की मंशा से मात्स्यिकी और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) ऋण सीमा को ₹2 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹5 लाख कर दिया है। अब तक, सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों को 3214.32 करोड़ रुपए की संवितरित राशि के साथ 4,76,237 किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

TARGET FOR EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

1572. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the target for export of agricultural commodities has been fixed at Rs. 100 billion which is double the current level;
- (b) if so, the details of special measures being implemented to ensure the quality and quantity of Indian agricultural goods so as to achieve the targets; and
- (c) the details of special package of physical, financial and technical supports, if any, being offered by Union and State Governments to boost exports?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is working towards increasing the exports of agricultural and allied commodities and increasing its share in the global trade. The overall exports of these products in 2024-25 were US\$ 51.9 Billion.

To support the exports of agriculture commodities, initiatives and schemes are being implemented by the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA), under Department of Commerce. These initiatives include the development of modern infrastructure, adoption of innovative and automated machinery, encouragement of new value-added product development, quality development, market development and training programs to upskill the

workforce in producing value-added products. Such measures aim to attract investment in high-value added products and expand India's reach in global markets.

(c): The Department of Commerce through APEDA provides financial assistance to its member exporters from across the country, for export promotion of scheduled products through its Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS). The scheme has the following components:

- I. Development of Export Infrastructure
- II. Quality Development
- III. Market Development

The details of financial assistance guidelines are available at APEDA's website www.apeda.gov.in under the "Scheme" tab.

PROMOTION OF ORGANIC FARMING

1573. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented for promotion of organic farming in Scheduled and tribal areas of the country;
- (b) whether any pilot projects or cluster-based support have been initiated in Assam, particularly in the hill districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao;

- (c) if so, the number of beneficiaries covered and budget allocated; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure marketing and certification support for organic produce in such regions?

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

(a): Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs except North Eastern States and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States including Assam. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both the schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off – farm organic inputs including organic compost. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha in 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32500/ ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

(b) and (c): As reported by Assam State, the hill districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao has been covered under the MOVCDNER scheme. Two Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) covering 1000 ha area in Karbi Anglong and two FPCs covering 1000 ha area in Dima Hasao have been promoted under the scheme.

The details of number of farmers benefitted and budget allotted for Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts under MOVCDNER scheme are as follows.

Sl.No.	District	Number of FPC promoted	No. of farmers benefitted	Fund Allocated
1	Karbi-Anglong	2	1000	5.57 crore
2	Dima Hasao	2	1000	5.19 crore

(d): National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) is a certification scheme being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry for organic produce primarily for export and larger-scale domestic production.

Under MOVCDNER financial assistance of Rs 10,000 per ha in 3 years is provided for activities of Internal Control System (ICS) management, training and certification under NPOP and Rs 4,000 per ha in 3 years is provided for value chain marketing at state level.

Since 2015-16, total of ₹146.54 crore has been released to the state of Assam as Central Share under MOVCDNER scheme.

DATA ON NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION**1574. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

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

- (a) the detailed data on the total area brought under the National Horticulture Mission till July 2025;
- (b) whether new horticulture varieties have been introduced under the mission during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the impact of the scheme on the productivity of the crops by quality planting material and micro irrigation in the past five years;
- (d) the detailed data on the employment generated through the mission during the past five years; and
- (e) the detailed data on the number of Post-Harvest Management and marketing infrastructure created under the mission during the past five years?

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

(a) and (b): National Horticulture Mission, a sub-scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since 2014 for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Since inception of MIDH scheme i.e. from 2014-15 to July, 2025 (as on date), an additional area of 15.66 Lakhs hectare has been covered under horticulture crops. All horticulture crops irrespective of their varieties are covered under MIDH scheme.

(c): Different components of MIDH scheme including quality planting material and micro irrigation have shown a positive impact on the productivity of horticulture crops which has increased from 12.10 MT/ha in 2019-20 to 12.56 MT/ha in 2024-25 (2nd advance estimates).

(d) and (e): During the last five years, a total of 55748 Post Harvest Management infrastructures including Cold storage/C.A. storage, Pack houses, Ripening chamber, Reefer vehicles, Primary / Mobile/ Minimal processing unit, preservation unit and Food processing etc. have been setup and a total of 11140 marketing infrastructures including Static/mobile vending cart/platform, retail outlets, Rural and primary markets/ Apni Mandi/Direct markets, wholesale and terminal markets etc. have been setup under MIDH scheme. As the MIDH scheme is being implemented by State Governments, the beneficiary data including employment generation is maintained by the States.

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

1575. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (एनसीबीसी) द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तुत सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को सार्वजनिक करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो कब तक; और
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (एनसीबीसी) ने सूचित किया है कि उसने कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है।

(ख): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PROMOTION OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION

1576. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH

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

- (a) whether the Government is promoting crop diversification in water-stressed and water-intensive regions;
- (b) if so, the States that have implemented this initiative and if not, the reasons therefore and whether the Government considers it necessary to implement it;
- (c) whether direct incentives or bonuses are provided to farmers for shifting from paddy to millets or pulses; if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;
- (d) whether agricultural extension programmes are educating farmers about low-water-use crops; if so, the State-wise details may be provided, especially for Haryana;
- (e) whether there are specific packages or schemes to promote organic farming and indigenous crop varieties in dry districts; and

- (f) whether successful crop diversification stories have been documented and replicated in other regions?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under the Pradhan Mantri - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) through State Governments in three states i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to primarily divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals, cotton. Under CDP, assistance is being provided to farmers through implementing state governments for Alternate Crop Demonstrations viz; for Pulses Rs.9000/ha, Maize and Barley Rs.7,500/ha for variety and Rs.11,500/ha for maize hybrid and Nutri-cereals Rs.7,500/ha.

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

(d) to (f): Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under Implementation across the country including Haryana and is aimed at creating awareness among large number of farmers about new technologies and good agriculture practices. National priority areas viz; Crop Diversification, Integrated Farming System, Climate-resilient agricultural practices and Natural Farming etc. are being promoted under the scheme.

Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs except North Eastern States and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both the schemes are implemented through States / UT Governments. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed 328 Drought tolerant varieties and 1064 rainfed varieties during the year 2014 to 2025.

In addition to CDP, State Government of Haryana has initiated a state scheme "Mera Pani Meri Virasat" in the year 2020 to diversify the paddy in the all districts of the state.

OPENING OF INDIAN MARKET FOR BRITISH PRODUCTS

1577. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) the response of the Government to the farmers concern that opening the Indian market for British products, including its agricultural products, with virtually no tariffs or restrictions may affect negatively livelihoods of millions of Indian farmers and also the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to have more FTAs with other countries and negotiations underway, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government will protect the interests of the farmers by not proceeding with FTAs if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): India is actively pursuing trade negotiations with several countries and regional blocs to expand its global trade footprint and enhance competitiveness of Indian exports. At present, Negotiations are ongoing on the India–European Union Free Trade Agreement, India–Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement, India–Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement, India–Peru Free Trade Agreement, India–Chile

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, India–USA Bilateral Trade Agreement and a similar approach has been followed while dealing with the UK to safeguard the interests of farmers and secure market access for our agri-products.

In order to protect the interests of the farmers and domestic industry, including MSMEs, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In addition, in case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports within the period as mutually agreed to by the parties under the FTAs. Likewise Rules of Origin, including product-specific rules are developed with stakeholder consultations. FTAs include provisions on Technical Barriers to Trade to promote mutual understanding of each sides' standards, technical regulations, and measures to enhance transparency. Additionally, FTAs address non-technical barriers, thereby facilitating smoother and more effective access to export markets for Indian goods. FTAs include sub-committees for review to align with emerging global requirements.

डीपफेक तकनीक का दुरुपयोग

1578. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डीपफेक तकनीक आजकल एक बहुत खतरनाक हथियार बन गई है;

(ख) क्या डीपफेक तकनीक का इस्तेमाल किसी व्यक्ति की छवि और करियर को खराब करने के लिए किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या देश में डीपफेक तकनीक के विरुद्ध कोई विशेष कानून है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में कोई प्रभावी कानून लाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग): डीपफेक आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) द्वारा संचालित गलत सूचना/दुष्प्रचार है, जो डिजिटल और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों की प्रतिष्ठा, गरिमा और सुरक्षा को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिए मैन्युपुलेट की गई ऑडियो-विजुअल सामग्री के निर्माण द्वारा जोखिम पैदा करता है।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम), डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023, भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में डेटा की अनधिकृत पहुँच से सुरक्षा, प्रतिकारण द्वारा धोखाधड़ी, गोपनीयता के उल्लंघन, सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों आदि पर किसी भी कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाली किसी भी जानकारी को होस्ट, संग्रहीत या प्रकाशित न करने का दायित्व, आईटी नियम, 2021 के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत गैरकानूनी जानकारी को हटाना, झूठी/भ्रामक जानकारी या अफवाहों आदि के प्रसार के लिए दंडात्मक कार्रवाई के प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

डीपफेक सहित साइबर अपराधों की रिपोर्टिंग के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (एनसीआरपी) शुरू किया गया है। एनसीआरपी के तहत, नागरिक संदिग्ध वेबसाइटों/यूआरएल, व्हाट्सएप नंबर/टेलीग्राम हैंडल, फ़ोन नंबर, ईमेल आईडी, एसएमएस हेडर/नंबर, डीपफेक और सोशल मीडिया यूआरएल की रिपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, जिनका विश्लेषण करने के पश्चात् कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के सहयोग से उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय और भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया टीम (सर्ट-इन) समय-समय पर डीपफेक सहित दुर्भावनापूर्ण सिंथेटिक मीडिया का पता लगाने, लेबल करने और हटाने के लिए ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्मों के दायित्वों और डीपफेक के खिलाफ सुरक्षित रहने के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों के संबंध में दिशा निर्देश जारी करते हैं।

US TARIFF ON BRICS NATIONS

1579. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government analyzed the impact of extra 10% tariff on BRICS nations declared by US, if so the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is adversely affecting the exporting from India, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India proposes to impose counter tariff to the goods imported from US, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government conducted diplomatic discussions with US in this regard, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government initiated steps to formulate a consensus of BRICS nations with respect to the declaration of US to impose additional import tariff on BRICS nations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to find out alternative to overcome the situation in exporting sector due to the declaration of additional import tariff, if so the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): BRICS is a forum for strengthening economic, social and political cooperation amongst its member countries. No additional tariffs has been imposed on BRICS countries by the US, as yet.

(c) to (f) Need doesn't arise as no additional tariff has been imposed on BRICS countries by the US, as yet.

गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए कार्य योजना

1580. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

(क) क्या बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र देश के सबसे गरीब क्षेत्रों में से एक है;

(ख) बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए क्रियान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उनका वास्तविक प्रभाव क्या रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र को गरीबी वाले क्षेत्रों से बाहर निकालने के लिए कोई विशेष दीर्घकालिक कार्य योजना प्रस्तावित/कार्यान्वित की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयूजीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) जैसी कई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य गरीबी को कम करना तथा आजीविका के अवसरों को मजबूत करके, न्यूनतम गारंटीकृत रोजगार प्रदान करके, स्व-रोजगार को बढ़ावा देकर, विभिन्न उपयोगी व्यवसायों और उद्यमिता गुणों में युवाओं को कुशल बनाकर, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास करके और सामाजिक सहायता का प्रावधान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में समग्र सुधार लाना है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश के चित्रकूट, बांदा, झाँसी, जालौन, हमीरपुर, महोबा, ललितपुर और मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, दमोह, सागर, दतिया और पन्ना जिलों को शामिल करते हुए) में, जहाँ भी लागू हैं, इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का प्रभाव निम्नानुसार है:-

- i. मनरेगा के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 27.89 करोड़ श्रम दिवस सृजित किये गये हैं।
- ii. पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कुल 5,19,819 मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है।
- iii. पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर 24.07.2025 तक कुल 15,428 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से 14,963 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

- iv. डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 31 मार्च, 2025 तक 2,88,627 स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को बढ़ावा दिया गया है और 33,39,728 परिवारों को संगठित किया गया है।
- v. डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 15,327 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया तथा 10,818 को नियोजित किया गया है।
- vi. आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 42,913 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया तथा 31,331 अभ्यर्थियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया।

(ग) और (घ): इस मंत्रालय के पास बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्य योजना नहीं है। हालाँकि, नीति आयोग द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2009 में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए 7266 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक विशेष पैकेज स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 3506 करोड़ रुपये और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 3760 करोड़ रुपये शामिल थे। यह पैकेज 2009-10 से शुरू होकर तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए था। सरकार ने इसके अलावा 19 मई, 2011 को बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये (उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश, दोनों राज्यों के लिए 100-100 करोड़ रुपये) की अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता का भी अनुमोदन दिया था।

इस पैकेज के अंतर्गत बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 7 जिलों और मध्य प्रदेश के 6 जिलों में वाटरशेड विकास, सतही सिंचाई परियोजना का निर्माण, खोदे गए कुओं का निर्माण और उनमें बिजली का प्रावधान, स्टॉप डैम का निर्माण, वनरोपण, भंडारण और बाजार यार्ड, बकरियों और बैलों का वितरण, चारा भंडारण, डेयरी विकास, पेयजल आपूर्ति, फसल और बागवानी विकास और विपणन आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यकलापों को अपनाया गया था।

वित्त मंत्रालय ने बुंदेलखंड पैकेज के तहत जारी राशि प्रदान की।

जारी वर्ष	जारी की गई राशि	
	मध्य प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश
11वीं योजना तक जारी	1425.83	1005.52
2012-13	455.23	207.04
2013-14	350.01	250.17
2014-15	0.00	383.11
2015-16	405.58	264.8399
2016-17	215.00	80.00
2017-18	359.53	917.20
	3211.18	3107.8799

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पिछली बार वर्ष 2018 में 917.20 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई थी। जारी की गई इस धनराशि का उपयोग बुंदेलखंड पैकेज के अंतर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए दो वर्षों, अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2019-20 तक किया जाना था।

पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

1581. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के अंतर्गत दमोह लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित जिलेवार कितने लाभार्थी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की तरह मत्स्य क्रेडिट कार्ड शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

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

(क): वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में मात्स्यिकी के विकास के लिए 20,050 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) कार्यान्वित की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र दमोह सहित उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल लाभार्थियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): वर्ष 2018-19 में, भारत सरकार ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) की सुविधा का विस्तार मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों तक किया है ताकि उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। पात्र लाभार्थियों में मछुआरे, मत्स्य किसान (व्यक्तिगत और समूह/भागीदार/बटाई दार /पट्टेदार किसान), स्व सहायता समूह, संयुक्त देयता समूह और महिला समूह आदि शामिल हैं। केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में, भारत सरकार ने संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना के तहत मछुआरों, किसानों, प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं और अन्य मात्स्यिकी हितधारकों के लिए ऋण सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए मात्स्यिकी और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) ऋण सीमा को ₹2 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹5 लाख कर दिया है। वर्तमान में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की तरह मत्स्य क्रेडिट कार्ड शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	भोपाल	1093
2	सीहोर	458

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या
3	राजगढ़	158
4	विदिशा	518
5	रायसेन	627
6	हरदा	120
7	बेतुल	2720
8	होशंगाबाद	722
9	सचलनालय	558
10	इंदौर	345
11	खरगोन	961
12	बुरहानपुर	1255
13	खंडवा	3018
14	धार	1810
15	झाबुआ	256
16	अलीराजपुर	187
17	बड़वानी	1345
18	उज्जैन	381
19	शाजापुर	409
20	आगर मालवा	129
21	देवास	210
22	मन्दसौर	2362
23	रतलाम	182
24	नीमच	3605
25	जबलपुर	1644

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या
26	बालाघाट	10933
27	डिंडोरी	1428
28	सिवनी	3548
29	मंडला	4739
30	छिंदवाड़ा	408
31	नरसिंहपुर	350
32	कटनी	1231
33	रीवा	541
34	अनूपपुर	458
35	सीधी	226
36	सिंगरौली	268
37	शाहडोल	2466
38	सतना	248
39	उमरिया	506
40	ग्वालियर	97
41	गुना	235
42	शिवपुरी	144
43	श्योपुर	652
44	दतिया	204
45	मुरैना	46
46	भिंड	159
47	अशोकनगर	249
48	सागर	455

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या
49	पन्ना	490
50	टीकमगढ़	450
51	छपुटाप	694
52	छतरपुर	314
53	दमोह	766
कुल		57378

IMPLEMENTATION OF DRONE DIDI SCHEME

1582. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the details of the progress under the Drone Didi scheme, including the number of women-led drone startups and services supported and the areas where they are operating;
- (b) whether it is true that the battery of drones used under the scheme has limited working time, resulting in reduced efficiency and productivity, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that drones require separate transportation, which is not economically viable for the Drone Didi scheme, if so, the measures being taken to address this challenge;

- (d) the details of the training and capacity-building programs provided to women under the scheme and the number of women who have benefited from these programs; and
- (e) the details of expected outcomes of the Drone Didi scheme in terms of promoting women's entrepreneurship and increasing agricultural productivity and the timeline for achieving these outcomes?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing 15,000 drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The major objectives of the scheme is to promote advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation and to empower SHGs as drone service providers for increasing their income and providing livelihood support to them. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 80% of the cost of drone package up to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided to the selected women SHGs. 15 days drone pilot training for one of the members of SHGs and 5 days drone assistant training to other member/family member of SHGs is provided as a part of drone package.

Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have distributed 1094 drones to drone didis of SHGs in 2023-24 using their internal resources. Out of these 1094 drones, 500 drones have been distributed under the Namo Drone Didi Scheme.

The State-wise distribution of 1094 drones is attached at **Statement -I**. Members of these SHGs have been trained as drone pilots at various Remote Pilot Training Organizations (RPTOs) authorized by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The allocation of remaining 14500 drones has been informed to the State Governments as indicated in **Statement-II**.

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Bangalore have carried out a study on economics and business viability of drone operations on the 500 drones distributed by LFCs under Namu Drone Didi scheme. The findings indicates that kisan drones cover an area of one acre in 7-8 minutes and the flight time on a single battery charge of the kisan drones of various manufacturers ranged from 5-20 minutes. The drone package under Namu Drone Didi scheme include one standard battery set and additional four battery sets.

The study report also indicate that, where the utility vehicles were not provided with the drones supplied by LFCs, 42.68 per cent of the Drone Didis faced transportation-related issues, with the South (78.82%) being the most affected. 68.66 per cent drone didis also reported that hiring a transport vehicle was costly. To address the drone transport issue, a provision has been made under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) to provide financial assistance @ 80% to the Women SHGs identified under Namu Drone Didi scheme for purchase of Multi-utility machines, which are also used as drone transport. The study also indicate that the SHGs were primarily engaged in

agriculture and allied activities and the drones provided to them has expanded their niche to modern agricultural practices through drone technology, enhancing their efficiency and productivity. Overall, the adoption of drones has diversified SHG activities, improved agricultural practices, and increased income opportunities for women in rural communities.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of drones distributed to SHGs by the LFCs in 2023-24 and the members of SHGs given drone pilot training

S. No	State Name	No. of Drones distributed	No. of members of SHGs given drone pilot training
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
2.	Assam	28	28
3.	Bihar	32	32
4.	Chhattisgarh	15	15
5.	Goa	1	1
6.	Gujarat	58	58
7.	Haryana	102	102
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
9.	JandK	2	2
10.	Jharkhand	15	15
11.	Karnataka	145	145
12.	Kerala	51	51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
14.	Maharashtra	60	60
15.	Odisha	16	16
16.	Punjab	57	57
17.	Rajasthan	40	40
18.	Tamil Nadu	44	44

19.	Telangana	81	81
20.	Uttar Pradesh	128	128
21.	Uttarakhand	3	3
22.	West Bengal	15	15
Total		1094	1094

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Allocation of 14500 Drones under Namu Drone Didi Scheme

S. No.	States	Allocation of Drones (Numbers)
1	Andhra Pradesh	440
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3	Assam	183
4	Bihar	999
5	Chhattisgarh	361
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10
7	Goa	10
8	Gujarat	1024
9	Haryana	583
10	Himachal Pradesh	75
11	Jammu and Kashmir	134
12	Jharkhand	168
13	Karnataka	824
14	Kerala	82
15	Madhya Pradesh	1066
16	Maharashtra	1612
17	Meghalaya	23
18	Mizoram	10
19	Nagaland	10
20	Odisha	457

21	Puducherry	10
22	Punjab	1021
23	Rajasthan	1070
24	Tamil Nadu	479
25	Telangana	381
26	Tripura	27
27	Uttar Pradesh	2236
28	Uttarakhand	102
29	West Bengal	1093
	Total	14500

महाराष्ट्र में पीएमएवाई-जी

1583. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है और क्या इस संख्या में जिला-दर-जिला घट-बढ़ होती रहती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यवतमाल-वाशिम जिलों में अब तक स्वीकृत और निर्मित आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) वर्तमान में प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और महाराष्ट्र में अब तक स्वीकृत न किए गए उन आवासों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में निर्मित किए जाने वाले आवासों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है;

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) क्या केंद्र सरकार निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि, तकनीकी संसाधन या प्रशासनिक सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है;

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ड): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के आवास बनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ मकानों का निर्माण करना था। भारत सरकार ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त मकानों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 5 और वर्षों के लिए इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है।

एसईसीसी 2011 पीडब्ल्यूएल और आवास+ 2018 सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र का मौजूदा लाभार्थी डेटाबेस मंत्रालय द्वारा लक्ष्यों के आवंटन के माध्यम से पहले ही पूर्ण हो चुका है। मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य को 43,70,829 मकानों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया है जिसकी तुलना में राज्य ने 40,82,626 लाभार्थियों को मंजूरी दी है और दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक 13,80,724 आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। मंत्रालय पूरे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है और राज्य द्वारा जिलावार/ब्लॉकवार/ग्राम पंचायतवार लक्ष्य तय किए जाते हैं। दिनांक 24.07.2025 तक वाशिम

और यवतमाल जिलों सहित, राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों, स्वीकृत आवासों और निर्मित आवासों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने योजना के अंतर्गत संशोधित बहिर्वेशन मानदंडों का उपयोग करके पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों की पहचान करने के लिए आवास+ सूची को अद्यतन करने हेतु एक अभ्यास के संचालन को भी मंजूरी दी है। भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन के अनुरूप, योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों की पहचान के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। 27 दिसंबर 2024 को शुरू किया गया परिवार सर्वेक्षण, आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से संशोधित बहिर्वेशन मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है, जिसे दिनांक 17.09.2024 को शुरू किया गया था। आवास+ 2024 परिवार सर्वेक्षण की प्रारंभिक समय-सीमा 31 मार्च, 2025 थी जिसे सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 30 अप्रैल 2025 तथा 15 मई 2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। इसके बाद, जिन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने समय-सीमा में विस्तार का अनुरोध किया था, उन्हें सर्वेक्षण अभ्यास पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए सर्वेक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए बढ़ाई गई समय सीमा 31 जुलाई, 2025 है।

(च) से (ज): पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और हिमालयी राज्यों उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए वित्त पोषण का अनुपात केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 90:10 है, जबकि शेष राज्यों के लिए यह अनुपात केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40 है। गैर विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, 100% वित्त पोषण केंद्र द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बनाई गई रूपरेखा (एफएफआई) के अनुसार प्रशासनिक निधि के लिए कार्यक्रम निधियों के 2% का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें निर्धारित विभाजन के अनुसार प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए केंद्रीय स्तर पर 0.30% निधियों का रखा जाता है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 1.70% निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

2% प्रशासनिक निधि की इस समग्र सीमा के भीतर, पीएमएवाई-जी, केंद्रीय निधि अंश से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) और पहाड़ी राज्यों को अतिरिक्त प्रशासनिक निधि का भी प्रावधान करता है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत 5% तक लक्ष्य विशेष परियोजनाओं के लिए आरक्षित हैं। मंत्रालय, पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन रूपरेखा के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर विशेष परियोजनाओं के लिए लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को निम्नलिखित तरीके से तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करता है:

- i. आवास सॉफ्ट एमआईएस के माध्यम से लेन-देन प्रक्रियाओं की समग्र निगरानी और ट्रैकिंग।
- ii. आवासों के निरीक्षण के लिए एंड्रॉइड आधारित मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन- 'आवास+ ऐप'। यह एप्लीकेशन अधिकारियों और नागरिकों को निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में आवास की जियो-टैग टाइम-स्टैम्प तस्वीरें लेने और अपलोड करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे सत्यापन में लगने वाला समय कम हो जाता है।
- iii. पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए राज्य/जिला/ब्लॉक स्तर पर समर्पित कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) के गठन का प्रावधान।
- iv. विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विविध परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पहल - हाउस डिजाइन टाइपोलॉजी का एक संग्रह तैयार किया गया है और यह पीएमएवाई-जी की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।
- v. मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-जी के विभिन्न पहलुओं के संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें और क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिनमें सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करना भी शामिल है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित जिलावार लक्ष्य, स्वीकृत आवास, निर्मित आवास और स्वीकृति की तुलना में निर्माण अंतराल (24.07.2025 तक)

क्र.सं	जिले का नाम	राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास	स्वीकृति की तुलना में निर्माण अंतराल
1	अहमदनगर	187536	186562	58907	127655
2	अकोला	87375	85972	49675	36297
3	अमरावती	162004	150921	85836	65085
4	बीड	206737	194814	39252	155562
5	भंडारा	120016	118904	61647	57257
6	बुलढाना	151928	141504	35762	105742
7	चंद्रपुर	104398	98531	42988	55543
8	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	166720	159856	36523	123333
9	धाराशिव	83694	78328	12955	65373
10	धुले	181326	174926	62279	112647
11	गडचिरोली	79919	78541	37321	41220
12	गोंदिया	162419	161552	105915	55637
13	हिंगोली	100095	90001	18117	71884
14	जलगांव	215695	207803	72808	134995
15	जालना	158793	143043	23944	119099
16	कोल्हापुर	71758	70654	16246	54408

17	लातूर	95154	89929	18149	71780
18	नागपुर	57562	56538	35205	21333
19	नांदेड	310449	275413	63819	211594
20	नंदुरबार	258852	251924	115580	136344
21	नासिक	255256	247147	94303	152844
22	पालघर	95771	95755	41694	54061
23	परभनी	146260	133540	19867	113673
24	पुणे	59494	56890	17875	39015
25	रायगढ़	25985	25858	9948	15910
26	रत्नागिरि	29290	29063	10047	19016
27	सांगली	67474	63673	19791	43882
28	सतारा	58746	57436	15309	42127
29	सिंधुदुर्ग	16885	16826	5629	11197
30	सोलापुर	157138	146363	41326	105037
31	थाणे	28752	28659	10278	18381
32	वर्धा	40507	38933	19048	19885
33	वाशिम	88398	88100	19896	68204
34	यवतमाल	250464	238667	62785	175882
	कुल	42,82,850	40,82,626	13,80,724	27,01,902

पक्की सड़क रहित गाँव

1584. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार को पक्की सड़क रहित गांवों की सूची उपलब्ध कराई है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्यों से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या के आधार पर सड़कों का डेटा संग्रहीत किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई)-I को वर्ष 2000 में एकबारगी विशेष पहल के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट जनसंख्या आकार की पात्र सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करना था। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2025 थी।

आज तक, पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी घटकों/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कुल 8,38,611 किलोमीटर सड़क स्वीकृत की गई है और देशभर में 7,83,304 किलोमीटर सड़कें पूरी हो चुकी हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य को पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी घटकों/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत 24,967.76 किलोमीटर सड़क स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से 22,380.09 किलोमीटर पूरी हो चुकी है।

सरकार ने हाल ही में पीएमजीएसवाई के चरण IV को मंजूरी दी है ताकि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी 25,000 बसावटों को मार्च 2029 तक बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के लिए बसावटों की प्रारंभिक पहचान हेतु निर्धारित उद्देश्य के लिए विकसित विशिष्ट भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) एप्लिकेशन अर्थात् "ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण ऐप" का उपयोग करके नया सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के बैच 1, 2025-26 के अंतर्गत 1,555 किलोमीटर लंबाई के लिए 300 सड़क कार्यों की

स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृति के प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य बैचों में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई IV की समय-सीमा मार्च 2029 तक है।

(ग): पीएमजीएसवाई एक क्षेत्र विकास योजना है, इसलिए सामाजिक क्षेत्र श्रेणियों द्वारा सड़क संपर्क प्रदान नहीं किया जाता। पीएमजीएसवाई IV के तहत बिना सड़क संपर्क वाली बसावटों के चयन के जनसंख्या मानदंड, जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, मैदानी इलाकों में 500+, पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर), विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V क्षेत्र, मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/जिले) में 250+ और 9 राज्यों के वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों (गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र) में 100+ है। पीएमजीएसवाई IV को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान और प्रधान मंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के साथ अभिसरण में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, और निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर इन कार्यक्रमों के तहत पहचानी गई बिना सड़क संपर्क वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी:

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान

- (i) 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 500 या अधिक जनसंख्या और 50% या अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या।
- (ii) जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार आकांक्षी जिलों में 250+ जनसंख्या श्रेणी में 50 या अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या।

पीएम-अजय

- (i) 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 500 या अधिक जनसंख्या तथा 40% या अधिक अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) सड़क संपर्क घटक को भी पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत एक अलग घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा

है, जिसकी कार्यान्वयन अवधि वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 तक है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत 8000 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य दिया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 6,506 किलोमीटर सड़क स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

बिहार में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण केंद्र

1585. श्री राजेश रंजन:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार के कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र, विशेषकर खगड़िया, सहरसा, सुपौल, मधेपुरा और पूर्णिया में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने का विचार है क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में दूध का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) बिहार में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण केंद्र कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित हैं और उनकी प्रसंस्करण क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा राज्य में दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) उक्त योजनाओं की विशेषताएँ क्या हैं?

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

(क) : भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) दूध प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना संबंधी राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए देश भर में **राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) योजना** का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। एनपीडीडी योजना निम्नलिखित दो घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित की जा रही है:

(i) **घटक 'क'** राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के सृजन/सुदृढीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के **घटक 'ख'** "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके तथा उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है।

बिहार राज्य सरकार ने एनपीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत कोशी- सीमांचल में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु कोई परियोजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। हालाँकि, कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में डेयरी की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए, बिहार राज्य सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण/संगठित डेयरी क्षेत्र को सुदृढ करने हेतु संबंधी निम्नानुसार स्थिति/उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी दी है: -

- i. बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री की प्रगति यात्रा, 2025 के दौरान मधेपुरा जिले के लिए 0.50 लाख लीटर/दिन (LLPD) क्षमता का एक दूध शीतलन संयंत्र स्वीकृत किया गया है।
- ii. देशरत्न डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद दुग्ध संघ (DRMU), बरौनी के अंतर्गत आने वाले खगड़िया जिले के लिए आकांक्षी जिला योजना के तहत प्रसंस्करण क्षमता के 1 एलएलपीडी से 2 एलएलपीडी तक विस्तार को संस्वीकृत किया गया है।
- iii. पूर्णिया जिला कॉम्फेड (COMFED), पटना की कोसी डेयरी परियोजना (KDP) के अंतर्गत आता है, जिसकी खरीद क्षमता 0.74 एलएलपीडी है और स्थापित प्रसंस्करण क्षमता 2.00 एलएलपीडी है।

- iv. सहरसा, सुपौल और मधेपुरा जिलों को कोसी दुग्ध संघ (KMU), सुपौल द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है, जिसके पास 2.00 एलएलपीडी की क्षमता वाला एक प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र है, जिसमें वर्ष 2024-25 में लगभग 1.00 एलएलपीडी दूध खरीद क्षमता है।

(ख): बिहार में दूध प्रसंस्करण केंद्रों के स्थान और क्षमता का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): बिहार में दूध उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) तथा राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- I. पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग दूध उत्पादन और दूध प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के संबंध में राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के रूप में देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. **राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM):** आरजीएम का कार्यान्वयन देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन तथा बोवाइन पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिए किया गया है।
2. **राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD):** एनपीडीडी को निम्नलिखित 2 घटकों के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाता है:

(i) **घटक 'क'** राज्य सहकारी डेयरी परिसंघों/जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघों/स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs)/दुग्ध उत्पादक कंपनियों/किसान उत्पादक संगठनों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण उपकरणों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के सृजन /सुदृढ़ीकरण पर केंद्रित है।

(ii) एनपीडीडी योजना के **घटक 'ख'** "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी" का उद्देश्य संगठित बाजार तक किसानों की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को उन्नत करके तथा उत्पादक स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि करना है।

3. **डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता (SDCFPO):** राज्य डेयरी सहकारी संघों को गंभीर रूप से प्रतिकूल बाजार स्थितियों या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण उत्पन्न संकट से निपटने के लिए कार्यशील पूंजीगत ऋण के संबंध में ब्याज सबवेंशन (नियमित 2% और भुगतान पर अतिरिक्त 2%) प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान करना।
4. **पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) :** एएचआईडीएफ पशुधन उत्पाद प्रसंस्करण और विविधीकरण अवसंरचना के सृजन/सुदृढीकरण के लिए 3% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज सबवेंशन प्रदान करता है, जिससे असंगठित उत्पादक सदस्यों को संगठित बाजार तक अधिक पहुंच प्रदान होती है।
5. **राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM):** उद्यमिता विकास के लिए व्यक्ति, एफपीओ (FPOs), एसएचजी(SHGs), धारा 8 कंपनियों और नस्ल सुधार अवसंरचना के लिए राज्य सरकार को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सूअर पालन और चारा में उद्यमिता विकास और नस्ल सुधार पर गहन ध्यान केंद्रित करना।
6. **पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP):** इसका उद्देश्य पशु रोगों के लिए रोगनिरोधी टीकाकरण, पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं की क्षमता का निर्माण, रोग निगरानी और पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PM-KSK) और सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देश भर में सस्ती जेनेरिक पशुचिकित्सा औषधियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत पशु औषधि का एक नया घटक जोड़ा गया है। इससे सस्ती और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली जेनेरिक दवाओं के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तैयार होगा।

ये योजनाएं बोवाइन पशुओं की दूध उत्पादकता में सुधार करने, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने, डेयरी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ करने, कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता,

आहार और चारे की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने तथा पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सहायता कर रही हैं। ये पहले दूध उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने और डेयरी फार्मिंग से दूध उत्पादकों की आय बढ़ाने में भी सहायक हैं।

II. बिहार सरकार की योजनाएं:

- सात निश्चय-2 योजना:** ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डेयरी अवसंरचना का विस्तार। इस पहल के तहत राज्य का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2021 से वर्ष 2025 के बीच 7,000 नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों का गठन करना है।
- देसी गोपालन प्रोत्साहन योजना - अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/ईबीसी लाभार्थियों** के लिए 75% तक की सब्सिडी के साथ गाय की देशी नस्लों को बढ़ावा देना।
- समग्र भैंस पालन योजना -** मुर्हाह और भदावरी जैसी उच्च दूध उत्पादन वाली भैंसों की खरीद के लिए 1.21-1.81 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है।
- समग्र गव्य विकास योजना –** 2 से 20 पशुओं वाली डेयरी इकाइयों को सहायता प्रदान करती है; इकाई के आकार और श्रेणी के आधार पर सब्सिडी 40% से 75% तक होती है।

विवरण

बिहार में दूध प्रसंस्करण केंद्रों के स्थान और क्षमता का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	स्थान	कुल प्रसंस्करण क्षमता (हजार लीटर प्रति दिन)
1	पटना	275
2	मुजफ्फरपुर	290
3	बरौनी	500
4	गया	100
5	आरा	300
6	समस्तीपुर	835
7	भागलपुर	200

क्र. सं.	स्थान	कुल प्रसंस्करण क्षमता (हजार लीटर प्रति दिन)
8	पूर्णिया	200
9	कैमूर	50
10	गोपालगंज	10
11	दरभंगा	70
12	बिहारशरीफ	400
13	हाजीपुर	10
14	जमुई	10
15	डेहरी -ऑन-सोन	500
16	खगड़िया	100
17	मोतिहारी	10
18	किशनगंज	5
19	सुपौल	200
20	सीतामढ़ी	400
	कुल	4855

सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना

1586. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत कितने गांवों का चयन हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित उनके विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति, राज्यवार क्या है;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब और वंचित वर्गों के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं की प्रगति और कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार क्या है;

- (ग) ग्रामीण विकास में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैंकिंग और डिजिटल प्रणाली को उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया गया है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवासन, शुद्ध पेयजल और रोजगार संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार इससे कितने लाभार्थी जुड़े हुए हैं; और
- (छ) क्या हाल ही में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं/मौसम संबंधी संकटों से प्रभावित ग्राम पंचायतों के पुनर्वास/विकास हेतु कोई आपातकालीन निधि/विशेष पैकेज स्वीकृत किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एसएजीवाई) का मुख्य उद्देश्य मार्च 2019 तक तीन आदर्श ग्राम तथा इसके बाद 2024 तक पाँच आदर्श ग्राम (हर वर्ष एक आदर्श ग्राम) का समग्र विकास माननीय संसद सदस्यों के नेतृत्व और मार्गदर्शन में करना था। एक आदर्श ग्राम सामुदायिक साझा दृष्टिकोण से विकसित होता है, जिसमें लोगों की क्षमताओं और उपलब्ध संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग एवं सांसद, ग्राम पंचायत, नागरिक समाज और सरकारी संस्थानों की सक्रिय भागीदारी होती है।

एसएजीवाई एक 100% अभिसरण आधारित योजना है, जिसमें विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए अलग से कोई निधि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। एसएजीवाई परियोजनाओं के लिए संसाधन केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं, कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधियों, संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीएलएडीएस) निधि और विधानसभा सदस्य विकास योजना (एमएलएएलएडी) निधि के

तहत उपलब्ध निधि से जुटाए जाते हैं। ग्राम विकास योजना (वीडीपी) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति को नियमित रूप से एसएजीवाई पोर्टल पर अपडेट किया जाता है।

एसएजीवाई की निगरानी दो राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय समितियों के माध्यम से की जाती है, जिनकी अध्यक्षता क्रमशः माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री और ग्रामीण विकास सचिव करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य स्तर पर मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति और जिला स्तर पर जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति निगरानी कार्य करती है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भी राज्य नोडल अधिकारियों, जिलाधिकारियों और नामित अधिकारियों के समन्वय से सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा करता है। निगरानी प्रणाली में राज्यों और जिलों द्वारा एसएजीवाई पोर्टल पर नियमित रूप से जानकारी अपडेट करना भी शामिल है।

माननीय सांसदों ने एसएजीवाई के तहत कुल 3,361 ग्राम पंचायतों की पहचान की है। इन पंचायतों में कुल 2,33,564 विकास परियोजनाएं/गतिविधियाँ पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। एसएजीवाई के तहत नई ग्राम पंचायतों का चयन 31 मार्च, 2024 को पूरा हो चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सम्पूर्ण भारत में सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के तहत चयनित किए गए ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या और पूर्ण की गई गतिविधियाँ का राज्यवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एसएजीवाई के तहत चिन्हित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	वीडीपी के तहत पूर्ण गतिविधियों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8	462
आंध्र प्रदेश	207	13901
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11	195
असम	46	1145
बिहार	189	2899
चंडीगढ़	2	15
छत्तीसगढ़	115	5261
दिल्ली	4	0
गोवा	14	222

गुजरात	238	98802
हरियाणा	91	2692
हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	1799
जम्मू और कश्मीर	43	1462
झारखंड	119	5200
कर्नाटक	134	14420
केरल	167	6810
लद्दाख	4	75
लक्षद्वीप	2	29
मध्य प्रदेश	134	3435
महाराष्ट्र	262	5541
मणिपुर	30	1291
मेघालय	21	378
मिज़ोरम	14	612
नागालैंड	6	85
ओडिशा	104	2435
पुडुचेरी	10	86
पंजाब	65	1096
राजस्थान	190	6292
सिक्किम	15	456
तमिलनाडु	370	11915
तेलंगाना	85	29795
त्रिपुरा	13	582
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	7	112
उत्तर प्रदेश	553	12182
उत्तराखंड	39	1821
पश्चिम बंगाल	4	61
कुल	3361	2,33,564

**CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DE-ADDICTION CENTRES IN ANDHRA
PRADESH**

1587. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of drug de-addiction centres in the country, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposals to open new drug de-addiction centres to address the growing concern of substance abuse the country including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for establishment of these new de-addiction centres, classified State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of individuals currently undergoing rehabilitation in the drug de-addiction centres the country and the number of individuals completed treatment programs during the last three years, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government maintains data on relapse cases among individuals who have undergone treatment in these centres; and
- (f) if so, the number or percentage of such relapse cases reported in the country during the last three years, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): The details regarding the total number of drug de-addiction centers supported by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE), in the country, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): DoSJE has identified 291 gap districts, including 7 districts of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of District De-addiction Centres (DDAC) to address the concern of substance abuse across the country. Advertisement has already been issued for setting up of DDAC in the gap districts.

(d): The details of individuals currently undergoing rehabilitation and the number of individuals completed treatment programs in the de-addiction centres supported by DoSJE during the last three years, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f): No separate data of relapse cases among individuals who have undergone treatment in these centres is maintained in this Department. However, the State and district-wise data of persons who returned to the centres for treatment second time, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The details regarding the total number of drug de-addiction centers supported by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, in the country, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	State	District	Total number of De-Addiction Centres
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuram	1
3	Andhra Pradesh	Annamaya	1
4	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2
5	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3
6	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	1
7	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1
8	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	3
9	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1
10	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	1
12	Andhra Pradesh	Paravathipuram Manyam	1
13	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	3
14	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satyasai	1
15	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1
16	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	4
17	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1
18	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	3
19	Andhra Pradesh	Ysr Cuddapah	1
20	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1
21	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	1
22	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1
23	Assam	Barpeta	1

24	Assam	Biswanath	1
25	Assam	Bongaigaon	1
26	Assam	Cachar	2
27	Assam	Chirag	1
28	Assam	Darrang Mangaldai	1
29	Assam	Dhubri	1
30	Assam	Dibrugarh	2
31	Assam	Dimahasao	1
32	Assam	Goalpara	1
33	Assam	Hailakandi	2
34	Assam	Hojai	2
35	Assam	Jorhat	1
36	Assam	Kamrup	1
37	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	4
38	Assam	Karbi Anglong	1
39	Assam	Karimganj	1
40	Assam	Kokrajhar	1
41	Assam	Lakhimpur	2
42	Assam	Marigaon	1
43	Assam	Nagaon	1
44	Assam	Sivasagar	1
45	Assam	Sonitpur	1
46	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	1
47	Assam	Tinsukia	1
48	Bihar	Banka	1
49	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1
50	Bihar	Darbhanga	1
51	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	1

52	Bihar	Madhubani	1
53	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	1
54	Bihar	Patna	3
55	Bihar	Samastipur	1
56	Bihar	Sheikhpura	1
57	Bihar	Vaishali	1
58	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2
59	Chattisgarh	Durg	2
60	Chattisgarh	Raipur	3
61	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Daman	1
62	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Diu	1
63	Delhi	Central	2
64	Delhi	East	2
65	Delhi	New Delhi	1
66	Delhi	North	1
67	Delhi	North East	4
68	Delhi	Shahdara	1
69	Delhi	South	4
70	Delhi	South East Delhi	2
71	Delhi	South West	5
72	Delhi	West	2
73	Goa	North Goa	1
74	Goa	South Goa	1
75	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	5
76	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	1

77	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1
78	Gujarat	Girsomnath	1
79	Gujarat	Kheda	1
80	Gujarat	Mahesana	2
81	Gujarat	Rajkot	1
82	Gujarat	Surat	3
83	Gujarat	Vadodara	1
84	Haryana	Faridabad	1
85	Haryana	Hisar	1
86	Haryana	Jhajjar	1
87	Haryana	Mahendragarh	1
88	Haryana	Rewari	1
89	Haryana	Sirsa	3
90	Haryana	Sonipat	1
91	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1
92	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1
93	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1
94	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1
95	Himachal Pradesh	Una	1
96	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	1
97	Jammu And Kashmir	Budgam	1
98	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	3
99	Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	1
100	Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	1
101	Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	1
102	Jammu And Kashmir	Rajouri	1
103	Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	1
104	Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	2
105	Jharkhand	Deoghar	1

106	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1
107	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1
108	Jharkhand	Khunti	1
109	Jharkhand	Latehar	1
110	Jharkhand	Sareikela and Kharsawan	1
111	Karnataka	Bagalkot	1
112	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	1
113	Karnataka	Banglore Urban	3
114	Karnataka	Belgaum	1
115	Karnataka	Bellary	1
116	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	1
117	Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	1
118	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	1
119	Karnataka	Chitradurga	1
120	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	3
121	Karnataka	Davangere	1
122	Karnataka	Dharwad	1
123	Karnataka	Gadag	1
124	Karnataka	Hassan	1
125	Karnataka	Haveri	2
126	Karnataka	Kodagu	1
127	Karnataka	Kolar	1
128	Karnataka	Koppal	2
129	Karnataka	Mandya	3
130	Karnataka	Mysore	1
131	Karnataka	Ramanagaram	1
132	Karnataka	Shimoga	2
133	Karnataka	Tumkur	1

134	Karnataka	Udupi	1
135	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	1
136	Karnataka	Vijayapura	1
137	Karnataka	Yadgiri	1
138	Kerala	Alappuzha	2
139	Kerala	Ernakulam	4
140	Kerala	Kannur	1
141	Kerala	Kollam	1
142	Kerala	Kottayam	3
143	Kerala	Kozhikode	2
144	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1
145	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	5
146	Kerala	Thrissur	2
147	Ladakh	Kargil	1
148	Ladakh	Leh	1
149	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	1
150	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1
151	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	1
152	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2
153	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1
154	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	1
155	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	1
156	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1
157	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2
158	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	4
159	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	4
160	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1
161	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	1
162	Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	1

163	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	1
164	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1
165	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1
166	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	1
167	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2
168	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1
169	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1
170	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1
171	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	1
172	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	1
173	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1
174	Maharashtra	Ahemadnagar	2
175	Maharashtra	Akola	2
176	Maharashtra	Amravati	3
177	Maharashtra	Beed	1
178	Maharashtra	Bhandara	2
179	Maharashtra	Buldhana	1
180	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2
181	Maharashtra	Dharashiv Osmanabad	1
182	Maharashtra	Dhule	3
183	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	1
184	Maharashtra	Gondia	2
185	Maharashtra	Hingoli	1
186	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	2
187	Maharashtra	Jalna	1
188	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2
189	Maharashtra	Latur	3
190	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3

191	Maharashtra	Nanded	2
192	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	2
193	Maharashtra	Nashik	1
194	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	1
195	Maharashtra	Palghar	1
196	Maharashtra	Parbhani	1
197	Maharashtra	Pune	1
198	Maharashtra	Raigad	1
199	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	1
200	Maharashtra	Sangli	1
201	Maharashtra	Solapur	2
202	Maharashtra	Thane	1
203	Maharashtra	Wardha	1
204	Maharashtra	Washim	3
205	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1
206	Manipur	Bishnupur	2
207	Manipur	Chandel	1
208	Manipur	Churachandpur	4
209	Manipur	Imphal East	3
210	Manipur	Imphal West	8
211	Manipur	Jiribam	1
212	Manipur	Kakching	2
213	Manipur	Kamjong	1
214	Manipur	Kangpokpi	2
215	Manipur	Pherzawl	1
216	Manipur	Senapati	1
217	Manipur	Tengnoupal	1
218	Manipur	Thoubal	5
219	Manipur	Ukhrul	2

220	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	2
221	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	1
222	Mizoram	Aizawl	7
223	Mizoram	Champhai	2
224	Mizoram	Kolasib	1
225	Mizoram	Lunglei	1
226	Mizoram	Saiha	1
227	Mizoram	Serchhip	1
228	Nagaland	Dimapur	2
229	Nagaland	Kohima	3
230	Nagaland	Longleng	1
231	Nagaland	Mokokchung	1
232	Nagaland	Mon	1
233	Nagaland	Tseminyu	1
234	Nagaland	Tuensang	1
235	Nagaland	Wokha	1
236	Odisha	Angul	3
237	Odisha	Balangir	1
238	Odisha	Baleshwar	1
239	Odisha	Bargarh	1
240	Odisha	Baudh	2
241	Odisha	Bhadrak	1
242	Odisha	Cuttack	5
243	Odisha	Debagarh	1
244	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2
245	Odisha	Gajapati	1
246	Odisha	Ganjam	2
247	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	2
248	Odisha	Jajapur	1

249	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1
250	Odisha	Kalahandi	1
251	Odisha	Kandhamal	2
252	Odisha	Kendujhar	1
253	Odisha	Khordha	5
254	Odisha	Koraput	1
255	Odisha	Malkangiri	1
256	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1
257	Odisha	Nabarangapur	1
258	Odisha	Nayagarh	1
259	Odisha	Nuapada	2
260	Odisha	Puri	5
261	Odisha	Rayagada	2
262	Odisha	Sambalpur	1
263	Odisha	Subarnapur	2
264	Odisha	Sundargarh	1
265	Puducherry	Karaikal	1
266	Puducherry	Puducherry	2
267	Punjab	Gurdaspur	2
268	Punjab	Ludhiana	3
269	Punjab	Moga	1
270	Punjab	Mohali	1
271	Punjab	Patiala	1
272	Punjab	Sangrur	1
273	Punjab	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	1
274	Rajasthan	Banswara	1
275	Rajasthan	Baran	2
276	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	1

277	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1
278	Rajasthan	Bikaner	2
279	Rajasthan	Bundi	1
280	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	1
281	Rajasthan	Dausa	2
282	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1
283	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	5
284	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1
285	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1
286	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	3
287	Rajasthan	Jalor	1
288	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	1
289	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1
290	Rajasthan	Karauli	1
291	Rajasthan	Kota	3
292	Rajasthan	Pali	1
293	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1
294	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	1
295	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2
296	Rajasthan	Sirohi	1
297	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1
298	Sikkim	East	1
299	Sikkim	South	1
300	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1
301	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	1
302	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
303	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1
304	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1
305	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1

306	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1
307	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1
308	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari (Hq: Nagercoli)	1
309	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1
310	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	1
311	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	2
312	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1
313	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris (Hq: Udhagama	1
314	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1
315	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1
316	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1
317	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1
318	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1
319	Tamil Nadu	Theni	1
320	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	1
321	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2
322	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1
323	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	1
324	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	1
325	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	1
326	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1
327	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2
328	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1
329	Telangana	Adilabad	1
330	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	1
331	Telangana	Hyderabad	2
332	Telangana	Karimnagar	1
333	Telangana	Khammam	1

334	Telangana	Medak	1
335	Telangana	Medchala and Malkajgiri	1
336	Telangana	Nalgonda	1
337	Telangana	Rangareddy	2
338	Telangana	Vikarabad	1
339	Telangana	Warangal Urban	1
340	Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1
341	Tripura	North Tripura	1
342	Tripura	Sepahijala	1
343	Tripura	South Tripura	1
344	Tripura	West Tripura	1
345	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1
346	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1
347	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	1
348	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	1
349	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1
350	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1
351	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1
352	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1
353	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1
354	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1
355	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1
356	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	1
357	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1
358	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	4
359	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1
360	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1
361	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	3
362	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	1

363	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	1
364	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1
365	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1
366	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1
367	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1
368	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
369	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	3
370	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	1
371	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	1
372	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	1
373	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	3
374	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	1
375	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1
376	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2
377	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1
378	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1
379	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1
380	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	3
381	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	1
382	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1
383	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	1
384	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	1
385	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1
386	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1
387	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	1
388	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	1
389	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1
390	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1
391	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1

392	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1
393	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	4
394	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	1
395	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1
396	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1
397	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1
398	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1
399	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1
400	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1
401	West Bengal	Alipurdar	1
402	West Bengal	Birbhum	1
403	West Bengal	Coochbehar	1
404	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1
405	West Bengal	East Medinipur	1
406	West Bengal	Hooghly	1
407	West Bengal	Howrah	2
408	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1
409	West Bengal	Kolkata	3
410	West Bengal	Nadia	1
411	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	2
412	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	1
413	West Bengal	Purulia	1
414	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	1
415	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	1
416	West Bengal	West Medinipur	1

Additionally, 148 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals are established with the support of DoSJE. The State-wise and District wise details of ATFs are as under:

S.No.	State	District	Total Number of ATFs
1	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	1
6	Arunachal Pradesh	<i>Lepa-Rada district</i>	<i>1</i>
7	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1
8	Assam	Guwahati	1
9	Assam	Jorhat	1
10	Assam	Sonitpur	1
11	Assam	Nalbari	1
12	Bihar	Bhojpur	1
13	Bihar	Patna	1
14	Delhi (NCT)	New Delhi	1
15	Delhi (NCT)	West Delhi	1
16	Delhi (NCT)	Central Delhi	1
17	Delhi (NCT)	East Delhi	2
18	Delhi (NCT)	SW Delhi	1
19	Goa	North Goa	1
20	Goa	South Goa	1
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
22	Gujarat	Baroda	1
23	Gujarat	Jamnagar	1
24	Gujarat	Mehsana	1

25	Gujarat	Junagadh	1
26	Gujarat	Navsari	1
27	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1
28	Haryana	Ambala	1
29	Haryana	Bhiwani	1
30	Haryana	Fatehabad	1
31	Haryana	Hisar	1
32	Haryana	Jhajjar	1
33	Haryana	Jind	1
34	Haryana	Kaithal	1
35	Haryana	Karnal	1
36	Haryana	Kurukshetra	1
37	Haryana	Mahendragarh	1
38	Haryana	Nuh	1
39	Haryana	Palwal	1
40	Haryana	Panchkula	1
41	Haryana	Panipat	1
42	Haryana	Sirsa	1
43	Haryana	Sonipat	1
44	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1
45	Haryana	Rohatak	1
46	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1
47	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	1
48	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1
49	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	1
50	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	1
51	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	1
52	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	1
53	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	1

54	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	1
55	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
56	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	1
57	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	1
58	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	1
59	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1
60	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	1
61	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	1
62	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	1
63	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	1
64	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	1
65	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	1
66	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2
67	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	1
68	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	1
69	Jharkhand	Deoghar	1
70	Jharkhand	Simdega	1
71	Karnataka	<i>Dharwad</i>	1
72	Kerala	Thiruvandhapuram	1
73	Kerala	Kozhokode	1
74	Kerala	Ernakulam	1
75	Kerala	Palakkad	1
76	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1
77	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1
78	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1
79	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1
80	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	1
81	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1
82	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1

83	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	1
84	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	1
85	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	1
86	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1
87	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1
88	Maharashtra	Nagpur	1
89	Maharashtra	Pune	1
90	Maharashtra	Thane (kalwa)	1
91	Maharashtra	Mumbai	1
92	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	1
93	Mizoram	Aizawl	1
94	Mizoram	Champai	1
95	Nagaland	Mon	1
96	Nagaland	Tuensang	1
97	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
98	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1
99	Rajasthan	Baran	1
100	Rajasthan	Bikaner	1
101	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1
102	Rajasthan	Pali	1
103	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1
104	Rajasthan	Churu	1
105	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1
106	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	1
107	Sikkim	West Sikkim	1
108	Sikkim	Mangan	1
109	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
110	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1
111	Telangana	Warangal	1

112	Telangana	Mahabubabad	1
113	Telangana	Nizamabad	1
114	Telangana	Siddipet	1
115	Tripura	Dhalai	1
116	Tripura	Gomati	1
117	Tripura	Unakoti	1
118	Tripura	West Tripura	2
119	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1
120	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1
121	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1
122	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1
123	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	1
124	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1
125	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1
126	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	1
127	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar (Padrauna)	1
128	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1
129	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1
130	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	1
131	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1
132	Uttar Pradesh	RaeBareli	1
133	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	1
134	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1
135	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1
136	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	1
137	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1
138	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1
139	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1
140	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1

141	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	1
142	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2
143	West Bengal	Murshidabad	1
144	West Bengal	Nadia	1

STATEMENT-II

The details of individuals currently undergoing rehabilitation and the number of individuals completed treatment programs in the de-addiction centres supported by DoSJE during the last three years, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh

Name of the State/ UT	Name of the District	Number of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	5,853
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	8,074
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	59,651
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	11,419
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	19,417
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	40,865
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1,364
Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	2,314
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2,224
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satya Sai	14,957
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	206
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	30,526
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	917
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	48,810
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	16,102
Assam	Barpeta	1,464
Assam	Biswanath	8,372
Assam	Cachar	20,405
Assam	Dhubri	1,196
Assam	Dibrugarh	10,748

Assam	Dima Hasao	5,756
Assam	Goalpara	1,150
Assam	Hailakandi	10,629
Assam	Hojai	18,024
Assam	Kamrup	1,251
Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	35,967
Assam	Karimganj	16,046
Assam	Lakhimpur	2,164
Assam	Marigaon	17,564
Assam	Sonitpur	11,615
Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	1,135
Bihar	Banka	7,817
Bihar	Bhagalpur	6,271
Bihar	Darbhanga	1,196
Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	931
Bihar	Madhubani	8,128
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	1,099
Bihar	Patna	3,556
Bihar	Samastipur	7,962
Bihar	Sheikhpura	5,666
Bihar	Vaishali	1,128
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	16,073
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	12,657
Chattisgarh	Durg	26,246
Chattisgarh	Raipur	40,351
Daman and Diu(Only Daman)	Diu	1,112
Delhi	Central	205
Delhi	East	32,772
Delhi	North	26,073
Delhi	North East	33,615
Delhi	Shahdara	28,833
Delhi	South	17,210

Delhi	South East Delhi	28,384
Delhi	South West	37,290
Delhi	West	21,864
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	27,728
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	918
Gujarat	Gir Somnath	5,698
Gujarat	Kheda	1,102
Gujarat	Mahesana	19,719
Gujarat	Rajkot	1,005
Gujarat	Surat	30,559
Haryana	Faridabad	281
Haryana	Hisar	1,375
Haryana	Jhajjar	1,096
Haryana	Mahendragarh	1,347
Haryana	Rewari	1,240
Haryana	Rohtak	538
Haryana	Sirsa	27,920
Haryana	Sonipat	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	2,528
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	451
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	4,233
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	10,234
Himachal Pradesh	Una	2,552
Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	13,918
Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	22,834
Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	14,689
Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	16,812
Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	6,691
Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	27,484
Jharkhand	Deoghar	1,147
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5,728
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	5,623
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	1,432

Karnataka	Banglore Urban	3,085
Karnataka	Belgaum	1,452
Karnataka	Bellary	1,152
Karnataka	Bidar	352
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	1,096
Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	1,335
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	1,323
Karnataka	Chitradurga	1,128
Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	3,247
Karnataka	Davangere	2,393
Karnataka	Dharwad	2,881
Karnataka	Gadag	1,644
Karnataka	Hassan	1,111
Karnataka	Haveri	2,318
Karnataka	Kodagu	1,156
Karnataka	Kolar	1,108
Karnataka	Koppal	2,789
Karnataka	Mandya	2,889
Karnataka	Mysore	1,494
Karnataka	Shimoga	2,672
Karnataka	Tumkur	2,870
Karnataka	Udupi	1,111
Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	1,124
Karnataka	Vijayapura	1,362
Karnataka	Yadgir	66
Kerala	Alappuzha	3,208
Kerala	Ernakulam	4,191
Kerala	Kannur	1,102
Kerala	Kollam	1,091
Kerala	Kottayam	3,189
Kerala	Kozhikode	1,647
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	166
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	25,019

Kerala	Thrissur	1,777
Ladakh	Kargil	2,852
Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh)	2,837
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1,453
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	3,585
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	23,179
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1,504
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	22,013
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	8,275
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	42,586
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	55,345
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	16,916
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	578
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	13,183
Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	10,739
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	6,403
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1,161
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1,143
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	9,360
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	33,361
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	20,947
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	8,274
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	934
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	1,178
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	10,645
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1,798
Maharashtra	Ahemadnagar	1,088
Maharashtra	Akola	1,343
Maharashtra	Amravati	3,294
Maharashtra	Beed	1,125
Maharashtra	Bhandara	2,103
Maharashtra	Buldana	6,043
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2,481

Maharashtra	Dharashiv	2,198
Maharashtra	Dhule	3,356
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2,573
Maharashtra	Gondia	1,333
Maharashtra	Hingoli	1,086
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	914
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2,326
Maharashtra	Latur	4,658
Maharashtra	Nagpur	4,323
Maharashtra	Nanded	2,582
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	6,399
Maharashtra	Nashik	11,728
Maharashtra	Palghar	5
Maharashtra	Parbhani	1,032
Maharashtra	Pune	1,627
Maharashtra	Sangli	5,796
Maharashtra	Satara	514
Maharashtra	Solapur	2,399
Maharashtra	Thane	556
Maharashtra	Wardha	646
Maharashtra	Washim	2,347
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1,086
Manipur	Bishnupur	7,959
Manipur	Chandel	1,151
Manipur	Churachandpur	11,584
Manipur	Imphal East	16,452
Manipur	Imphal West	16,259
Manipur	Jiribam	2,245
Manipur	Kakching	3,250
Manipur	Kamjong	1,299
Manipur	Kangpokpi	2,993
Manipur	Noney	181
Manipur	Pherzawl	806

Manipur	Tengnoupal	1,128
Manipur	Thoubal	14,006
Manipur	Ukhrul	9,498
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	674
Mizoram	Aizawl	19,508
Mizoram	Champhai	8,418
Mizoram	Kolasib	2,083
Mizoram	Saiha	375
Mizoram	Serchhip	344
Nagaland	Dimapur	1,727
Nagaland	Kohima	9,120
Nagaland	Longleng	588
Nagaland	Mon	3,449
Nagaland	Phek	438
Nagaland	Tuensang	874
Odisha	Anugul	33,968
Odisha	Balangir	8,585
Odisha	Baleshwar	1,112
Odisha	Bargarh	1,083
Odisha	Baudh	26,484
Odisha	Bhadrak	1,046
Odisha	Cuttack	35,220
Odisha	Debagarh	885
Odisha	Dhenkanal	2,149
Odisha	Gajapati	1,110
Odisha	Ganjam	2,018
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	9,215
Odisha	Jajapur	1,551
Odisha	Jharsuguda	1,133
Odisha	Kalahandi	1,099
Odisha	Kandhamal	29,999
Odisha	Kendujhar	493
Odisha	Khordha	11,527

Odisha	Koraput	1,080
Odisha	Malkangiri	9,163
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1,123
Odisha	Nabarangapur	1,057
Odisha	Nayagarh	1,859
Odisha	Nuapada	2,060
Odisha	Puri	10,351
Odisha	Rayagada	22,974
Odisha	Sambalpur	1,086
Odisha	Subarnapur	2,272
Odisha	Sundargarh	817
Puducherry	Karaikal	1,126
Puducherry	Puducherry	17,578
Punjab	Gurdaspur	17,903
Punjab	Ludhiana	28,088
Punjab	Moga	287
Punjab	Mohali	430
Punjab	Patiala	894
Punjab	Sangrur	213
Punjab	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	375
Rajasthan	Baran	27,402
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	993
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	528
Rajasthan	Bikaner	5,869
Rajasthan	Bundi	544
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	16,057
Rajasthan	Dausa	27,875
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	425
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	36,783
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	2,463
Rajasthan	Jaipur	22,652
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	21,693

Rajasthan	Jalor	1,131
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	4,233
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1,489
Rajasthan	Karauli	983
Rajasthan	Kota	27,593
Rajasthan	Pali	13,056
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	15,488
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	11,259
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	26,179
Rajasthan	Sirohi	940
Rajasthan	Udaipur	12,782
Sikkim	Gangtok	547
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	776
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	1,153
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	10,308
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	159
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1,119
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1,096
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	9,416
Tamil Nadu	Erode	1,081
Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari (Hq: Nagercoli)	1,589
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	735
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	107
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	8,495
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	501
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris (Hq: Udhagama	1,091
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1,105
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	971
Tamil Nadu	Salem	1,111
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1,116
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1,100
Tamil Nadu	Theni	16,850

Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	1,264
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2,758
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	10,562
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	360
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	1,454
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	9,680
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	1,024
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	721
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2,059
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1,163
Telangana	Adilabad	1,475
Telangana	Hyderabad	21,973
Telangana	Karimnagar	1,013
Telangana	Khammam	1,107
Telangana	Medak	1,089
Telangana	Medchala And Malkajgiri	9,850
Telangana	Nalgonda	1,198
Telangana	Rangareddy	6,810
Telangana	Vikarabad	1,263
Telangana	Warangal Urban	671
Tripura	North Tripura	204
Tripura	West Tripura	212
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10,746
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	11,725
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	847
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1,569
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1,146
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1,153
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1,175
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	2,064
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	8,042
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	9,787
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	26,388

Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	30,043
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	5,454
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	1,513
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	5,831
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	35,372
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	5,803
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	23,364
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	27,787
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	25,221
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	26,221
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1,684
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	17,374
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	5,757
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	11,511
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1,122
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	2,159
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	25,776
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1,103
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4,878
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	941
Uttarakhand	Nainital	2,801
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1,094
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	21,212
West Bengal	Coochbehar	16,656
West Bengal	Darjeeling	563
West Bengal	East Medinipur	1,090
West Bengal	Hooghly	89
West Bengal	Howrah	8,339
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	11,760
West Bengal	Kolkata	37,301
West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	1,921
West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	1,926
West Bengal	West Medinipur	1,227

STATEMENT-III

State and district-wise data of persons who were returned to the centres for treatment second time, State and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh

Name of the State/ UT	Name of the District	Number of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	1,947
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	298
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	95
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	7,816
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	10,277
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	45
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	59
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satya Sai	4,933
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	8
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	161
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	27
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	89
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	10,195
Assam	Barpeta	253
Assam	Biswanath	256
Assam	Cachar	1,001
Assam	Dhubri	427
Assam	Dibrugarh	196
Assam	Dima Hasao	882
Assam	Goalpara	94
Assam	Hailakandi	1,339
Assam	Hojai	829
Assam	Kamrup	69
Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	189
Assam	Karimganj	532
Assam	Lakhimpur	474
Assam	Marigaon	288

Assam	Sonitpur	5,524
Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	273
Bihar	Banka	723
Bihar	Bhagalpur	234
Bihar	Darbhanga	195
Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	73
Bihar	Madhubani	414
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	25
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	38
Bihar	Patna	528
Bihar	Samastipur	480
Bihar	Sheikhpura	1,130
Bihar	Vaishali	168
Chattisgarh	Dantewada	123
Chattisgarh	Durg	802
Chattisgarh	Raipur	202
Chattisgarh	Surajpur	101
Chattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	161
Daman and Diu(Only Daman)	Diu	24
Delhi	Central	180
Delhi	North East	2,150
Delhi	North West	84
Delhi	South	644
Delhi	South West	465
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	223
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	28
Gujarat	Gir Somnath	2,313
Gujarat	Kheda	32
Gujarat	Rajkot	121
Gujarat	Surat	121
Haryana	Faridabad	155
Haryana	Hisar	1,036

Haryana	Jhajjar	467
Haryana	Jind	13
Haryana	Mahendragarh	114
Haryana	Rewari	141
Haryana	Rohtak	500
Haryana	Sirsa	1,160
Haryana	Sonapat	1,732
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	873
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	60
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1,701
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	6
Himachal Pradesh	Una	927
Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	4,883
Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	88
Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	2,773
Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	710
Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	7,842
Jharkhand	Deoghar	35
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	935
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1,789
Karnataka	Bagalkot	36
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	53
Karnataka	Banglore Urban	638
Karnataka	Belgaum	57
Karnataka	Bellary	8
Karnataka	Bidar	67
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	19
Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	36
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	16
Karnataka	Chitradurga	63
Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	440
Karnataka	Davangere	30
Karnataka	Dharwad	50

Karnataka	Gadag	32
Karnataka	Hassan	22
Karnataka	Haveri	89
Karnataka	Kodagu	35
Karnataka	Kolar	105
Karnataka	Koppal	274
Karnataka	Mandya	115
Karnataka	Mysore	247
Karnataka	Ramanagaram	6
Karnataka	Shimoga	102
Karnataka	Tumkur	14
Karnataka	Udupi	21
Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	221
Karnataka	Vijayapura	83
Karnataka	Yadgir	9
Kerala	Alappuzha	113
Kerala	Ernakulam	105
Kerala	Kannur	40
Kerala	Kollam	42
Kerala	Kottayam	95
Kerala	Kozhikode	334
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	14
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	123
Kerala	Thrissur	141
Ladakh	Kargil	2,074
Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh)	1,402
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	20
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	190
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	361
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	3,475
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1,488
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	23,960
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	21,984

Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	133
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	1,038
Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	5,299
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	37
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	384
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	640
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	2,912
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	219
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2,368
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	444
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	40
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	1,793
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	554
Maharashtra	Ahemadnagar	32
Maharashtra	Akola	40
Maharashtra	Amravati	78
Maharashtra	Beed	42
Maharashtra	Bhandara	395
Maharashtra	Buldana	972
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	232
Maharashtra	Chatrapati Sambhajinagar	66
Maharashtra	Dharashiv	164
Maharashtra	Dhule	129
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	133
Maharashtra	Gondia	160
Maharashtra	Hingoli	114
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	188
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	412
Maharashtra	Latur	398
Maharashtra	Nagpur	921
Maharashtra	Nanded	442
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	70
Maharashtra	Nashik	698

Maharashtra	Palghar	23
Maharashtra	Parbhani	44
Maharashtra	Pune	149
Maharashtra	Sangli	1,519
Maharashtra	Satara	2
Maharashtra	Solapur	331
Maharashtra	Thane	16
Maharashtra	Wardha	10
Maharashtra	Washim	155
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	69
Manipur	Bishnupur	195
Manipur	Chandel	330
Manipur	Churachandpur	793
Manipur	Imphal East	365
Manipur	Imphal West	2,312
Manipur	Jiribam	983
Manipur	Kakching	795
Manipur	Kamjong	117
Manipur	Kangpokpi	892
Manipur	Noney	206
Manipur	Pherzawl	210
Manipur	Senapati	74
Manipur	Tamenglong	12
Manipur	Tengnoupal	61
Manipur	Thoubal	1,136
Manipur	Ukhrul	249
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	203
Mizoram	Aizawl	2,960
Mizoram	Champhai	586
Mizoram	Kolasib	709
Mizoram	Lunglei	243
Mizoram	Saiha	222
Mizoram	Saitual	98

Mizoram	Serchhip	130
Nagaland	Dimapur	1,157
Nagaland	Kohima	43
Nagaland	Longleng	489
Nagaland	Mon	1,558
Nagaland	Phek	197
Nagaland	Tuensang	153
Odisha	Anugul	41
Odisha	Balangir	88
Odisha	Baleshwar	310
Odisha	Bargarh	32
Odisha	Baudh	90
Odisha	Bhadrak	119
Odisha	Cuttack	370
Odisha	Debagarh	51
Odisha	Dhenkanal	328
Odisha	Gajapati	129
Odisha	Ganjam	286
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	127
Odisha	Jajapur	391
Odisha	Jharsuguda	439
Odisha	Kalahandi	104
Odisha	Kandhamal	74
Odisha	Kendrapara	334
Odisha	Kendujhar	59
Odisha	Khordha	804
Odisha	Koraput	197
Odisha	Malkangiri	555
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	136
Odisha	Nabarangapur	22
Odisha	Nayagarh	673
Odisha	Nuapada	160
Odisha	Puri	545

Odisha	Rayagada	27
Odisha	Sambalpur	18
Odisha	Subarnapur	258
Odisha	Sundargarh	49
Puducherry	Karaikal	36
Puducherry	Puducherry	37
Punjab	Gurdaspur	738
Punjab	Ludhiana	335
Punjab	Moga	127
Punjab	Mohali	302
Punjab	Patiala	957
Punjab	Sangrur	365
Punjab	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	209
Rajasthan	Baran	135
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	381
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	420
Rajasthan	Bikaner	365
Rajasthan	Bundi	219
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	8,935
Rajasthan	Churu	32
Rajasthan	Dausa	510
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	248
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1,042
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1,086
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	256
Rajasthan	Jalor	262
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	8,309
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	481
Rajasthan	Karauli	353
Rajasthan	Kota	327
Rajasthan	Pali	2,811
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	3,753

Rajasthan	Rajsamand	5,651
Rajasthan	Sirohi	221
Rajasthan	Tonk	22
Rajasthan	Udaipur	5,287
Sikkim	Gangtok	137
Sikkim	Namchi	5
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	80
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	128
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	441
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	866
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	71
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	30
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	6,189
Tamil Nadu	Erode	87
Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari (Hq: Nagercoli)	67
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	646
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	397
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	4,506
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	12
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris (Hq: Udhagama)	20
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	185
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	113
Tamil Nadu	Salem	14
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	39
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	20
Tamil Nadu	Theni	8,341
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	46
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	282
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	6,819
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	6
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	32
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	5,689

Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	20
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	19
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	209
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	135
Telangana	Adilabad	6
Telangana	Hyderabad	22
Telangana	Karimnagar	86
Telangana	Khammam	8
Telangana	Medak	41
Telangana	Medchala And Malkajgiri	1,415
Telangana	Nalgonda	116
Telangana	Rangareddy	42
Telangana	Vikarabad	2
Telangana	Warangal Urban	63
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	811
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	8,216
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	2
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	75
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	187
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	217
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	210
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	413
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	3,238
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	1,273
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	116
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	9,259
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	418
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	273
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	7,647
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	462
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	4,221
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	499
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	2

Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	329
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	399
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	3,678
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	302
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	4,013
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	11,280
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	28
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	624
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	591
Uttarakhand	Almora	2
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	111
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	202
Uttarakhand	Nainital	473
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	102
West Bengal	Coochbehar	7,053
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	155
West Bengal	Darjeeling	260
West Bengal	East Medinipur	134
West Bengal	Hooghly	422
West Bengal	Howrah	50
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	7,912
West Bengal	Jhargram	109
West Bengal	Kolkata	1,123
West Bengal	Maldah	134
West Bengal	Murshidabad	138
West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	693
West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	167
West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	113
West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	672
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	171
West Bengal	West Medinipur	184

सहकारी समितियों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

1588. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अब सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को एक अभियान के अंतर्गत किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड वितरित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड से सदस्यों को किस प्रकार वित्तीय लाभ प्राप्त होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ मान्यवर । प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिए गए "सहकार से समृद्धि" के मंत्र के माध्यम से देश में समृद्धि प्राप्त करने के लिए, गुजरात के बनासकांठा और पंचमहल जिलों में दिनांक 21 मई, 2023 को 'सहकारिता में सहकार' को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक पायलट परियोजना शुरू की गई थी । पायलट परियोजना की सफलता के बाद दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 2024 को गुजरात के सभी जिलों में 'सहकारिता में सहकार' पर एक राज्यव्यापी अभियान शुरू किया गया । पायलट परियोजना के अनुभवों के आधार पर, अभियान के राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 19.09.2024 एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) जारी की गई थी ।

अभियान के उद्देश्यों में से एक है प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स), प्राथमिक डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (PDSCS) और अन्य सहकारी समितियों के सभी सदस्यों को रियायती ऋण सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) का वितरण, ताकि उन्हें शून्य या कम ब्याज दर (ब्याज अनुदान) पर ऋण दिया जा सके ।

(ग) : रूपे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) कृषि संबंधी जरूरतों के लिए अल्पकालिक ऋण तक आसान पहुंच, डिजिटल लेनदेन की सुविधा, नकदी और अनौपचारिक ऋणदाताओं पर निर्भरता को कम करने और किसानों को सरकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ब्याज अनुदान लाभ प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाता है, साथ ही एक सुरक्षित और अंतःप्रचालनीय भुगतान प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देता है।

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) योजना के अंतर्गत ब्याज अनुदान कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए उधार लेने की लागत को कम करके सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय लाभ प्रदान करता है। केंद्रीय सरकार 1.5 प्रतिशत का ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, जो किसान नियत तिथि पर या उससे पहले ऋण चुकाते हैं, उन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन के रूप में 3 प्रतिशत की अतिरिक्त ब्याज अनुदान मिलता है। इससे प्रभावी ब्याज दर घटकर केवल 4% रह जाती है।

कुछ राज्य ब्याज पर अतिरिक्त अनुदान प्रदान करते हैं जो शेष 4% ब्याज को कवर करती है। परिणामस्वरूप, जो किसान समय पर ऋण चुकाते हैं, वे प्रभावी रूप से 3 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण पर 0% ब्याज का भुगतान करते हैं, जिससे प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों के माध्यम से ऋण जैसे मामलों में पूरी तरह से ब्याज मुक्त हो जाता है।

यह उनके ब्याज बोझ को काफी कम करता है, समय पर चुकौती को बढ़ावा देता है, किफायती संस्थागत ऋण तक पहुंच को बढ़ाता है, और खेती के निवृष्टियों में अधिक निवेश को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे उनकी उत्पादकता और आय में सुधार होता है।

जैविक प्रमाणन

1589. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

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

- (क) वर्ष 2010 से अब तक खरगौन संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बड़वानी जिले में जैविक प्रमाणन के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों का वर्ष-वार, निकाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इनमें कितने लोगों ने भाग लिया है;
- (ख) प्रमाणन निकायों (सीबी) द्वारा संचालित सभी परियोजनाओं में जुड़े परियोजना निदेशकों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा भाग लेने वाले किसानों की स्थान-वार और वर्ष-वार सूची क्या है तथा इनके अंतर्गत कौन-कौन सी फसलें शामिल हैं;
- (ग) वे कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत प्रमाणन निकायों (सीबी) द्वारा टीसी (लेन-देन प्रमाणपत्र) जारी किया गया तथा तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार, उत्पादन-वार और परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या प्रमाणन निकायों (सीबी) या परियोजनाओं को समाप्त कर दिया गया है या काली सूची में डाल दिया गया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

- (क): भारत सरकार, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र के माध्यम से पार्टिसिपेटरी गारंटी सिस्टम ऑफ़ इंडिया (पीजीएस-इंडिया) नामक जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम और वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एन.पी.ओ.पी.) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। खरगौन और बड़वानी जिलों में पीजीएस-इंडिया और एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत जैविक प्रमाणन का विवरण और प्रमाणन निकायों की संख्या **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।
- (ख): उपलब्ध रेकॉर्ड्स के अनुसार अब तक, 4712 सक्रिय जैविक उत्पादक समूह हैं, जिनमें लगभग 19,29,243 किसान शामिल हैं, जिन्हें एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त प्रमाणन निकायों द्वारा

प्रमाणित किया गया है। प्रमाणित संचालकों का विवरण संबंधित प्रमाणन निकाय की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। लिंक्स **विवरण-II** में संलग्न हैं।

(ग) से (ड): एन.पी.ओ.पी. के तहत जैविक प्रमाणीकरण की प्रणाली में जैविक प्रक्रियाओं और जैविक उत्पादों की एक थर्ड-पार्टी प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली शामिल है, जिसे सरकारी या निजी प्रमाणन निकाय द्वारा संपूर्ण आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में प्रमाणित किया जाता है।

प्रमाणन निकायों को मान्यता एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय मान्यता निकाय (एन.ए.बी.) द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है। राष्ट्रीय मान्यता निकाय, प्रमाणन निकायों पर निगरानी भी रखता है और प्रमाणन निकायों के प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम में जहाँ भी विचलन/उल्लंघन देखा जाता है, वहाँ उचित कार्रवाई करता है।

उपलब्ध रेकॉर्ड्स के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, 1900 उत्पादक समूहों को उनके संबंधित प्रमाणन निकायों द्वारा लगभग 11530 लेन-देन प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं। एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत एक प्रमाणन निकाय को अक्टूबर, 2024 में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निलंबित कर दिया गया था।

प्रमाणन निकाय अपने प्रमाणित संचालकों का वार्षिक निरीक्षण करते हैं जो उत्पादक, प्रसंस्करणकर्ता, व्यापारी या उत्पादक समूह हो सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रमाणन निकाय और एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत मूल्यांकन समिति द्वारा भी औचक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। गैर-अनुपालन की गंभीरता के आधार पर, संबंधित प्रमाणन निकायों द्वारा उत्पादक समूहों पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

विवरण-I

खरगौन और बड़वानी जिलों में पीजीएस-इंडिया के अंतर्गत जैविक प्रमाणीकरण का ब्यौरा
(वर्ष 2015 में योजना के शुभारंभ से)

क्र.सं.	विवरण	बड़वानी	खरगौन
1	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कुल किसान और क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	4810 किसान 2592.72 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र	शून्य
2	स्थानीय समूह (किसान समूह)	284	-
3	क्षेत्रीय परिषद	ट्रेस एश्योर, अखिल गुजरात विकास ट्रस्ट और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार एटीएमए-आगर जिला, मध्य प्रदेश	-

खरगौन और बड़वानी जिलों में एन.पी.ओ.पी. के तहत जैविक प्रमाणीकरण का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	बड़वानी	खरगौन
1	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कुल कृषि क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	89,303.49	1,09,675.23
2	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए कुल कृषि उत्पादन (मीट्रिक टन में)	1,25,512.47	1,75,476.42

3	प्रमाणित उत्पाद	कच्चा कपास, गेहूँ, सोयाबीन/सोयाबीन सफेद, गैर बासमती धान, मक्का, काबुली चना (गरबांजोस), चना (सिसर एरीटिनम), पिजनपी/अरहर साबुत, मसूर, तिल आदि।	कच्चा कपास, गैर बासमती धान, बीजयुक्त कपास, सोयाबीन/सफेद सोयाबीन, पिजनपी/अरहर साबुत, अमरनाथ बीज/राम दाना, गेहूँ, अलसी, रेपसीड/राई, काबुली चना (गरबांजो) आदि।
4	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान संचालकों की संख्या	110	239
5	प्रमाणन निकायों की संख्या (सक्रिय)	13	16

एन.पी.ओ.पी. का स्रोत: ट्रेसनेट पर एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त प्रमाणन निकायों द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी।

विवरण-II

एन.पी.ओ.पी. के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त प्रमाणन सक्रिय निकायों की सूची
दिनांक 23.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार

क्र. सं.	प्रमाणन एजेंसी	संपर्क का पता	वेबसाइट
1	ब्यूरो वेरिटास (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	www.bureauveritas.co.in
2	ईकोसर्ट इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक	www.ecocert.in
3	आईएमओ कंट्रोल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक	www.imocontrol.in
4	इंडोसर्ट	एर्नाकुलम, केरल	www.indocert.org
5	लैकॉन क्वालिटी सर्टिफिकेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	तिरुवल्ला, केरल	www.laconindia.com

क्र. सं.	प्रमाणन एजेंसी	संपर्क का पता	वेबसाइट
6	वनसर्ट इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	जयपुर, राजस्थान	www.onecertinternational.com
7	एसजीएस इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	गुड़गांव, हरियाणा	www.sgsgroup.in
8	सीयू इंस्पेक्शन्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	www.controlunion.com
9	उत्तराखंड राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (यूएसओसीए)	देहरादून, उत्तराखंड	www.usoca.org
10	राजस्थान राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (आरएसओसीए)	जयपुर, राजस्थान	https://agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/rssoca/
11	भारतीय जैविक उत्पाद प्रमाणन सोसायटी (आईएससीओपी)	कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु	www.iscop.org
12	अदिति ऑर्गेनिक सर्टिफिकेशन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक	www.aditicert.net
13	छत्तीसगढ़ प्रमाणन सोसायटी, भारत (सीजीसीईआरटी)	रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़	www.cgcert.com
14	तमिलनाडु जैविक प्रमाणन विभाग (टीएनओसीडी)	चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु	www.tnocd.net
15	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (एमपीएसओसीए)	भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	https://mpsoca.org/
16	ओडिशा राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (ओएसओसीए)	भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा	www.ossopca.nic.in
17	नेचुरल ऑर्गेनिक सर्टिफिकेशन एग्रो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एनओसीए)	नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	www.nocaagro.com
18	फेयरसर्ट सर्टिफिकेशन सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड लिमिटेड	अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	www.faircert.com
19	गुजरात जैविक उत्पाद प्रमाणन एजेंसी (जीओपीसीए)	अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	www.gopca.in
20	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (यूपीएसओसीए)	लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	www.upsoca.org
21	कर्नाटक राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (केएसओसीए)	बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक	https://kssoca.karnataka.gov.in/english

क्र. सं.	प्रमाणन एजेंसी	संपर्क का पता	वेबसाइट
22	ग्लोबल सर्टिफिकेशन सोसाइटी	कांगड़ा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	www.glocert.org
23	ग्रीनसर्ट बायोसॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	www.greencertindia.in
24	तेलंगाना राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन प्राधिकरण (टीजीओसीए)	हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना	https://scadev.seedsgrower.com/Organiccerti.php
25	बिहार राज्य बीज एवं जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (बीएसएसओसीए)	पटना, बिहार	https://bssca.co.in/
26	छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन एजेंसी (सीजीओसीईआरटी)	रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़	https://cgocert.com/
27	एक्सट्रिक ऑर्गेनिक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	तिरुचिरापल्ली तमिलनाडु	www.eccentricorganic.com/
28	ग्लेज़ कॉर्पोरेट सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोटा, राजस्थान	http://www.glazecspl.com/
29	जीएससीआई सर्विस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	www.gsciservices.com
30	एमएस एग्रोलैंड सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सेवक पार्क, नई दिल्ली	https://agrolandgroup.com/
31	कृषि सर्टिफिकेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	देहरादून, उत्तराखंड	www.krushicert.com
32	सीईआरटी आईडी इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	www.foodchainid.com
33	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य जैविक उत्पाद प्रमाणन प्राधिकरण (एपीएसओपीसीए)	गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश	https://apsopca.org/
34	गेटसर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	नांदेड़, महाराष्ट्र	www.getcert.co.in
35	जीसीएल इंटरनेशनल असेसमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कोयंबटूर, तमिल तमिलनाडु	https://gcl-intl.co.in

क्र. सं.	प्रमाणन एजेंसी	संपर्क का पता	वेबसाइट
36	शिवालिक प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन सोसाइटी (एसएनआरएमएस)	देहरादून, उत्तराखंड	www.snrms.org
37	मेघालय राज्य जैविक प्रमाणन निकाय	ईस्ट खासी हिल्स ज़िला, मेघालय	https://msocb.org/

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी

1590. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नए आपराधिक कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या नए आपराधिक कानूनों में फॉरेंसिक जांच का प्रावधान है; और

(घ) समय पर न्याय सुनिश्चित करने में इन परिवर्तनों के महत्व का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए ई-साक्ष्य, ई-समन और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे एप्लीकेशन विकसित किए गए हैं। जहां ई-साक्ष्य डिजिटल साक्ष्यों के वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रस्तुति को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है, वहीं ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से समन भेजने की सुविधा देता है, जिससे प्रक्रिया तेज, समयबद्ध और आसानी से ट्रैक करने योग्य हो जाती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों,

गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। अस्पतालों के साथ मेडिको लीगल रिपोर्टों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए मेडिको लीगल परीक्षा और पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्टिंग (MedLeaPR) एप्लिकेशन के साथ एकीकरण भी प्रदान किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) ने नए आपराधिक कानूनों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार 23 नई कार्यक्षमताएँ प्रदान करने के लिए अपराध एवं अपराधी ट्रैकिंग नेटवर्क सिस्टम (सीसीटीएनएस)

एप्लिकेशन को उन्नत करने हेतु सॉफ्टवेयर पैच विकसित किए हैं। ये पैच राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को डिप्लायमेंट के लिए दिए गए हैं।

एनसीआरबी ने सभी स्टेकहोल्डरों के लाभ के लिए नए आपराधिक कानूनों पर एक व्यापक मार्गदर्शिका के रूप में 'एनसीआरबी संकलन ऑफ क्रिमिनल लॉज' नामक एक मोबाइल ऐप भी लॉन्च किया है। यह मोबाइल ऐप एंड्रॉइड और आईओएस प्लेटफॉर्मों पर उपलब्ध है।

मामले को मजबूत करने और जांच के लिए, फोरेंसिक विशेषज्ञों हेतु गंभीर अपराधों के लिए अपराध स्थलों का दौरा करना और ऐसे अपराध, जिनके लिए 7 वर्ष या अधिक की सजा का प्रावधान है, के लिए साक्ष्य एकत्र करना अनिवार्य हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2023 में साक्ष्यों से छेड़छाड़ को रोकने के लिए अपराध स्थल पर साक्ष्य संग्रह की प्रक्रिया की वीडियोग्राफी किए जाने को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। यह दोहरा दृष्टिकोण जांच की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ाता है तथा न्याय के निष्पक्ष प्रक्रिया में योगदान देता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपर्युक्त एप्लिकेशनों के माध्यम से नए आपराधिक कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार करने में योगदान देता है, जिससे अधिक प्रभावी, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित, समयबद्ध और नागरिक-अनुकूल न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को समर्थन मिलता है।

ATMANIRBHAR OIL SEEDS ABHIYAN**1591. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:**

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

- (a) the detailed data on the number of crops insured under the Atmanirbhar Oil Seeds Abhiyan;
- (b) the detailed data on the number of research conducted for high-yielding varieties of oil seeds under the initiative;
- (c) whether any steps were taken to link markets for oil seeds under the initiative, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any new farming techniques were adopted under the initiative, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the training programs held under the initiative, if any?

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

(a): The Government is implementing the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oil production. The objective of NMEO-OS is to enhance the production of primary oilseed crops such as Rapeseed and Mustard, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower, Sesame, Safflower, Niger, Linseed and Castor and also increasing collection and extraction efficiency of edible oil from secondary sources like cottonseed, coconut, rice bran as well as Tree-Borne

Oilseeds (TBOs). As per Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) portal, oilseed crops covered under insurance are at **Statement**.

(b): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing the five multi-disciplinary All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) in collaboration with different central/state agricultural universities in the country to develop location-specific high-yielding varieties of nine oilseed crops along with corresponding package of practices. Additionally, ICAR is also implementing two flagship research projects on hybrid development and gene editing for the development of high yielding climate resilient varieties of oilseeds.

As a result, 432 high yielding varieties/hybrids of nine annual oilseeds comprising 104 of Rapeseed-Mustard, 95 of Soybean, 69 of Groundnut, 53 of Linseed, 34 of Sesame, 25 of Safflower, 24 of Sunflower, 15 of Castor and 13 of Niger were notified for commercial cultivation in the country during the last 11 years (2014-2025). Efforts are being made to enhance the Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR) and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR), so that genetic potential of the newly developed high yielding varieties could be exploited to enhance domestic production.

During the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24), a total of about 1,53,704 quintals breeder seed of indented varieties of different oilseeds were produced and supplied to the public/private seed agencies for conversion into certified quality seed for farmers. The ICAR is also engaged in augmenting the availability

of quality certified/Truthfully Labelled seed of oilseeds for farmers through district level seed hubs on oilseeds.

(c) to (e): Under NMEO-OS, over 600 Value Chain Clusters have been identified across the country, covering more than 10 lakh hectares annually. These clusters are managed by Value Chain Partners (VCPs), including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and cooperatives. Farmers in these clusters are getting free high-quality seeds, training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and advisory services on weather and pest management. Furthermore, the mission provides support for setting up of post-harvest infrastructure to increase the efficiency of oilseed collection, oil extraction and recovery.

The mission supports various types of demonstrations such as Frontline Demonstrations by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Cluster Frontline Demonstrations by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Block Demonstrations by State Agriculture Departments to create awareness among farmers about the latest high-yielding varieties and advanced technologies in oilseed cultivation. Additionally, an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign is being implemented to increase public awareness of recommended dietary guidelines for edible oils, thereby encouraging healthier consumption patterns across the country.

STATEMENT**Details of oilseeds crops notified in 2024-25 under PMFBY**

S. No.	State/UT	Oilseeds crops notified in 2024-25 under PMFBY	
		Kharif	Rabi
1	Andhra Pradesh	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Groundnut (Pea Nut)
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum	Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum
			Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
2	Assam		Mustard
3	Chhattisgarh	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Linseed (Alsi)
		Soybean (Bhat)	Mustard
4	Haryana		Mustard
			Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
5	Jammu and Kashmir		Mustard
6	Jharkhand		Mustard
7	Karnataka	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Safflower
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum	Sunflower
		Soybean (Bhat)	
		Sunflower	
8	Kerala	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Groundnut (Pea Nut)

		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum	Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum
			Soybean (Bhat)
9	Madhya Pradesh	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Linseed (Alsi)
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum	Mustard
		Soybean (Bhat)	
10	Maharashtra	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer
		Niger (Ramtil)	
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum	
		Soybean (Bhat)	
11	Odisha	Groundnut (Pea Nut) - IR	Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer IR
		Groundnut (Pea Nut) - RF	Mustard
			Sunflower (Suryamukhi) - IR
12	Puducherry		Groundnut (Pea Nut) - IR
13	Rajasthan	Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi)	Mustard
		Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Rocket Salad (Taramira)
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum	
		Soybean (Bhat)	

14	Sikkim	Soybean (Bhat)	Mustard
15	Tamil Nadu	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Groundnut (Pea Nut)
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum	Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/ Sesamum
			Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
16	Uttar Pradesh	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	Linseed (Alsi)
		Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum	Mustard
		Soybean (Bhat)	

SUPPORT FOR PADDY RESIDUE MANAGEMENT

1592. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to provide per acre expenditure support to paddy growing farmers for the collection and safe disposal of paddy residue to discourage stubble burning;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme, including quantum of financial assistance per acre and modalities of direct transfer to farmers;
- (c) whether the Ministry has assessed the cost incurred by farmers for residue management per acre, and if so, the findings thereof

- (d) whether the Government will consider integrating this support with existing crop residue management machinery schemes to ensure effective implementation and environmental compliance; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): The Crop Residue Management(CRM) Scheme being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) since 2018-19 in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Under the CRM scheme as on 30.06.2025, the central funds amounting to Rs. 3951.16 Crores have been released. The States have provided more than 3.24 lakh crop residue management machines to the farmers. The States have also established more than 42,000 Custom Hiring Centres of Crop Residue management machines with 80% subsidy with the intention of making available the equipments and machines to the farmers as per their requirements on rental basis at the rates lower than the market rates.

There is no proposal to formulate a scheme to provide per acre expenditure support to paddy growing farmers for collection and safe disposal of paddy residue over and above the financial support already being provided under the Crop Residue Management (CRM) scheme

Under this scheme, ex-situ management of paddy straw is also promoted by providing financial assistance for establishing paddy straw supply chain with

the boarder objectives of ensuring biomass supply security for pre-identified ex-situ based small-medium-large scale industrial projects of bio-CNG/CBG, Bio-Ethanol or Biomass based power generation etc. The sale of paddy straw to these industrial projects provide an additional income to the farmers.

Super seeder is the most preferred machine for in-situ management followed by Happy Seeder and Smart Seeder. These machines are used for sowing wheat directly into just-harvested rice fields without burning or removing straw. The average rentals for Super/Happy/Smart Seeder is around Rs. 2500/- per acre for sowing of wheat, which is almost equal to the cost of sowing wheat by other methods after burning the paddy straw. The overall benefits of in-situ residue management practices by using these machines also include enrichment of soil fertility and savings on reduced application of fertilizers.

The overall objective of reducing the burning of paddy straw through the initiatives under CRM scheme is getting realized as it is evident from the reports published by the Consortium for Research on Agroecosystem Monitoring and Modelling from Space (CREAMS) Laboratory, Division of Agricultural Physics, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) – Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi. The paddy straw burning events between 15th September to 30th November during 2018 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were 75514, which have been reduced to 18457 events during 2024 for the same period, which indicates 75.5 percent reduction in paddy straw burning.

TEA RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

1593. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently opened any Tea Research Associations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names and locations of these associations and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise:
- (c) the number of tea factories currently operational in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government is upgrading the tea tourism infrastructure in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Currently, there are 2 Associations, partly supported by the Tea Board, that cater to the research needs of the tea industry. These are:

The Tea Research Association (TRA), having its research institute at Jorhat, Assam

The Tea Research Foundation, United Planters Association of Southern India (UPASI-TRF), having its research institute at Valparai, Tamil Nadu.

Both TRA and UPASI-TRF have their advisory centres located across different belts of tea growing states and are looking after the RandD needs, imparting training to planters including small tea growers and carrying out knowledge dissemination to the tea industry. No new associations have been opened recently.

(c): Currently, a total of 1963 tea factories are operational in the country. The details of number of tea factories, State-wise, is attached as **Statement**.

(d): The development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including tea tourism infrastructure is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Union Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' extend financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development including tea tourism infrastructure in the country. The projects undertaken for development by the Ministry are identified in consultation with State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Central Agencies and are sanctioned subject to submission of project proposals by them, their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines and submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports. The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are implemented by respective State Government/UT Administrations.

STATEMENT

The details of number of tea factories operational in the country, State-wise

State	Number of tea factories
Arunachal Pradesh	31
Assam	961
Bihar	12
Himachal Pradesh	46
Karnataka	11
Kerala	79
Meghalaya	11
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	12
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	278
Tripura	22
Uttarakhand	8
West Bengal	490
Total	1963

किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या के कारण

1594. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या देश में सीमांत और छोटे किसानों सहित किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हैं, जबकि भारत मुख्यतः एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसकी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विगत कई वर्षों से बड़ी संख्या में किसानों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के किसानों द्वारा की जा रही आत्महत्या के कारणों के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है; और

(ग) किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या को रोकने और उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने, खेती की आधुनिक पद्धतियों से अवगत करने और उपकरण प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ग): गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एन.सी.आर.बी.) अपने प्रकाशन 'भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएँ' में आत्महत्याओं से संबंधित जानकारी संकलित और प्रसारित करता है। वर्ष 2022 तक की रिपोर्ट एन.सी.आर.बी. की वेबसाइट (<https://ncrb.gov.in>) पर उपलब्ध है। आत्महत्याओं के कारण व्यापक हैं। कृषि राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकारें राज्य के प्रावधानों और नियमों के अनुसार अनुग्रह राशि या राहत प्रदान करती हैं।

भारत सरकार किसान कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए उचित नीतिगत उपायों और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से राज्यों को सहयोग देती है। भारत सरकार की योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य उत्पादन बढ़ाना, किसानों को लाभकारी रिटर्न और आय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट अनुमान में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में किसानों की समग्र आय और लाभकारी रिटर्न बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई प्रमुख योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-के.एम.वाई.)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.)/रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (आर.डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)

4. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) का गठन और संवर्धन
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एन.एम.एन.एफ.)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
11. स्टार्ट-अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए एग्री फंड (एग्रीशोर)
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पी.डी.एम.सी.)
13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)
14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.)
15. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एस.एच. एंड एफ.)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आर.ए.डी.)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सी.डी.पी.)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.ई.)
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एस.एम.एस.पी.)
21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एन.एफ.एस.एन.एम.)
22. इंटीग्रेटेड स्कीम फॉर एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग (आई.एस.ए.एम.)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- तिलहन
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन

27. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन

28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

PROTECTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1595. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the recommendations of the L. Elayaperumal Committee (1969), which noted that Panchayati Raj Institutions in most States did not adequately safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes (SC) and specifically failed to address untouchability, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government acknowledges that only Andhra Pradesh, at that time, had a statutory provision mandating Panchayati Raj bodies to take steps to eliminate untouchability;
- (c) whether such a clause is present in any other State today, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons for the absence of a binding provision in the Panchayati Raj Act to ensure the removal of untouchability and protection of Scheduled Castes; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to amend the Panchayati Raj Act to include specific obligations on Panchayati Raj bodies to combat untouchability and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The existing Constitutional status of "Panchayats" came into force in 1993 through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, through Article 243D, provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in every Panchayat in proportion to their population in the Panchayat area, and also mandates the reservation of the offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level for SCs and STs, in such manner as the State Legislature may, by law, determine.

Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form, making the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability a punishable offence. Further, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, strengthens the provisions related to the protection of the rights and dignity of SCs and STs.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been created in the year 2004 and work relating to Panchayats, Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees have been allocated to this Ministry whereas the recommendations of the L. Elayaperumal Committee were made in the year 1969.

(b) to (e): "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Article 243G of the Constitution provides that the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the

Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. Such laws may include provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with respect to the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice, including those relating to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Item at serial number 27 of the Eleventh Schedule refers to the "Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." Accordingly, the respective States and Union Territories have enacted their State Panchayati Raj Acts to operationalize the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. However, this office does not maintain specific details regarding provisions related to untouchability as enacted under the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts, including that of Andhra Pradesh.

CASTE-BASED DISCRIMINATION

1596. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether in light of documented marginalization of SC/OBC communities in local Governance, the manner in which the Ministry ensure devolved powers

actively address their structural inequities including land rights, resource access and caste-based discrimination;

(b) the details of the disaggregated data (2019–2024) on fund utilization, representation in decision making bodies and outcomes for these communities; and

(c) the corrective measures taken where adverse impacts (e.g., elite capture or exclusion) are identified and timelines for systemic safeguards to prevent such failures?

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

(a) to (c) : In addition to the provisions in Constitution of India, various laws and rules provide legal and institutional mechanisms to address land rights, resource access and caste-based discrimination of marginalized communities. Whereas Land is a state subject, several states have state specific Land Revenue Codes and rules which provide for the protection of land rights of the marginalized communities.

Two central Acts have been enacted namely, The Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955, which prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of 'untouchability' and The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Provisions of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats for the marginalized communities in the elected decision-making bodies at Panchayat, Municipal, State and Central level. The Government has also put in place a policy for reservation of seats for the marginalized communities in educational institutes and for Government jobs.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Backward Classes have been setup to safeguard and promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Backward Classes respectively. Parliamentary Standing Committees are constituted to monitor government policies, programs, and implementation of these safeguards. Apart from Parliamentary Committees, there are Departmental Committees (within ministries and departments) that are specifically tasked with monitoring and implementing welfare measures and safeguards for these communities.

The Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) aims to promote the overall development of poor SC families by directing targeted funds towards income-generating, welfare, and developmental schemes. It's goal is to bridge socio-economic disparities between SCs and others and foster inclusive and equitable growth. The fund utilization under DAPSC from 2019-2024 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	DAPSC (erstwhile AWSC/SCSP) of all Ministries/Department		Utilisation	Unutilised amount	%age of Utilisation
	B.E.	R.E.			
2019-20	81,340.74	72,936.29	61,894.10	11042.19	84.86
2020-21	83,256.62	82,707.51	62,785.16	19922.35	75.91
2021-22	1,26,259.20	1,39,956.42	1,23,009.63	16946.79	87.89
2022-23	1,42,342.36	1,52,604.29	1,38,639.28	13965.01	90.85
2023-24	1,59,126.22	1,46,861.08	1,35,178.59	11682.49	92.05

पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

1597. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तीसरे चरण (पीएमजीएसवाई-III) के अंतर्गत हाल ही में ग्रामीण संपर्क में सुधार हेतु स्वीकृत अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का महाराष्ट्र के वर्धा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) ये परियोजनाएं किस प्रकार दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और बाजारों तक पहुंच को सुदृढ़ करेंगी;
- (ग) क्या ये परियोजनाएं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की संवेदनशील पारिस्थितिकी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सतत विकास के अनुरूप कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत बेहतर संपर्क से उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में व्यापार, वाणिज्य और अंतर-राज्यीय आवागमन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा?

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

(क) और (ख): बसावटों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (ग्राम), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों को जोड़ने वाली ग्रामीण सड़कों "श्रू रूट्स" और "प्रमुख ग्रामीण संपर्क मार्गों" के उन्नयन के लिए भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2019 में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-III (पीएमजीएसवाई-III) की शुरुआत की है। पीएमजीएसवाई III के अंतर्गत अब तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1,22,419 किलोमीटर लंबी कुल 15,972 सड़कें और 3212 पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के वर्धा लोकसभा क्षेत्र, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिलों सहित पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। संसदीय क्षेत्रवार ब्योरे का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई III के अंतर्गत मौजूदा "श्रू रूट्स" और "प्रमुख ग्रामीण संपर्क मार्गों" का उन्नयन, ग्रामीण बाजारों और शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं जैसी महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाओं को जोड़ने के प्रस्तावित कार्य की प्राथमिकता पर आधारित है। पीएमजीएसवाई पर विभिन्न स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि इसने शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार किया है, कृषि और गैर-कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन को सुगम बनाया है, और किसानों को बेहतर कृषि मूल्य प्राप्त करने में मदद की है। पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों ने बच्चों, विशेषकर बालिकाओं को प्राथमिक विद्यालय स्तर से आगे अपनी शिक्षा जारी रखने के लिए बेहतर शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ सुलभ हो रही हैं। महिलाएँ इसका प्रमुख लाभार्थी रही हैं, क्योंकि अधिकांश प्रसव सरकारी अस्पतालों में हुए हैं और वित्तीय निर्णयों में उनकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ी है और यह उनकी बाजार पहुँच में परिलक्षित होता है। यह योजना गरीबी उन्मूलन पर विभिन्न संवहनीय विकास लक्ष्यों को भी पूरा करती है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) ने ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण में स्थानीय, गैर-पारंपरिक और हरित तकनीकों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-III के अंतर्गत सड़कों के निर्माण में पर्यावरण-अनुकूल हरित तकनीकों जैसे कोल्ड मिक्स टेक्नोलॉजी, अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक, पूर्ण गहराई पुनर्ग्रहण (एफडीआर), सेल-फिल्ड कंक्रीट, पैनल युक्त सीमेंट कंक्रीट आदि का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। ये तकनीकें न केवल उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पारंपरिक सामग्रियों के क्षरण को कम करती हैं, बल्कि ग्रीन हाउस गैसों और हवा में मौजूद भारी निलंबित कणों के उत्सर्जन से पर्यावरण को होने वाले नुकसान को भी न्यूनतम करती हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत सड़कों के निर्माण के मानक स्थल की स्थितियों पर आधारित होते हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण सड़कों संबंधी विनिर्देशों, ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली आईआरसी एसपी: 20: 2002, आईआरसी एसपी: 72: 2015 और आवश्यकतानुसार, पहाड़ी सड़क नियमावली आईआरसी एसपी: 48 और अन्य आईआरसी संहिताओं/दिशानिर्देशों में दिए गए तकनीकी विनिर्देशों और ज्यामितीय डिज़ाइन मानकों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(घ): जी हाँ। बेहतर ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क, बाजारों तक माल के आसान परिवहन को सुगम बनाकर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में योगदान देता है। बेहतर संपर्कता आर्थिक विकास और व्यापार को बढ़ावा देगी, निर्माण और रखरखाव संबंधी नौकरियों के माध्यम से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करेगी और देश के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी।

विवरण

पीएमजीएसवाई-III के तहत स्वीकृत सड़क की लंबाई का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत		
		सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	32	200.24	0

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	412	3,203.94	77
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	171	1,374.14	67
4	असम	654	4,247.11	69
5	बिहार	733	6,162.17	709
6	छत्तीसगढ़	534	5,605.61	112
7	गोवा	10	62.62	2
8	गुजरात	300	2,975.93	191
9	हरियाणा	259	2,496.33	0
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	299	3,123.12	43
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	223	1,752.12	66
12	झारखंड	449	4,130.23	145
13	कर्नाटक	825	5,603.48	116
14	केरल	284	1,421.07	11
15	लद्दाख	55	455.63	0
16	मध्य प्रदेश	1,075	12,347.68	806
17	महाराष्ट्र	993	6,409.03	213
18	मणिपुर	97	783.21	0
19	मेघालय	143	1,225.41	55
20	मिजोरम	17	487.50	7
21	नागालैंड	43	545.12	0
22	ओडिशा	1,401	9,351.08	148
23	पुदुचेरी	41	107.76	0
24	पंजाब	339	3,364.61	67
25	राजस्थान	918	8,658.34	41
26	सिक्किम	45	285.90	20
27	तमिलनाडु	1,826	7,377.07	83
28	तेलंगाना	361	2,423.14	138
29	त्रिपुरा	99	777.22	6
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,560	18,938.04	5
31	उत्तराखंड	212	2,287.95	9
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	562	4,236.31	6
कुल		15,972	1,22,419.09	3,212

वर्धा संसदीय क्षेत्र

क्रम सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत		
		सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	लंबाई (किमी)	पुल की संख्या
1	अमरावती	28	180.13	22
2	वर्धा	17	104.12	17

SELF-HELP GROUPS AND VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS

1598. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) the number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Organisations (VO) formed by the Ministry since 2022 to June 2025;
- (b) the number of Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) deployed by the Ministry since 2022 to June 2025; and
- (c) the number of women empowered to become Lakhpati Didis till June 2025?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

- (a): Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a poverty alleviation programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which was launched in June, 2011. It is being implemented across the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the objective of organizing the rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and

supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. These SHGs are further federated into Village Organisations (VOs)

Since the financial year 2022-23 till June, 2025, 15.61 lakh SHGs and 0.94 lakh VOs are formed under DAY-NRLM.

(b): DAY-NRLM is providing last mile delivery of financial services in remote rural areas where people do not have much access to banking services, through deployment of SHG Women as Business Correspondent Agents, also known as BC Sakhi, to provide financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions and scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrollment under insurance and pension schemes.

Since Financial Year 2022-23 till June 2025, 65,949 women members of SHGs have been identified, trained, and deployed as Business Correspondent Agents/BC Sakhis.

(c): A Lakhpati Didi is a Self-Help Group Member, whose annual household income is at-least Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh) with an average monthly income of at least Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand) sustained for at least 4 agricultural seasons and/or business cycles. Till June 2025, 1.48 crore women members of SHGs have become Lakhpati Didi.

मनरेगा के अंतर्गत बकाया राशि का भुगतान

1599. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत अंबेडकर नगर और अयोध्या जिलों में सामग्री शीर्ष के तहत भुगतान लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक किया जाएगा?

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

(क) से (ग): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि जारी करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सामग्री घटक के लिए निधि जारी करने के लिए भारत सरकार को निधि जारी करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित है। केन्द्र सरकार समय-समय पर दो खेप में निधियां जारी करती है, जिसमें प्रत्येक खेप एक या अधिक किस्तों में होती है, जो "सहमत" श्रम बजट, कार्यों की मांग, प्रारंभिक शेष, निधियों के उपयोग की गति, लंबित देनदारियों, समग्र निष्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रासंगिक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने के अध्यक्षीन होती है।

केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को सामग्री निधि जारी करती है और राज्य उस निधि को जिलों को जारी करते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार जिलों को सीधे तौर पर सामग्री निधि जारी नहीं करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (23.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) में 6068.58 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है, जिसमें पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की पूरी लंबित मजदूरी देनदारियां और 50% सामग्री देनदारियां शामिल हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में सामग्री घटक के लिए कोई लंबित देयता नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर और अयोध्या जिलों में पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (24.07.2025 तक) के दौरान इस योजना के तहत किया गया कुल व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

	कुल व्यय (आंकड़ा लाख में)		
वित्तीय वर्ष	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (24.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
अंबेडकर नगर	16,902.50	16750.55	5066.23
अयोध्या	15,584.53	15,491.19	4,830.04

(नरेगा सॉफ्ट के अनुसार)

सामग्री घटक के लिए लंबित देयता 21.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 1232.16 करोड़ रुपये है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक की सभी देय और स्वीकार्य सामग्री देयताएं पहले ही जारी कर दी गई हैं।

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पुरानी बाड़ को हटाना

1600. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चूँकि हाल ही में भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर नई बाड़ लगाई गई है, सरकार की पुरानी बाड़ हटाने के लिए क्या योजना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास पुरानी तारों को हटाने, उनके पुनः उपयोग और उचित निपटान के लिए कोई नीति है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): सीमा बाड़ का प्रतिस्थापन और उन्नयन एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) से (घ): पुराने तारों का पुनः उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है क्योंकि एक बार हटाने के बाद वे पूरी तरह से अनुपयोगी हो जाते हैं। हालांकि, पुरानी बाड़ का क्रेडिट मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रतिस्थापन की निविदा में शामिल किया जाता है।

COMPENSATION TO FARMERS' FAMILIES

1601. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to pay any compensation amount to the bereaved families of the farmers who have died during the "Farmers' Protest" in Delhi National Capital Region particularly in Western Uttar Pradesh and also to provide Government job to one member of such families;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Law and order and actions incidental there to is a subject matter of State Governments concerned. Compensations or ex-gratia is paid by State Government concerned, as per state norms. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

ASSESSMENT OF CLAIMS AND COMPENSATION UNDER PMFBY**1602 DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:****SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:**

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

- (a) the percentage of the settlement of agriculture insurance claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether modern technology is being used for quick and accurate assessment of crop yield/loss, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether wild animals like nilgai, banroach, wild boar, porcupine and cattle etc. cause heavy damage to the crops of farmers;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide compensation to the farmers for the damage caused to their crops by wild animals through PMFBY and if so, the quantum of compensation paid and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether many farmers are unable to use their agricultural land due to lack of resources and information and thus their farm remain vacant from April to July in many States including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha; and
- (f) whether the Government has any scheme so that their land can be used at the same time and farmers can get benefits, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) : Majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme i.e within 21 days of the receipt requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints/grievances were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme. Out of the total reported claims of Rs. 1.88 lakh crore so far, Rs. 1.83 lakh crore (97.34%) have already been paid to the farmers. The rest of the claims is due on account of non-receipt of premium subsidy from State Govt., non payment/delayed payment/under payment due to incorrect proposals by banks and disputes in yield data etc.

(b) : In order to bring in more efficiency and transparency in yield assessment as well as keeping in view various difficulties like increase in number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) due to reduction in unit area of insurance to village/village panchayat, shortage of manpower/infrastructure with States, short window available for conducting of CCEs, manual data collection and

transmission resulting in delay in calculation and settlement of claims; it has been decided to infuse technology in estimation of yield. Accordingly, based on the different pilot studies, conducted through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC) under the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, it has been decided to implement YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation. Under YESTECH, various models using various inputs like remote sensing data, soil moisture data etc., have been developed and implemented. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 and for soybean crop from Kharif 2024 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation is to be mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. 10 major States have adopted the YES-TECH for implementation in their respective States.

(c) and (d): PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest for the crops/areas notified by the concerned State Government. The losses to crops due to wild animals, being preventable in nature, were therefore not covered earlier. However, at the request of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Governments, States have been allowed to notify the losses by wild animals on individual assessment as add on cover at the cost of State Government. Detailed protocol for such coverage has been given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

(e) and (f): Govt. has taken various initiatives/schemes such as Bee-Keeping, Bamboo Plantation, Live-stock rearing and fisheries etc. to provide income support to farmers in addition to their regular farming activities during lean seasons.

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत बेघर परिवार

1603. डॉ. फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, विशेषकर भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों के लिए कब तक जारी रहने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त भूमिहीन परिवारों के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो देश में राज्य-वार कितने भूमिहीन और बेघर परिवार हैं?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को मार्च, 2024 से आगे 5 वर्षों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की संख्या में वृद्धि से उत्पन्न आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 2 करोड़ से अधिक आवासों का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए मार्च, 2029 तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। भूमिहीन पीएमएवाईजी लाभार्थियों को भूमि उपलब्ध कराना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि वे पीएमएवाईजी की स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची में सबसे हकदार लाभार्थियों में से हैं। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि भूमिहीन लाभार्थी को सरकारी भूमि या सार्वजनिक भूमि (पंचायत की आम भूमि, सामुदायिक भूमि या अन्य

स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों की भूमि) सहित किसी अन्य भूमि से भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जाए। चयनित भूमि के लिए, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा पर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे, जैसे बिजली, सड़क संपर्क और पेयजल की उपलब्धता, ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित की जा सकती हैं।

(ख): चूंकि भूमि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए मंत्रालय इस मामले पर नीति बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है। हालाँकि, वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान मंत्रालय ने पहले ही राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सचिव (राजस्व) और पीएमएवाई-जी से संबंधित विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव के साथ संबंधित मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक टास्क फोर्स गठित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत बिहार, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु की राज्य सरकारें भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों के लिए योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं:-

- i. बिहार राज्य में "मुख्यमंत्री आवास स्थल क्रय सहायता योजना" कार्यान्वित की गई है। यह योजना पात्र लाभार्थियों को अपना आवास बनाने के लिए भूमि खरीदने हेतु 60,000 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- ii. ओडिशा राज्य सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई "वसुंधरा योजना" का उद्देश्य ओडिशा में भूमिहीन गरीबों, झुग्गीवासियों और कमजोर समूहों को भूमि अधिकार और आवास लाभ प्रदान करना है।
- iii. महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार की "पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय घरकूल जग खरेदी अर्थसहाय योजना" पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आवास निर्माण के लिए 500 वर्ग फीट जमीन की खरीद के लिए भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को 1,00,000 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।
- iv. तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को आवास निर्माण के लिए निःशुल्क भूमि उपलब्ध करा रही है।

मंत्रालय पीएमएवाई-जी (2024-29) के वर्तमान चरण में भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को भूमि का आवंटन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ सभी भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को भूमि के प्रावधान की निगरानी कर रहा है।

(ग): भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार विवरण तथा भूमि आवंटित लाभार्थियों की संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	भूमिहीन लाभार्थी	भूमि/सहायता प्रदान की गई
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1192	652
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1908	1900
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0
4	असम	72781	40982
5	बिहार	22977	11884
6	छत्तीसगढ़	6848	6205
7	दमन दीव और दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	0	0
8	गोवा	0	0
9	गुजरात	14055	13524
10	हरियाणा	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	32	24
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3621	477
13	झारखंड	0	0
14	कर्नाटक	55436	15436
15	केरल	825	503
16	लद्दाख	0	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	38490	36890

19	महाराष्ट्र	109832	91169
20	मणिपुर	0	0
21	मेघालय	1492	639
22	मिजोरम	0	0
23	नागालैंड	0	0
24	ओडिशा	79326	56899
25	पंजाब	204	195
26	राजस्थान	55722	54641
27	सिक्किम	0	0
28	तमिलनाडु	98904	21406
29	त्रिपुरा	126	126
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	2224	2224
31	उत्तराखंड	2001	1321
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	5315	3740
	कुल	5,73,311	3,60,837

KOCHI-BENGALURU INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR

1604. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government of India has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the establishment of "Global City, Kochi" as Node 2 under the Kochi-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (KBIC) and if so, the details thereof along with the current status of approval of the said project;
- (b) whether the Global City, Kochi, proposed in Ayyampuzha village in Ernakulam District, falling within the Angamaly-Chalakydy Lok Sabha Constituency, has been included in the priority list of infrastructure projects

under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that the Government of Kerala has already sanctioned 840 crore for the acquisition of 358 acres of land for this project and whether such proactive steps by the State Government will be matched with timely approval and support from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) : As part of the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Palakkad in the State of Kerala as part of extension to Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) has been approved by the Government of India in August 2024. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely “Kerala Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited” has been incorporated for the implementation of the project.

Till date Government of India has **approved the development of 20 projects** under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), the same are given as under:

- **04 completed projects:**
 - Dholera Special Investment Region, Gujarat,

- Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- Integrated Industrial Township, Vikram Udyogpuri, Madhya Pradesh
- Integrated Industrial Township, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
- **04 projects under implementation:**
 - Krishnapatnam Industrial Area, Andhra Pradesh,
 - Tumakuru Industrial Area, Karnataka,
 - Multi Modal Logistic Hub (MMLH) and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
 - Integrated Multi Modal Logistics Hub, Nangal Chaudhary, Haryana.
- **12 New Approved Projects:**
 - IMC Khurpia, Uttarakhand
 - IMC Rajpura, Punjab
 - Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra
 - IMC Palakkad, Kerala
 - Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area, Rajasthan
 - IMC Hisar, Haryana
 - IMC Agra, Uttar Pradesh
 - IMC Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh
 - IMC Gaya, Bihar
 - Orvakal Industrial Area, Andhra Pradesh
 - Kopporthy Industrial Area, Andhra Pradesh

- Zaheerabad Industrial Area, Telangana

DENIED ENTRY TO PERSONAL ASSISTANT

1605. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that Personal Assistants of Members of Parliament, despite being rigorous verification, are frequently denied entry into various Ministries and Central Government offices to discharge their legitimate parliamentary duties;
- (b) whether Government recognizes that such repeated denial of access to MPs' authorized staff severely hampers elected representatives' ability to pursue constituency work, follow up letters, coordinate with officials and effectively discharge their democratic responsibilities;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to design and issue dedicated Special Identity Card recognised by all Ministries and security agencies, which authorises hassle-free entry of MPs' Personal Assistants for official work, subject to standard security checks; and
- (d) the time by which the Ministry of Home Affairs will issue clear instructions to all concerned security agencies to strictly comply with this protocol and accountability measures proposed to prevent arbitrary denial of entry in future?

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

(a) to (d): The Members of Parliament enjoy the facility of unrestricted entry into Government buildings under the security cover of the Secretariat Security Organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of their identity cards. PAs to the Members of Parliament are issued visitors' passes by the Reception Officer to facilitate their entry into such Government buildings. No proposal for issuing a separate set of passes to the PAs to the Members of Parliament or accepting their existing passes for unrestricted entry into such Government buildings is under consideration.

INDIAN TEA EXPORT TO IRAN

1606. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) whether the Iran-Israel Conflict halted the Indian Tea Export to Iran, which has been the significant Importer from India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken in speeding up the delivery in the prevailing situation?

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

(a) and (b): No reports of Indian tea exports being impacted due to the Iran-Israel conflict have been received, rather Tea exports from India to Iran have grown from 29.62 million USD in 2023 to 40.81 million USD in 2024. Further, in the period January-June 2025, Tea exports to Iran stood at 23.21 million USD as

against 20.38 million USD in the same period of previous year, showing an increase of 13.89 %.

कृषि उप-उत्पाद उद्योगों की स्थापना

1607. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि उपज के उप-उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो चीनी मिल कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगी;
- (घ) क्या सरकार कृषि के उप-उत्पादों पर आधारित उक्त उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए छूट अनुदान देने का विचार रखती है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो छूट/अनुदान का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितना प्रतिशत छूट/अनुदान दिए जाने की संभावना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ङ): कृषि उपज के उप-उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। तथापि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) की एक घटक योजना का उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण/संरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार के अंतर्गत, मूल्य संवर्धन हेतु क्षमता सृजन करना तथा अपशिष्ट में कमी लाना है।

पेट्रोल के साथ मिश्रित इथेनॉल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत अनिवार्य मिश्रण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक चीनी मिलों/डिस्टिलरी के लिए विभिन्न इथेनॉल ब्याज अनुदान योजनाओं को अधिसूचित किया है, ताकि देश भर में गन्ने, इसके उप-उत्पादों जैसे

बी-हैवी मोलासेस और सी-हैवी मोलासेस और अनाज आधारित फीडस्टॉक पर आधारित नए इथेनॉल संयंत्रों/मौजूदा इथेनॉल संयंत्रों की क्षमता का विस्तार किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार देश के किसी भी हिस्से में चीनी मिल स्थापित नहीं करती है। इसके अलावा, 31 अगस्त, 1998 के प्रेस नोट के अनुसार, चीनी उद्योग को अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग की आवश्यकता वाले उद्योगों की सूची से हटा दिया गया था। इसके बाद, कोई भी उद्यमी समय-समय पर संशोधित गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश के खंड 6क से 6ड. में निर्धारित प्रावधानों के अनुसार देश के किसी भी हिस्से में चीनी मिल स्थापित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत वार्षिक लक्ष्य

1608 श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

- (क) क्या राजस्थान सहित देश में राज्यवार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 में जनवरी 2025 तक 84 लाख आवासों के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले केवल चार लाख आवास ही पूरे हो पाए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में राज्य-वार इतने बड़े अंतर का क्या कारण है; और
- (ग) उक्त योजना के वार्षिक और कुल लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु निर्माण कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का

कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ताकि पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करके बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त 2.95 करोड़ मकानों का निर्माण मार्च 2024 तक किया जा सके। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण मकानों के निर्माण हेतु "प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन" के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। मार्च 2024 से आगे योजना को जारी रखने के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के बाद, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए नए चरण के लक्ष्य सितंबर 2024 में राज्यों को आवंटित किए गए थे। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 84.45 लाख मकानों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया, जिनमें से 64.70 लाख मकानों को मंजूरी दी गई थी और 10.74 लाख मकानों का निर्माण पूरा हो गया था। दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, मकान के निर्माण की निर्धारित समय-सीमा मंजूरी की तारीख से 12 महीने है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राजस्थान सहित पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत स्वीकृत और निर्मित मकानों की राज्यवार संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत वार्षिक और कुल लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए मकानों के निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

- i. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय पर लक्ष्य आवंटित करना तथा पर्याप्त निधि जारी करना।
- ii. मंत्रालय स्तर पर प्रगति की नियमित समीक्षा।
- iii. योजना की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी डैशबोर्ड की शुरुआत करना।
- iv. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को भूमि का प्रावधान तथा केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य अंश की निधि जारी करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना।

- v. निष्पादन सूचकांक डैशबोर्ड के आधार पर सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जिलों और ब्लॉकों को पुरस्कार प्रदान करना, जिससे निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा और प्रेरणा पैदा हो।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राजस्थान सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत स्वीकृत और निर्मित मकानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत	निर्मित
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	संतृप्त	0	0
2	असम	5,59,951	5,31,489	76,327
3	बिहार	7,90,648	7,34,855	1,61,245
4	छत्तीसगढ़	11,65,315	9,25,495	3,75,906
5	गोवा	संतृप्त	0	0
6	गुजरात	2,99,011	2,25,505	19,626
7	हरियाणा	77,058	41,489	10,852
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	92,364	72,215	8,265
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	संतृप्त	98	0
10	झारखंड	4,19,947	1,98,202	4,889
11	केरल	1,97,759	38,108	169
12	मध्य प्रदेश	11,89,690	10,02,687	1,64,227
13	महाराष्ट्र	19,66,767	18,65,686	1,09,301
14	मणिपुर	7,000	1	0

15	मेघालय	संतृप्त	0	0	
16	मिजोरम	संतृप्त	0	0	
17	नागालैंड	संतृप्त	0	0	
18	ओडिशा		1,24,304	1,03,066	40,277
19	पंजाब		63,985	32,247	2,925
20	राजस्थान		4,98,468	4,94,302	51,679
21	सिक्किम	संतृप्त	0	0	
22	तमिलनाडु		2,10,623	15,682	4,113
23	त्रिपुरा	संतृप्त	0	0	
24	उत्तर प्रदेश		70,834	45,064	40,383
25	उत्तराखंड	संतृप्त	0	0	
26	पश्चिम बंगाल**		0	0	0
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	संतृप्त	0	0	
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	संतृप्त	0	0	
29	लक्षद्वीप	संतृप्त	0	0	
30	पुडुचेरी***		0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश		684	505	78
32	कर्नाटक		7,02,731	1,43,442	4,572
33	तेलंगाना***		0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	संतृप्त	0	0	
	कुल		84,37,139	64,70,138	10,74,834

दिनांक 25.07.2025 के आवासॉफ्ट के अनुसार

** राज्य द्वारा संतोषजनक कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत न किए जाने के कारण मंत्रालय पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य को लक्ष्य आवंटित नहीं कर सका।

*** पुदुचेरी और तेलंगाना योजना की शुरुआत से ही पीएमएवाई-जी का कार्यान्वयन नहीं कर रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत एकीकृत अवसंरचना नीति

1609. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अरनी तालुका के कटोडा स्थित बेड्या बस्ती में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत जिले-वार जो आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, पानी की सुविधा के अभाव में लाभार्थी उनमें निवास नहीं कर पा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए एक एकीकृत अवसंरचना नीति तैयार करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अरनी तालुका के कटोडा स्थित बेड्या बस्ती में 47 परिवारों को आवास तो मिल गए हैं, लेकिन पानी, सड़क और शौचालय जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाई हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार योजना के ऐसे अपूर्ण कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित एजेंसियों की जवाबदेही तय करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार के पास यवतमाल जिले के कटोडा गांव जैसी स्थिति वाले अन्य लाभार्थी समूहों की सूची है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या लाभार्थियों के आवासों का निर्माण अधूरा है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे मामलों में तत्काल धनराशि या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है?

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

(क) से (घ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत, प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान 2.95 करोड़ मकानों का निर्माण करना था। भारत सरकार ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त मकानों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 5 और वर्षों के लिए इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत कोई एकीकृत अवसंरचना नीति नहीं है। हालाँकि, भूमिहीन लाभार्थी के मामले में, राज्य यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि लाभार्थी को सरकारी भूमि या सार्वजनिक भूमि (पंचायत की साझा भूमि, सामुदायिक भूमि या अन्य स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों की भूमि) सहित किसी अन्य भूमि से भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जाए। चयनित भूमि के लिए, पर्याप्त अवसंरचना, जैसे बिजली, सड़क संपर्क और पेयजल की उपलब्धता, ठोस एवं तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएँ सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।

योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई इकाई सहायता के अलावा, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - ग्रामीण (एसबीएम-जी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना) या किसी अन्य समर्पित वित्त पोषण स्रोत के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से शौचालय निर्माण के लिए 12,000/- रुपये की सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, मनरेगा योजना के साथ समन्वय में पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थी को अपने आवास के निर्माण के लिए वर्तमान दरों पर 90/95 श्रम दिवस अकुशल मजदूरी रोजगार सहायता प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। पीएमएवाई-जी परिवारों को पाइप पेयजल, तरलीकृत

पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी), नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत भी प्रदान किया जाता है और विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से निर्माण सामग्री भी प्रदान की जाती है। योजना के तहत समन्वय में बेहतर आजीविका के अवसरों का पता लगाने के लिए एनआरएलएम के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के अंतर्गत पीएमएवाई-जी परिवारों की महिला सदस्यों को सम्मिलित करना भी शामिल है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सभी पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थियों को पानी और शौचालय जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अरनी तालुका, कटोडा, बेद्या बस्ती के लाभार्थी भी शामिल हैं। मंत्रालय पूरे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को लक्ष्य आवंटित करता है और ज़िलावार/ब्लॉकवार/ग्राम पंचायतवार लक्ष्य राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत आवंटित लक्ष्यों, स्वीकृत आवासों और निर्मित आवासों का ब्लॉकवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ड) और (च): इस मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं लाया गया है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत ब्लॉकवार आवंटित लक्ष्य, स्वीकृत आवास और निर्मित आवास

क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक	जिलों द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
1	अर्नी	17247	16718	5136
2	बाबुलगांव	8074	7822	2617
3	दारव्हा	21311	20195	4873
4	दिग्रास	14964	14349	3573
5	घाटंजी	16216	15572	5266

6	कलंब	7965	7873	3285
7	केलापुर	12158	11961	3720
8	महगांव	24598	23828	4648
9	मारेगांव	4519	4496	946
10	नेर	11163	10880	2840
11	पुसाद	46815	43212	9644
12	रालेगांव	8976	8761	2554
13	उमरखेड़	31209	28828	6309
14	वानी	7069	6849	1658
15	यवतमाल	12009	11705	4182
16	जरी जमनी	6006	5673	1588
	कुल	2,50,299	2,38,722	62,839

CRISIS FACED BY TRADITIONAL HANDLOOM WEAVERS

1610. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing crisis faced by traditional handloom weavers in Santipur and Phulia of West Bengal, due to competition from powerlooms, lack of marketing support and declining income and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is planning any region-specific revival package or export-linked support scheme for weavers from Santipur and Phulia;
- (c) whether any proposals have been received from the West Bengal Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of existing or proposed skill development programmes, infrastructure upgradation and technology integration schemes aimed at modernizing the handloom sector in this region?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b): To provide end to end support for development, promotion and revival of handloom sector and ensure welfare of handloom weavers/workers, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes across the country including Santipur and Phulia of West Bengal:

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme

Under the National Handloom Development Programme, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, product and design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing support for handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

Under the Raw Material supply Scheme, the Ministry provides transport subsidy for transportation of yarn to the doorstep of the beneficiaries and 15% Price

Subsidy on Cotton Hank yarn, Domestic Silk, Woollen and Linen yarn and blended yarn of natural fibres.

(c) and (d): On receipt of proposals from the State of West Bengal, the following assistance has been provided to West Bengal including Santipur and Phulia under these schemes during 2014-15 to 2025-26 (as on 30.06.2025):

- (i) 39 handloom clusters including 2 in Santipur, 12 in Nadia district and one mega handloom cluster at Murshidabad have been taken up for financial assistance of Rs.39.10 crore benefitting 30,208 handloom workers including 5,038 weavers provided upgraded looms/accessories under technology upgradation, 1,676 handloom workers have been imparted Skill up-gradation training.
- (ii) 29 marketing events have been organized to facilitate and promote sales of Handloom Products.
- (iii) 12 Handloom Producer companies including 2 in Santipur and one in Phulia have been formed to enhance productivity, marketing capabilities and facilitate better incomes.
- (iv) 43,198 beneficiaries have been provided loans at concessional rates under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme.
- (v) 2,11,550 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana/converged MGBBY and 45,390 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.

- (vi) Total 101.59 lakh kg of yarn supplied under Transport subsidy and Price subsidy benefitting 54,807 handloom organisations/weavers every year.

12.00 hrs.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए आज अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.0 ½ hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, डॉ. जितिन प्रसाद।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 55 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.364(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2889/18/25]

- (2) विदेश व्यापार (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) का.आ. 528(अ), जो 30 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 89 के सीटीएच 890690 के अंतर्गत आने वाली आयात नीति

में संशोधन के बारे में है।

- (दो) का.आ.614(अ), जो 4 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो डी-ऑयलड राइस ब्रान की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (तीन) का.आ.2848(अ), जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) के माध्यम से सेनेगल को टूटे हुए चावल के निर्यात के बारे में है।
- (चार) का.आ.669(अ), जो दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 87 के अंतर्गत आयात नीति शर्त संख्या 1(तीन) में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (पाँच) का.आ.2847(अ), जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो मानव कच्चे बाल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2890/18/25]

- (छह) का.आ.1085(अ), जो दिनांक 5 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 71 के एचएस कोड 7110 के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए प्लेटिनम की आयात नीति और नीतिगत शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (सात) का.आ.2849(अ), जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो एचएस कोड 1006 40 00 के अंतर्गत टूटे हुए चावल की निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(आठ) का.आ.1110(अ), जो दिनांक 10 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो अनुसूची-II (निर्यात नीति), आईटीसी(एचएस) 2022 के एचएसएन के अंतर्गत निर्यात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(नौ) का.आ.1116(अ), जो दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 07 के आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 07131010 के अंतर्गत पीली मटर के लिए आयात अवधि के विस्तार के बारे में है।

(दस) का.आ.1117(अ), जो दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अंतर्गत उड़द ([एसपीपी विग्ना मुंगो (एल.) हेपर की फलियाँ]) [आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 07133110] की "मुक्त" आयात नीति में विस्तार के बारे में है।।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.1251(अ), जो दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) में यूरिया [एक्जिम कोड 31021010] की आयात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(बारह) का.आ.1340(अ), जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो अग्रिम प्राधिकार (एए) धारकों, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एसईजेड) और निर्यातोन्मुख इकाइयों (ईओयू) के लिए

आरओडीटीईपी को 5.2.2025 तक बढ़ाए जाने के बारे में है।

(तेरह) का.आ.1562(अ), जो दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो 2025-2026 के दौरान मालदीव गणराज्य को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2891/18/25]

(चौदह) का.आ.1578(अ), जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022, अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय-20 के आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 20081920 के अंतर्गत आने वाली भुनी हुई सुपारी की आयात नीति और नीतिगत शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(पंद्रह) का.आ.1581(अ), जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो प्रासंगिक एफएसएसएआई अधिसूचना के साथ अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति), आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 के परिशिष्ट-V की सूची "क" में खाद्य आयात प्रवेश बिंदुओं के रूप में दरांग भूमि सीमा शुल्क स्टेशनों को शामिल किए जाने के बारे में है।

(सोलह) का.आ.1725(अ), जो दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 की अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय-27 की आयात नीति शर्त संख्या 07(i) में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(सत्रह) का.आ.2347(अ), जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो पाकिस्तान में उदभूत या वहां से निर्यात किए जाने वाले सभी सामानों के आयात या पारगमन पर प्रतिबंध - विदेश

व्यापार नीति (एफटीपी) 2023 के पैरा 2.20क के अंतःस्थापन के बारे में है।

(अठारह) का.आ.1839(अ), जो दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 के अध्याय 60 के अंतर्गत आने वाले बुने हुए सिंथेटिक कपड़ों की आयात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(उन्नीस) का.आ.2235(अ), जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो बांग्लादेश से भारत में कतिपय वस्तुओं के आयात पर बंदरगाह प्रतिबंध - आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022 अनुसूची 1 (आयात नीति) के अंतर्गत 'आयात नीति संबंधी सामान्य टिप्पण' के अंतर्गत एक नए पैरा 19 के अंतःस्थापन के बारे में है।

(बीस) का.आ.2237(अ), जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 के अनुरूप आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022 की अनुसूची-I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 71 के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड की आयात नीति और नीति शर्तों में संशोधन के बारे में है।

(इक्कीस) का.आ.2238(अ), जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 द्वारा किए गए प्रस्तुत संशोधनों के साथ अनुसूची-II (निर्यात नीति), आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022 के सामंजस्य के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2892/18/25]

(बाईस) का.आ. 2367(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो दिनांक 01.05.2025 से सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप आरओडीटीईपी अनुसूची के संरेखण के बारे में है।

- (तेईस) का.आ. 2368(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो 01.06.2025 से अग्रिम प्राधिकार (एए) धारकों, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (एसईजेड) और निर्यातोन्मुख इकाइयों (ईओयू) के लिए आरओडीटीईपी की बहाली के बारे में है।
- (चौबीस) का.आ. 2369(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो एफटीपी-2023 के पैरा 4.41(5) में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (पच्चीस) का.आ.2348(अ) जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022, अनुसूची- I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 73 के अंतर्गत आने वाले रोलर चैन और उसके पुर्जों की आयात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (छब्बीस) का.आ.2350(अ) जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो तैयार चमड़े, गीले नीले चमड़े, ईएल टैन्ड चमड़े और क्रस्ट चमड़े के निर्यात के लिए बंदरगाह संबंधी प्रतिबंधों और परीक्षण आवश्यकताओं को हटाने के बारे में है।
- (सत्ताईस) का.आ.2349(अ) जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस), 2022, अनुसूची- I (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 83 के अंतर्गत आने वाले कैबिनेट हिंजेस की आयात नीति शर्त में संशोधन के बारे में है।

- (अट्टाईस) का.आ.2449(अ) जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 07 के आईटीसी (एचएस) कोड 07131010 के अंतर्गत पीली मटर के लिए आयात अवधि में विस्तार के बारे में है।
- (उनतीस) का.आ.2846(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो फार्मा ग्रेड चीनी के लिए निर्यात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (तीस) का.आ.2777(अ) जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022 के अध्याय 71 के अंतर्गत आने वाली विशिष्ट वस्तुओं की आयात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (इक्तीस) का.आ.2774(अ) जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आईटीसी (एचएस) 2022, अनुसूची-1 (आयात नीति) के अध्याय 28 के अंतर्गत सीटीएच 2843 के अंतर्गत आने वाली मदों की आयात नीति में संशोधन के बारे में है।
- (बत्तीस) का.आ.2781(अ) जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो विदेश व्यापार नीति, 2023 के पैरा 2.03(क)(i)(छ) में संशोधन के बारे में है तथा जिसमें अग्रिम प्राधिकार धारकों, ईओयू और एसईजेड द्वारा अनिवार्य गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेशों (क्यूसीओ) के अधीन इनपुट के आयात के लिए समर्थकारी प्रावधान निर्धारित किए गए हैं।
- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद संख्या (एक से दस) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में

हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दस विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2893/18/25]

- (4) (एक) एमईपीजेड विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) एमईपीजेड विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (5) उपर्युक्त (4) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2894/18/25]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) का.आ. 1101(अ) जो दिनांक 6 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3723(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (2) का.आ.1102(अ) जो दिनांक 6 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा किण्वित जैविक खाद और तरल किण्वित जैविक खाद के विनिर्माताओं को और इसमें उल्लिखित उनके उत्पादों को राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए किसानों को सीधे थोक में बिक्री के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।
- (3) का.आ.3042(अ) जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा किण्वित जैविक खाद और तरल किण्वित जैविक खाद के

विनिर्माताओं को और इसमें उल्लिखित उनके उत्पादों को राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए किसानों को सीधे थोक में बिक्री के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।

- (4) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) (तीसरा) संशोधन आदेश, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1477(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2895/18/25]

12.01 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) लद्दाख सिविल सेवा विकेंद्रीकरण और भर्ती (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 की धारा 15 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत लद्दाख सिविल सेवा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं भर्ती-अधिवास प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करना (प्रक्रिया) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.363(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय, महानिदेशालय (अग्निशमन सेवा, नागरिक सुरक्षा और होमगार्ड), डिस्पैच राइडर (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.44 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (3) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2020 की धारा 51 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय माध्यस्थम् अधिकरण (कर्मचारी) परिनियम, 2025, जो

दिनांक 20 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आरआरयू/ आरईजीआई /परिनियम /माध्यस्थम् अधिकरण/2025/513(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (4) दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन अधिनियम, 1991 की धारा 45ट की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (अधिकारियों एवं अन्य कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 453(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (5) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 22 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल, सुरक्षा विंग, उप-निरीक्षक (कार्यकारी) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 380(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2896/18/25]

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने

वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2897/18/25]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) कार्यालय मुख्य आयुक्त दिव्यांगजन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) कार्यालय मुख्य आयुक्त दिव्यांगजन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पर व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2898/18/25]

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान) : महोदया, मैं महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2899/18/25]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) एग्रीनोवेट इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण

की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एग््रीनोवेट इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2900/18/25]

(3) (एक) डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, समस्तीपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, समस्तीपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2901/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI
RAJU SRINIVASA VARMA):** Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Hindi and English versions) Report No. 10 of 2025 - Union Government on Inventory Management in Steel Authority of India

Limited - Ministry of Steel - (Performance Audit-Commercial) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2902/18/25]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the MECON Limited and the Ministry of Steel, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2903/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
PABITRA MARGHERITA):** Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (formerly SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council, (formerly SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2904/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Jute Products Development & Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jute Products Development & Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2905/18/25]

(5) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:-

(i) S.O.1830(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd April, 2025, directing that the Commodities specified in Column 2 of the notification, mentioned therein, shall be packed in jute packaging material for supply or distribution, in such minimum percentage as specified in column 3 of the notification with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, up to 30th June, 2025.

(ii) S.O.2902(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2025, making certain amendments in Notification No.

S.O.1830(E) dated the 22nd April, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2906/18/25]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:-

- (i) S.O.2016(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th May, 2025, nominating persons to serve as member, mentioned therein, of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of this notification, subject to Central Silk Board Act, 1948.
- (ii) S.O.2039(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2025, nominating Dr. K. Sreenivasulu, IAS, Director of Horticulture & Sericulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification, subject to Central Silk Board Act, 1948.
- (iii) S.O.2625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2025, nominating persons to serve as member, mentioned therein, of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of this notification, subject to Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2907/18/25]

(7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-2022.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-2022, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2908/18/25]

12.02 hrs**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**26th to 28th Reports

श्री जय प्रकाश (हरदोई) : महोदया, मैं लोक लेखा समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

(1) 'क्षतिपूर्ति की प्राप्ति और इसके उपयोग में अनियमितताएं तथा इंडिया हाउस, लंदन में बेसमेंट के नवीनीकरण से संबंधित कार्य की संविदा प्रदान करने और कार्य निष्पादन में घोर अनियमितता बरतना और हेराफेरी करना जिससे संविदाकार को अनुचित लाभ प्राप्त हुए' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 87वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी छब्बीसवां प्रतिवेदन ।

(2) 'रेल भूमि विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वाणिज्यिक उपयोग हेतु रेलवे भूमि के विकास' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 113वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सत्ताईसवां प्रतिवेदन ।

(3) 'पट्टा करार के गैर-पंजीकरण के कारण राजस्व को घाटा' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 141वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी अट्ठाईसवां प्रतिवेदन ।

12.02½ hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Statements

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : महोदया, मैं सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) डाक विभाग (संचार मंत्रालय) से संबंधित 'डाक विभाग-पहल और चुनौतियां' के बारे में समिति के 57वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।

(2) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारत में केवल टेलीविजन का विनियमन' के बारे में समिति के 56वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी छठा प्रतिवेदन।

(3) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'डिजिटल भुगतान और डाटा सुरक्षा के लिए ऑनलाइन सुरक्षोपाय' के बारे में समिति के 54वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सातवां प्रतिवेदन।

12.03 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

9th and 10th Reports

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (2024-2025):-

- (1) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
- (2) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/

Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.04 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ**

15th Report

SHRI RAMASHANKAR VIDYARTHI RAJBHAR (SALEMPUR): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj on 'Devolution of Funds under Panchayati Raj System' pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.05 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations / observations contained in the 189th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026) (Demand No. 10)' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2885/18/25.

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद): महोदया, मैं वाणिज्य विभाग, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) (मांग संख्या 10)' के संबंध में वाणिज्य संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 189वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

12.05 ½ hrs

(ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2886/18/25 and 2887/18/25 respectively.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development

12.06 hrs

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल): महोदया, मैं पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 11वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2888/18/25 .

12.07 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी है, वे मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिशः रूप से 20 मिनट के भीतर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

**(i) Need to establish an ESIC hospital in Bulandshahr district,
Uttar Pradesh**

डॉ. भोला सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान बुलंदशहर जनपद, उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों श्रमिकों एवं उनके परिवारों से जुड़ी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बुलंदशहर में अनेक औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ, कारखाने तथा सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (MSME) सक्रिय हैं, जिनमें हजारों श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं। इन श्रमिकों में से अधिकांश कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत हैं, परंतु उनके लिए जनपद में कोई समुचित ईएसआईसी अस्पताल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उन्हें गंभीर बीमारी या विशेष उपचार के लिए दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद या मेरठ जैसे शहरों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिससे न केवल आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता है, बल्कि जीवन-रक्षक उपचार में विलंब की आशंका भी रहती है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के उद्देश्य को सार्थक करते हुए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि बुलंदशहर में शीघ्र ही एक पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित ईएसआईसी अस्पताल की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि श्रमिकों एवं उनके परिवारों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ हो सकें।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

**(ii) Regarding relief and rehabilitation measures in Mandi district,
Himachal Pradesh affected by cloudburst**

सुश्री कंगना रनौत (मंडी) : हाल ही में हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी ज़िले में एक विनाशकारी बादल फटने की घटना हुई, जिससे जान-माल का भारी नुकसान हुआ। कई घर बह गए, सड़कें और पुल ढह गए और सामान्य जनजीवन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है। स्थानीय आबादी आश्रय, आजीविका और संपर्क के नुकसान के कारण अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही है। बचाव और राहत अभियान जारी हैं, लेकिन दुर्गम भूभाग और मौसम की स्थिति के कारण इसमें बाधा आ रही है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहती हूँ:

- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत और पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं?
- क्या क्षतिग्रस्त बुनियादी ढाँचे के पुनर्निर्माण और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को बहाल करने के लिए अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है?
- दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में एनडीआरएफ/आईटीबीपी की अतिरिक्त सहायता तैनात करने की समय-सीमा क्या है?
- क्या ऐसी आपदाओं से बचने के लिए कोई रिपोर्ट और अनुशंसित दीर्घकालिक शमन रणनीतियाँ हैं?

इस क्षेत्र में तत्काल राहत और भविष्य की तैयारियों के लिए केंद्र की योजना पर स्पष्टता चाहती हूँ। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि वह अत्यंत तत्परता और संवेदनशीलता के साथ कार्य करे।

(iii) Need to establish a Food Park in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का एक प्रमुख महानगर है। यहाँ की अर्थव्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कृषि पर आधारित है। पूर्वांचल की भूमि उपजाऊ है। यहाँ सभी प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। लेकिन

गोरखपुर में फूड पार्क न होने के कारण इन कृषि उत्पादों का समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पता है और ना ही किसानों को उसका उचित लाभकारी मूल्य ही मिल पता है। धान, गेहूँ, दलहन और तिलहन के अलावा फल और सब्जी कम समय में ही नष्ट हो जाते हैं। यदि गोरखपुर में फूड पार्क की स्थापना कर दी जाय तो शीघ्र नष्ट होने वाले कृषि उत्पादों का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा सकेगा और किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य भी मिल सकेगा। गोरखपुर में फूड पार्क स्थापित होने से बड़े पैमाने पर रोज़गार का सृजन होगा जिससे यहाँ के बेरोज़गार युवा लाभान्वित होंगे। गोरखपुर में फूड पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए जरूरी आधारभूत संरचना यथा भूमि एवं अन्य आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार तत्पर है। फूड पार्क की स्थापना से किसानों की आय में कई गुना वृद्धि होगी।

अतः मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गोरखपुर में एक फूड पार्क की स्थापना करने हेतु यथाशीघ्र निर्णय लेने की कृपा करे।

(iv) Regarding development of Ganga dam and City Park in Bokaro, Jharkhand as tourist destination

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी का ध्यान बोकारो के दो ऐतिहासिक स्थलों—गरगा डैम और सिटी पार्क—की उपेक्षित स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गरगा डैम, जो बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की जल आपूर्ति हेतु निर्मित हुआ था, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से भरपूर होने के बावजूद पर्यटन दृष्टि से विकसित नहीं हो पाया है। वहीं, सिटी पार्क, जिसकी पहचान म्यूज़िकल फाउंटेन रही है, देखरेख के अभाव में अपना आकर्षण खो चुका है। मामूली निवेश द्वारा गरगा डैम को एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल और सिटी पार्क को एक जीवंत सार्वजनिक परिसर में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है, जिससे न केवल स्थानीय जनों को मनोरंजन व विश्राम का अवसर मिलेगा, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के तहत इन स्थलों के पुनरुद्धार की पहल अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि इनके विकास हेतु शीघ्र दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करें।

(v) Need to enact law to curb forced religious conversion in the country

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : आज देश के अनेक भागों में सुनियोजित रूप से उद्योग चलाकर अवैध धर्मांतरण की गतिविधियाँ चलाई जा रही हैं, जो न केवल राष्ट्रीय ताने-बाने को तोड़ने का कृत्य हैं, अपितु यह राष्ट्रान्तरण की सुविचारित अराष्ट्रीय रचना भी कहलाती है। यह भारत की मूल सांस्कृतिक पहचान के लिए कल्चरल जेनोसाइड है। यह अवैधानिक कृत्य, धर्मनिरपेक्ष भावना की आड़ में राष्ट्रविरोधी एजेंडे बनता जा रहा है। वर्तमान में 12 राज्यों में कानून हैं परन्तु कमजोर है, साथ ही 16 राज्यों में अभी तक इस विषय में कोई कानून नहीं है। कुछ राज्य राजनीतिक कारणों से इस गंभीर विषय पर उदासीन बने हुए हैं। अवैध धर्मांतरण केवल अस्मिता ही नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का भी प्रश्न है। इसमें कट्टरपंथी, एवांजलिकल व ग्लोबल आतंकी नेटवर्क की सुनियोजित आपराधिक संलिप्तता भी पाई जा रही है, जो देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि एक राष्ट्र, एक कानून की दृष्टि से अवैध धर्मांतरण पर रोक लगाने हेतु एक सख्त केंद्रीय कानून संसद में लाया जाए, ताकि इस राष्ट्रीय चुनौती का समाधान एकीकृत रूप में हो सके। यह भारत की सकल आम जनता की अनुभूति का रुदनात्मक आह्वान है।

**(vi) Need to establish a Cooperative University in Jaipur
Parliamentary Constituency**

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : यह अति प्रसन्नता की बात है कि एक सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय गुजरात के आणंद में स्थापित होने जा रहा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय सहकारी क्षेत्र के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध होगा। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आणंद की तर्ज पर एक सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जयपुर में भी खोला जाये ताकि यहां के सहकारी क्षेत्र का भी विकास हो सके। यह सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय सहकारी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देगा और इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना और स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देना होगा।

(vii) Need to make 'Bada Talab' of Bhopal free from encroachment and pollution and take measures to conserve the same

श्री आलोक शर्मा (भोपाल) : भोपाल का बड़ा तालाब लगभग एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व, राजाभोज ने बनवाया था। ऐसा बताया गया है 39 वर्ग किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा क्षेत्र में फैले इस तालाब को राजाभोज ने 365 जल स्रोतों को मिलाकर इसे बनवाया था और इसके आसपास औषधीय पौधे लगवाये थे। बड़ा तालाब भोपाल शहर की लाइफलाइन है। इसका वेटलैंड एरिया सैकड़ों वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक है। सैकड़ों वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैले इसके कैचमेंट एरिया में हरियाली से आच्छादित वन, सैकड़ों प्रकार के जलीय जीव और अनेकों प्रजातियों के पक्षियों का घर है। इस कारण इसे रामसर साइट का दर्जा भी मिला है। लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति में बड़ा तालाब चारों तरफ से अतिक्रमण और प्रदूषण की चपेट में है। भोपाल के बड़ा तालाब को अतिक्रमण और प्रदूषण से मुक्त करके इसे संरक्षित और सुरक्षित बचाने की भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है।

(viii) Regarding services of Train Nos. 19005 (Surat- Bhusawal Express) and 11113 (Devlali-Bhusawal)

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ (जलगाँव) : मैं मेरे जलगाँव लोकसभा क्षेत्र की जनता को हो रही गंभीर असुविधा की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। पहली—गाड़ी संख्या 19005 सूरत-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस, जो पूर्व में उधना से रात 11:27 बजे प्रस्थान कर सुबह 8:45 बजे जलगाँव पहुँचती थी, अब कोविड-19 के बाद सुबह 7:00 बजे पहुँच रही है। इस बदलाव से दोंडाईचा और धरणगाँव के विद्यार्थियों, सरकारी और निजी कर्मचारियों को अत्यधिक कठिनाई हो रही है। उन्हें रात 3 बजे उठकर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है, जिससे मानसिक तनाव और स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ता है। यदि यह ट्रेन उधना से 1:30 बजे चले तो पुनः 8:45 बजे जलगाँव पहुँचना संभव होगा। दूसरी—गाड़ी संख्या 11113 देवलाली-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस, जो पूर्व में चाळीसगाँव और पाचोरा में क्रमशः सुबह 7:40 और 8:30 बजे पहुँचती थी, अब इसमें दो घंटे की देरी हो रही है। इस बदलाव से लगभग 5,000 दैनिक यात्री—कर्मचारी, छात्र, व्यापारी, मरीज, किसान—प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। वे अब मजबूरन निजी वाहन

या असुरक्षित साधनों से यात्रा कर रहे हैं, जिससे आर्थिक और सामाजिक जोखिम बढ़ गया है। अतः मांग है कि उपरोक्त दोनों गाड़ियों की समयसारिणी पूर्ववत बहाल की जाए, ताकि मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता को राहत मिल सके और उनकी कार्यक्षमता व जीवन स्तर प्रभावित न हो।

(ix) Need to include Kamakhya Temple in Assam in the list of Iconic Tourist Destinations

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI (GUWAHATI): The Kamakhya Temple, situated atop the Nilachal Hills in Guwahati, Assam, is one of the most ancient and sacred Shakti Peethas in India. Despite its prominence, the temple has not yet been included in the list of Iconic Tourist Destinations under the Ministry of Tourism's flagship development schemes. Inclusion of Kamakhya Temple in this list will ensure focused development of infrastructure, amenities, eco-friendly access, and will enhance the global visibility of Assam as a spiritual and cultural destination.

(x) Need to establish a Division Office of Department of Posts in Rajsamand headquarters, Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजसमन्द, राजस्थान में राजसमन्द मुख्यालय पर डाकघर के नवीन मण्डल कार्यालय को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र आरम्भ किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी राजसमन्द डाककर्मचारियों को 75 कि.मी. व भीम व बरार उपडाकघर कर्मचारियों को 210 किमी दूर उदयपुर में स्थित मण्डल कार्यालय आना पड़ता है। डाकघर के नवीन मण्डल कार्यालय के राजसमन्द में प्रारम्भ होने से कर्मचारियों को तो राहत मिलेगी ही परिणामस्वरूप सेवा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि होने से उसका प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष दोनों लाभ स्थानीय जनता को प्राप्त हो सकेंगे। परन्तु इस सन्दर्भ में स्थानीय स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा सहयोगपूर्ण व्यवहार न किया जाना अनपेक्षित होने के साथ जनहित के प्रति उदासीनतापूर्ण भी है। मण्डल कार्यालय को प्रारम्भ करने

में यदि किसी प्रकार की प्रशासनिक बाध्यताएं हैं तो उनका युक्तिपूर्वक हल प्राप्त कर मण्डल कार्यालय की अनुशंसा करना अपेक्षित है। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि राजसमन्द मुख्यालय पर डाकघर के नवीन मण्डल कार्यालय को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाये।

(xi) Need to introduce a new train from Chittorgarh to Mumbai via Udaipur and Ahmedabad

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चित्तौड़गढ़ समेत सम्पूर्ण मेवाड़ क्षेत्र के निवासियों को रोजगार एवं व्यवसाय के लिये मुम्बई आना जाना लगातार बना रहता है। वर्तमान में उदयपुर से मुम्बई के लिये एक दिन छोड़ कर रेल चलती है। इस रेल में बहुत ज्यादा वेटिंग रहती है जिस कारण से यहाँ के यात्रियों को काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

वर्तमान में कुछ ट्रेनों के उदयपुर तक विस्तार से भी यहाँ की समस्याओं का समाधान संभव है जिसमें

- 1 22901-02 उदयपुर बान्द्रा को प्रतिदिन करना।
- 2 12901-02 गुजरात मेल को अहमदाबाद से आगे विस्तारित कर चित्तौड़गढ़ करना।
- 3 22927-28 लोकशक्ति एक्सप्रेस को अहमदाबाद से आगे विस्तारित कर चित्तौड़गढ़ करना।
- 4 12933-34 कर्णावती एक्सप्रेस को अहमदाबाद से आगे विस्तारित कर चित्तौड़गढ़ करना।

इस संबंध में मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि चित्तौड़गढ़ से मुम्बई वाया उदयपुर-अहमदाबाद के लिये नई ट्रेन चलाये जाने की कृपा करावें।

(xii) Need to implement National Flood Management Policy and River Interlinking Project to prevent the devastation caused by annual floods in the rivers

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : भारत में बाढ़ और भू-कटाव एक गंभीर समस्या है। बाढ़ से जान-माल की भारी हानि होती है और इसका कृषि, बुनियादी ढांचे, और आजीविका पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। मानसून के समय पूर्वोत्तर भारत समेत देश के ज्यादातर हिस्से भीषण बाढ़ की चपेट में होते हैं। गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी बेसिन के किनारे स्थित राज्यों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में विशेष रूप से असम बाढ़ से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग के अनुसार, भारत का लगभग 12.19 प्रतिशत भौगोलिक क्षेत्र बाढ़ की दृष्टि से अति-संवेदनशील है। असम राज्य में 5.6 लाख से ज्यादा लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं और पोबितोरा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो गए हैं। पिछले वर्ष काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में डूबने से 159 जंगली जानवरों की मौत हो गई थी। असम प्रदेश में हजारों सड़कों व पुलों, लाखों घरों और 10 से ज्यादा तटबंधों को नुकसान हुआ था। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश को प्रत्येक वर्ष इस भीषण बाढ़ की तबाही और भू-कटाव के संकट से बचाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ प्रबंधन नीति और नदी जोड़ो परियोजना को लागू किया जाए, ताकि देश के सूखे क्षेत्रों में जल उपलब्ध करवाया जा सके।

(xiii) Regarding relief and rehabilitation of people in flood affected areas in West Bengal

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं पूरे सम्मान के साथ यह तथ्य सामने लाना चाहता हूं कि भारी बारिश और नदी की गहराई में कमी के कारण गंगा, फुलहर और कोशी का जलस्तर खतरे के निशान को पार कर गया है, जिससे अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और रतुआ-। ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत खासमोहोल, नसीरुद्धीन टोला, भाषा राम टोला, कानतु टोला, महानंदा टोला और भिलाई मारी पंचायतों के जैसे गांवों के नदी किनारे के आवासों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव पड़ा है, जिसमें 300 से

अधिक परिवार गंगा, फुलहर और कोशी कटाव से प्रभावित हुए हैं, जबकि हरिश्चंद्रपुर- । । ब्लॉक के उत्तर और दखिन भकुरिया, रशीद पुर जैसे गांव जिनमें लगभग 135 से अधिक परिवार फुलहर से प्रभावित हुए हैं । उपरोक्त सभी ग्रामीण दुर्भाग्यवश तीनों नदियों के कहर के कारण अपने घरों से विस्थापित होकर सड़कों पर आ गए हैं । इन सभी लोगों को यथाशीघ्र उचित राहत एवं मुआवजा देकर पुनर्वासित किया जाना चाहिए । ऐसी परिस्थितियों में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि गंगा, फुलहर एवं कोशी के तटवर्ती बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के मुद्दे पर तत्काल प्रभाव से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि बाढ़ प्रभावित पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था तुरंत की जाए ।

(xiv) Need to set up an All India Judicial Service

श्री तनुज पुनिया (बाराबंकी) : जजों की कमी और मुकदमों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण जजों पर अधिक केस सुनने का दबाव है । हाई कोर्ट्स में 1,114 पदों में से 350 से अधिक पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं, जिला अदालतों में भी 5 हजार से अधिक जजों के पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 60 हजार और हाई कोर्ट में 58 लाख और जिला अदालतों में 4 करोड 50 लाख से अधिक मामले लंबित हैं । इनमें बड़ी संख्या में गरीब दलित और आदिवासी हैं । ऐसे में शीघ्र न्याय देना बड़ी चुनौती बन गई है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 312 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए जिससे राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक चयन प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के माध्यम से भर्ती होने पर अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछडा वर्ग के अभ्यर्थियों को भी लाभ प्राप्त हो सकेगा एवं न्यायिक सेवा में आरक्षित वर्गों की कमी को भी पूरा किया जा सकेगा । अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि संविधान में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा की स्थापना की जाए तथा अदालतों में रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र भरा जाए ।

(xv) Need to provide fee-concession to SC/ST students in admission to MBBS courses in private Medical and Dental Colleges

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश के लाखों अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के उन प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो NEET जैसी कठिन परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद भी भारी शुल्क के कारण डॉक्टर बनने का सपना पूरा नहीं कर पाते। देश में लगभग 549 सरकारी व 260 निजी मेडिकल कॉलेज, 313 सरकारी व 263 निजी डेंटल कॉलेज और कई डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय हैं। NEET UG 2025 में 23 लाख से अधिक विद्यार्थी शामिल हुए, पर सरकारी कॉलेजों में सीटें सीमित हैं। मजबूरी में निजी संस्थानों में दाखिला लेना पड़ता है, जहाँ फीस राज्य कोटा हो या प्रबंधन कोटा सभी में बहुत अधिक है, जो कमजोर वर्गों के लिए असंभव है। IIT जैसे संस्थानों में फीस छूट दी जाती है, तो मेडिकल शिक्षा में क्यों नहीं? मेरा आग्रह है कि सभी निजी मेडिकल व डेंटल कॉलेजों तथा डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए MBBS की फीस सीमित/छूट दी जाये। साथ ही पहले से जमा अतिरिक्त शुल्क वापस किया जाए। चिकित्सा शिक्षा विलासिता नहीं, बल्कि हर वर्ग का अधिकार है। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि तुरंत ठोस निर्णय लेकर अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अनुसूचित जाति के युवाओं के सपनों को साकार करें।

(xvi) Need to ensure minimum 150 days of employment with Rs. 500 per day wages under MGNREGS

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) : मनरेगा योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के गरीब व जरूरतमंद परिवारों को गारंटी के साथ रोजगार देना था, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों, विशेष रूप से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 व 2024-25 में बजट में भारी कटौती हुई है, जिससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार इसे धीरे-धीरे बंद करने की दिशा में बढ़ रही है। श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ सहित देशभर में मजदूरों को 100 दिन का भी कार्य नहीं मिल रहा है, पारिश्रमिक भी अत्यंत कम है और समय पर भुगतान नहीं हो रहा।

मेटों व मटेरियल की भुगतान प्रक्रिया 1-2 वर्षों तक लंबित रहती है, जिससे पक्के कार्य व कृषि से संबंधित काम पूरी तरह ठप हैं और ग्रामीण गरीब पलायन को मजबूर हैं। ग्राम पंचायतों में फॉर्म 6 भरने के 15 दिनों के अंदर काम न मिलने पर भी बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में श्रीगंगानगर सहित देशभर में कितने मजदूरों को 100 दिन का रोजगार मिला, कितनों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिला और कितने प्रतिशत पक्के कार्य हुए। मेरी मांग है कि मनरेगा में साल में कम से कम 150 दिन का रोजगार, ₹500 न्यूनतम मजदूरी तथा कृषि एवं अन्य विभागों से योजना को जोड़ा जाए।

(xvii) Regarding situation arising out of the decision to delink Brahmos Aerospace Thiruvananthapuram Limited (BATL) from Brahmos Aerospace Private Limited (BAPL)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Defence House to a matter of urgent public importance concerning the employees and future of BrahMos Aerospace Thiruvananthapuram Limited (BATL), a key defence production unit located in my Parliamentary Constituency, Thiruvananthapuram. Established in 2008 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of BrahMos Aerospace Private Limited (BAPL), BATL manufactures precision components, engines, and other critical systems for the BrahMos missile programme. Its workforce has significantly bolstered India's strategic defence capabilities, most recently during military operations involving the BrahMos missile. It has now emerged—through recent BAPL Board and Annual General Meeting proceedings—that BATL is to be delinked from BAPL. This resolution was passed without prior consultation with the State Government, stakeholders, or the BrahMos Staff Association (INTUC) and

BrahMos Employees' Union (AITUC), causing widespread anxiety among employees. I urge the Government to intervene and ensure either: That BATL remains under BAPL to secure employment and operational continuity; or that BATL is reconstituted as a Direct Production Centre under DRDO, with employment benefits equivalent to DRDO laboratory personnel. Given BATL's strategic importance, especially in the defence ecosystem, and the aforementioned concerns, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Defence and the Government to address this issue urgently.

(xviii) Need to provide compensation to farmers who lost their crops due to heavy rains in Banaskantha district, Gujarat

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य के बनासकांठा जिले में हाल ही में हुई भारी बारिश के कारण किसानों को हुए भारी नुकसान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। बनासकांठा जिले के कई गाँवों में अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण फसलें पूरी तरह से बर्बाद हो गई हैं। जिससे कपास, मूंगफली, बाजरा, और अन्य खरीफ फसलें खेतों में ही सड़ गईं। कई किसानों के खेतों में पानी भर गया, जिससे मिट्टी की उपजाऊ शक्ति पर भी असर पड़ा है। नहरों और नालों के टूटने से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी चरमरा गई है। कई स्थानों पर पशुधन को भी नुकसान हुआ है और कच्चे घर ढह गए हैं। किसानों के पास पहले से ही कर्ज का बोझ है और इस प्राकृतिक आपदा ने उनकी स्थिति और भी दयनीय बना दी है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि क्षेत्र का शीघ्र सर्वेक्षण कराकर नुकसान का आंकलन किया जाए। प्रभावित किसानों को तुरंत मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाए। कृषि ऋण में राहत और पुनर्गठन की व्यवस्था की जाए। ताकि किसानों को मदद मिल सके।

(xix) Need to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Aonla Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र आंवला, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत ज्यादातर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र आता गाँव में रहने वाले गरीब, कमजोर, दलित, पिछड़े, अल्पसंख्यक और खास कर बेटियाँ अच्छी शिक्षा न मिलने के कारण अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ने से वंचित रह जाती है।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आंवला लोक सभा के अन्तर्गत जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए।

(xx) Need to include brick soling road for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा चतुर्थ फेस के मानक में बदलाव करके ईंट खडण्जा से निर्मित मार्ग को भी पात्रता से बाहर कर दिया गया है जिसके कारण जिला अम्बेडकरनगर एवं जिला अयोध्या में एक भी मार्ग का चयन नहीं हो सका है जबकि ईंट सोलिंग में निर्मित मार्ग आवागमन के लिए ठीक नहीं है। अतः इस लोक महत्व के तात्कालिक प्रश्न पर सरकार से मांग है कि जिला अम्बेडकरनगर एवं जिला अयोध्या में मानक को शिथिल कर ईंट से सोलिंग से निर्मित मार्ग से अच्छादित सभी ग्रामों को प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना से जोड़ा जाय।

(xxi) Need to renovate and preserve the house occasionally visited by Rabindranath Tagore located at Ramgarh in Nainital district, Uttarakhand as a heritage place

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I would like to inform the Government that Kaviguru Rabindranath Tagore went to Ramgarh a hilly terrain

in Nainital district, Uttarakhand with his terminally sick daughter in 1903 for change of weather as advised by her doctor. The house where Kaviguru stayed in Ramgarh, he named it 'Haimanti' and during his stay at Haimanti, Rabindranath Tagore penned parts of his epic 'Gitanjali' which helped him win the Nobel Prize a decade later in 1913. Though Kaviguru lost his daughter to tuberculosis, Rabindranath Tagore kept visiting the House Haimanti in 1914, 1927 and 1937. Rabindranath Tagore's son Rathindranath Tagore, nephew Dinendranath Tagore and Atul Prasad Sen a Bengali composer, lyricist, singer used to visit Ramgarh Haimanti house to enjoy Kaviguru's company. Today the hill top where the house is located known as Tagore Top in the poet's memory. Today Haimanti is left abandoned in dilapidated condition. My humble request to the Central Government and also the Ministry of Culture is to classify this house as a heritage place and take necessary steps to renovate it immediately.

(xxii) Need to resolve the problems being faced by the mango growers in Tamil Nadu and to implement the Market Intervention Scheme under the PM-AASHA for mangoes

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): Tamil Nadu produces mangoes nearly ten lakh tonnes annually. Around 80% of Bangalora and 50% of Alphonso mango varieties cultivated in Tamil Nadu are used for pulp production. The price of these varieties has fallen drastically this year as compared to last year. The pulp making companies, which are the primary purchasers have either refused to buy or were offering a paltry price of Rs 5 per kg. To help mango growers, honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sought Union Government's

intervention on two other fronts to ease tensions between mango farmers and pulp manufacturers and urged the Centre to ensure strict adherence to Food Safety and Standards Authority of India norms. The State has also demanded a reduction in the Goods and Services Tax on mango pulp from 12% to 5%, the existing tax structure disincentivizes large scale production. The State has also urged the Union Government to implement the Market Intervention Scheme under Pradhan Mantri-Annadata Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) for mangoes. The State Government is willing to share the losses faced by farmers with funds equally shared by Centre and State. Therefore, it is requested to take immediate action to help mango farmers as demanded by honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(xxiii) Need to operationalise and promote the Coconut Farmer Producer Organisations in Konaseema and other districts of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Coconut cultivation is the backbone of rural livelihoods in many districts of Andhra Pradesh particularly Konaseema, which contributes nearly half of the State's total coconut production. Yet, despite this significant output, farmers continue to be deprived of the institutional support required to realise the full value of their produce. The Coconut Development Board envisions a three-tier structure: Coconut Producers Societies (CPS), Federations (CPF), and Companies (CPC), to promote collective marketing, cost efficiency, and value addition. But this model remains virtually absent in Andhra Pradesh. In the last five years, only nine CPSs have been registered, none of which are currently operational, and not a single

CPF or CPC has been formed since 2019. This institutional vacuum has stunted the growth potential of high-yielding regions like Konaseema. While Andhra Pradesh leads the country in productivity per hectare, overall coconut production has stagnated. In the absence of such farmer-led organisations, cultivators are left vulnerable to price volatility, lack of processing infrastructure, and missed opportunities for collective bargaining. I urge the Government to urgently promote and operationalise Coconut Farmer Producer Organisations in Andhra Pradesh, especially in key regions like Konaseema, to strengthen the coconut value chain, and ensure fair and sustainable incomes for our farmers.

(xxiv) Regarding establishment of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinic and Indian Naval Canteen Service (INCS) outlet at Ambernath in Kalyan Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a significant and long-pending demand of thousands of ex-servicemen residing in Ambernath, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, and Kalyan in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kalyan. After proudly serving the nation, these ex-servicemen continue to contribute actively in the field of social service. During the COVID-19 pandemic, they actively assisted the local administration, from the immunization program to the distribution of food and essential items to the needy. Furthermore, they regularly conduct cleanliness drives under campaigns like 'Swachh Ambernath' and also provide guidance to the youth for their future. These national heroes have a long-standing demand for the establishment of an Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinic for their health-

related issues and an Indian Naval Canteen Service (INCS) outlet for daily use items in Ambernath. In their advancing age, they have to travel long distances to Colaba, Mumbai via crowded local trains to avail these facilities, which is not only extremely arduous and physically taxing but also involves considerable time and expense. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Defence to consider the immense contributions of these ex-servicemen, who are a valuable asset to our society. It is our solemn duty to ensure their well-being and fulfill their legitimate demand at the earliest by directing the concerned officials to establish an ECHS Polyclinic and an INCS Canteen in Ambernath.

(xxv) Need to announce a special financial package to promote industrialisation in Bihar

श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और पुराने मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे बिहार और अन्य पूर्वी राज्यों को ऐतिहासिक आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ है। यह मुद्दा 'मालभाड़ा समानीकरण नीति' (Freight Equalisation Policy) से जुड़ा है। 1952 में लागू की गई इस अदूरदर्शी नीति के तहत, केंद्र सरकार देश में कहीं भी फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिए खनिजों के परिवहन पर सब्सिडी देती थी। इस नीति ने बिहार जैसे खनिज-संपन्न राज्यों का प्राकृतिक और प्रतिस्पर्धी लाभ छीन लिया। जहाँ उद्योग खनिजों के स्रोत के पास लगने चाहिए थे, वे बंदरगाहों और बाजारों के पास लगने लगे। इससे इन राज्यों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति पूरी तरह से रुक गई। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि प्रचुर खनिज संसाधन और उपजाऊ भूमि होने के बावजूद, बिहार और अब झारखंड भी, विकास की दौड़ में बहुत पीछे रह गए। यह एक ऐतिहासिक अन्याय है जिसने पूर्वी भारत की आर्थिक कमर तोड़ दी। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस नीति से हुए दशकों के आर्थिक नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए और यहाँ औद्योगिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार के लिए एक विशेष वित्तीय पैकेज की घोषणा की जाए। यह पैकेज बिहार को न्याय देगा ताकि

देश के बाकी हिस्सों के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर आगे बढ़ सके।

(xxvi) Need for conservation of Rohtasgarh Fort in Rohtas district, Bihar under 'Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan' scheme

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : बिहार राज्य के रोहतास जिले में स्थित रोहतासगढ़ किला विंध्याचल पर्वत श्रृंखला की एक ऊँची पहाड़ी पर लगभग 1500 फीट की ऊँचाई पर बना हुआ है। इसका निर्माण 7वीं शताब्दी में त्रिकुट राजवंश के राजा हरिश्चंद्र द्वारा करवाया गया था। रोहतासगढ़ किला एक प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक किला है, जो अपनी रणनीतिक स्थिति, शिल्पकला और ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं के कारण बिहार के गौरवशाली अतीत का प्रतीक माना जाता है। लेकिन रखरखाव के अभाव में अभी यह किला चारागाह में तब्दील हो गया है। इतना ही नहीं इस क्षेत्र में "खरवार", "कुड़मी", "उरांव", "चेरो", और "सनताल" जैसी जनजातियाँ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, सांस्कृतिक विरासत और पारंपरिक जीवनशैली के कारण निवास करती हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि रोहतासगढ़ किले का रखरखाव, मरम्मत कार्य एवं 'अपनी धरोहर, अपनी पहचान' योजना के तहत अपनाकर किले को संरक्षित करने का कार्य करे जिससे पर्यटन के साथ-साथ उक्त जनजातियों का भी विकास संभव हो सकेगा।

(xxvii) Regarding alleged breakdown of law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the alarming breakdown of law and order in Andhra Pradesh. What we are witnessing is systematic erosion of democratic norms and constitutional safeguards.

A grave example of this decline is the recent arrest of our sitting Member of Parliament and Floor Leader who was meant to be present with us in this very session.

This incident is not isolated. It reflects a larger pattern wherein the police and administrative apparatus, is targeting opposition leaders, suppress dissent, and intimidate those who dare to question the Government. Such actions have no place in a constitutional democracy and run counter to the very principles of justice, fairness, and representative governance that this House stands for.

I urge the Government to take serious note of these developments and ensure that the rule of law prevails over political expediency.

(xxviii) Need to make public the report on Air crash in Ahmedabad and improve all the safety norms related to maintenance and operation of aircrafts

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : नागर विमानन मंत्री जी का ध्यान अहमदाबाद में हुए विमान हादसे के बाद नागरिक उड़यन क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं के संदर्भ में खड़े हुए सवालों की तरफ आकर्षित करते हुए बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी द्वारा सुरक्षा से जुड़े मानकों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने की क्षमताओं पर व्यक्त की गई चिंताओं के बावजूद डीजीसीए, बीसीएएस तथा भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में क्रमशः स्वीकृत पदों की तुलना में 53%, 35% तथा 17% पद खाली हैं जिन्हें भरने हेतु कोई दीर्घकालीन योजना नहीं बनाई गई, जिसके कारण विमानन सुरक्षा मानक प्रभावी ढंग से लागू नहीं हो रहे हैं। हवाई अड्डों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को खतरा बना रहता है व परिचालन दक्षता व हवाई अड्डों का विस्तार प्रभावित होता है। हमारे देश में दुर्घटना जांच ब्यूरो के इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली पद्धति और तकनीक वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं है जिसके कारण भी हवाई दुर्घटनाओं के सही कारणों का पता नहीं चल पाता। अतः अहमदाबाद में हुए हादसे की जांच रिपोर्ट के कारणों की जांच रिपोर्ट बताई जाये तथा हवाई अड्डों पर डीजीसीए द्वारा निरीक्षण में पाई गई कमियों जैसे विमान परिचालन, रखरखाव, हवाई अड्डों की संरचानत्मक स्थिति और सुरक्षा मानकों

में लापरवाही को तत्काल सुधारा जाये।

(xxix) Regarding loan disbursal by public sector banks in Bihar

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : बिहार की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय 66,828 रुपये वर्ष 2023-24 में है, वहीं भारत की वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 2 लाख 28 हजार रुपये है। बिहार राज्य के सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के बैंको में बिहार वासियों की एफ०डी० (फिक्स डिपोजिट) में सबसे अधिक धन राशि जमा है। सार्वजनिक बैंक ऋण अनुपात जमा यानी बैंकों का जो कर्ज देने की प्रवृति है वो 30 % है। जबकी 70% धनराशि बिहार के सार्वजनिक बैंक दूसरे राज्यों को ऋण देते हैं। ऐसा क्यों? एक किसान जब बिहार के किसी भी सरकारी बैंक में अपना के०सी०सी० कार्ड के लिए आवेदन करता है तो उसका किसान के०सी०सी० कार्ड काफी भागदौड़ करने के बाद बन पाता है। हमारे बिहार से खाड़ी देशों में लाखों-लाख की तादाद में कुशल और अकुशल कामगार काम करते हैं। देश की G.D.P. का तीन प्रतिशत अगर विदेशी मुद्रा की देन है तो इसमें बिहारी श्रमिकों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। जो अपनी कमाई प्रतिमाह खाड़ी देशों से भेजता रहता है। अतः मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि बिहार में सार्वजनिक बैंक ऋण देने के प्रवाह में वृद्धि करें।

12.08 hrs

SPECIAL DISCUSSION ON INDIA'S STRONG, SUCCESSFUL AND DECISIVE 'OPERATION SINDOOR' IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK IN PAHALGAM-Contd.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह जी।

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : सम्माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आज पहलगाम में निर्दोष यात्रियों की नृशंस हत्या पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादियों के द्वारा जो की गई और उसके जवाब में देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति का परिचय कराते हुए ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सेना को परमीशन

दी और हमारे वीर जवानों ने सटीकता, बहादुरी के साथ पाक स्थित आतंकवादी अड्डों को चूर-चूर करने का काम किया, उस घटना पर जो बहस हो रही है, इसमें हिस्सा लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, सबसे पहले पहलगाम में निर्दोष नागरिकों की जो नृशंस हत्या की गई, धर्म पूछकर उनको मारा गया, उनके परिवार के सामने मारा गया और बड़ी बर्बरता के साथ ये हत्याएँ की गई, इसकी मैं घोर निन्दा करता हूँ और जो मारे गए हैं, उनके परिजनों के प्रति हृदय की अत्यंत गहराइयों से संवेदना भी व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के जवाब में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे नागरिक ठिकानों पर गोलीबारी की, इसमें भी कुछ नागरिक हताहत हुए, गुरुद्वारा भी टूटा, मंदिर भी टूटा, जो भी नागरिक उसमें घायल हुए हैं और जो हताहत हुए हैं, उन सभी के प्रति मैं पूरे सदन की ओर से गहरी संवेदना व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कल से यहां पर पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों की चर्चा चल रही है और स्वाभाविक है कि देश में जब इस तरह की नृशंस घटना घटे, तब इस पर मुक्त चर्चा होनी चाहिए, चिंतन भी होना चाहिए और आगे ऐसा न हो, इसकी व्यवस्था की भी चिंता करनी चाहिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विषय पर आने से पहले, मैं, आपके माध्यम से सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को 'ऑपरेशन महादेव', जो कल हुआ है, इसकी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कल सुलेमान उर्फ फैज़ल जट्ट, अफगान और जिब्रान नामक तीन आतंकवादी, सेना, सीआरपीएफ और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के संयुक्त अभियान 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' में मारे गए। यह जो सुलेमान है, वह 'ए' श्रेणी का लश्कर-ए-तैयबा का कमांडर था। पहलगाम हमले और गगनगीर आतंकी हमले में वह लिप्त था। इसके ढेर सारे सबूत हमारी एजेंसियों के पास हैं। अफगान 'ए' श्रेणी का लश्कर-ए-तैयबा का आतंकवादी था और जिब्रान भी 'ए' ग्रेड का आतंकवादी था।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने बैसरन घाटी में हमारे प्रवासियों को, नागरिकों को मारा था, उनमें ये तीनों आतंकवादी थे और तीनों मारे गए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सेना के 'पैरा 4', सीआरपीएफ के सारे जवान, और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के जो जवान इसमें शामिल थे, उन सभी को सदन और पूरे देश की ओर से बहुत-बहुत साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' के बारे में थोड़ा डिटेल् में बताना चाहूंगा। 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' की शुरुआत 22 मई, 2025 को हुई थी। जिस दिन हत्या हुई थी, उसी दिन, रात को 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर में एक सुरक्षा मीटिंग की गयी थी। ये लोग यह पूछ रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि कोई गए नहीं, सिर्फ राहुल गांधी गए थे। अब आपकी आँख कौन-से चश्मे से देख रही है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। पर, एक बजे हमला हुआ और साढ़े पाँच बजे मैं श्रीनगर में उतर चुका था। ... (व्यवधान)

आप सुनिए। मैं आपको बताता हूँ। धैर्य रखकर सुनिए। हमने आपको नहीं टोका। आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे मत बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी मत कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, 23 अप्रैल को एक सुरक्षा मीटिंग की गयी, जिसमें सभी सुरक्षा बल, सेना, सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ, जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के अधिकारी थे और उसमें सबसे पहले यह निर्णय किया गया कि जो नृशंस हत्यारे हैं, वे देश छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान भागने न पाए, इसकी हमने पुख्ता व्यवस्था की और उन्हें भागने नहीं दिया। 22 मई को आई.बी. के पास एक 'ह्यूमन इंटेल' आयी और दाचीगाम क्षेत्र के अन्दर आतंकवादियों की उपस्थिति की सूचना मिली। आई.बी. और सेना द्वारा दाचीगाम क्षेत्र में अल्ट्रा सिग्नल कैप्चर करने के लिए जो इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स हमारी एजेंसियों ने बनाए हैं, इसके द्वारा इस सूचना को पुख्ता करने के लिए मई से 22 जुलाई तक लगातार प्रयास किए गए।

ठंड में ऊंचाइयों पर हमारे सेना के अधिकारी इनके सिग्नल प्राप्त करने के लिए पैदल घूमते रहे, आईबी के ऑफिसर्स भी घूमते रहे और सीआरपीएफ भी घुमती रही ।

मान्यवर, 22 जुलाई को हमें सफलता मिली और सेंसर्स के माध्यम से आतंकवादी होने की पुष्टि भी मिल गई । चार-पैरा हमारी सेना का एक हिस्सा है । उसके नेतृत्व में चार-पैरा के जवान, सीआरपीएफ के जवान और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के जवानों ने एक साथ इन आतंकवादियों को घेरने का काम किया । सेना, सीआरपीएफ और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस की मीटिंग भी की गई । जो पांच ह्यूमन एसेट्स थे, उनको भी वहां भेजा गया । कुल मिलाकर कल जो ऑपरेशन हुआ, उसमें हमारे निर्दोष नागरिकों को मारने वाले तीनों आतंकी मौत के घाट उतार दिए गए ।

मान्यवर, मैंने इन तीनों आतंकियों के नाम बताए हैं- सुलेमान उर्फ फैज़ल जट्ट, अफगान और जिब्रान । वह तो एक आशंका थी कि इन्हीं लोगों ने घटना की । मैं बाद में एनआईए की जांच पर भी आता हूं । एनआईए ने पहले से ही, जिन्होंने आश्रय दिया था, उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार करके रखा था । एनआईए ने खाना पहुंचाने वाले लोगों को अपने कब्जे में रखा था । आतंकवादियों के शव जब श्रीनगर आए तो इनसे पहचान करायी गयी । चार लोगों ने पहचान लिया कि ये ही तीन लोगों ने पहलगाम में आतंकवादी घटना को अंजाम दिया था ।

मान्यवर, हमने इस पर भी भरोसा नहीं किया । हमने कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं की । हमें आतंकी घटना स्थल से जो कारतूस मिले थे, उस कारतूस की एफएसएल रिपोर्ट पहले से ही कराकर रखी थी । चंडीगढ़ सेंटरल एफएसएल के अंदर बैलेस्टिक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उनकी रिपोर्ट तैयार थी । जब कल ये आतंकवादी मारे गए, तब इनकी तीन राइफलें पकड़ी गईं । इनमें से एक एम-4 अमेरिकन राइफल थी और दो एके-47 राइफल थी । जो कारतूस मिले थे, वे भी एम-4 और एके-47 के ही थे । मगर हमने इससे भी संतोष नहीं किया । इन राइफलों को एक विशेष विमान के द्वारा कल रात को 12 बजे चंडीगढ़ पहुंचाया गया । वहां पूरी रात फायरिंग करके इसके भी खाली खोखे जेनरेट किए गए । दो खोखे का मिलान किया गया । राइफल की नाली और निकले हुए खोखे का भी मिलान हो गया । तब यह तय हो गया कि इन्हीं तीन राइफलों से हमारे निर्दोष नागरिक मारे गए थे ।

मान्यवर, आज मैं इस सदन को बताते हुए बहुत खुश हूँ। मोदी जी ने 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' करके, जिन्होंने आतंकवादियों को भेजा था, उनके आकाओं को जमीन में मिलाने का काम किया था। सेना और सीआरपीएफ ने उन आतंकवादियों को भी समाप्त कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आका तो पाकिस्तान है। इस आका के लिए इन्होंने क्या किया?... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह: क्या पाकिस्तान से आपकी बात होती है? ... (व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइए। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि कैसे इनके आका मारे गए। वह भी नाम और जगह के साथ बताता हूँ। मैं आपको घंटे, मिनट और सेकेंड के साथ भी बताता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं तो अपेक्षा करता था कि जब ये सूचना सुनें, पक्ष-विपक्ष में खुशी की लहर दौड़ जाएगी। मगर इनके चेहरे पर सियाही पड़ गई है। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, यह क्या है? किस तरह की पॉलिटिक्स है? ... (व्यवधान) आतंकवादी मारे गए, इनको इसका भी आनंद नहीं है? ... (व्यवधान) अखिलेश जी, बैठ जाइए और मेरा पूरा भाषण सुनिए, आपके सब जवाब मिल जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आप आतंकवादियों का धर्म देख कर दुःखी मत होइए। ... (व्यवधान) अखिलेश जी! बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) अखिलेश जी, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, किसी को संशय रखने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। बैलेस्टिक रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है, मेरे हाथ में है और छह वैज्ञानिकों ने इसको क्रॉस चैक किया है और सुबह चार बज कर 46 मिनट पर मुझे सभी छह वैज्ञानिकों ने वीडियो कॉल पर कहा है कि 100 पर्सेंट वही गोलियां हैं, जो वहां चलाई गईं। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, यह हमारे देश की सेना, सीआरपीएफ और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस, इन तीनों की साझी तथा बहुत बड़ी कामयाबी है, जिस पर 140 करोड़ देशवासियों को नाज़ होना चाहिए, देश की जनता को नाज़ होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं तो वहां गया था, जब यह घटना हुई, दूसरे दिन मैं पीड़ितों के परिजनों से मिला था। छह दिन की शादी के बाद एक बच्ची विधवा हो कर मेरे सामने खड़ी थी। मैं आज तक वह दृश्य

नहीं भूल सकता हूँ। मगर आज मैं सारे परिजनों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी जी ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर से आतंकवादियों को भेजने वालों को भी मारा और हमारे सुरक्षा बलों ने उनको भी मारा, जिनको भेजा गया था। उनको एक ऐसा सबक सिखाया है कि आने वाले कई दिनों तक कोई ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं कर पाएगा।

मान्यवर, मैं थोड़ा सा एनआईए की जाँच के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, जिस दिन लश्कर-ए-तैयबा ने और उसके आउटफिट टीआरएफ ने इसकी जिम्मेदारी ली, उसी दिन हमने तय कर लिया था कि यह जाँच एनआईए को सौंप दी जाएगी, क्योंकि एनआईए आतंकवाद के केसों की जाँच के लिए, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से जाँच करने के लिए और सजा कराने के लिए महारत हासिल की हुई विश्व मान्य एजेंसी है, जिसकी सजा कराने की दर 96 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। मान्यवर, हमने तुरंत ही इसकी जाँच एनआईए को दे दी। हमारी सेना, बीएसएफ, सीआरपीएफ और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस ने यह पूरी व्यवस्था की कि ये लोग देश छोड़ कर भाग न जाएं। मान्यवर, इसकी जाँच एक थकाने वाली बहुत लंबी जांच हुई। जाँच के दौरान मृतक के परिजन जो साथ में थे, उन सभी से चर्चा की गई। पर्यटकों, पोनीवालों, फोटोग्राफर, कर्मचारियों, विभिन्न दुकानों में काम करने वाले लोगों को मिला कर 1 हजार 55 लोगों की लंबी लिस्ट, तीन हजार घंटे से ज्यादा पूछताछ इनफॉर्मेशन के लिए की गई और इस सब को वीडियो पर रिकॉर्ड कर दिया गया। बाद में इसके आधार पर स्केच बनाया गया और ढूंढते-ढूंढते-ढूंढते 22.06.2025 को एक बशीर नामक व्यक्ति की पहचान की गई और परवेज़ की पहचान की गई, जिन्होंने आतंकवादी घटना के अगले दिन आतंकवादियों को शरण दी थी, उनको अपने ढोक में रखा था। उन दोनों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, अब वे हमारी कस्टडी में हैं। दोनों गिरफ्तार अपराधियों ने खुलासा किया कि 21.04.2025 की रात को आठ बजे तीन आतंकवादी बैसरन घाटी से लगभग दो किलोमीटर दूर स्थित परवेज के ढोक में आए थे। आतंकवादियों के पास एके-47 और एम-4 कार्बाइन थी। दो आतंकवादियों ने काली पोशाक पहनी थी। एक ने छद्म भेष लिया था। उन्होंने खाना खाया, चाय पी और ढोक से निकलते वक्त कुछ खाना, नमक, मिर्च और मसाले ले कर वे चले गए।

मान्यवर, उस वक्त हमने जिन खोखों को रिकवर किया था, उनको हमने चंडीगढ़ एफएसएल में टेस्टिंग के लिए भेज दिया था और जब उन्हें चंडीगढ़ एफएसएल में टेस्टिंग के लिए भेजा गया तो पता चला कि उन्हीं राइफल्स से 'एपको' आतंकी हमला हुआ था। वही निश्चित हुआ। आज इसके साथ-साथ 'एपको' आतंकी हत्या को अंजाम देने वाले आतंकियों की भी समाप्ति हुई है और उनको मार दिया गया है।

मान्यवर, उसके बाद उनका स्कैच बनाया गया। गिरफ्तार किए गए दोनों आरोपियों की जो माता थी, उसने उन तीनों आतंकियों की मृत देहों को पहचान लिया है। दोनों आतंकवादी घटना में साथ देने वाले उनके साथियों ने भी उन्हें पहचान लिया है। उसकी एफएसएल की पुष्टि भी आज सुबह चार बजे हो गई है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं जांच का पूरा ब्यौरा बताना चाहता हूँ। इस हमले में तीन पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादी थे। हमले में दो एके-47 और एक एम-4 कार्बाइन का प्रयोग किया गया था। अब जो आतंकवादी पकड़े गए हैं, सुलेमान के कारण 'एपको' का मामला भी आज रिजॉल्व हो रहा है। आतंकवादियों को पनाह देने वाले दो स्थानीय लोगों को भी इस केस में पकड़ लिया गया है।

मान्यवर, ये कल पूछ रहे थे कि आतंकवादी कहां से आए, कहां गए, किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? जिम्मेदारी हमारी ही है। हम सरकार में हैं। हमारी ही जिम्मेदारी है, मगर मैं पूछता हूँ कि जब आप सरकार में थे, तब क्या-क्या हुआ था और उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी और उसका हल क्यों नहीं किया गया? मैं इसके बारे में भी बाद में पूछूंगा। आप धीरज से सुनिएगा।

मान्यवर, मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ है। कल इस देश के पूर्व गृह मंत्री चिदंबरम जी ने सवाल उठाया कि क्या प्रूफ है कि ये आतंकवादी पाकिस्तान से आए थे? यह सवाल तब उठा है, जब संसद में चर्चा होने वाली थी। चिदंबरम साहब क्या कहना चाहते हैं? वे किसको बचाना चाहते हैं? पाकिस्तान को बचाकर आपको क्या मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आज चिदंबरम साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास प्रूफ हैं, उनको भी मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि वे तीनों पाकिस्तानी थे। तीन में से दो के

पाकिस्तान के वोटर नम्बर भी आज हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं। ये राइफल्स भी हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं। इनके पास से जो चॉकलेट्स मिली हैं, वे चॉकलेट्स ढोक में से मिली हैं। वे भी पाकिस्तान की बनाई हुई चॉकलेट्स हैं।

मान्यवर, ये कहते हैं कि वे पाकिस्तानी नहीं थे। इसका मतलब है कि पूरी दुनिया के सामने इस देश का एक पूर्व गृह मंत्री पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट दे रहा है। वे पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादी नहीं थे, ऐसा बोलकर श्री चिदम्बरम जी, पाकिस्तान पर हमला क्यों किया, यह सवाल भी खड़ा कर रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया में हमारे संसद सदस्य गए थे। उन्होंने स्वीकारा था कि यह हमला पाकिस्तान ने किया है और इस देश का गृह मंत्री, जो कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से आता है, वह कहता है कि क्या सबूत है? आप मुझसे मांगते। मैं सबूत दे देता। ये मीडिया से मांगते हैं। ये पूरी दुनिया के सामने उजागर करते हैं। शक, शुबहा खड़ा करते हैं। पाकिस्तान को बचाने के इनके इस षड़यंत्र के बारे में 140 करोड़ लोग जान रहे हैं। आप लोग बच नहीं पाएंगे। आप बच नहीं पाएंगे।

मान्यवर, अब मैं पहलगाम आतंकी हमला और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बारे में पूरा घटनाक्रम बताना चाहता हूँ। कल ढेर सारे सवाल उठाए गए। वैसे तो मुझे लगता था कि कल रक्षा मंत्री जी के भाषण के बाद शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी सपोर्ट में भाषण देना शुरू करेगी और अगर थोड़ी बहुत जनता की परख होती तो वह वही करते, मगर नहीं किया। क्योंकि रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बहुत बारीकी से 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की सफलता, इसकी जरूरत, इसकी प्रासंगिता और इसके परिणाम बहुत अच्छे तरीके से सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश की जनता के सामने रखे थे। मगर फिर भी उन्होंने बहुत सारे सवाल किए। अगर सवाल किए हैं तो मुझे जवाब देना पड़ेगा और उन्हें सुनना भी पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं पूरा घटनाक्रम बताना चाहता हूँ। 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में आतंकवादी हमला हुआ, जिसमें 26 लोग मारे गए। 25 भारतीय और एक नेपाली नागरिक था। मैं उसी वक्त श्रीनगर जाने के लिए निकल गया, हमने रात को ही सुरक्षा बलों की मीटिंग करके ताकि ये भाग न पाएं, इसकी व्यवस्था की। माननीय मोदी जी ने 23 और 30 अप्रैल को सीसीएस की मीटिंग चेयर की। ये कह रहे हैं, मैं आज बताना चाहता हूँ कि सीसीएस की 23 अप्रैल की मीटिंग में क्या हुआ? सबसे पहला,

कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो ब्लंडर था, उस सिंधु जल संधि को स्थगित करने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। हमने अटारी पर एकीकृत जांच चौकी को बंद कर दिया। पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के सार्क वीजा को सस्पेंड करके, सभी को पाकिस्तान भेजने का काम शुरू किया। पाकिस्तान स्थित उच्चायोग के रक्षा, सैन्य, नौ सेना के सलाहकारों को अवांछनीय व्यक्ति घोषित किया। कर्मचारियों की संख्या को 55 से घटाकर 30 किया और सीसीएस ने यह संकल्प लिया कि जहां पर भी ये आतंकवादी छिपे हैं, उनको और उनको ट्रेनिंग देने वालों को सेना, पुलिस, सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ उचित जवाब देगी।

मान्यवर, जिस तारीख को यह हुआ, उसी दिन यह निर्णय हो चुका था। लेकिन गोगोई जी ने कहा कि मोदी जी पहलगाम जाने की बजाय बिहार गए। मान्यवर, जब पहलगाम की घटना हुई तो मोदी जी यहां नहीं थे, वे विदेश में थे। वहां से आने के बाद उन्होंने तुरंत सीसीएस की बैठक की। मोदी जी जिस दिन बिहार गए थे, उस दिन पहलगाम में कोई नहीं था, सिर्फ राहुल गांधी थे। सारे लोग चले गए थे।

सभी लोग वहां से अपने-अपने ठिकाने पर चले गए थे। मगर, इन्होंने एक बात कही है, उस पर मुझे आपत्ति है। इन्होंने कहा कि 24 अप्रैल को चुनावी भाषण किया।

मान्यवर, देश का नेतृत्व करने वाले देश के प्रधानमंत्री का फर्ज होता है कि देश की संप्रभुता पर, देश के नागरिकों पर अगर ऐसा जघन्य हमला होता है, तो जनता की भावनाओं के अनुरूप जवाब देना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं आज आपकी परमिशन से मोदी जी के बिहार भाषण के कुछ अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। कोट अनकोट है।

“22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम का यह हमला केवल निहत्थे पर्यटकों पर नहीं, बल्कि पूरे भारत की आत्मा पर एक दुस्साहसपूर्ण प्रहार है। आतंकवाद के प्रति दृढ़ और कड़ा रुख आतंकियों और इस हमले की साजिश रचने वालों की कल्पना से भी बढ़कर उनको सजा दी जाएगी।”

मान्यवर, महत्वपूर्ण है “आतंकियों और इसकी साजिश रचने वालों को। आतंकियों की बची-खुची जमीन भी मिट्टी में मिलाने का समय आ गया है। 140 करोड़ भारतीय इस बात के लिए

एकजुट हैं कि आतंकी आकाओं की कमर तोड़ दी जाएगी। भारत हरेक आतंकवादी और उनके समर्थकों की पहचान करेगा, उनका पता लगाएगा और उन्हें दंडित करेगा। आतंकवाद कभी भी भारत की आत्मा नहीं तोड़ पाएगा। न्याय सुनिश्चित करने का मैं हरसंभव प्रयास करूंगा।” अनकोट। अब इसमें किसी को चुनावी भाषण दिखाई पड़ता है, तो उसकी समझ शक्ति पर बहुत सारे सवालिया निशान लग जाते हैं। यह चुनावी भाषण नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने का 140 करोड़ भारतीयों का प्रतिघोष है, जो मोदी जी ने वहां दिया है। इनको चुनावी भाषण दिखाई पड़ता है। जैसे चश्मे होते हैं, वैसी ही दृष्टि होती है। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, इसके बाद 30 अप्रैल को सीसीएस की बैठक हुई। पहले 23 अप्रैल को हुई थी। इसमें सशस्त्र बलों को पूर्ण ऑपरेशन की फ्रीडम दे दी गई। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने सीसीएस की उपस्थिति में, रक्षा मंत्री एनएसए और सेनाओं के प्रमुख के साथ बैठकर पूर्ण ऑपरेशनल फ्रीडम देने का काम किया। इसके बाद यह ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ हुआ।

मान्यवर, ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ 7 मई की सुबह रात एक बजकर चार मिनट से एक बजकर चौबीस मिनट तक चला। उसमें पाकिस्तान के नौ आतंकी ठिकानों को ध्वस्त कर दिया गया। पूरी दुनिया ने इसका दृश्य देखा। साहब, इससे बड़ा संयमित हमला नहीं हो सकता है। आजकल दुनिया में युद्ध चल रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं बच्चे, महिलाएं और निर्दोष मर रहे हैं। हमने नौ आतंकी अड्डों को समाप्त किया, परन्तु एक भी सिविलियन नहीं मारा गया। केवल और केवल आतंकी मारे गए। ... (व्यवधान) वे नौ स्थान थे- मरकज सुब्हानअल्लाह, बहावलपुर; मरकज तैय्यबा, मुरीद के मेहमुना जाया कैम्प, सियालकोट; ... (व्यवधान) नाम सुनिए, काम में आएंगे। सरजाल कैम्प, सियालकोट; सवाई नाला कैम्प, मुजफ्फराबाद; सैयदना बिलाल कैम्प, मुजफ्फराबाद; गुलपुर कैम्प, कोटली; बरनाला कैम्प, भिम्बर और अब्बास कैम्प, कोटली।

मान्यवर, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक और एयर स्ट्राइक में हमने पाक आक्युपाइड कश्मीर में ही हमला किया। एक प्रकार से भारत के हिस्से पर ही हमला किया। पाक आक्युपाइड कश्मीर हमारा ही है। हमने अपने हिस्से में हमला किया था, लेकिन इस बार सौ किलोमीटर अंदर घुसकर पाकिस्तान की

भूमि पर आतंकवादियों को तबाह करने का काम किया।

मान्यवर, आतंकी ठिकानों पर हमला हुआ, इसमें मारा कौन गया? हाफिज मोहम्मद जमील, जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के प्रमुख मौलाना मसूद अजहर के बहनोई, मुद्दसर खादियान, मरकज तैयबा मुरिदके का प्रमुख याकूब मलिक, जेम पदाधिकारी मोहम्मद हमसा जमील, जेम ऑपरेटिव मोहम्मद युसूफ अजहर, गंभीर रूप से घायल था फिर मारा गया। जैश-ए-मोहम्मद का आमिर मोहम्मद हसन खान गंभीर रूप से घायल था फिर मारा गया। जेम ऑपरेटिव मोहम्मद हसन गंभीर रूप से घायल हुआ। अब्दुल मलिक, खालिद अबु अक्स और नोएम मलिक का कोई पता ठिकाना नहीं है।

मान्यवर, ये मुझे कल पूछ रहे थे कि पहलगाम के दोषी कहां गए? मैंने दस नाम पढ़े हैं, इनमें से आठ चिदंबरम एंड कंपनी के समय में आतंकवादी घटना करने वाले लोगों को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने मारा। यह हमें पूछते हैं कि कहां गए? अरे भाई, आपके समय में जो छुप गए थे, उनको चुन-चुनकर हमारी सेना ने समाप्त कर दिया है। ये दस नहीं हैं, कल राजनाथ जी घबराते-घबराते बोले - अब आंथेटिक शब्द तो मैं बता नहीं सकता लेकिन कम से कम सौ से ज्यादा लोगों को हमारी सेना ने समाप्त कर दिया। इस पर भी आप गर्व नहीं कर सकते? ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, 7 मई को 1 बजकर 22 मिनट पर हमारा काम समाप्त हो गया। हमारे डीजीएमओ ने उनके डीजीएमओ को बता दिया कि हमने सिर्फ आतंकवादी स्थानों पर हमला किया है, हैडक्वार्टर पर हमला किया है जो हमारा आत्मरक्षा का अधिकार है। इसे पूरी दुनिया एक्नॉलेज करती है। मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय की तरह ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि वे आकर मारेंगे, हम चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे और जाकर चर्चा करेंगे। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि डोजियर भेजते रहें। उरी में हमला हुआ, हमने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, पुलवामा में हमला हुआ तो एयर स्ट्राइक की, पहलगाम में हमला हुआ तो सौ किलोमीटर अंदर जाकर नौ अड्डों और सौ से ज्यादा आतंकवादियों को समाप्त किया। हमने तो पाकिस्तान आतंकवादी ठिकानों पर हमला किया, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से गलती हो गई। हमने जिन आतंकवादी ठिकानों पर हमला किया था, उसे वे अपने ऊपर हमला मान रहे थे और पूरी दुनिया में कहते थे कि हमारा आतंकवाद से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, ये तो ऐसे ही

कहते हैं कि हम तो विक्टिम हैं। यह मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी सर्टिफाई कर दिया था कि ये विक्टिम हैं। दूसरे दिन इनकी श्रद्धांजलि का कार्यक्रम हुआ। पाकिस्तान को मालूम नहीं था कि यह पूरी दुनिया देखेगी। सेना के आला अफसर, उनके नमाज-ए-जनाजा में उपस्थित थे, उनके जनाजे को कंधा दिया और सारे आतंकवादियों के जनाजे के जुलूस के अंदर पाकिस्तानी सेना, उनके अफसर, आईएसआई के अफसर, पुलिस के अफसर सुभीनी आंख के साथ जुड़े थे। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर ने पाकिस्तान को पूरी दुनिया में एक्सपोज कर दिया कि पाकिस्तान के अंदर स्टेट स्पांसर्ड टेररिज्म है। यह पूरी तरह से एक्सपोज हो गया।

8 मई को पाकिस्तान ने हमारे रिहायशी इलाकों में हमला किया, हमारे सेना के अड्डों पर हमला किया, लेकिन उनकी एक भी मिसाइल कुछ नुकसान नहीं कर पायी। बहुत नजदीक से की गई गोलाबारी के कारण हमारे यहाँ एक गुरुद्वारा टूटा, एक मन्दिर टूटा और हमारे कुछ नागरिक हताहत हुए। दूसरे दिन, 9 मई को मोदी जी ने सेना को हुक्म दिया, मीटिंग की गई, जिसमें मोदी जी, राजनाथ जी, सेना के सभी अध्यक्ष ने जवाब देने का तय किया और उनके 11 एयरबेसेज को क्षतिग्रस्त किया गया।

मान्यवर, 8 एयरबेसेज इतने सटीक तरीके से तोड़े गये कि पाकिस्तान की पूरी एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम धरी की धरी रह गई। वे कुछ नहीं कर पाए। नूरखान, चकलाला एयरबेसेज तोड़ दिए गए। मुरीद, सुर्गुधा, रफिकी, रहीमयार खान, जकोबाबाद एयरबेसेज तोड़ दिए गए। इसके साथ ही, सुक्कुर और भोलारी एयरबेसेज भी तोड़ दिए गए। उनके रडार सिस्टम्स में से, सुक्कुर, लाहौर, अरिफवाला, चुनैन, जकोकाबाद और नयाचोर रडार सिस्टम्स पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त कर दिये गए। लाहौर और ओकारा में दो सरफेस-टू-एयर गाइडेड वेपन्स को समाप्त कर दिया गया।

मान्यवर, ये हर चीज में पॉलिटिक्स करते हैं। उन्होंने हमारे देश के रिहायशी इलाकों पर हमला किया, फिर भी हमने इनके रिहायशी इलाकों पर हमला नहीं किया। हमने सिर्फ इनके एयरबेसेज और एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम्स को ही निशाना बनाया और उनकी आक्रमण करने की क्षमता को पंगु बना दिया। हमारी सेना, वायु सेना और नौ सेना अक्षुण्ण थी और हमने उनकी हमला करने

की क्षमता को छिन्न-विछिन्न कर दिया। पाकिस्तान के पास शरण में आने के अलावा और कोई चारा ही नहीं था। इसलिए 10 मई को पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने भारत के डीजीएमओ को फोन किया और हमने 5 बजे इस संघर्ष को विराम दिया।

मान्यवर, कल ये लोग सवाल उठा रहे थे कि आप इतनी अच्छी पोजिशन में थे, तो आपने युद्ध क्यों नहीं किया। युद्ध के कई परिणाम होते हैं। युद्ध करना है या न करना है, यह सोचकर करना पड़ता है। मगर मैं इस देश के इतिहास से ही कुछ घटनाएं बताना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 1948 में, कश्मीर में हमारी सेनाएं निर्णायक पड़ाव पर थीं। सरदार पटेल ना बोलते रहे, लेकिन जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने एकतरफा युद्ध विराम कर दिया। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ, मैं इतिहास का विद्यार्थी हूँ, अगर पाक-ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर का इतिहास है, तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी द्वारा किये गये युद्ध विराम के कारण हैं। इसके जिम्मेदार जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1960 में सरदार पटेल ने विरोध किया था। वे गाड़ी लेकर आकाशवाणी तक गये थे, ये घोषणा न कर दें, इसलिए दरवाजे बंद कर दिये गये थे।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1960 में, सिंधु जल पर भौगोलिक व रणनीतिक रूप से हम बहुत ही मजबूत थे। सिंधु जल समझौते में उन्होंने 80 प्रतिशत भारत का पानी पाकिस्तान को दे दिया।

मान्यवर, मैं वर्ष 1962 की लड़ाई की बात बाद में करूंगा। वर्ष 1965 की लड़ाई में हाजीपीर जैसे स्ट्रेटजिक जगह पर हमने कब्जा किया था, लेकिन वर्ष 1966 में उसको लौटा दिया गया।

मान्यवर, मैं वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध की भी बात करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, कल राज नाथ सिंह जी ने भी इसके बारे में बताया था। पूरे देश ने इंदिरा गांधी जी का समर्थन किया था। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े कर दिए थे। यह भारत के लिए बहुत बड़ी विजय थी। सदियों तक भारत इस विजय पर गर्व करेगा और हम सब भी गर्व महसूस करते हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मगर हुआ क्या? युद्ध की विजय की चकाचौंध में क्या हुआ?

हमारे पास 93,000 युद्धबंदी थे। हमारे पास पाकिस्तान का 15,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र था। हमारे पास 93,000 युद्धबंदी थे, यानी उस वक्त की पाकिस्तान की सेना के 42 प्रतिशत

सैनिक और 15,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र था। शिमला में समझौता हुआ, मगर ये पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर मांगना ही भूल गए। अगर उस वक्त पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर मांग लेते, तो 'न रहेगा बांस और न बजती बांसुरी'। हमको उनके कैप्स तोड़ने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं, इन्होंने पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर तो नहीं लिया, ये उसको मांगना ही भूल गए। इन्होंने 15,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर की जीती हुई भूमि भी वापस दे दी। यह तय हुआ था कि पाकिस्तानी नरसंहार के लिए युद्ध अपराध न्यायाधिकरण बनेगा, लेकिन वह नहीं बना। सेना ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में नरसंहार किया था। 195 पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों पर मुकदमा चलना था, लेकिन इंदिरा जी के सामने से भुट्टो उनको छुड़ाकर अपने साथ ले गए थे।

मैं जनरल सैम मानेकशॉ के एक क्वोट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, जो एक प्रकार से बांग्लादेश विजय के आर्किटेक्ट माने जाते थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि भुट्टो ने भारत के नेतृत्व को मूर्ख बनाया है। मैं उन शब्दों को क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है, ये लोग गुस्सा न हो जाएं। "I told her (Indira Gandhi) that he (Bhutto) has made a monkey out of you!". आपको समझ में आता है? यह फील्ड मार्शल साहब ने कहा था।

मान्यवर, ये हमें सिखा रहे हैं कि ये नहीं किया, वो नहीं किया, फलाना नहीं किया, ढिकाना नहीं किया। अरे, आप तो पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट दे रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने हमला ही नहीं किया है। आपको पूछने का क्या अधिकार है? कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं बताऊँ कि क्या होता है। मैंने कहा कि आप पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट दे रहे हैं, तो कनिमोझी जी कह रही हैं कि हम क्लीन चिट नहीं दे रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या कनिमोझी जी को कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। वह कह रही हैं कि हमने क्लीन चिट नहीं दी है, मगर आप जिसके साथ बैठती हैं, उसका दोष तो आपके सिर पर आएगा ही। चिदम्बरम जी कह रहे हैं, वे आपके राज्य से ही हैं। वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रमुख नेता हैं। देश के पूर्व गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने आतंकवादी नहीं भेजे थे। आप क्या क्लीन चिट देना चाहते हैं? किसी को भी आतंकवाद पर बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...

(व्यवधान) मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ, अभी मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है। जरा सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Sir, he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. ...

(Interruptions) His name should not be taken here. ... (Interruptions) Nobody has given a clean chit. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA): Yes, nobody has given a clean chit. ... (Interruptions)

श्री अमित शाह : सन् 1962 के युद्ध में क्या हुआ था? कल कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुछ सदस्य चीन के विषय पर सवाल पूछ रहे थे। मैं आज उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1962 के युद्ध में क्या हुआ था? पूरा सदन ध्यान से इस बात को सुने कि अक्साई चीन का 38,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर हिस्सा चीन को दे दिया गया था।

मान्यवर, ऐसी ही चर्चा उस वक्त भी सदन में हुई। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो बड़ी गंभीरता से जवाब दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने क्या कहा? ... (व्यवधान) वहां घास का एक तिनका भी नहीं उगता है, उस जगह का क्या करोगे? ... (व्यवधान) नेहरू जी का सिर मेरे जैसा था। ... (व्यवधान) एक संसद सदस्य श्री महावीर प्रसाद त्यागी जी ने कहा कि आपके सिर पर भी एक बाल नहीं है, उसे भी चीन भेज दें क्या? ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, इस तरह से जवाब देते थे। ... (व्यवधान) नॉन-सीरियस टाइप के जवाब देते थे। ... (व्यवधान) कल गोगोई जी बड़ा उछल-उछल कर बोल रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) गोगोई जी, आपको मालूम है उन्होंने असम के बारे में क्या कहा था? ... (व्यवधान) असम को आकाशवाणी पर बाय-बाय कह दिया था। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : पूरे असम को पता है। ... (व्यवधान) आप मिसलीडिंग मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : इसकी रिकॉर्डिंग है। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं भी सहमत हूँ कि पूरे असम को पता है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : गृह मंत्री जी, आप इसे ऑथेंटिकेट कीजिए । ... (व्यवधान) आप अपना पूरा भाषण ऑथेंटिकेट कीजिए । ... (व्यवधान) आप अपना पूरा भाषण टेबल पर रखिए । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मुझे मालूम है कि पूरे असम को पता है । ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए, तो वे असम में विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) पूरे असम को पता है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, जोर से बोलने से सत्य को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं 'Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru, Series II, Volume 29' के पृष्ठ 231 से जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के एक पत्र को क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान) "अनौपचारिक रूप से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने यह सुझाव दिया कि चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में तो ले लिया जाए, मगर सुरक्षा परिषद को नहीं, सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत को लेना चाहिए" । ... (व्यवधान) यह अमेरिका का प्रस्ताव था । ... (व्यवधान) नेहरू जी ने कहा "हम इसे स्वीकार नहीं करते, क्योंकि इससे चीन के साथ हमारे संबंध खराब होंगे और चीन जैसे महान देश को बुरा लगेगा" । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, आज चीन सुरक्षा परिषद में है और भारत बाहर है । ... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी भारत को अंदर ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इसका कारण जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का यह स्टैन्ड है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, यह तो पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी चलता आ रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन ने चीन के साथ एमओयू कर लिया । ... (व्यवधान) ये कहते नहीं हैं कि एमओयू में क्या था? ... (व्यवधान) यह तो बताओ भाई कि राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन ने क्या एमओयू किया था? ... (व्यवधान) जब डोकलाम में हमारी सेना के जवान चीन की सेना के सामने उसकी आंख में आंख डालकर बैठे थे, तब चीन के राजदूत के साथ राहुल गांधी मीटिंग कर रहे थे । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, ऐसा नहीं है, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सोनिया गांधी, राहुल गांधी, तीन-तीन पीढ़ियों तक चीन का प्रेम उतरता जा रहा है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं इस महान सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि मेरी मान्यता है । ... (व्यवधान) इस सारे आतंकवाद की जड़ पाकिस्तान है और पाकिस्तान

कांग्रेस पार्टी की भूल है। ... (व्यवधान) यदि ये पार्टिशन स्वीकार न करते, तो पाकिस्तान कभी न होता। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने पार्टिशन को स्वीकार करके देश को तोड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, कल विदेश मंत्री जी शर्म अल-शेख सम्मेलन के बारे में बता रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) बलूचिस्तान ब्लंडर, जिसने पाकिस्तान को हमारे साथ चर्चा करने के लिए इक्वल फुटिंग पर ला दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

13.00 hrs

मान्यवर, अब ये टेररिज्म की बात करते हैं। मैं पूरे देश की जनता को टेररिज्म की विगत 20 साल की स्थिति से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। अटल जी की सरकार थी और वर्ष 2002 में टेररिज्म को समाप्त करने के लिए अटल जी की सरकार, एनडीए की सरकार, भाजपा की सरकार पोटा का कानून लेकर आई। मैं सदन को याद कराना चाहता हूँ कि पोटा कानून का विरोध किसने किया? कांग्रेस पार्टी ने विरोध किया। हमारे पास राज्य सभा में बहुमत नहीं था और कानून गिर गया। हमें मजबूरन संयुक्त सत्र बुलाना पड़ा और पोटा कानून संयुक्त सत्र में पारित हुआ। यह देश नहीं भूल सकता है। आज भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता जब बोलें, तब कहें कि पोटा कानून को रोककर आप किसको बचाना चाहते थे? पोटा कानून आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ था। पोटा कानून को रोककर अपनी वोट बैंक का उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए आप आतंकवादियों को बचाना चाहते थे।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2004 में अटल जी की सरकार गई और मनमोहन सिंह तथा सोनिया गांधी की सरकार आई। उन्होंने आते ही पहला काम क्या किया, उन्होंने पहली ही कैबिनेट में पोटा कानून को रद्द कर दिया। मैं फिर से पूछता हूँ कि किसके फायदे के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पोटा कानून रद्द किया? आप यहां पर जवाब दीजिए। इसके बाद क्या हुआ, दिसंबर, 2004 में पोटा कानून रद्द हुआ और वर्ष 2005 में अयोध्या में रामलला के टेंट पर हमला हुआ तथा आतंकवादी मारे गए। वर्ष 2005 में रामलला पर हमला, वर्ष 2006 में मुंबई ट्रेन धमाके हुए और 187 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2006 में डोडा-उधमपुर में हिंदुओं पर हमला हुआ और 34 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2007 में हैदराबाद में 44 लोग मारे

गए, वर्ष 2007 में उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ और वाराणसी में 13 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2008 में रामपुर सीआरपीएफ कैम्प पर हमला हुआ, वर्ष 2008 में श्रीनगर में आर्मी के काफिले पर हमला हुआ और 10 सुरक्षा बल मारे गए, वर्ष 2008 में मुंबई आतंकी हमला हुआ और 246 लोग मारे, जयपुर में 8 बम धमाके हुए और 64 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2008 में अहमदाबाद में 21 बम धमाके हुए और 57 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2008 में दिल्ली में पांच धमाके हुए और 22 लोग मारे गए, पुणे की जर्मन बेकरी में 17 लोग मारे गए, वर्ष 2010 में वाराणसी में धमाका, वर्ष 2011 में मुंबई में तीन धमाके हुए और 27 लोग मारे गए।

मान्यवर, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई होती है और वे हमला करते हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने वर्ष 2005 से वर्ष 2011 के बीच में 27 जघन्य हमले किए और करीब 1000 लोग मारे, लेकिन आपने क्या किया? ... (व्यवधान) आप जवाब दीजिए कि आपने क्या किया? मैं राहुल गांधी जी को चैलेंज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन आतंकवादी हमलों के खिलाफ उनकी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए, वह देश की जनता को यहां खड़े होकर हिम्मत से बताएं। उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया? ये यहां से आतंकवादियों की फोटो पाकिस्तान भेजते रहे, डोज़ियर भेजते रहे। ये कहते हैं कि आपके समय में भी हमले हुए हैं। मैं उनको अंतर समझाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे देख नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे समय में जो भी आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुईं, वे पाक प्रेरित और कश्मीर-सेंट्रिक हुईं। देश के हिस्से में वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2025 तक एक भी घटना नहीं हुई है।

मान्यवर, यह नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार है और कश्मीर में भी आज ऐसी स्थिति हुई है कि उनको पाकिस्तान से आतंकवादी भेजने पड़ते हैं, अब कश्मीर में आतंकवादी नहीं बन रहे हैं। मैं सलमान खुर्शीद जी को भी याद करना चाहता हूँ। एक बार जब मैं सुबह नाश्ता कर रहा था तो टीवी पर उनको रोते हुए देखा। मुझे लगा क्या हुआ? कोई बड़ी घटना हो गयी? वे रोते-रोते श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी के घर से बाहर आकर कह रहे थे कि बाटला हाउस की घटना देखकर सोनिया जी फूट-फूट कर रो पड़ीं। रोना था तो शहीद मोहन शर्मा के लिए रोते, क्या आपको बाटला हाउस के आतंकवादियों के लिए रोना आता है? ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, ये हमसे पूछते हैं कि आपने क्या किया? इनको हमसे

पूछने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, अभी 25 प्रतिशत बाकी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)
माननीय अध्यक्ष : गृह मंत्री जी आपके प्रश्नों का जवाब दे रहे हैं। कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाएं। पहलगाम के बाद जो घटनाक्रम हुआ, उसका जवाब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने पूछा कि आतंकवादियों का क्या हुआ? उस प्रश्न का भी इन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। अब आप क्या पूछना चाहते हैं? आपने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसका जवाब मिला। अब आगे का जवाब सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, जो बैसरन के गुनहगार हैं, वे पाकिस्तान भाग गए। ये बड़ी ऊंची आवाज में पूछते थे कि 'भाग गए, भाग गए', गृह मंत्री क्या करते हैं, जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेते हैं। हमारी सेना ने तो आतंकवादियों को ठोक दिया। सीआरपीएफ ने आतंकवादियों को ठोक दिया। अब न तो मेरा जवाब देना बनता है और न उनका जवाब मांगना बनता है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन मैं इनसे कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आतंकवादियों को तो सेना ही मारेगी न, बीएसएफ ही तो उनको मारेगी। गृह मंत्री जी भी यही कह रहे हैं कि सेना और सीआरपीएफ ने मारा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया बैठ जाइए। बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, ये लोग मुद्दा उठाना चाहते हैं, तो जरूर उठाएं। मैं आज सुबह ही सलमान खुर्शीद जी का वह इंटरव्यू मेरे मोबाइल में सेव करके आया हूँ। आप जब भी कहेंगे, मैं सदन में टीवी पर दिखाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इंटरव्यू सेव करके आया हूँ। इनकी इच्छा है, तो कल एक समय तय करिए। आप यहां बता दीजिए और चारों टीवी पर देश की जनता भी देखे। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, ये कह रहे हैं कि बताओ । ... (व्यवधान) आप उनसे पूछिए कि बताना है या नहीं बताना है? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य कृपया बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, इनसे पूछिये बताना है कि नहीं बताना... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, ये पूछ रहे थे कि क्यों भाग गए? मेरा समय काफी जाया हो चुका है इसलिए मैं जरा संक्षिप्त में कहता हूँ। मैं घटनाओं पर नहीं जाऊंगा। दाऊद इब्राहिम कासगर वर्ष 1986 में भागा, उस समय श्री राजीव गांधी की सरकार थी। सैयद सलाहुद्दीन वर्ष 1993 में भागा, उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। टाइगर मेमन वर्ष 1993 में भागा, उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। अनीस इब्राहिम कासकर वर्ष 1993 में भागा, उस समय इनकी सरकार थी। रियाज़ भटकल वर्ष 2007 में भागा, उस समय इनकी सरकार थी। इकबाल भटकल वर्ष 2010 में भागा, उस समय इनकी सरकार थी। मिर्जा शादाब बेग वर्ष 2009 में भागा, उस समय इनकी सरकार थी। मान्यवर, मेरा तो जवाब मांग लिया, हमारे सुरक्षा बलों ने मेरा जवाब भी दे दिया, अब राहुल गांधी जी इसका जवाब दें। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, अब मैं कश्मीर के विषय पर बात करना चाहता हूँ। कल कहते थे कि गृह मंत्री ने भाषण दिया था कि 370 की कलम जाएगी तो आतंकवाद कम हो जाएगा। क्या हुआ? मान्यवर, मेरा हिसाब देना बनता है। हम भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता हैं। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार है। हम जनता के प्रति, संसद के प्रति और देश के हित में जवाबदेह हैं। मैं आज देश की जनता के सामने वर्ष 2004 से 2014 और वर्ष 2015 से 2025 – दस-दस साल का लेखा-जोखा रखना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक दस तक साल अखंड सोनिया-मनमोहन की सरकार थी। वर्ष 2015 से 2025 में अखंड रूप से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार है। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच कश्मीर में 7217 टेरर इंसिडेंट्स हुए थे। वर्ष 2015 से 2025 के बीच 70 प्रतिशत की कमी के साथ 2150 हो गए। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच 1770 नागरिकों की मृत्यु हुई और वर्ष 2015 से 2025 में कम होकर 357 हो गई, करीब 80 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। उस वक्त सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स की मृत्यु 1060 हुई और

हमारे समय में 542 हुई। ये हमसे पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या हुआ? आप आंकड़ों से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अब मैं कहता हूँ कि धारा 370 ने कश्मीर में आतंकवादी इको सिस्टम को नष्ट कर दिया है, जिस धारा 370 को आपने इतने सालों तक बचा कर रखा। हमने जीरो टेरर प्लान बनाया है, एरिया डोमिनेशन प्लान बनाया है, मल्टी लेवल डिप्लॉयमेंट किया है और सुरक्षा जेलें बनाई हैं। अब 98 परसेंट ट्रायल वीडियो पर हो रहे हैं। हमने संचार साधन बनाये हैं। हमने 702 फोन विक्रेताओं को जेल में डाला है और 2667 सिम कार्ड बंद किए हैं। एक जमाना था कि 10-10 हजार लोग जनाजे में निकलते थे। पूरे देश ने घटनाएं देखी होंगी। बुरहान वानी मर गए, फलां मर गए। अब जो मारा जाता है, उसको वहीं दफना दिया जाता है। किसी भी आतंकवादी को उसका महिमा मंडन करने के लिए जनाजे की इजाजत नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के शासन में नहीं है।

मान्यवर, हमने आतंकवादियों के सगे वाले और समर्थकों को चुन-चुन कर नौकरियों से निकाला है, पासपोर्ट रद्द कर दिए हैं, गवर्नमेंट कान्ट्रैक्ट रद्द कर दिए हैं, 75 से ज्यादा आतंकी समर्थकों को कोर्ट से ऑर्डर लेकर सरकार से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है। बार काउंसिल उनके समर्थकों से भरी थी, हमने उसे संस्पेंड करके नया लोकप्रिय चुनाव कराया है।

मान्यवर, हमने कई संगठन बैन किए हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बाद में बताऊंगा। हमने विशेष यूएपीए अदालतें बनाईं। हमने लगभग मार्च, 2022 से 2025 के बीच में यूएपीए के 2267 मामले दर्ज किए हैं और 374 मामले कुर्क किए हैं।

मान्यवर, ये पूछ रहे हैं कि इसका क्या परिणाम आया है। यदि शुतुर्मुख वृत्ति से मिट्टी में सिर रखकर बैठोगे, तो सूर्य भी नहीं दिखेगा। मान्यवर, इसका परिणाम आया है। पहले, एक साल में 2654 ऑर्गेनाइज्ड स्टोन पेल्टिंग की घटनाएं होती थीं। वर्ष 2024 में इनकी संख्या जीरो हो गई है।

मान्यवर, ऑर्गेनाइज्ड हड़ताल के बारे में पहले पाकिस्तान से एलान किया जाता था और घाटी बंद रहती थी। अब पाकिस्तान की भी हिम्मत नहीं है। इनके समय में साल में 132 दिन घाटी बंद रहती थी। अब तीन सालों से ऑर्गेनाइज्ड हड़ताल की संख्या जीरो है।

मान्यवर, स्टोन पेल्टिंग में हर साल नागरिकों की मृत्यु 112 होती थी। अब तीन सालों से नागरिकों की मृत्यु की संख्या जीरो है। मान्यवर, स्टोन पेल्टिंग में पहले 6235 लोग जख्मी होते थे। आज उनकी संख्या जीरो है।

मान्यवर, आज मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि यहां एक समय हुर्रियत के नेताओं को वीआईपी ट्रीटमेंट मिलता था। हुर्रियत के साथ चर्चा होती थी। जब ये हुर्रियत वाले आते थे, तो पूरा रोड खाली करके रेड कार्पेट पर सीधा आते थे और मनमोहन सरकार के दूत इनके साथ चर्चा करते थे। हमने हुर्रियत के सारे कंपोनेंट्स बैन कर दिए हैं। अब सारे जेल की सलाखों के पीछे हैं। हम हुर्रियत से कोई बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं सदन में श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की नीति दोहराना चाहता हूँ। हुर्रियत टेररिस्ट संगठनों के आउटफिट हैं। हम इनसे बात नहीं करेंगे। यदि हम किसी से बात करेंगे, तो घाटी के युवाओं से बात करेंगे।

मान्यवर, चुनावों के दौरान डर का माहौल होता था। अब पंचायत चुनाव में 98.3 प्रतिशत मतदान हुआ है। कांग्रेस के बंद बहिष्कार का समय बंद हो गया है। पहले सेपरेटिस्ट्स बात करना चाहते थे। अब वे नहीं कर सकते। मान्यवर, वर्ष 2019 के बाद हमने जो संगठन बैन किए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। टीआरएफ, पीपुल्स एंटी फासिस्ट फ्रंट, तहरीक-उल-मुजाहिदीन, जमात-उल-मुजाहिदीन बांग्लादेश हिंदुस्तान, जम्मू-कश्मीर गजनवी फोर्स, खालिस्तान टाइगर फोर्स, हिज्ब-उत-तहरीर, जमात-ए-इस्लामी, जिस जमात-ए-इस्लामी ने पूरे पाकिस्तान के अंदर एक प्रकार से अलगाववाद का जहर घोला, वह जमात-ए-इस्लामी आज बंद कर दिया गया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रंट, जम्मू-कश्मीर डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रीडम पार्टी, मुस्लिम लीग जम्मू कश्मीर, तहरीक-ए-हुर्रियत, मुस्लिम कॉन्फ्रेंस, मुस्लिम कॉन्फेंस (सुमजी गुट), जम्मू-कश्मीर नेशनल फ्रंट, जम्मू-कश्मीर पीपुल्स फ्रीडम लीग, जम्मू-कश्मीर पीपुल्स लीग, जम्मू-कश्मीर इत्तिहादुल मुस्लिमीन, अवामी एक्शन कमेटी, सीक फॉर जस्टिस और पॉपुलर फ्रंट ऑफ इंडिया को भी हमने बैन किया है। यह शांति ऐसे ही नहीं हुई है। ये कहते हैं कि एक भी घुसपैठ नहीं होती है। क्या आप वहां कभी गए हैं? गोगोई जी, आप पाकिस्तान तो कई बार गए होंगे। क्या आप सीमा पर गए हैं? ... (व्यवधान) मैं फिर

से बोलता हूँ कि आप पाकिस्तान तो कई बार गए होंगे। क्या आप सीमा पर गए हैं? क्या आप सीमा के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान गए हैं? आप हमारे जवानों की कठिनाई देखिए कि माइनस 43 डिग्री में पहाड़ पर रहकर, नदी-नालों के बीच में चौकसी करते हैं। कोई घुस गया तो क्या हुआ? कोई घुस गया, तो वह बचेगा नहीं। हम उसको यहां या तो अरेस्ट करेंगे या फिर वह एनकाउंटर में मारा जाएगा, बचेगा कोई नहीं।

इनको सीमा की भौगोलिक कठिनाइयां नहीं मालूम हैं। मान्यवर, वहां कई नदी-नाले हैं। पानी वेग से आता है। माइनस 43 डिग्री तापमान है। वे नीचे सुरंगें बनाते हैं। ये ऐसे कह रहे हैं कि घुस गए-घुस गए। अरे भई, आपके समय में तो घुसने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी।

आप उनको वीजा देकर बुलाते थे, तो वे क्यों घुसेंगे? उनको घुसने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। जैसे आप पाकिस्तान जाते हो, वैसे ही वे यहां आते थे। मान्यवर, अब ये हमें कैसे पूछ सकते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि पोटा कानून का विरोध करने वाले को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की आतंकवादी विरोधी नीति पसंद नहीं आई। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि पोटा कानून रद्द करने वाले को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की एंटी-टेरर नीति पसंद नहीं है। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि टेररिस्टों का बचाव कर वोट बैंक बनाने वालों को ये कोई नीति पसंद नहीं आएगी। मान्यवर, इसका विरोध ही होना है, परंतु मैं आज एक बात यहां सदन के सामने आपके माध्यम से सदन और दुनिया को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार है, टेररिज्म के खिलाफ हमारी जीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति है और हम विजयी होंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं फिर से 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' में जुड़े हुए सेना, सीआरपीएफ और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के सभी जवानों को दोनों हाथ जोड़ कर प्रणाम करते हुए बहुत-बहुत साधुवाद देता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Thank you, Sir. ...

(Interruptions) The House is not in order. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाउस ऑर्डर में हो जाएगा। प्लीज, आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: Sir, I take this opportunity to thank my party for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I would like to say that the Home Minister in his speech pointed out and made it sound as if we are less patriotic. We have never failed this nation. The DMK was the first party which took out a rally in support of our Defence Forces. Mr. Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin was the first Chief Minister to take out a rally in support of our Defence Forces. ... *(Interruptions)*

13.23 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

I would like to bring to the attention of this House that when you called for an all-Party Leaders' Meeting, the leaders from the Opposition parties came to the meeting and said that 'we stand with you'. We stood with this country. You are against us. I think you go back, rewrite and reinvent history in all your speeches. I do not think that even the Congress people remember Jawaharlal Nehru ji as much as you do. But I should thank you for that. This is because of you so many young people in Tamil Nadu have gone back to read Periyar and Ambedkar. Today, all over the world, young people are finding out and wanting to know more about Jawaharlal Nehru ji because he was a person who had such a power to change history, to do everything. Imagine having such kind of a power

till today. Whatever mistakes you commit is because of him. So, people are really so intrigued by that great leader that students are going and reading about him. So, I think, the Congress and the Opposition must be grateful to you.

Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government for sending the delegations out and giving the opportunity to me to lead a delegation. The Minister is here.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, you are not allowed.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are not allowed, Tagore sahib. Please be seated.

Madam, please continue with your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: Sir, I think for the first time, the BJP has shown some confidence in the Opposition and they have sent us out as leaders of delegation, as part of delegation, to represent this country. I thank them. But also, I would like to say that if an opportunity to lead this delegation did not arise, we would have been happier and more grateful. Why did these delegations have to go? Why did this attack have to happen? Sir, some opportunities are not to be celebrated but to be mourned for they arrive, where peace has failed us and it stems from the deepest of pain. We had to go on these delegations because peace had failed us and you had failed the people of

India.

Sir, today it has become a blame game. Even the Home Minister in his speech was only intending and concentrating on blaming the Opposition. You should understand that, as you proudly say, you are here in power in the third term. Yesterday, the Home Minister, in one of his interventions said that 'we are going to be here for another 20 years.' We do not mind being here for another 20 years. In democracy the people are the greatest and they have the supreme power. If people want to keep us here, we will bow our heads in front of them and stay here. But it should not be the Election Commission and SIR which is keeping us here. We need to protect democracy. I hope that the next discussion will be about protecting democracy and the election system in this country.

Sir, the Prime Minister was there in Tamil Nadu. Suddenly, they have discovered, before every election they discover, great love and pride in Tamil Culture. But just a few months before that, they do not want to accept the greatness of the Keeladi findings. You do not want us to talk about the greatness of Tamil Nadu, whereas our Chief Minister says that from Tamil Nadu is where the history of India shall be written.

You came to Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Remember the name – 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram. * He was the one who conquered the Ganges. He was the one who was victorious over the Ganges. Please do remember a Tamil can win Ganges.*

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Sir, you keep saying that you are 'Vishwa Guru'. I want to know what the Vishwa Guru does every time there is an attack. It is not for the first time. Just last year, in June 2024, in Reasi there was an attack on pilgrims; 33 were injured and nine people died because of that terrorist attack. Again in October, there was an attack. In November there was an attack in Srinagar, and in April, in Pahalgam. In Pulwama, they brought 240 kilograms of RDX. We do not have any answers. Every time there is an attack, you say it will not happen again. What has the Vishwa Guru learnt? The Vishwa Guru is not teaching anybody anything. But what have you learnt? You have not even learnt humility. When Mumbai attack happened, the Prime Minister of this country came out and apologised to the people of this country saying that the attack should not have happened and we should have prevented it.

Learn humility from him. He is no more.

Who takes the responsibility for what happened to the people in Pahalgam? They were innocent tourists. They believed you and trusted you and came there thinking it is a safe place. But they lost their lives, their loved ones. Have you reached out to these victims actually? What compensation has the Union Government given them? The responsibility is shifted to the State Governments. It is the State Governments which have to take care of them. What has the Union Government done? Nothing!

When we went to Spain, it was so heartening to see that the Government was supporting the NGOs, the organisations, which were taking care of more than 4000 terror victims. These terror victims are not only the people who die or

lose limbs, but it is their families and it is their children. The pain is there for generations. What have you done for the terror victims of this country? Do we have such organisations? Do we have such support groups? But even if there are support groups, you will say that the funding is coming from somewhere else, it is something else and it is for some religious conversion, and you will be arresting people. You will not be supporting it.

When the Home Minister spoke, he spoke about what great achievements they have made in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like know what the Department was doing when the RAW and IB said that there were suspicious activities there and there were terrorists who were trying to do recce to find out what is happening, and that there were movements. But nothing was taken seriously. Why did we let it slip?

A US-based company was getting repeated requests for maps of that place and one of the companies which was making the request was from Pakistan. That should have raised a red flag. How did you miss that? You cannot keep talking about Operation Sindoor and make us forget all these questions. This is a failure of your Government to protect the people. Do not go back and keep blaming something which happened 100 years ago, or 50 years ago, or 25 years ago. Talk about today. The Government is in your hands. You are responsible for the people of this country. Why did you not protect them? Why did you fail?

You made Kashmir into a Union Territory. But you have cut the budget for the policing there by Rs. 464 crores. It is a territory which has to be protected

and for over eight years, there has been a delay in posting 4,000 constables. What kind of protection are we talking about? What kind of security are we talking about?

We all believe that Kashmir depends on tourism. The Chief Minister was so happy to see that again tourists are coming there. But people invested in hotels, in restaurants, in homestays so that tourists will come and they will have a better life. But today, 13 lakh bookings have been cancelled. What happens to the life of these people who have taken bank loans and who have borrowed and invested? How are you compensating them? Do you even care about them?

I would like to remind you that India stood together. I give you credit for sending us. You would not have thought which religion we belonged to; which language we spoke; and which Party we came from; we are from East, West, South, North. But we stood with you. The Opposition stood with you. We stood with the soldiers. We stood with you. We stood with the country. We had Muslims in the Delegation. We had Christians in the Delegation. We had atheists in the Delegation. We have people from different parts of this country.

We all went together and stood for India. You realised this when you had to convince the international community. But why is your politics in India so divisive? Why are you dividing this country by politics? Why are you basing it on religion? Hate speeches by your own leaders has gone up by 74 per cent. Any Media which brings it to notice is "against India". Anybody who asks questions against you are "anti-national", "Naxals". Any Media house outside the country or within the country questions you, raises a doubt, is "against this nation". Why?

Why do you want to divide this nation? We want this nation to be one. You should decide whether you want it to be one or not. Do not divide us. Unity is our strength and we shall stand together.

I want to know what you did to the Minister who shamed Col. Sophia Qureshi? A Minister from Madhya Pradesh said something atrocious against a person who has given her life to protect this country and another member of the BJP shamed the victims, saying that they did not have the spirit of warriors. Who decides what is the spirit of a warrior? What action have you taken against these people? Nothing. Has any leader condemned them? No. Your own officer, Mr. Vikram Misri's, family was trolled, condemned and insulted. Did somebody come out in support?

Sir, you should understand that dividing this country, not standing by its people, when they need them, is not what we expect out of our Government. We stand by you, yet you do not trust us, you do not believe us. Before "Operation Sindoor" everybody came together, said we stand by you. After that, we all rallied behind you and said, "We justify what the Government did, We stand by the Government of India." Have you ever invited the leader from the Opposition after that and explained to us. what happened? I want to believe you, but I do not.

*I am not ready to accept you in any way. Whether it is your ideology or the poisonous seeds you sow in this country, they are to be uprooted. I do not have any second thought on this. But if it is our nation, I believe in the

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Sovereignty of our country. Head of some other country have time and again said this. Referring to himself he said this at least 25 times that it was “Me”, “Me”, “Me” who brought ceasefire between India and Pakistan.*

I do not want to believe him; I want to believe you. But what narrative have you set for me to believe. I want to believe you. I want to believe my Government, but he has said it 25 times. What reply have you given? Why do have to just suffer in silence and take it? Is this your foreign policy? A Prime Minister has travelled to practically every country in the world. He is practically not here. Even when the Parliament is functioning, but he is not here. That is how it is and we have a person from foreign service as our External Affairs Minister.

He speaks very well but what have we achieved when it comes to diplomacy? Even Pakistan is getting support from two countries. Has anybody come out openly and condemned what Pakistan did on this soil? It continues to do the same. Is this your foreign policy? Do we have no friends? Why is it that we do not have any friendly neighbour? We do not have any friends. We do not have anybody to come out and openly support us and condemn a country which is sponsoring terrorism against India. Have you not failed in your diplomacy? I have examples from Tamil Nadu. I think you have the best relationship with Sri Lanka today. You even landed an amazing deal for one of your friends which the Congress, I think, sadly was not capable of doing when it was in power. But you have achieved that. But still our fishermen get arrested everyday and our Chief Minister has to write to you. Their boats are not released. Why can you not use your good offices for the people of this country, not only for your friends? Is

this not a failure in your diplomacy?

You talk about technology; you talk about all our achievements. Are we actually prepared to face wars? Now, nobody wants war.

War is against humans and humanity.

We do not want war but it does not mean we have to remain unprepared. You should understand. Your own defence officers have said that they have to upgrade. The Standing Committee has recommended three per cent of the Budget should be for Defence but where are we now. It is not even two per cent of the Budget. This world is not such a peaceful place that we do not have to be protected, that we do not have to take care of our people or our security. You are not prepared.

Today, in war, drones are being used. Are you prepared for it? There were drones in the recent incident. Are you prepared? Have you upgraded for it? Our war was just not against Pakistan. Our war was much more than that. I hope and I am sure you will realise it. There was a bigger country fighting a proxy war and supporting them. Are we prepared to face them? Should we not upgrade, understand and be prepared to face them?

I would like to end my speech saying that the Vishwaguru has failed us; the Vishwaguru has not learnt any lessons; and the Vishwaguru has not taught any lessons. I can call this Government an extension Government because all the officers are on extension. You do not trust your own officers. If it is RAW,

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

there is extension given; if it is IB, there is extension given; and if it is ED, there is extension given. What is the need? Do you not trust the second line of your officers? There is no point saying that I am the greatest leader in this world and I lead.

I would like to say valour is not a sword soaked in blood and bloodied victory but it is in the silence of a battlefield that never summoned. The fiercest leader is not the one who fights to win but the one in whose presence no war can begin.

Gangaikonda Cholan was such a leader and such a King. You came to Tamil Nadu. I believe you have learnt your lesson from your visit. Thank you. Vanakkam.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री अखिलेश यादव जी ।

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं अभी तमिलनाडु की डीएमके की माननीय सदस्या कनिमोजी जी को सुन रहा था । मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखी और उनकी अच्छी बातों के लिए उन्हें अभी भी बधाई मिल रही है । हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि विपक्ष के लोगों को बधाई मिल रही है, लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष के लोग जब बोलकर जा रहे हैं तो उनके सदस्य भी उनको बधाई नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

13.46 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं उनकी बात सुन रहा था । उनकी बात सुनने से मुझे कुछ याद आया । मैं दो लाइनों में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं ये लाइनें भारतीय

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

जनता पार्टी के लिए कह रहा हूं कि मैं दुनिया को मनाने में लगा हूं, मेरा घर मुझसे रुठा जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं सबसे पहले भारत की सेना को आभार और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अगर दुनिया में साहसी फौजों में किसी की गिनती होती है, तो हमारी भारत की सेना सबसे आगे दिखाई देगी। उनके पराक्रम, वीरता और अदम्य शौर्य पर हम सबको गर्व है। कोई ऐसा भारतीय नहीं होगा, जिसको गर्व न हो। हमें अपनी फौज पर गर्व है। हमें इस बात के लिए भी गर्व है कि जब सेना ने अपना ऑपरेशन शुरू किया तो पाकिस्तान के जितने भी आतंकी कैंप थे, उन पर अटैक किया गया। उन्होंने न केवल पाकिस्तानी कैंपों को नष्ट किया, बल्कि पाकिस्तानी एयर बेस तक पहुंच कर उनको भी नष्ट किया, ध्वस्त किया। हमारी फौज पाकिस्तान को हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए एक पाठ पढ़ा सकती थी, जिससे एक ऐसा संदेश जाता कि भविष्य में पाकिस्तान कभी यह हिम्मत नहीं जुटा पाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रीय चैनलों को देख रहे थे, तो हमें भी उन चैनलों से ऐसा लग रहा था कि कराची हमारा हो गया है, लाहौर हमारा हो गया है। किसी चैनल ने किसी को यह बताया कि हमने उनको पकड़ भी लिया है। कमेंट्री और विजुअल्स से ऐसा लग रहा था कि अब पीओके हमारा हो जाएगा। हालांकि मैं सरकार के इंजनों को टकराता हुआ देखता हूं। यह मेरा भ्रम भी हो सकता है, लेकिन पीओके के मामले में सभी इंजन हमें एक दिखाई देते हैं और जहां पीओके पर पहुंचने तक की बात थी, कुछ लोग तो यह कह रहे थे कि हमें छह महीने का मौका मिल जाए तो पीओके पर हमारा कब्जा हो जाएगा।

आखिरकार, सरकार पीछे कैसे हट गयी? क्या कारण था कि सरकार को सीजफायर का ऐलान करना पड़ा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें उम्मीद थी कि सरकार सीजफायर का ऐलान करेगी, लेकिन इनकी मित्रता बहुत गहरी है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि इन्होंने अपने मित्र से यह कहा कि आप ही सीजफायर को अनाउंस कर दीजिए, हमारी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हम सीजफायर आपके कहने से ही स्वीकार कर लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आखिरकार, किस दबाव में सरकार यह स्वीकार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो, आज जिस विषय पर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, दरअसल वह विषय होना ही नहीं चाहिए था। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि आज़ादी के इतने सालों के बाद भी ऐसे मुद्दे बने हुए हैं। यह बात पक्ष-विपक्ष की नहीं है, देश की सुरक्षा की है, जनता के जीवन और रक्षा की है। हम सब मिलकर कोई ऐसी नीति या रणनीति क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं, जिससे सीमाएं हमेशा-हमेशा शांत रहें? पहलगाम की घटना ने साबित कर दिया है कि लापरवाही देशवासियों की जानें ले सकती है।

अभी मैं सुन रहा था। बहुत ही उत्तेजित भाषा में जवाब मिल रहा था। उत्तेजित भाषा में इसलिए बोलते हैं कि जनता सम्मोहित हो जाए, जनता स्वीकार करने लगे। लेकिन, सच्चाई यह नहीं है। आप कितना भी उत्तेजित होकर बोलें, देश की जनता समझ रही है। यह सही है कि आप शासन करने के लिए जनता के इमोशंस का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। सरकार, जनता के इमोशंस का लाभ उठाती है।

मुझे याद है कि जिस दिन पहलगाम में हमला हुआ, उस दिन वहां के हर पर्यटक कह रहे थे कि खतरों के बीच मेरी रक्षा करने वाला वहां कोई क्यों नहीं था? आखिरकार, सबके मन में यही सवाल है कि जिस समय यह घटना हुई, उन्हें उस समय कोई बचाने वाला क्यों नहीं था। जो सरकार यह दावा करती है, अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने के बाद सरकार ने यह कहा कि भविष्य में कोई आतंकवादी घटना नहीं होगी, वहां टूरिज्म बढ़ेगा। जितने लोग वहां गए, वे सरकार के भरोसे पर गए थे। वे सरकार के आश्वासन पर गए थे। आखिरकार, सिक्योरिटी लैप्स की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे बड़ा सवाल यही है कि सिक्योरिटी लैप्स के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? पहलगाम की घटना हमारे इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर की वजह से है। उन्होंने वहां मैदान को खुला छोड़ दिया। वह तो सरकार जानती होगी कि फोर्सेज को वहां आने में कितना समय लगा होगा। आखिरकार, यह जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? फिर, सरकार को यह जरूर बताना चाहिए कि सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो, क्योंकि पहलगाम से पहले पुलवामा में भी घटना हुई। पुलवामा की घटना के समय भी यही बात रखी गयी थी कि यह इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर है। उस समय इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर की किसकी जिम्मेदारी थी, यह

किसी को नहीं पता है। अगर इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर पहले था, तो पहलगाम में भी वही इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर था। यह पूरे देश की जनता जानती है। आखिरकार, इसमें किसकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है?

जो लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करके चले गए, आज देश के सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, कम से कम उसका जवाब सरकार की तरफ से आना चाहिए। हमारी सीमा पर जो सुरक्षा व्यवस्था है, देश की रक्षा करने वाले हमारे सेना के लोग हैं, वे हमारी सीमाएं सुरक्षित रखते हैं, लेकिन हमारे भारत का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? सरकार को कम से कम इस सदन और देश की जनता को जानकारी देनी चाहिए। जिस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार में आई और आज जब हम इस सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हमारे भारत का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? कम से कम हमें क्षेत्रफल पता होना चाहिए। जब हम सवाल पूछते हैं और जो सवाल पर्यटक पूछ रहे थे कि कुछ लोगों को सरकार की ओर से चारों तरफ से चाक-चौबंद सुरक्षा घेरा क्यों दिया जाता है? वे बाद में... * साबित होते हैं। वहां हमारी रक्षा क्यों नहीं की गई?

महोदय, पहलगाम घटना के दूसरे ही दिन जिस तरह से राजनीतिक कार्टून बनाया गया, उससे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग लाभ लेना चाहते थे। हम सब ने देखा कि पहलगाम के दूसरे दिन ही जिस तरह का राजनीतिक कार्टून भाजपा के ऑफिशियल हैंडल से पब्लिश किया गया और हमारे द्वारा घोर आपत्ति किए जाने पर उसे हटाया गया। उसने साबित कर दिया कि भाजपा के लोग भी जानते हैं कि दुख की इस घड़ी में उन्होंने देश की भावनाओं के साथ बेहद शर्मनाक खिलवाड़ किया है। भाजपा बताए कि ऐसे संवेदनहीन लोगों के खिलाफ उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की है? यह अति गंभीर प्रश्न है। जिन्होंने अपने को खोया है, उन पर दबाव डाल कर बयान भले ही बदलवा दिया जाए, लेकिन भाजपाई याद रखे कि बयान बदलवाने से सच नहीं बदल जाता है। पहलगाम के शहीद सैनिक की पत्नी द्वारा देशहित में शांति और सौहार्द के अपील करने पर उनसे जिस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार किया गया और उनके लिए अशब्द कहे गए, उससे हर महिला और सच्चा देशप्रेमी बहुत दुखी है। इससे

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हम आहत और शर्मिदा हुए हैं। ये सब जानते हैं कि यह किन लोगों की हरकत थी। इस संदर्भ में हमने महिला आयोग से भी पुरजोर अपील की थी कि वह नारी की गरिमा के विरुद्ध गलतबयानी करने वालों के खिलाफ केवल शाब्दिक औपचारिकता न निभाए, बल्कि सही तरह से कार्रवाई करें। लेकिन, उस पर भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। पहलगाम के पीड़ित महिलाओं के बारे में कहे गए बयान के लिए निंदनीय शब्द तक को भी आपत्ति होगी। नारी वंदन की जगह नारी का अपमान, निंदा और हर समय शोषण एवं उत्पीड़न करना ही ... *पहलगाम में हुए आतंकवादी हमले के जवाब में एलजी साहब ने कहा कि वह इंटेलीजेंस फेल्योर है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि यह फेल्योर क्यों हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार का जवाब जरूर आए कि यह फेल्योर क्यों हुआ है। 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के नाम पर जो प्रचार किया गया, वह भी निंदनीय है। सच तो यह है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' का होना ही सरकार की विफलता का प्रतीक है। इससे बड़ी विफलता सरकार की कोई नहीं हो सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम और आप, सब मिल कर तथा यहां बैठ कर 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' पर बहस एवं चर्चा करें। 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के दौरान विदेशी लोगों ने दावा किया कि उन्होंने उसे रुकवाया है। यह बात कई बार माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ आई है। आखिरकार इसे कितने रुकवाया? आज हमारी संप्रभुता खंडित हुई है। संप्रभुता ही स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित करती है। इधर 'आजादी के अमृत काल' का ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है, उधर हमारी इंटीग्रिटी को चुनौती दी जा रही है।

14.00 hrs

देश की विदेश नीति पूरी तरह फेल है। ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर और पहलगाम की घटना पर दुनिया के किसी भी देश ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया। यह हमारी विदेश नीति का संकट काल है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश या तो अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं या हमारे साथ नहीं खड़े हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, जिनका क्षेत्र बिल्कुल सीमा पर है। उनसे बेहतर कोई नहीं जानता होगा कि आखिरकार पड़ोसी देश हमारी सीमाओं पर कितना अतिक्रमण

कर रहा है। समाजवादियों ने हमेशा देश की सरकारों को चेताया है कि असली चुनौती और प्रतिद्वंद्वता किस देश से है। कौन पूर्वोत्तर की सीमाओं पर एनक्रोचमेंट कर रहा है। सरकार को ऐसे मामलों में साहस और समझदारी से काम लेना होगा। सीमाओं से समझौता नहीं करना चाहिए। आज सरहदों के साथ देश के कारोबार को भी चुनौती मिल रही है। सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर उसका समाधान करना है। दो कदम पीछे करने नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हम लोगों को सुनने में मिलता है कि यह सरकार जवाब दे कि आखिरकार जो पाकिस्तान है, उसके पीछे कौन सा देश खड़ा है? आखिरकार हमें चीन से उतना ही खतरा है, जितना हमारे देश में आतंकवाद से खतरा है। सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं, सरकार के जो फैसले हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं ऐसे हैं कि जो हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण कर रहा है, उसी की व्यापारिक गतिविधियों में मदद करने का काम करते हैं। सरकार को अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों के लिए गंभीरता से पुनर्विचार करना होगा। हमारा व्यापार कारोबार मज़बूत होगा तो कोई हमें चुनौती नहीं दे पाएगा। बात केवल ट्रिलियन डॉलर की नहीं, बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा और आत्मनिर्भरता की होनी चाहिए। एक तरफ स्वदेशी की नीति को इस सरकार ने ताक पर रख कर फ्री ट्रेड की बात की है तो दूसरी तरफ मैनुफैक्चरिंग की जगह देश को ट्रेडर कंट्री बना कर छोड़ दिया है। यही देश की बेरोज़गारी की वजह भी है। ट्रेडर्स की मुनाफाखोरी और चंदावसूली की वजह से मंहगाई बढ़ रही है। आर्थिक मामलों में यह सरकार पूरी तरह फेल हो चुकी है। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हर जगह सड़कें और पुल ध्वस्त हो रहे हैं, टंकियां गिर रही हैं और करप्शन जगह-जगह लीक हो कर टपक रहा है। मैं इस समय पर यह ज़रूर कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को अपनी राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक नीतियों के लिए एसआईआर ज़रूर करवाना चाहिए। सरकार को अपनी राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक नीतियों के लिए एसआईआर लाने की ज़रूरत है। वह हर बार यह कह कर नहीं बच सकती है कि चूक हुई है। क्योंकि हर बार सरकार यह कोशिश करती है कि हम इन घटनाओं को केवल चूक कह कर बच जाएं। हमारी सीमाएं जो पाकिस्तान से जुड़ी हैं, वहां तो आतंकवाद का हमेशा खतरा ही रहता है, लेकिन जो दूसरी सीमाएं हमारे देश की जुड़ी हुई हैं, उनसे भी हमारे देश को लगातार खतरा बढ़ता

चला जा रहा है। आज अपनी सीमा की स्थिति गलवान के पहले की स्थिति तक भी नहीं लौटी है। जो पहले स्थिति थी, वहां यह सरकार नहीं पहुंच पाई है। वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के कई क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण बफर जोन जब भारतीय गश्ती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो पूर्वी लद्दाख में अतिरिक्त भारतीय तैनाती जारी है। जिससे सेना को सैनिकों की भारी कमी का सामना पड़ रहा है। हमें उम्मीद है कि जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण समय पर बहस हो रही है, तो सरकार अपनी अग्निवीर वाली योजना को वापस लेने का काम करेगी, जिससे कम से कम सेना की कमी पूरी हो सके और हमारी सेना को पूरी की पूरी सेना मिल सके। जनवरी में वार्षिक प्रेस वार्ता में जब सेना प्रमुख से यह पूछा गया तो उन्होंने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि गश्ती से जुड़े फैसले अब स्थानीय कमांडरों पर छोड़ दिए गए हैं।

भारत की सीमाओं की पवित्रता अब राजनीतिक नेतृत्व का नहीं, बल्कि स्थानीय सेवा अधिकारियों का मामला रह गया है। इस पर भी सरकार को बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा कि लगातार हमारी सीमाओं का एनक्रोचमेंट हो रहा है। चीन ने भारतीय वाहन निर्माताओं के लिए आवश्यक दुर्लभ खनिजों की आपूर्ति रोक दी है। हमने सुना है कि बुलेट ट्रेन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए सुरंग खोदने वाली मशीनें, डीएपी जैसे उर्वरक और यहां तक कि कई बड़ी कंपनियों को रणनीति के तहत उनकी सप्लाई रोकने का काम किया गया है। जहां हम एक तरफ आत्मनिर्भरता का नारा दे रहे हैं, वहीं हम किस पर निर्भर होते चले जा रहे हैं, यह भी विचार करने का सवाल है।

अभी सुनने में आ रहा है कि कुछ महीनों के बाद बीजिंग में मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों की बहुत बड़ी मीटिंग होने जा रही है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो कूटनीतिक भागदौड़ चल रही है, उससे हमारी कमजोरी उजागर हो रही हो? इसलिए जहां हमें पाकिस्तान से खतरा है, उसकी सीमाओं से आतंकवाद आ रहा है, वहीं उसके पीछे खड़े हुए देश, चीन से भी हमें सावधान रहना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब समाजवादियों ने कई मौकों पर यह बात रखी है और कही है कि हमें खतरा पाकिस्तान से नहीं है, बल्कि चीन से है। वह समय-समय पर न केवल हमारी जमीन छीन रहा है, बल्कि हमारे बाजार को भी छीनने का काम कर रहा है। इस सरकार को कहीं न कहीं आतंकवाद पर और पाकिस्तान पर लगाम लगाने के लिए, 10 या 15 सालों के लिए ऐसा फैसला

लेना चाहिए, जिससे वहां से हमारा कारोबार कम होता चला जाए और अगर हमारा कारोबार कम नहीं होगा तो हम अपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बना पाएंगे।

यह जो आत्मनिर्भरता का नारा है, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि यह नारा कुछ व्यापारियों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए दिया जा रहा हो? क्या व्यापार और राजनीति का संबंध ऐसा हो सकता है कि दोनों एक-दूसरे का लाभ उठाएं? याद रखें कि अगर हमें पाकिस्तान से खतरा है तो चीन राक्षस है। वह हमारी जमीन और हमारा बाजार, दोनों छीन लेगा।

मैं अंत में अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे याद है कि जब पिछली बार चीन का सवाल खड़ा हुआ था, चूँकि यह सरकार पता नहीं कैसे फैसले लेती है और जब मैं विदेश मंत्री जी को सुन रहा था तो वे यह कह रहे थे कि जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बन रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छा बन रहा है। हम अच्छे पुल बना रहे हैं। हम अच्छी सड़कें बना रहे हैं। हम ब्रिजेस अच्छे बना रहे हैं। क्या यह सच्चाई है कि जिस तरह का चीन अपनी सीमा पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना रहा है, उससे बेहतर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हमारा बन रहा है? सरकार इस पर जवाब जरूर दे।

हम हमारे डिफेंस सेक्टर को जितना मजबूत करेंगे, उतनी ही हमारी नेशनल सिक्योरिटी मजबूत होगी। यह जो बजट लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, उस बजट को बढ़ाना चाहिए और कम से कम जीडीपी का 3 परसेंट बजट डिफेंस का होना चाहिए। डिफेंस का जो बजट है, वह नोन लैप्सेबल हो, मोर्डेनाइजेशन के लिए हो, जिससे फंड लैप्स न हो और हमारा रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट लगातार चलता रहे।

हमें कई बार आश्वासन मिलता है कि टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर हो जाएगी। आखिरकार टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर के लिए हमें वर्षों इंतजार क्यों करना पड़ता है? आखिरकार इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? हमारा जो डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट है, वह क्यों नहीं होता है? सरकार समय-समय पर डिफेंस एक्सपो के नाम पर न केवल भारत बल्कि दुनिया से यह कहती है कि आप हमारे यहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट कीजिए।

आखिरकार डिफेंस एक्सपो इन्वेस्टमेंट के कार्यक्रम के बाद डिफेंस सेक्टर में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट

आया है? और साथ-ही-साथ जब आत्मनिर्भर की बात हो, तो हमारे देश की अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए हमारे अपने लोग क्यों नहीं तैयार हो रहे हैं? यह सरकार इतना जोखिम क्यों नहीं उठा रही है कि हम उन चीजों को बनाने के लिए खुद तैयार हों? इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर यह कहता हूँ कि जहां पर सेना ने बहुत बहादुरी के साथ अपने पराक्रम के साथ (व्यावधान..) पराक्रम, वीरता और अदम्य शौर्य का जो परिचय उन्होंने दिया, उसके लिए मैं फौज को बधाई देता हूँ। जो आतंकवादी अभी मारे गए हैं, उससे अभी मैं सुन रहा था। अगर कोई आतंकवादी मारा जाता है, तो हम सब उसके पक्ष में हैं। लेकिन हर जगह राजनीतिक लाभ आखिर कौन उठा रहा है? मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा था, लेकिन ये लोग पूछ रहे हैं कि मैं आज ऑपरेशन महादेव पर धन्यवाद क्यों नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय समर्थन की बात आई, पूरे देश के जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं, वे आपके साथ थे। आखिरकार एनकाउंटर कल ही क्यों हुआ? मैं फिर उसी बात को दोहराऊँ, जिसकी वजह से पहलगाम हुआ, जिसकी वजह से पुलवामा हुआ। अगर यह इतना ही टेक्नोलॉजी और इन सब चीजों को समझते और जानते हैं, तो पुलवामा में गाड़ी में जो आरडीएक्स आया, वह गाड़ी आज तक क्यों नहीं पकड़ी गयी? शायद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग यह जानते होंगे कि बहुत सारे विभाग सरकार के पास होते हैं, जो सैटेलाइट इमेजेस देते हैं। अगर आज भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी चाहे, तो सैटेलाइट इमेजेस से यह पता कर सकती है कि किस रास्ते से वह गाड़ी पुलवामा में आई थी। आप उसके लिए हिम्मत क्यों नहीं जुटा पा रहे हैं? पहलगाम में किसी भी दल ने आपके साथ किसी भी तरह की राजनीतिक बातचीत नहीं की, लेकिन आपने कांग्रेस पार्टी से भी राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की और हमारे दल से भी उठाने की कोशिश की। अगर आपको डेलीगेशन भेजना ही था, तो उसे पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज तय करती, आप यह नहीं तय कर सकते हैं। यह राजनीति कौन कर रहा है? राजनीति करने वाले वे लोग अपने चुनावी भाषण में यह कह रहे थे कि हम छः महीनों में पीओके ले लेंगे, अक्साई चिन ले लेंगे। इसीलिए मैंने सरकार से यह सवाल पूछा कि जिस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार में आयी, उस समय भारत का क्षेत्रफल क्या था और भारत का क्षेत्रफल आज क्या है? फाइव फिंगर्स, पैंगोंग लेक, गलवान घाटी, रेजांग ला, इन सब का जवाब

सरकार के पास है या नहीं है? मैं आज भी यह कहता हूँ कि हम वॉर के खिलाफ हैं। हम वॉर नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन सीमा पर शांति रहे। हमारा कोई एंक्रोचमेंट न करे। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ, जो लड़ाई हुई है, वह पाकिस्तान से आप नहीं लड़े हैं। आप कितना भी छिपना और छिपाना चाहोगे, कोई भी स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। यह जो लड़ाई लड़ी गयी है, यह आपको चीन से लड़नी पड़ी थी। जो समय आप बता रहे हैं कि इस समय से इस समय तक हमारी एयरफोर्स और हमारे लोगों ने हमला किया। टेररिस्ट लोगों के तमाम सेंटर्स को खत्म किया है।

हमारे मन में भी यह इच्छा आती है कि हमारे सबसे बेहतरीन एयरक्राफ्ट, जिनकी नींबू-मिर्च लगाकर पूजा की गयी थी, कितने उड़े थे? हम आपसे और सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहते हैं। मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन एयरक्राफ्ट्स को नींबू-मिर्च लगाकर पूजा की गयी थी, वे एयरक्राफ्ट्स कितने उड़े थे? हमें अपनी एयरफोर्स पर गर्व है। इतने बेहतरीन पायलट किसी के पास नहीं हैं, जितने बेहतरीन पायलट हमारे पास हैं। हम वह समाजवादी लोग हैं, जिन्होंने सड़कों का ऐसा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाया था कि कभी अगर इमरजेंसी हो तो आपका एयरक्राफ्ट वहां उतर जाएगा। देश में पहली बार सुखोई, मिराज और हरक्यूलिस विमान अगर किसी ने सड़क पर उतारे थे तो वह समाजवादी पार्टी और हम लोगों ने सड़क पर उतारने का काम किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी... (व्यवधान) हमारे देश के ... (व्यवधान) हमारे भी प्रधान मंत्री हैं ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर बोलता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको बहुत अच्छा मान रहा था, क्योंकि आप ही मुझे बोलने के लिए बोलकर गए थे ... (व्यवधान) मैं फिर बोलता हूँ, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की लाइनें हैं – ‘ मैं दुनिया को मनाने में लगा हूँ, मेरा घर मुझ से रूठा जा रहा है। ’ आखिरकार, कौन रूठा हुआ है? इस देश में जो हमने इतने दिनों में देखा है, प्रधान मंत्री जी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का भी रोल प्ले कर रहे थे। इसलिए जिस सड़क पर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हरक्यूलिस विमान से उतारे थे, वह हाईवे किसी ने डिजाइन किया था तो समाजवादी लोगों ने डिजाइन किया था। यूपी में तो एक और डिजाइन हो गया, लेकिन देश भर में ऐसी सड़कें क्यों नहीं बन रही हैं, जहां इमरजेंसी में एयरफोर्स उसका इस्तेमाल कर सके। मैं

तो कहूंगा कि आप ऐसी सड़कें और बनाइए। जिस तरीके से हमारी सेना ने मुकाबला किया है, लेकिन सीज़फायर के बाद भी जिस प्रकार से ड्रॉन्स आ रहे थे, वह भी सरकार को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। हमारा सवाल यह है कि सीज़फायर किसके दबाव में किया और सीज़फायर क्यों किया जब हमारी फौज पीओके को भी ले लेती और पाकिस्तान के भी ... (व्यवधान) सीज़ फायर आपके मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया। सीज़फायर आपके मंत्री जी की तरफ से नहीं आया है। हमारे मंत्री जी सोशल मीडिया को नहीं देखते हैं। सबसे पहले सोशल मीडिया पर यह बात आयी थी और आपको एक घंटे बाद किसी ने पढ़कर बताया होगा। इसलिए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? हमारे भारत का क्षेत्रफाल वर्ष 2014 में कितना था और आज कितना है? इनकी सरकार में लगातार आतंकवादी घटनाएं क्यों हो रही हैं? हमारे देश को पाकिस्तान से तो खतरा है ही, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा खतरा चीन से है। आखिरकार चीन से मुकाबले के लिए आपकी क्या तैयारी है? मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब सिंदूर ऑपरेशन पर सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आए तो इन सवालों पर भी जवाब आए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा-सा क्लेरिफिकेशन देना चाहता हूँ। अखिलेश जी ने जो बोला है, मैं उनके भाषण पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। एक करेक्शन करना बहुत जरूरी है, नहीं तो वह रिकॉर्ड में चला जाएगा, जो बाद में सही नहीं होगा। इन्होंने अपनी बात रखते समय कहा कि जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, वहां चीन अंदर तक घुसकर कब्जा करके बैठा है। मैं रिकॉर्ड को बहुत साफ करना चाहता हूँ। 10 अक्टूबर, 1962 में जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था तो चीन की आर्मी मेरे गाँव से होते हुए एक महीने दस दिन में असम के मिसामारी तक पहुंचे थे। उसके बाद 21 नवम्बर को सीज़फायर करके पूरी आर्मी विड्रॉल करके वापस चली गई थी। चीन ने असाफीला साइट में लांगजू आक्युपाई करके रखा है। उसको उसने वर्ष 1959 में कैप्चर किया था। उस समय वहां हमारा असम राइफल्स का कैंप था। उसके अतिरिक्त थोड़ा-सा एक्स्ट्रा जमीन वर्ष 1962 में लिया था। उस समय उनका कम्प्लीट विड्रॉल नहीं हुआ था। वर्ष 1962 के बाद वहां मैकमोहन रेखा नहीं है, उसको एलएसी, लाइन ऑफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल कहा जाता है, उसके

बाद कई सरकारें आईं, लेकिन वर्ष 1962 के बाद अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चीन न एक इंच एकस्ट्रा अंदर घुसा है और न जमीन ली है। यह रिकॉर्ड क्लियर होना चाहिए।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक बार पूरे देश का क्षेत्रफल बता दीजिए। ...
(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा (वायनाड) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह अलग बात है कि सत्तापक्ष के लोग मेरे बोलने से पहले ही चले गए। सबसे पहले मैं उन सैनिकों, उन जवानों और उन अफसरों को नमन करना चाहती हूँ, जो हमारे देश के रेगिस्तानों में, देश के घने जंगलों में और बर्फीले पहाड़ियों पर हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं। जो हर पल देश के लिए अपनी जान देने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। वर्ष 1948 से लेकर अब तक, जब से पाकिस्तानी रेडर्स ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया, तब से लेकर अब तक हमारी देश की अखंडता की रक्षा करने में उनका बड़ा योगदान है। हमारी आजादी अहिंसा के आंदोलन से हासिल हुई है। लेकिन, जैसा मैंने कहा उसको कायम रखने के लिए हमारी सेना का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं सदन में बैठकर सबके भाषण सुन रही थी। आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बोला और सत्तापक्ष के कई मंत्रियों ने भी बोला। रक्षा मंत्री जी का एक घंटे का लंबा भाषण था। सुनते-सुनते मुझे एक बात बहुत खटक रही थी। उसके बाद जब सत्तापक्ष के मैंने दूसरे भाषण सुने, तब भी यह बात बार-बार मेरे मन में आ रही थी कि सारी बातें कर ली, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की बात कर ली, आतंकवाद की बात कर ली, देश की रक्षा की बात कर ली और इतिहास का पाठ भी पढ़ा दिया, लेकिन एक बात छूट गई। उस दिन 22 अप्रैल 2025 को, जब 26 देशवासियों को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के सामने खुलेआम मारा गया, तो यह हमला कैसे हुआ और क्यों हुआ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग बैसरन वैली में पहलगाम के पास कश्मीर में क्या कर रहे थे? आजकल पब्लिसिटी का दौर है और प्रचार का जमाना है। कुछ समय से हमारी सरकार यह प्रचार कर रही थी कि कश्मीर में आतंकवाद खत्म हो गया है। कश्मीर में शांति और अमन-चैन है। प्रधानमंत्री

जी ने खूब भाषण दिये। देशवासियों को कहा कि कश्मीर चलिए, सैर करिए।

कई बार मैंने मीडिया में और टेलीविजन पर देखा कि कश्मीर जाइए और जमीन खरीदिये क्योंकि अब वहां अमन है, चैन है और शांति का वातावरण है। इसी बीच कानपुर के नौजवान शुभम द्विवेदी और उनके पूरे परिवार ने तय किया कि वे कश्मीर जाएंगे। शुभम द्विवेदी की छह महीने पहले शादी हुई थी, उनकी पत्नी ने कहा कि उनके बीच प्रेम और दोस्ती का एक ऐसा रिश्ता था कि वह एक-दूसरे को बच्चों की तरह हंसाते थे। सोशल मीडिया पर एक वीडियो भी जारी है जिसमें पूरा परिवार एक साथ बैठा हुआ ताश खेल रहा है और सब हंस रहे हैं। अब उस वीडियो को देखकर किसी का भी दिल टूट जाएगा कि इस परिवार को इस तरह से हमने उजड़ने क्यों दिया? बैसारन वैली में 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को मौसम का मिजाज अच्छा था। वहां जैसे हर रोज लगातार 1,000 से 1,500 लोग पहुंचते थे, उसी तरह से उस दिन भी तमाम पर्यटक पहुंचे। वहां का रास्ता आसान नहीं है, जंगल से जाना पड़ता है, पहाड़ों के बीच जाना पड़ता है, घोड़े से जाना पड़ता है। ये परिवार वहां पहुंचे, मौसम सुहाना था, बच्चे ट्रैपोलिन पर खेल रहे थे, कोई जिपलाइन कर रहा था, कोई चाय पी रहा था तो कोई कश्मीर की सुंदर वादियों की ठण्डी हवा का मजा ले रहा था। शुभम अपनी पत्नी के साथ एक स्टॉल पर खड़े थे तभी अचानक चार आतंकवादी जंगल से निकले और शुभम को वहीं उनकी पत्नी के सामने मार डाला। इसके बाद वे पूरी वैली में एक घंटे तक लोगों को चुन-चुनकर मारते रहे। उन्होंने किसी के पति को पत्नी की आंखों के सामने, किसी के पिता को बेटे के सामने चुन-चुनकर मार डाला, 26 लोगों को मार डाला। शुभम की पत्नी घबराकर वहां से भागने की कोशिश करती है, अपनी जान बचाने के लिए जंगल की तरफ दौड़ती है, लेकिन पता चलता है कि तमाम लोग जंगल की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं और अपनी जान बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कोई अपने बेटे का हाथ पकड़कर पहाड़ों पर घसीटता हुआ जा रहा है तो कोई कश्मीरी घोड़े वालों और गाइड की मदद ले रहा है। कोई रास्ता नहीं था, कोई तरीका नहीं था। शुभम की पत्नी के शब्द हैं - किसी ऐसी शक्ति ने किसी न किसी तरह से हमें बचाकर रखा और हम अकेले किसी न किसी तरह से नीचे पहुंचे। मैं उनके लफ्ज पढ़ना चाहती हूँ, उन्होंने कहा - इस पूरे समय में जब एक घंटे के लिए चुन-चुनकर भारतीय नागरिकों को

मारा जा रहा था, इस पूरे समय में एक भी सुरक्षाकर्मी नहीं दिखा, एक भी सैनिक नहीं दिखा। शुभम की पत्नी ने कहा - मैंने अपनी आंखों के सामने ही अपनी दुनिया को खत्म होते हुए देखा, वहां एक भी सिक्योरिटी गॉर्ड नहीं था, मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि देश ने, सरकार ने हमें वहां अनाथ छोड़ दिया। वहां सिक्योरिटी क्यों नहीं थी? वहां पर एक भी सैनिक क्यों नहीं दिखा? क्या सरकार को मालूम नहीं था कि यहां रोज 1,000 से 1,500 पर्यटक जाते हैं? क्या सरकार को मालूम नहीं था कि यहां पहुंचने के लिए जंगल के रास्ते से जाना पड़ता है? अगर कुछ हो जाएगा तो लोग वहां से निकल नहीं पाएंगे? वहां चिकित्सा का इंतजाम नहीं था, फर्स्ट एड का इंतजाम नहीं था, कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं था, न सुरक्षा का और न ही फर्स्ट एड का।

इन लोगों को भगवान भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया। ये लोग वहां पर इस सरकार के भरोसे गए और इस सरकार ने उन्हें भगवान के भरोसे छोड़ दिया। ... (व्यवधान) मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ये किसकी जिम्मेदारी थी? इस देश के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? क्या इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री की नहीं है? क्या इस देश के गृह मंत्री की नहीं है? क्या इस देश के रक्षा मंत्री की नहीं है? क्या एनएसए की नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष जी, पहलगाम हमले से सिर्फ दो हफ्ते पहले गृह मंत्री महोदय कश्मीर गए थे। किसलिए गए थे? सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को देखने के लिए गए थे, रिव्यू करने के लिए गए थे। उन्होंने वहां कहा कि आतंकवाद पर विजय प्राप्त हुई है। यह दो हफ्ते पहले की ही बात है। तीन महीने बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के गवर्नर साहब एक आम इंटरव्यू में ऐसे ही चलते-चलते कह देते हैं - हां, बैसरन वैली में बहुत लापरवाही हुई और इसके लिए मैं जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ। वह बात वहीं होती है और वहीं खत्म हो जाती है और उनसे जिम्मेदारी ली भी नहीं जाती है। कोई सवाल नहीं उठाता है, कोई जवाब नहीं देता है।

उस हमले की जिम्मेदारी एक आतंकवादी गुट, जिसका नाम टीआरएफ है, थोड़े दिनों बाद लेता है। कौन है टीआरएफ? वर्ष 2019 में यह गुट बना। वर्ष 2020 में इसने कश्मीर में आतंकवाद का काम करना शुरू कर दिया। इन्होंने अप्रैल, 2020 से लेकर 22 अप्रैल, 2025 तक 25 आतंकवादी हमले किए। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने भाषण में यूपीए सरकार के समय के लगभग 25

आतंकवादी हमले गिनवाए। इस गुट ने कश्मीर में 25 हमले वर्ष 2020 और वर्ष 2025 के अंदर किए। मेरे पास इन हमलों की पूरी लिस्ट है, लेकिन मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं एक-एक को पढ़ सकूँ। मैं इतना ही कहूँगी कि इनमें वर्ष 2024 का रियासी का हमला भी था जिसमें नौ लोग मारे गए थे और 41 लोग घायल हुए थे। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर वर्ष 2020 से लेकर 22 अप्रैल, 2025 तक टीआरएफ ने 41 सेना सुरक्षाकर्मियों की हत्या की, 27 सिविलियन्स की हत्या की और 54 लोगों को घायल किया। ... (व्यवधान) भारत सरकार ने टीआरएफ को आतंकवादी संगठन का दर्जा कब दिया? क्या वर्ष 2020 में दिया? क्या वर्ष 2021 में दिया? क्या वर्ष 2022 में दिया? वर्ष 2023 में दिया यानी तीन साल बाद दिया। तीन सालों से ये आतंकवादी गतिविधियां कर रहे थे और आप इनको आतंकवादी संगठन वर्ष 2023 में कहते हैं। इसकी क्या वजह थी जबकि यह सब सरकार के संज्ञान में था।

मुझे सत्ता पक्ष के नेता बताना चाहते हैं जबकि यह सब संज्ञान में था। क्या हमारी सरकार की कोई भी एक एजेंसी नहीं है, जिसे पता चला हो कि हमारे देश में ऐसा भयानक हमला होने जा रहा है? पाकिस्तान में बैठकर इस हमले की योजना बन रही थी कि भारत जाकर हैवानियत करेंगे और 26 लोगों को मार डालेंगे, लेकिन हमें इसके बारे में पता ही नहीं है। यह हमारी एजेंसियों की विफलता है या नहीं? यह बहुत बड़ी विफलता है। ये लोग जानते थे कि यह गुट है, ये जानते थे कि पांच सालों से यह गुट आतंकवादी हमले कर रहा है। इसने अध्यापकों को मारा, आर्मी के बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को मारा, आम जनता को मार डाला, पुलिस वालों को मार डाला और आप इन पर निगरानी नहीं रख रहे थे? इन एजेंसियों की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा?

क्या आईबी चीफ ने अपना इस्तीफा दिया? क्या किसी ने इस्तीफा दिया? इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो गृह मंत्री जी के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है, तो क्या गृहमंत्री जी ने इस्तीफा दिया? इस्तीफा छोड़िए, क्या उन्होंने जिम्मेदारी ली? साहब देखिए, आप इतिहास की बात कीजिए, मैं वर्तमान की बात करना चाहती हूँ। आपको तो एक बहाना चाहिए, आप पूरे परिवार का नाम गिनवा देते हैं। अरे, अपनी जिम्मेदारी खुद लीजिए। आप 11 सालों से सत्ता में हैं। कल माननीय गौरव गोगोई जी ने अपने भाषण

में गृह मंत्री जी से पूछा कि क्या आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी। मैं देख रही थी, रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ जी अपना सिर हिला रहे थे। वे कुछ बोले नहीं, लेकिन अंदर से यह महसूस हुआ होगा कि हाँ, कुछ जिम्मेदारी थी, लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय जी हँस रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्ता पक्ष के नेताओं ने, कल और आज भी, वर्ष 2008 के मुंबई हमले का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने बार-बार यह कहा कि मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। यह जानकारी तो होगी कि जब वह आतंकवादी हमला हो रहा था, तभी उन आतंकवादियों को मार डाला गया था। एक बचा था, उसे भी वर्ष 2012 में फाँसी दी गई थी। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री ने इस्तीफा दिया, देश के गृह मंत्री ने जिम्मेदारी लेकर इस्तीफा दिया। इस देश की जनता के प्रति, इस देश की धरती के प्रति एक जवाबदेही थी। राजनाथ जी पुलवामा, उरी और पठानकोट के हमले के समय गृह मंत्री रहे थे, आज वे रक्षा मंत्री हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय श्री अमित शाह जी की नाक के नीचे पूरा मणिपुर जल गया, दिल्ली में दंगे हुए, पहलगाम में हमला हुआ और आज भी वे उसी पद पर बैठे हैं, क्यों?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बमबारी से अखबारों की हेडलाइन्स बनती हैं, मगर कहानी सुरक्षा की चूक में भी है। आज देश खोखले भाषण नहीं सुनना चाहता है, देश जवाब चाहता है, तसल्ली चाहता है कि सच उससे छिपाया नहीं जाएगा। देश जानना चाहता है कि उस दिन 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को क्या हुआ और क्यों हुआ? आप तो खुद अपनी पीठ थपथपाने में लगे रहते हैं। सेना, देश और संसद से सच छिपाते हैं।

‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ जब शुरू हुआ, तब हम सभी ने समर्थन किया। सभी एकजुट होकर इस देश के लिए खड़े हो गए। अगर दोबारा होगा, तो दोबारा खड़े हो जाएँगे। अगर हमारे देश पर हमला होता है, तो यहाँ इस सदन में, कोई किसी भी पार्टी का हो, सभी आपका समर्थन करेंगे। हमें अपनी सेना पर गर्व है कि उन्होंने इस बार भी दृढ़ता से लड़ाई लड़ी, धैर्य से लड़ाई लड़ी और वीरता से लड़ाई लड़ी, लेकिन इस ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ का श्रेय तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं। यह सही भी है। ठीक है, श्रेय लें। ओलम्पिक्स में जो मैडल्स आते हैं, वे उनका भी श्रेय लेते हैं, तो लें, लेकिन

नेतृत्व सिर्फ श्रेय लेने से नहीं होता है, जिम्मेदारी भी लेनी पड़ती है।

देश के इतिहास में यह पहली बार हुआ कि जंग होते-होते ही रुक गई। इस रुकावट का एलान हमारी सेना नहीं करती, बल्कि अमेरिका के प्रेसीडेंट करते हैं। इसका एलान अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति करते हैं। यह हमारे प्रधानमंत्री महोदय की गैर-जिम्मेदारी का सबसे बड़ा प्रतीक है।

आज गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने कहा- “पाकिस्तान के पास शरण में आने की बजाए कोई चारा नहीं था।” मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपने शरण दिया क्यों? वे देश के अन्दर आते हैं, लोगों को मार डालते हैं और आप उनको शरण दे रहे हैं, आपने क्यों दिया शरण? आपने एक भी भाषण में इसका जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया? जैसे ही हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने शरण की बात की, तो वे इतिहास में चले गए। नेहरू ने क्या किया, इंदिरा गांधी ने क्या किया, यहाँ तक कि मेरी माँ के आँसुओं तक चले गए। लेकिन इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि सीज़फायर हुआ क्यों, यह जंग रुकी क्यों और तब क्यों रुकी जब दुश्मन के पास हमारी शरण में आने की बजाए कोई चारा नहीं था? यह जंग क्यों रुकी? उन्होंने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) धन्यवाद, आप जवाब देंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मेरी माँ के आँसुओं की बात की गई। मैं इसका जवाब देना चाहती हूँ। मेरी माँ के आँसू तब गिरे, जब उनके पति को आतंकवादियों ने शहीद किया। तब वे मात्र 44 साल की थीं। अगर आज मैं इस सदन में खड़ी हूँ और उन 26 लोगों की बात इसलिए कर रही हूँ क्योंकि मैं उनका दर्द जानती हूँ, उनके दर्द को महसूस करती हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा कि देश का नेतृत्व सिर्फ उपलब्धियों का श्रेय लेने से मजबूत नहीं होता है। वह सफलता और विफलता दोनों की जिम्मेदारी लेने से बुलंद होता है। यह सोने का ताज नहीं है, यह काँटों का ताज है।

महोदय, जब सरकार झूठी और कायर हो, तो वह बहादुर से बहादुर सेना के साहस और पराक्रम को भी कमजोर कर देती है। देश को प्रतिशोध के साथ-साथ सबके प्राणों की रक्षा का प्रण चाहिए। सेना की शक्ति के साथ सरकार की सच्चाई भी चाहिए।

महान देशभक्त शहीद इंदिरा गांधी जी, जिन्होंने सफल कूटनीति के बल पर अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति निक्सन का मुकाबला करके पाकिस्तान का विभाजन करवाया और बांग्लादेश बनाया। एक लाख पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को आत्म-समर्पण करने पर मजबूर किया। उन्होंने कभी भी इसका श्रेय लेने की कोशिश नहीं की।

‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ का मकसद अगर पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाना था, तो शायद यह मकसद अभी अधूरा है क्योंकि हमारी कूटनीति विफल रही है। इसका प्रमाण यही है कि ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ के बाद एक पाकिस्तानी जनरल, जिसके हाथ खून से रंगे थे, वे अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के साथ बैठकर लंच खा रहे थे। अगर ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ का मकसद आतंकवाद को खत्म करना था, तो पाकिस्तान को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आतंकवाद विरोधी समिति का अध्यक्ष चुने जाने से इस मकसद को धक्का लगा है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? क्या हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जिम्मेदारी लेंगे? क्या उनमें यह हिम्मत है?

अगर इस ऑपरेशन के दौरान हमारे देश के जहाजों का नुकसान नहीं हुआ, तो सदन में इसे साफ-साफ कहने से क्या डर है? इसे क्यों नहीं कहा? कल भी रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का नुकसान नहीं हुआ, तो वे जहाजों के बारे में भी साफ-साफ बता दें। इसमें क्या हर्ज है? यह सच्चाई ही तो है।

यह सरकार सवालों से बचने का हमेशा प्रयास करती है। इनकी राजनीतिक कायरता बेमिसाल है। इनको देशवासियों के प्रति जवाबदेही का अहसास ही नहीं है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि इनके दिल में जनता के लिए कोई जगह ही नहीं है। सब राजनीति है, सब पीआर है, सब प्रचार है और सब पब्लिसिटी है। आपके हृदय में देश की जनता के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। बहुत समय हो गया है, लेकिन आप इस प्रचार में ही लिप्त हैं। आप जनता को देख नहीं पा रहे हैं। पहलगाम में जो हुआ है, उससे हरेक देशवासी के दिल पर चोट पहुंची है। हिमांशी नरवाल की गुहार ने हम सबको शर्मिंदा किया है।

इसीलिए मैं आज यहां खड़े होकर एक आखिरी बात बोलना चाहती हूँ। इस सदन में लगभग

सभी के पास सुरक्षा है, सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है। हम जहां कहीं भी जाते हैं, हमारे साथ सुरक्षाकर्मी चलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जब आप मंत्री बन जाएंगे, तब आपको भी सुरक्षा मिल जाएगी। मैं मजाक की बात नहीं कर रही हूं। आप थोड़ा-सा धैर्य रखिए। उस दिन पहलगाम में 26 परिवार उजड़ गए। 26 लोगों को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के सामने मारा गया था। 26 बेटे, पति और पिता गुजर गए। उनमें से 25 भारतीय थे।

वरत्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह) : उनमें हिन्दू भी थे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : वे भारतीय थे। ... (व्यवधान) उस दिन बैसरन घाटी में जितने भी लोग थे और जो 25 भारतीय मारे गए थे, उनके लिए कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। आप कितने भी ऑपरेशन कर लीजिए, लेकिन आप इस सच्चाई के पीछे छुप नहीं सकते हैं, आप इसे नकार नहीं सकते हैं। आपने उनको सुरक्षित नहीं किया था। कोई शर्म नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) और न ही कभी होगी, आप सुन लीजिए। मैं सुबह ही शिव मंत्र बोलकर यहां आई हूं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अपना भाषण पूरा कर लूं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप चुप हो जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : महोदय, मैं इस सदन में एक बार उन 25 भारतीयों के नाम पढ़ना चाहता हूं, ताकि यहां बैठे हुए हरेक सदस्य को यह अहसास हो कि वे भी हमारी तरह इंसान थे। वे किसी राजनीतिक बिसात के मोहरे नहीं थे। वे भी इस देश के बेटे थे। वे भी इस देश के शहीद हैं। उनके परिजनों के प्रति हम सबकी जवाबदेही बनती है। उन्हें सच्चाई जानने का हक है। ... (व्यवधान)

समीर गुहा ... (व्यवधान) वे भारतीय थे। बितान अधिकारी, मनीष रंजन, हेमंत सुहास जोशी, विनय नरवाल, ... (व्यवधान) सुशील नथानिएल, अतुल श्रीकांत मोने, सैयद आदिल हुसैन शाह, नीरज उधवानी ... (व्यवधान) एन. रामचंद्रन, संजय लक्ष्मण लाली ... (व्यवधान) सुमित परमार, दिनेश अग्रवाल, दिलीप दासली, प्रशांत कुमार सतपथी, जे. सच्चंद्रा मौली, ... (व्यवधान) यतेश

परमार, मधुसूदन सोमिसेट्टी । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, यह सदन नारेबाजी के लिए नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : संतोष जगधा, ... (व्यवधान) शैलेश कालाथिया, भारत भूषण, मंजू नाथ राव, कस्तूबा गनवोटाय और शुभम द्विवेदी । जय हिन्द । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप इनको समझाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है । आज यहां पर 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की कामयाबी पर चर्चा हो रही है । मैं अपनी पार्टी शिवसेना और अपने नेता एकनाथ शिंदे जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं । मैं आज यहां पर सेना को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज सेना ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा समय है । मैं एक दिन के 1,50,000 रुपये देकर आया हूं । क्या आपकी अंतरात्मा ... * चुकी है? कोई भी नहीं बोल रहा है । मैं जेल से यहां तक एक दिन के लिए 1,50,000 रुपये देकर आया हूं । ... (व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने दीजिए । मैं कश्मीरी हूं । 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' मेरे इलाके में लड़ा गया है, लाशें मेरे लोगों की गिरी हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शिंदे जी, आप बोलिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज़, आप सब बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शिंदे जी, आप बोलिए।

14.51 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सभापति जी, आज मैं सेना के जवानों का भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आज 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' के माध्यम से उन 26 परिवारों को न्याय देने का काम हमारी सेना के जवानों ने किया है। आज मैं यहां पर सेना के उन जवानों के लिए कुछ पंक्तियां बोलना चाहूंगा।

दुनिया को इस नए भारत का यशगान सुनाया है हमने,
दुश्मन के घर में घुसकर आतंकवादियों को मार गिराया है हमने,
धर्म पूछकर बहनों का सिंदूर मिटाया था तुमने,
उसी सिंदूर को बारूद बनाया है हमने,
हर देशवासी के दिल में देशभक्ति की ज्वाला जलती है,
यहां व्योमिका और सोफ़िया जैसी भारत की बेटियां लड़ती हैं,
पहलगाम का बदला लेकर दुनिया को यह बता दिया,
भारत पर हमला करने की कीमत कितनी भारी पड़ती है।

मैं आज हमारी सेना के जवानों का त्रिवार अभिनंदन करता हूँ, उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी से बोल रहा हूँ। Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please speak.

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सभापति जी, मैं यहां पर पहलगाम आतंकवादी हमले में मारे गए लोगों को भी श्रद्धांजलि व्यक्त करता हूं। यहां पर विपक्ष के सभी लोग इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। वे पूछ रहे थे कि आतंकवादी कैसे आए? कहां से आए? उन आतंकवादियों का क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान)

Now, you must behave like a matured person and you should overcome it. You are a Member of Parliament now, not a councillor.

आज यहां इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर के बारे में बहुत बातें हो रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे इनसे सवाल पूछना है कि वर्ष 2006 में जो बम ब्लास्ट्स हुए थे, उन बम ब्लास्ट्स के आरोपी कहां से आए थे? वर्ष 2006 में इनकी सरकार केन्द्र में भी थी और राज्य में भी थी, उन बम ब्लास्ट्स में 127 लोग मारे गए थे। ... (व्यवधान) उन 127 लोगों को जिन्होंने मारा था, उन्हें बॉम्बे हाईकोर्ट ने परसों ही बाइज्जत बरी कर दिया।

मतलब, एक इनवेस्टिगेशन भी ये लोग सीधे तौर पर नहीं कर पाए। इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? यहां ये उठकर पूछ रहे हैं कि पहलगाम में आतंकवादी कहां से आए? अरे, आतंकवादी आए, उनका पता लगाया और आतंकवादियों को आज मार गिराने का काम भी किया। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, 2006 में जो 127 लोग मारे गए, वे परिवार आज भी न्याय की गुहार लगा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उनको न्याय कौन देगा? उनको न्याय कब मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2006 का इंसीडेंट हुआ। आपको शाहिद लतीफ याद होगा। आपने यहां टीआरएफ के बारे में कहा। टीआरएफ ऑर्गनाइजेशन ने कितने आतंकी हमले किए, लेकिन, मैं इनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि शाहिद लतीफ और उसके साथ 25 आतंकवादियों को, जो एलईटी, जैश-ए-मोहम्मद, हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन के लिस्टेड टेरिस्ट्स थे, उनको छोड़ने का काम किसने किया? ... (व्यवधान) फिर जिसने पठानकोट पर हमला किया। ... (व्यवधान) इस शाहिद लतीफ को क्यों छोड़ा? ... (व्यवधान)

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

हमारे गृह मंत्री ने यहां कहा कि पोटा का कायदा हमारी सरकार लेकर आई, लेकिन उस पोटा के कायदे को रद्द करने का काम, रिपील करने का काम किसने किया? कांग्रेस ने किया । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, देश पर जो इतने आतंकवादी हमले हुए, वे इस पोटा के कायदे के रद्द होने के कारण ही हुए हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

पहलगाम में जो लोग मारे गए, उनमें से तीन लोग मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी के थे । ... (व्यवधान) जब मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि देने गया, तब मैंने उनके परिवारों की आंखों में अपनों को खोने का दर्द देखा ।... (व्यवधान) तीन परिवार पूरी तरह से उजड़ चुके थे । ... (व्यवधान) वे सवाल पूछ रहे थे कि हमें न्याय कब मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, आज उनके परिवारों को लग रहा होगा कि हमारी सरकार और हमारी सेना के माध्यम से उनको न्याय देने का काम यहां हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह वर्ष 1993 के बम ब्लास्ट में, वर्ष 2006 के ट्रेन ब्लास्ट में, 26/11 के आतंकी हमले में और दिल्ली ब्लास्ट में जिन-जिन परिवारों ने अपने सदस्यों को खोया, वे आज भी न्याय की पुकार कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) वे आज तक इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं कि उनको न्याय कब मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान) यह क्यों हुआ? यह कांग्रेस की विफलता और फॉरेन पॉलिसी फेल्योर के कारण हुआ । ... (व्यवधान)

मैंने आपसे वर्ष 2006 के बारे में कहा । कोर्ट ने कहा – 'lack of evidence'. मतलब, आप वहां प्रूव नहीं कर पाए कि वर्ष 2006 का ट्रेन ब्लास्ट किसने कराया । इसलिए, आज तक उन लोगों के परिवार न्याय की गुहार लगा रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) हमारे सदस्य साथी श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी कल पूछ रहे थे कि वर्ष 2006 में ट्रेन ब्लास्ट में मारे गए लोगों को न्याय कब मिलेगा? मुझे उनसे कहना है कि अगर वे बगल में पूछ लेते, तो उनको पता चल जाता । ... (व्यवधान) कल कुछ लोग यहां बोल रहे थे कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' एक... * है ।

मुझे यहां उन लोगों से कहना है कि जब वर्ष 2008 में मुंबई में बम ब्लास्ट हुआ, तब इनके ही

* Not recorded.

मुख्यमंत्री ने बॉलीवुड के एक डायरेक्टर को ताज में लेकर जाने का काम किया। ... (व्यवधान) फिर बाद में इनके ही गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि बड़े-बड़े देशों में छोटी-छोटी बातें होती रहती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इनके जो गृह मंत्री थे, वे तीन-तीन बार कपड़े बदलते थे। ... (व्यवधान) यह ...* तब होता था, लेकिन आज फैसला ऑन-दि-स्पॉट होता है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके गृह मंत्री के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

15.00 hrs

मैं यहां पर कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। आतंकवादी इकबाल मूसा, जो 1993 के ब्लास्ट में दोषी पाया गया था, वह इकबाल मूसा जब मुंबई में लोकसभा के चुनाव शुरू हुए थे, तब यूबीटी के प्रत्याशी के प्रचार के लिए आया था। वह वर्ष 1993 के बम ब्लास्ट का कन्विकट वहां पर उनका प्रचार करने आया था, लेकिन आज वही पूछ रहे हैं कि जो आतंकवादी आए हैं, वे कहां से आए हैं? वह इकबाल मूसा कहां से आया था? वह इकबाल मूसा किसके प्रचार में आया था? वह इकबाल मूसा किस पार्टी के प्रचार में आया, यह भी अरविंद सावंत जी को बताना होगा। आज यहां पर कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि यूएस के सामने घुटने टेक दिए। मैं इनको भोपाल गैस त्रासदी की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जहां 3,500 लोगों की मौत हो गई थी। उनका हत्यारा एंडरसन था। उस एंडरसन को अमेरिका भगाने का काम किसने किया? इनकी कांग्रेस सरकार ने किया। उसको सरकारी विमान में बैठाकर भेजा गया। बोफोर्स घोटाले के क्वात्रोच्ची को देश से बाहर भगाने का काम किसने किया? इनकी कांग्रेस सरकार ने किया।

महोदय, आज इनके अलग-अलग नेता यहां पर अलग-अलग बातें कह रहे हैं। परसों इन्होंने होम-ग्राउन टेररिज्म पर बात की थी कि आपके पास क्या सबूत है कि पहलगाम में जो टेररिस्ट आए थे, वे पाकिस्तान से आए थे। इसका मतलब है कि आज इनका सवाल सीधे-सीधे भारतीयों पर है, मतलब भारत में आज आतंकवाद पैदा हो रहा है - ऐसा इनके कहने का अर्थ है। इन्होंने पहले सैफरन टेररिज्म कहा था। इसका मतलब है कि टेररिस्ट को भी धर्म के भेद पर डिस्टिंग्विश करने का काम भी इनके ही नेता ने किया। आज उनके ही नेता यहां पर पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट देने का काम

कर रहे हैं। इनके एक नेता मणि शंकर जी थे। वर्ष 1993 के बम ब्लास्ट धमाकों में याकूब मैमन ने सैकड़ों लोगों की जान ली थी। उसकी मर्सी पिटीशन पर साइन करने का काम इनके नेता ने किया, जिसका नाम मणि शंकर अय्यर था। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पाकिस्तान का सम्मान करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह न्यूक्लियर पावर है।

इसके बाद यासीन मलिक था, जिसने कश्मीर में आतंकवाद फैलाने का काम किया। उसको गेस्ट ऑफ ऑनर बनाकर प्रधानमंत्री के बगल में बैठाने का काम भी इनकी सरकार ने किया। मैंने यहां पर शाहिद लतीफ़ के बारे में कहा है। जब शाहिद लतीफ़ को 25 आतंकवादियों के साथ छोड़ा गया, उसी शाहिद लतीफ़ ने फिर से आकर पठानकोट पर हमला करने का काम किया। ये तो ड्रेडेड टेररिस्ट थे। कोई लश्कर-ए-तैयबा का था, कोई मुजाहिदीन का था, कोई जैश-ए-मोहम्मद का था। यह जानते हुए भी आपको पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती बढ़ानी थी, इसीलिए इतने टेररिस्ट को खुलेआम छोड़ने का काम आपने किया। अगर आप उन्हें नहीं छोड़ते तो ये हमले नहीं होते। कांग्रेस ने उस समय दोस्ती के नाम पर चीन को अकसाई चिन में भेंट कर दिया और दोस्ती के नाम पर कोको द्वीप समूह म्यांमार को दे दिया। वर्ष 1948 में जब हमारी सेना ने पाकिस्तानी कबालियों और ट्राइबल आर्मी को खदेड़ दिया था, तब भी दोस्ती के नाम पर आपने युद्ध विराम लगाने का काम किया। जो बायलेट्रल इशू था, उसको इंटरनेशनल बनाने का काम भी आपने किया था।

आज आप ही पूछ रहे हैं कि पीओके कब लगे? अरे, पीओके देने का काम तो आपने किया। यह पाप आपने किया। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि जिस तरीके से अनुच्छेद 370 हटाने का काम किया, राम मंदिर बनाने का काम किया, वक्फ बिल का निर्णय लेने का काम किया और पीओके को भी जरूर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनाने का काम भी हमारी ही सरकार में होगा।

जिस अफजल गुरु ने इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर पर हमला किया, उसके लिए भी इनके तब के गृह मंत्री को बहुत ज्यादा सहानुभूति थी। उन्होंने कहा था, "There were grave doubts about his involvement. He could have been imprisoned for life without parole". जिसने इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर पर हमला किया, उसकी सजा कम करने की मांग भी इनकी ही सरकार और

इनके ही नेता ने किया। यह सब ये भूल गए। लेकिन जब प्रणव मुखर्जी जी राष्ट्रपति बने तब बाला साहेब ठाकरे ने उनको कहा कि आप पहला काम यह कीजिए कि जो अफजल गुरु है, उसको फांसी की सजा देने का काम कीजिए। लेकिन इन्होंने हर एक आतंकवादी को बरी करने का काम, हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजने का काम किया।

मैं एक डेलिगेशन का भाग भी था। मैंने एक डेलिगेशन को लीड भी किया। मैं इस डेलिगेशन को लीड करने वाला सबसे युवा सांसद था। मैं इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, अमित शाह जी और एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक डेलिगेशन लीड करने का मौका मुझे दिया। यहां पर सब लोग कह रहे थे कि ये जो डेलिगेशन भेजे गए, उन डेलिगेशन को क्या मिला? किस प्रकार से लोगों का रिस्पॉंस मिला? आपको वहां पर कौन मिला? मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारा डेलिगेशन यूएई गया और बाकी तीन अफ्रीकी देशों में गया। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं अकेला स्पीकर हूँ। हमें वहां पर उस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, प्रेजीडेंट और फॉरेन अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर मिले। सभी ने भारत के साथ संवदेना प्रकट करने का काम भी किया। उसमें से दो देशों ने अपने सभागृह में पहलगाम में मारे गए लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने का काम भी किया। इस हमले को कंडेम करने का काम भी दो सभागृह और दो देशों ने किया। यह भारत की फॉरेन पॉलिसी की सफलता है। हम सभी जगह पर गए और सभी देशों ने कहा कि भारत एक ऐसा इनीशिएटिव ले रहा है, जो टेररिज्म के खिलाफ सारी दुनिया को सेंसिटाइज करने का काम कर रहा है। क्योंकि यह टेररिज्म सिर्फ भारत तक सीमित नहीं है, यह टेररिज्म सिर्फ क्रॉस-बॉर्डर टेररिज्म नहीं है, बल्कि यह टेररिज्म पूरी दुनिया में फैल चुका है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : इस टेररिज्म के खिलाफ पूरे देश को एक साथ एक प्लेटफार्म पर लाने का काम, एक इनीशिएटिव लेने का काम भारत ने किया और वहां पर सराहना करने का काम प्रत्येक देश ने किया। कुछ लोगों ने यहां पर कहा कि कुछ लोग हॉलिडे ट्रिप पर गए। मुझे इन लोगों को कहना है कि आपके भी सदस्य इस डेलिगेशन को लीड कर रहे थे। आप उनसे जाकर पूछिये कि आप

हॉलिडे ट्रिप पर गए थे या देश का पक्ष रखने गए थे? हम जिन देशों में गए थे, उसमें से एक देश कांगो है, जो अफ्रीका में है और वहां पर सिविल वार चल रहा है। हमारे वहां पहुंचने के एक हफ्ते पहले ही एक जन की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई थी। हम ऐसे देशों में भी गए, जहां पर येलो फीवर जैसी बीमारी थी, जहां पर मंकी पॉक्स जैसी बीमारी थी। हमारा डेलिगेशन वहां पर गया और उस डेलिगेशन में ईटी बशीर मोहम्मद जैसे 79 ईयर्स ओल्ड सांसद भी थे। वहां पर अहलुवालिया जैसे सीनियर मोस्ट डिप्लोमेट भी थे। ये वहां पर छुट्टियां मनाने नहीं गए थे, बल्कि वहां पर भारत का पक्ष रखने गए थे। इसलिए वहां पर मुझे दो-दो सभागृह में सम्बोधन करने का अवसर मिला और वे चारों देश भारत के साथ खड़े हुए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : कुछ लोग यहां पर डिप्लोमैसी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि diplomacy is not done over 'X'. कुछ लोग यहां पर कह रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'एक्स' पर भी व्यक्त नहीं किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको उनके घर में घुस कर उनको पकड़ कर मारने का काम किया है। मैं उनके लिए कहना चाहूंगा कि diplomacy is not done over 'X'; it is done face-to-face with leaders of free world. Diplomacy is not done in comforts of Lutyens Delhi; it is done in high offices of foreign nations. Diplomacy is not shameful surrender at Sharm-el-Sheikh; it is the success of nations standing in solidarity with you on their soils. Diplomacy is not speaking against terror in one's home turf; it is getting others to stand up, condemn, and resolve support in their own constitutional Houses. जैसे हम जिन देशों में गए, वहां पर हुआ।

Finally, diplomacy is not asking Party Members of ruling alliance to represent India; it is bravely letting the hon. Members in the Opposition take India's stand to the world. इसलिए शशि थरूर जैसे लोगों को भी वहां पर डेलीगेशन लीड करने का अवसर मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात आधा मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सर, कुछ लोग यहां पर डिफेंस पर सवाल उठा रहे थे, लेकिन आज आत्मनिर्भर भारत के अंडर में हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन जो वर्ष 2013-14 में 46 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था, आज वह सवा लाख करोड़ रुपए का हो चुका है। इसमें 174 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। डिफेंस एक्सपोर्ट वर्ष 2013-14 में 600 करोड़ रुपए का था, यह वर्ष 2024-25 में 23 हजार करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच चुका है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ऑनरेबल मैम्बर, सुश्री सयानी घोष ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं ।

माननीय सभापति : ऐसा नहीं होता है। आपको बोलते हुए 21 मिनट हो गए हैं ।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : हमारा देश 85 देशों से भी ज्यादा देशों में वेपन्स सप्लाई कर रहा है। आज हम हथियार खरीदने वाले नहीं बल्कि हथियार बनाने वाले और देने वाले भी बन चुके हैं ।

अंत में सभी को यही कहूंगा कि आज टेररिज्म के खिलाफ सिर्फ सत्ताधारी ही नहीं बल्कि विपक्ष को भी साथ आकर लड़ाई लड़नी चाहिए। आज भारत की सेना जिस प्रकार से आतंकवाद खत्म करने के पीछे लगी है, हमें उनको प्रोत्साहित करने का काम यहां पर करना चाहिए ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ऑनरेबल मैम्बर, सुश्री सयानी घोष ।

... (व्यवधान)

सुश्री सयानी घोष (जादवपुर) : सर, धन्यवाद । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sayani Ghosh ji, you please start.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे, कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : मैं अपने जवानों का अभिनंदन भी करता हूँ और उनके लिए कुछ पंक्तियां बोलकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहूंगा ।

“राह के पत्थर को चकनाचूर होना चाहिए
 वार चाहे एक हो, भरपूर होना चाहिए
 सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं कि पाकिस्तान हार अपनी मान ले
 वह हमारे सामने मजबूर होना चाहिए ।
 धन्यवाद, जयहिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र । ”

SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH (JADAVPUR) : *Thank you, Honorable Chairperson Sir. First of all, I would like to take permission to speak from here, and to do so in a mix of Bengali, Hindi, and English. Thank you, Chairman Sir, for allowing me to speak today on a critical and sensitive issue of Operation Sindoor. After many years, the people of India witnessed a time when going beyond caste, religion, political differences and disagreements, and everyone came together for the sake of the country. Rich Indians or poor Indians, Hindus or Muslim Indians, Sikhs or Christian Indians, believers or atheist Indians, from Indians participating in mock drills ready for war footing, all sang in an absolute harmony.*

“तेरी मिट्टी में मिल जावां
 गुल बनके मैं खिल जावां
 है इतनी-सी दिल की आरजू । ”

*Sir, we salute and congratulate the Indian Armed Forces. But alongside

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

this, there are some questions for the Prime Minister of our country, which I ask not only as an MP or on behalf of my party, but on behalf of one hundred and forty crore Indians. For that, you can call me a critic of the government, you may call my statement politically motivated, but please do not label me a traitor. That is because I am a daughter of the country, an elected representative, a nationalist citizen, and also a Bengali.*

Sir, I am a Bengali, and we all know that *Vande Mataram* is a war cry that originated from Bengal. Our forefathers have shed blood for this country and we continue to sacrifice our lives for the unity and sovereignty of this great nation.

On April 22, 26 innocent Indian lives were lost in the Pakistan-sponsored terrorist attack in Pahalgam. Among them were Manish Ranjan and Sameer Guha from Bengal, and Bitan Adhikari from Jadabpur Lok Sabha constituency. I went to his residence. The devastated parents, aged 80-85, were standing in front of their son's coffin, a small child was running from one room to another crying, and the distraught wife was wailing.

एक चुटकी सिंदूर की कीमत ये गद्दार पाकिस्तान और बुजदिल आतंकवादी क्या जाने, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी यह जानते थे और इसीलिए उन्होंने नाम रखा 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' जिसे सुनकर सबकी भावनाएं जाग उठी और प्रधानमंत्री जी से हमारी उम्मीदें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गईं।

But is all truly well that ends well? Was the Prime Minister able to keep the country's dignity, influence, and glory intact until the end?

सर, कहानी बहुत अच्छी बनी, पकौड़े बहुत अच्छे बने, लेकिन सरसों की जगह किरोसीन

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

तेल डाल दिया, बस यही हो गया।

The vermilion issue will come later. First, we need to know where all these militants came from. Today the home minister was saying: “आए तो क्या हुआ, आ गए तो आ गए।” It doesn't work that way. Where thousands of tourists could reach, where 4 militants could reach, why couldn't 10 policemen reach? We want to know this.

सर, हम कहेंगे कि आपने घर में घुसकर मारा तो आप बोलेंगे देशप्रेमी, हम पूछेंगे कि आतंकवादी कहां से आए तो आप बोलेंगे देशद्रोही, हम बोलेंगे वाह मोदी जी, वाह तो आप बोलेंगे कि देशप्रेमी, हम बोलेंगे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जवाब दो तो आप बोलेंगे देशद्रोही, ऐसा नहीं होता है। आपके और हमारे बोलने से कोई जाता भी नहीं, आता भी नहीं।

*Jammu and Kashmir Lieutenant Governor Manoj Sinha publicly said after the Pahalgam incident that this was a grave security lapse. If this was really a grave security failure, then why was the Intelligence Bureau chief not held accountable? Why was his tenure extended by a month, and was he rewarded? You should have removed him. By removing him, you would have sent a message to the people of the country. It is a grave security lapse.

But you did not do that. Yesterday Honorable Shri Jay Panda was saying that probably one militant was killed in Operation Mahadev. Today the Home Minister is saying that three persons have been killed. Fortunately we started the discussion two days ago. Had we started two months ago, we might have been able to put more pressure and catch the terrorists earlier. We know what

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is happening. The Home Minister has said many times in Parliament and during the election campaigns and even today he has stated that Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir is ours, and we will anyhow reclaim it back. I want to know why didn't we do it even though we had such a golden opportunity? There is no place for intelligence failure and security lapse in this country.*

आपने ईंट का जवाब ईंट से दिया, देश चाहता था कि आप ईंट का जवाब पत्थर दो। पहले बोलते हैं कि पीओके हमारा है, इसे लेकर छोड़ेंगे। आज पहले दिन से बोल रहे हैं कि हम non-escalatory हैं। वे मारेंगे तो फिर हम मारेंगे, फिर वो मारेंगे, फिर हम मारेंगे, वो दो मारेंगे, हम दस मारेंगे, वो 26 मारेंगे हम 100 मारेंगे। उरी होगा, बालाकोट होगा, पुलवामा होगा और उसके बाद फिर कोई अटैक होगा, फिर पहलगाम होगा, फिर ऑपरेशन सिंदूर होगा, यह सिलसिला चलता रहेगा, लोगों की जान जाती रहेगी।

राजनाथ जी कल बोल रहे थे कि युद्ध उनके साथ होता है जो आपके बराबरी के हों, इसमें बराबरी की कोई बात नहीं है। क्या श्री राम और रावण बराबर थे, नहीं थे? धर्म पर अधर्म की बात होती है, न्याय पर अन्याय की बात होती है, ऐसे नहीं होता है। वह कल बोल रहे थे कि छोटी-छोटी चीजों को नजरअंदाज कीजिए। रिजल्ट क्या है, वह देखिए, पेन्सिल टूटी या नहीं, परीक्षा हॉल में लेट पहुंचे या नहीं, ये सब इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं हैं। यहां चाचा चौधरी ने पेपर लीक कर दिया, अभी आप फर्स्ट आएंगे या लास्ट आएंगे, उससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है?

Sir, no one wants war. Everyone wants peace. No one wants any bloodshed, no one wants destruction, every one desires harmony and progress.
हम भी सोचते हैं कि 'यदि जंग छिड़ी तो दुकानों का क्या होगा, बंदूकें तो बिक जाएंगी लेकिन गुलदस्तों का क्या होगा।' But was this not the right time and the right opportunity to give

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Pakistan a befitting reply and let them know कि वजीरेआजम आपके झंडे पर चांद है लेकिन हमारा झंडा चांद पर है? पाकिस्तान को पता चलने दो कि वहां के लोग एक किलो आटे के लिए आपस में लड़ते हैं और हम हर दिन गुरुद्वारे में पूरी और हलवा बांटा करते हैं। आपको फर्क पता चल रहा होगा, लेकिन जवाब नहीं दे पाए।

Despite being at an advantage, we surrendered to external interference in the internal matter of this country. Yes, Jammu & Kashmir is an internal matter of India. *Just as one militant stronghold after another was being destroyed, the enthusiasm of the people of the country was increasing. At that very moment, the people of India came to know from the message on social media of US President Donald Trump that Operation Sindoor had been suspended. With the intervention of America, India declared a ceasefire three days after the war started. Whereas on the 9th, US Vice President JD Vance had said, 'It is fundamentally none of our business'. The US President is saying on 10th May:* "After a long night of talks mediated by the United States, I am pleased to announce that India and Pakistan have agreed to a full and immediate ceasefire. Congratulations to both countries on using common sense and great intelligence."

On 11th May, he is claiming that "I will work with you both to see if after a thousand years a solution can be arrived at concerning Kashmir." *On 12th May, he is again claiming:* "My administration helped broker a full and immediate ceasefire, I think a permanent one, between Pakistan and India." *On

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13th May, he is again saying:* “I used trade to a large extent to do it. And I said, ‘Fellows, come on. Let us make a deal. Let us do some trading’.”

महोदय, आप इनकी भाषा देखिए । *Since 10th May till yesterday, American President has made 28 such claims and sent a message across the entire world that Trump has stopped the war.* 28 बार अमरीका के प्रेजीडेंट ने पूरी दुनिया को मैसेज दिया कि ट्रम्प ने वार रूकवा दी, पापा । होम मिनिस्टर बोल रहे थे कि मॉनेकशाह जी ने कहा कि Bhutto made a ... @ out of Indira Gandhi. पूरा देश बोल रहा है, पूरा विश्व बोल रहा है that Trump made a ...@ of Narendra Modi. *Yesterday, the hon. Defence Minister did not utter a word on this. The hon. Foreign Minister mentioned this in a single line.* नहीं, नहीं हमारे साथ ट्रेड की कोई बात नहीं हुई है । मतलब रिस्क हम लें, ऑपरेशन हम करें और खीर चाचा चौधरी खाकर चला जाए । क्या इसके लिए हम यहां बैठे हैं? इस लड़ाई में शायद आप जीत गए, लेकिन नेरेटिव की लड़ाई में आप हार गए । आप देश को बता नहीं पाए कि अधर्म पर धर्म की जीत हुई है । पाकिस्तान पर फिर से हिंदुस्तान की जीत हुई है । आप देश को ठीक से बता नहीं पाए । प्रेस और मीडिया की शायद कुछ गैर जिम्मेदार भूमिका रही होगी । लोगों को बहकाने का काम किया गया । खबर ऐसी बना देते थे कि आज मैं कोलकाता में सोने जाऊंगी और कल मेरी नींद कराची में खुलेगी । आज लखनऊ में मैं डिनर करूंगी और कल लाहौर में ब्रेकफास्ट करूंगी । ऐसा नहीं चल सकता है ।

* Sir, we would not ask how many fighter jets were shot down.* हमें इस सबसे कोई मतलब नहीं है । हाँ, वार हुई । हमारे दो गिरे, आपके दस गिरे होंगे । हमें पता है कि यह कोई पब्जी गेम नहीं है कि बेड रूम या बॉलकनी में बैठकर खेल रहे हैं । ऐसा नहीं होता है । हम जिम्मेदार लोग हैं लेकिन आपको यह भी समझना पड़ेगा कि Indians need transparency and

@ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

accountability. They need their leader, their Prime Minister, to stand up and speak. मन की बात 124 बार हुई थी, यह 125 बार हो जाती। इसमें कौन-सी बड़ी बात है। आप बोल रहे हैं कि हम आपसे सवाल न करें। यह पाकिस्तान नहीं है, जहां सरकारें कम चलती हैं लेकिन तानाशाही ज्यादा चलती है। यह भारत है। यहां रूलिंग पार्टी यदि देश चलाती है तो ये सत्ता विपक्ष से चलती है। यह पाकिस्तान की संसद नहीं है, जहां 26 लोग मारे जाने पर उनकी मौत का जशन मनाया जाता है और जहां पालिटिशियन्स और आर्मी चीफ के यहां टेरेरिस्ट्स को जन्मदिन, शादी या मय्यत में बुलाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होता है। होम मिनिस्टर ने आज कहा कि हमने दुनिया के सामने पाकिस्तान को बेनकाब कर दिया। *See, even after having so much evidence, soon after the attacks, Pakistan managed to get monetary sanctions of 1 billion and 40 billion from the IMF and the World Bank, respectively. It got a long-term investment opportunity. And a terror manufacturing country like Pakistan became the Vice-chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council.*

Of course, everybody will condemn and criticise terrorism but there was no diplomatic isolation for Pakistan from any country of the world.

मोदी जी, आपके 56 इंच का दबदबा कहां गया?

* You call yourselves the friends of the world- the "Viswaguru". You visited 33 countries during this difficult time to earn their support, but how many countries directly showed their solidarity towards you? We have read their feedback. Some of them have thanked America, some stayed neutral, and some remained silent. The Prime Minister has travelled abroad 8 times since the

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Pahalgam incident. What is the use of travelling the world when everyone is also indulging in discussions with you and no one is there to help in the time of crisis?*

कल अनुराग जी बोल रहे थे कि हम किसी के पास सहयोग मांगने नहीं गए। हम केवल विवरण देने गए थे कि हम कैसे जीते? खुद का ढिंढोरा क्या पीटना? पूरा देश, पूरा विश्व देख रहा है। आप पराक्रमी बने, विजयी बने, ये तो लोग बोलेंगे न, आपको इतनी सारी जगहों पर जाने की क्या जरूरत है?

You could neither be a friend of the world nor a friend of the country. Such a massive incident happened in Pahalgam, and you did not go there. 27 people died in cross-border shelling in Poonch, Rajaouri, Uri; but you did not go there. The All India Trinamool Congress delegation reached 4 kilometres near the Pakistan border, but you could not reach there either. The countrymen wanted you to go there just once and stand there. An all-party meeting was held, but you did not come there.

सर, आप हमेशा बोलते हैं कि हमने किया है, हमने किया है, आपने केवल अकेले नहीं किया है। इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्स ने किया है, 140 करोड़ देशवासियों ने किया है। किसी का कुछ नहीं आता। सबका वक्त आता है और जिसका वक्त आता है, उसके पास सब आता है। यह हमारा वक्त है।

*I only want to say that across party lines, everybody stood united behind you. Year after year, you have deprived Bengal. You have disrespected the Bengali language and its people. Still, the people of our state, our Honorable Chief Minister, and our Party didn't play any political games in this tumultuous

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time. They showed unconditional and unquestioned support. Our leader, Abhishek Banerjee, travelled with the delegation you sent, and sang praises of our country in foreign lands. He has established himself as a nationalist and a dedicated Indian. But what have we got in return, sir? We need to hear this. Your leader, one Union Minister of State, was standing in the heart of West Bengal and saying that Operation Sindoor has been done, and then Operation West Bengal will be carried out.*

आप बोलते हैं न, कि ममता दीदी बांग्लादेशियों को बंगाल में घुसवाती हैं, तो बॉर्डर में आतंकवादियों को कौन घुसा रहा है, इसका जवाब भी आपको देना पड़ेगा कि यह काम भी बंगाल की दीदी कर रही हैं। सामने इलेक्शन है, तो वह भी आप बोल सकते हैं।

Conduct the election tomorrow. Do it tomorrow. On one side is you and your money, your central agency, unlimited power; on the other side, Honorable Mamata Banerjee- the Bengali woman who wears sandals.

सर, मैं और ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहती। मैं केवल एक ही शब्द बोलूंगी। ... (व्यवधान) We are the world's largest democracy. We are proud of our democratic practices. We are proud of our Army, our naval and our air defence machinery. We are proud of the professionalism and the precision with which the air strikes were carried out against Pak terror bases and air bases – a roaring success story of India's strengthening military capabilities over decades. We are proud of our daughters – Colonel Sofiya Qureshi and Wing Commander Vyomika Singh. It is a shining example of secularism and women empowerment in the country.

सर, अब मैं अंतिम लाइन बोलना चाहूंगी। हमें गर्व है कि आपने एक सौ आतंकवादियों को मार गिराया, पर हम तो चाहते थे कि ऐसा एक भी न बचे, जिससे भविष्य में भारत की बहनों-बेटियों

के सिंदूर को खतरा हो। चाहे वे आतंकवादी हों, पाकिस्तान हो या पाकिस्तान को ऑक्सीजन देने वाला चीन हो, India has to give out the message loud and clear.

We will not fear. We will not be afraid. Before death beckons us, we don't die.

“हम डरेंगे नहीं, डरेंगे नहीं।

मरने से पहले मरेंगे नहीं, मरेंगे नहीं॥

हम अमन चाहते हैं, मगर जुल्म के खिलाफ।

अगर जंग लाजिमी है, तो फिर जंग ही सही॥”

थैंक्यू सर।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : महोदय, धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Sir, I have a Point of Order. ... (*Interruptions*) There is no translation. ... (*Interruptions*) We need translation to understand him. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please confirm that translation is going on.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is some technical issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN : You can speak in English. ... (*Interruptions*) You speak good English. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, मैं भारत की सेना और इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने पहलगाम की घटना के बाद 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' करके पाकिस्तान को मुँहतोड़

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जवाब दिया । ... (व्यवधान) मैं उन लोगों को भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ, जिन निहत्थे लोगों को धर्म के नाम पर मारा गया । ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): Sir, it is our right to know what he is speaking. ... (*Interruptions*) How do we know what he is speaking? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is some technical issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND : Sir, we need to know what he is speaking. ... (*Interruptions*) It is our right. ... (*Interruptions*) How will we know what he is speaking? ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : यह प्रॉब्लम लोक सभा की है, यह प्रॉब्लम मेरी नहीं है । मुझे हिन्दी आती है तो मैं हिन्दी ही बोलूँगा ना । ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND : Speak in English. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : आपके कहने से मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलूँगा और अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है । यदि आप मुझे तमिल बोलने के लिए कहते तो मुझे प्रसन्नता होती । ... (व्यवधान) आप इंग्लिश बोलने के लिए कहते हो, वह विदेशी भाषा है । ... (व्यवधान) यही आप लोगों की मानसिकता है । ... (व्यवधान) कोई तमिल बोलने के लिए कहे, कोई बांग्ला बोलने के लिए कहे तो मुझे गर्व होगा, क्योंकि वह हमारी भाषा है, भारतीय भाषा है । ... (व्यवधान) आप अंग्रेजी बोलने के लिए कह रहे हो । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. Work is going on. Kindly have some patience.

... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : वणक्कम से शुरू करते हैं ।

माननीय सभापति : आप वणक्कम से शुरू कीजिए ।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : वणक्कम से ही शुरू करते हैं या भालोबाशी से शुरू करते हैं, किसी से शुरू करते हैं, बांग्ला से, तमिल से शुरू करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं दो दिन से डिबेट सुन रहा हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं वही तो बोल रहा हूँ कि आप थोड़ा सा पेशेंस रखिए ।

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN: He always talks controversial issues. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: We need to have translation. ... (Interruptions)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN: We need to counter him. ... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is some technical issue. We are working on it.
... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND : Sir, you can suspend the House for some time.
... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am repeatedly telling you that there is some technical issue. They are working on it.
... (Interruptions)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, adjourn the House. ... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, आप यह देखिए कि अभी 20 मिनट तक बंगाली में भाषण होता रहा, किसी भी तमिलनाडु के सांसद ने इतना चिल्लाकर बात नहीं की । उनको हिन्दी से क्या प्रॉब्लम है?... (व्यवधान) हमको तमिल से प्रॉब्लम नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) तमिल महान भाषा है । ... (व्यवधान) हम तमिल का रिगार्ड करते हैं, आदर करते हैं, सम्मान करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) उनको हिन्दी से क्या प्रॉब्लम है?... (व्यवधान) यही कांग्रेस की मानसिकता है । ... (व्यवधान) यही कांग्रेस

की सभी सहयोगी पार्टियों की मानसिकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Translation is the problem. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, उनको नॉर्थ इंडियन से प्रॉब्लम है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, हिन्दी बोलना इस देश में गुनाह हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) एक दिन ऐसा होगा कि पूरा का पूरा देश इंग्लैंड हो जायेगा, अंग्रेजों के गुलाम हो जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Sir, we want translation. ... (*Interruptions*) Kindly ask him to speak in English. ... (*Interruptions*) How can he speak? ... (*Interruptions*) You cannot allow this. ... (*Interruptions*) Adjourn the House. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, मेरा समय बर्बाद हो रहा है और वह समय इसमें इनक्लूड होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Translation has started in Tamil language. English translation is also coming. Please hear in Tamil language.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Tamil is the oldest language. Tamil language is pride of India. Please listen in Tamil language.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, अभी कांग्रेस की महासचिव और सांसद प्रियंका जी काफी कुल बोलकर गयीं और उन्होंने कहा कि इतिहास से कोई मतलब नहीं है, वर्तमान में जीएं। जो व्यक्ति,

जो देश, जो समाज इतिहास को भूलता है, वह अपने आपको मिट्टी में मिला लेता है। इतिहास से सीखना चाहिए, वर्तमान में जीना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इस पार्लियामेंट में और इस देश में दो चीजों पर बात होती है। हम लोग किस चीज पर चर्चा करते हैं? हम लोग या तो कश्मीर पर चर्चा करते हैं या चीन पर चर्चा करते हैं। इन्हीं दो चीजों पर चर्चा करते हैं। प्रियंका गांधी और राहुल गांधी जी को यह लगता है कि नेहरू जी पर उनका एक स्टाम्प है। नेहरू जी आपके नाना हो सकते हैं, दादा हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस देश के वे पहले प्रधान मंत्री थे और उनके किए हुए कारनामे पर प्रश्न उठाने का मुझे पूरा अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान) आपकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है, आपकी उन पर कोई यू.एस.पी. नहीं है। वे इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। ... (व्यवधान) यदि 'लम्हों ने खता की, सदियों ने सजा पायी', तो हम जो सजा पा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में प्रश्न उठाने का मुझे पूरा अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, एक किताब है, जो नेहरू जी ने लिखी और उसके बारे में समाज को और इस देश को जानने का अधिकार है। उनकी किताब है – 'ग्लिम्पसेज ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री।' कांग्रेस और विपक्षी पार्टियों की मानसिकता वहीं से निकलती है।

सभापति महोदय, 'ग्लिम्पसेज ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री' में नेहरू जी ने लिखा कि महमूद गजनी, मोहम्मद गोरी, जिसको कि हम लुटेरा मानते हैं, जैसे आज जिसे टेररिस्ट कहते हैं, वह उस जमाने का टेररिस्ट हुआ करता था। उसके बारे में वे कहते हैं कि वह 'वॉरियर' था। उसके बारे में वे कहते हैं कि 'वह केवल अपने एम्पायर को एक्सपैंड करने के लिए आया था और उसने हिन्दुओं पर कोई जुल्म नहीं किया।' यह 'ग्लिम्पसेज ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री' में खुद मिस्टर नेहरू लिखते हैं और यही आज की मानसिकता है। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरी मानसिकता वह है कि नेहरू जी के किए हुए कामों पर यह परिवार क्वैश्चन उठाता है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपको बताऊं कि पाकिस्तान, जिसके बारे में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बोला, मैं उसी बात को आगे बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर पाकिस्तान क्यों बना? यह मैं सभी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान क्यों बना? पाकिस्तान दो लोगों ने बनवाया। एक का नाम था मिस्टर जिन्ना, दूसरे का

नाम था लियाक़त अली । ... (व्यवधान) लियाक़त अली इस देश का कट्टर नागरिक होना चाहता था । लियाक़त अली पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का था और वह यहीं बैठकर राजनीति करना चाहता था । ... (व्यवधान) लियाक़त ने अपनी आत्मकथा में लिखा है कि जब वर्ष 1946 में अंतरिम सरकार बनी, तो मिस्टर नेहरू ने अपनी बहन विजयलक्ष्मी पण्डित को वर्ष 1946 में रूस का राजदूत बनाया, तो उस चीज़ से, परिवारवाद से लियाक़त इतना दुःखी हुआ कि उसने उसी दिन यह तय कर लिया कि जिस दिन भारत का विभाजन होगा, मैं पाकिस्तान चला जाऊंगा और फिर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा हो गया ।

सर, वही परिवारवाद आज कांग्रेस को यहां तक ले आई है, इस देश को यहां तक ले आई है । अब मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि हम लोग कश्मीर और धारा 370 पर क्यों बात करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, आप बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, यह कांग्रेसियों की आदत है । ये मुझे बोलने नहीं देते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आपको बताऊं कि अभी भारत से सात डेलीगेशन्स बाहर गए । संयोग से मैं भी उस डेलीगेशन का पार्ट था । हमने यह कहा कि धारा 370 विशेष तौर पर ऐसी परिस्थिति में लगाया गया, जिसके लिए वह हकदार नहीं था । आप इसकी कहानी समझिए कि आखिर धारा 370 क्यों लगा और यह कश्मीर की प्रॉब्लम क्यों है । इसके कारण पूरे देश में लड़ाई है । जब वर्ष 1942 में 'भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन' हुआ, पूरे देश की जनता 'भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन' कर रही थी । हम अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध 'भारत छोड़ो' का आंदोलन कर रहे थे । कश्मीर एक ऐसी जगह थी, वहां शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब 'राजा कश्मीर छोड़ो' का आंदोलन चला रहे थे । ... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये यदि ऐसा करेंगे तो कभी भी कांग्रेस वाले नहीं बोल पाएंगे । ... (व्यवधान) यह जो रनिंग कमेंट्री है, आप समझिए कि वर्षा गायकवाड़ को इतना भी नहीं पता है कि जब कोई लॉबी में चलता है तो हँसी-मजाक होता है और यह न्यूज बनाती है । इनको इतना भी पता नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं विषय पर आना चाहता हूँ। जब शेख अब्दुल्ला का 'राजा कश्मीर छोड़ो' आंदोलन चल रहा था तो जिन्ना बहुत तेज थे। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please be seated. Please do not talk.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपको अलाऊ नहीं किया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब 'राजा कश्मीर छोड़ो' आंदोलन चलाए हुए थे। ... (व्यवधान) जिन्ना ने उस वक्त राजा का साथ दिया था। जिन्ना ने जब राजा का साथ दिया और वर्ष 1947 में भारत का विभाजन हुआ, उस वक्त राजा को यह लगा कि नेहरू मेरे खिलाफ है। नेहरू मुझे किसी तरह से भारत के साथ नहीं रहने देना चाहते हैं। जिन्ना मेरा समर्थन करता है, लेकिन मैं जिन्ना के साथ नहीं जाऊंगा, नेहरू के ऊपर मुझे विश्वास नहीं है। इस कारण उन्होंने अपने डिसीजन को डैफर किया। फिर उन्होंने एग्रीमेंट साइन किया। वह वही एग्रीमेंट था, जो 600 राज्यों ने अलग-अलग इंस्ट्रूमेंट ऑफ अक्सेशन साइन किया। जब मणिपुर के साथ वही लागू हो गया, कच्छ के साथ वही लागू हो गया, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ वही लागू हो गया, तो कश्मीर में ऐसी कौन सी बात थी कि आपने उसको धारा 370 दे दिया? जिनको लगता है कि टू नेशन थ्योरी के आधार पर वह साइन नहीं हुआ तो जब सिक्किम वर्ष 1975 में भारत में मिला, जब गोवा वर्ष 1962 में भारत में मिला तो उसको आपने धारा 370 क्यों नहीं दे दिया? आज कश्मीर के जो हालात हैं, उस हालात के पीछे यदि नेहरू-गांधी परिवार जिम्मेवार है तो हम नेहरू जी को जिम्मेवार ठहराएंगे या नहीं ठहराएंगे? इसमें प्रियंका गांधी और राहुल गांधी को परेशानी क्यों है?

मैं आपको एक दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। अखिलेश यादव जी चीन के बारे में बोलें, कनिमोझी

जी चीन के बारे में बोलीं, सुप्रिया जी चीन के बारे में बोलीं। अपोजिशन के जितने आदमी हैं, सब चीन के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

सर, मैं अब आपको बताऊं कि इस देश में क्या-क्या हुआ? वर्ष 1985 का एक सीआईए का डॉक्यूमेंट हमने रिलीज किया, खुद ही ट्वीट किया और उसमें यह कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के 40 प्रतिशत सांसद सोवियत रूस के लिए उनसे पैसा लेकर मुखबिरी करते थे, उनसे पैसा लेकर चुनाव लड़ते थे। आज तक कांग्रेस के किसी आदमी ने उसके ऊपर डिफेमेशन नहीं किया। वर्ष 1962 के युद्ध के पहले वर्ष 1961 में बेलग्रेड सम्मेलन हुआ। अब मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि पड़ोसी देश ने क्या किया? ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 1961 में नेहरू जी ने तिब्बत देने के बाद क्या कहा? मैं तिब्बत पर भी आना चाहूंगा कि तिब्बत क्या है? वर्ष 1886 में भारत, नेपाल और तिब्बत का एक समझौता हुआ। आपको पता है कि वर्ष 1954 तक तिब्बत, नेपाल को प्रत्येक साल एक हर्जाना दिया करता था। वह कभी भी चाइना का पार्ट नहीं था। तिब्बत, नेपाल का हिस्सा हुआ करता था और इसी नेहरू की गलती के कारण तिब्बत चला गया और आज चाइना हमारे माथे पर खड़ा है। वर्ष 1961 में जब नॉन अलाइनमेंट मूवमेंट (नैम) का बेलग्रेड में सम्मेलन हुआ, मैं आपको बताऊं कि उस समय हमारी सिग्नेटरी कंट्री नेपाल, अल्जीरिया, भूटान और यूगोस्लाविया थी। जब 1962 का युद्ध हुआ, तो ये सभी के सभी देश चाइना के साथ चले गये। इतना छोड़िये, आप पड़ोसी देशों की बात कर रहे हैं, वर्ष 1962 में हमारे हारने के बाद नेपाल ने अपना बाउंड्री एग्रीमेंट चाइना के साथ साइन किया, मंगोलिया ने साइन किया, वियतनाम ने साइन किया, कोरिया ने साइन किया। कौन सा देश आपके साथ खड़ा था? सर, वर्ष 1962 में क्या हुआ? ये सैनिकों की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक और कहानी बताना चाहूंगा कि आप सैनिकों का क्या सम्मान और असम्मान करते हैं। वर्ष 1971 का आप जो ढिंढोरा पीट रहे हैं कि वर्ष 1971 में इतनी बड़ी विकट्टी कर ली, एक और देश को हमारे माथे पर खड़ा कर दिया। यदि बनाना था, तो टू नेशन थ्योरी में हिन्दू बांग्लादेश बनाना था और मुस्लिम बांग्लादेश बनाना था। लेकिन फील्ड मार्शल जनरल मानेक शॉ, जिनके कारण हम युद्ध जीते। आप सैनिकों

की बात कर रहे हो। आपको पता है कि वर्ष 1972 में जब उन्हें फील्ड मार्शल की उपाधि मिली। फील्ड मार्शल वो होता है, जो जनरल को मिलता है, आर्मी चीफ को जितना पैसा मिलता है, जिसे दरमाहा कहते हैं, उतना पैसा उसे मिलेगा इसलिए वह फील्ड मार्शल है। उतनी सुविधा उसको मिलेगी इसलिए वह फील्ड मार्शल है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि वर्ष 1972 से लेकर वर्ष 2007 तक इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनको पेंशन तक नहीं दी। फील्ड मार्शल का पैसा तो छोड़िये, जब कलाम साहब राष्ट्रपति हुए और उन्होंने इंटरवीन किया, तो वर्ष 2008 में फाइनली उनको पेंशन मिली। आप आर्मी चीफ की इज्जत नहीं करते हो। सन् 1971 के वार के हीरो की इज्जत नहीं करते हो और आप कहते हो कि आप सेना के बारे में सम्मान करते हो।

मैं आपको वर्ष 1962 के युद्ध की बात बता रहा हूँ। इन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदार को, भाई भतीजावाद केवल पॉलिटिक्स में नहीं, वर्ष 1962 के चाइना युद्ध के समय इन्होंने मिस्टर कौल को असम, नेफा का हेड बनाया। कौल कौन था? कौल, नेहरू जी का चचेरा भाई था। 18 सेनापतियों को बाईपास करके उन्होंने उसे हेड बनाया।

सर, आपको पता है कि उस युद्ध में हमारे खिलाफ चीन के साथ अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन भी थे, लेकिन आपको आश्चर्य लगेगा कि आकाशवाणी में जब नेहरू जी ने अनाउंस किया कि असम हमारे हाथ से चला गया, तो मिस्टर कौल भागकर आ गए और धौला कुआँ के रिसर्च और रेफरल अस्पताल में आकर भर्ती हो गए।

आप किस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं? उन्होंने अपनी किताब 'अनटोल्ड स्टोरी' में लिखा, उन्हीं बी.एन. कौल ने लिखा कि यदि इंडियन एयरफोर्स हमारा साथ देती तो हम बच सकते थे, लेकिन नेहरू ने एयरफोर्स का कोई भी उपयोग नहीं किया, जिसके कारण भारत की हार हुई। ... (व्यवधान) यह सब उन्होंने अपनी स्टोरी में लिखा। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं इसके बाद एक और कहानी बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) जो 'अनटोल्ड स्टोरी' में हुई कि एक रिटायर्ड आर्मी चीफ ने जयंती शिपिंग कंपनी बनाई। ... (व्यवधान)

गिरिराज जी, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, जयंती शिपिंग कंपनी बनाई। ... (व्यवधान) उस वक्त एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का बैंक लोन जयंती शिपिंग कंपनी ने ले लिया। ... (व्यवधान) उस कंपनी का मालिक रवि तेजा था, जिसने लंदन में मकान लिया। ... (व्यवधान) आपको पता है कि मधु लिमये जी ने इसी हाउस में कहा कि राजीव गांधी और संजय गांधी के रहने का खर्चा और पूरी पढ़ाई का खर्चा उस जयंती शिपिंग का मालिक, वह तेजा देता था। ... (व्यवधान) आप इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आप हमसे एयरक्राफ्ट का हिसाब लेते हैं।

सन् 1962 के युद्ध में, 1965 के युद्ध में, 1971 के युद्ध में कितने एयरक्राफ्ट्स गिरे? यह आपको पता है? यह पार्लियामेंट में आज-तक डिस्कस नहीं हुआ। हमने इसका कभी हिसाब नहीं मांगा। सन् 1948 से लेकर वर्ष 2010 तक आईएमएफ का लोन, यदि मुझे बताओगे तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान को सन् 1948 से लेकर वर्ष 2010 तक आईएमएफ और वर्ल्ड बैंक लोन देता रहा और आपने एक बार भी उसके ऊपर क्वेश्चन नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, जब ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद आईएमएफ और वर्ल्ड बैंक लोन देना चाहती थी तब हमने विरोध किया, भारत ने पहली बार विरोध किया। ... (व्यवधान)

आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो सुनिए कि सन् 1965 के युद्ध में 45 एयरक्राफ्ट्स आपने लूज किए। सन् 1971 के युद्ध में 71 एयरक्राफ्ट्स आपने लूज किए। ... (व्यवधान) आपसे कभी किसी ने हिसाब पूछा? हम देशभक्त नागरिक हैं। ... (व्यवधान) भारतीय जनता पार्टी का जन्म ही उसी से हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी ने इस कश्मीर को बचाने के लिए अपना बलिदान दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 1992-93 में झंडा फहराने के लिए अपनी जान की परवाह नहीं की। हमारे लिए एक-एक नागरिक महत्वपूर्ण है। आतंकवादी को मिट्टी में मिलाएंगे। पाकिस्तान ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर को भारत का अंग बनाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यही हमारा संकल्प है। ... (व्यवधान) यही हमारा न्यू नॉर्मल है। ... (व्यवधान) जिस दिन यह बनेगा, उस दिन भारत एक होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in addition to the points that have been made in this House by my colleague Ms. Kanimozhi on behalf of the DMK, I want to bring a few facts before this House, and out of the facts, I want to ask some questions. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, when we are having some reservations that have been placed before House, as other Members from the regional parties put it, they should not be branded as anti-national. ... (*Interruptions*) हिंदी नहीं मालूम, हिंदी नहीं मालूम, हिंदी नहीं मालूम... still, I am Indian. You are accepting it. Otherwise, we are ready to go.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. Mr. Raja, please continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please carry on.

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, the DMK is known for national integration. Yes, there was a time when we wanted to have a separate State in the name of Dravida Nadu. In 1962 when the Chinese aggression took place in this country, we gave up the desire of having a separate State. In 1971, when the India-Pakistan war came into existence, our then Chief Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi gave Rs.5 crore which was matched by none. In 1999, the Kargil War was imposed on us. At that time, Rs.100 crore was given on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government by

Kalaingar Karunanidhi, our beloved leader, which was matched by none. Now, as my colleague has put it, the first rally to support the Indian Army with lakhs and lakhs of people was organised by my leader Mr. M.K. Stalin, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for which the entire country is indebted and has followed it.

With this background, I want to reveal some reservations. I passionately heard the Defence Minister, the External Affairs Minister and the Home Minister. Unfortunately, I have to submit that all these voices are having a high sound but no content. I will come to it one by one. It has become a habitual culture of the BJP that whenever they are discussing any topic, they want to hit Nehru, Indira, Rajiv, and Congress. What is this? Comparison is always odious. ... (*Interruptions*) Wait; be patient. Any decision would have been taken by the then Prime Minister and leaders in the context of the circumstances and the situations prevailing over there. That decision must be viewed and that decision must be weighed. In 1962, there was a setback to India. But was it suppressed by Nehru, concealed by Nehru? He was the only Prime Minister who used to write letters every month. He apprised how the defeat happened. What were all the reasons? It was because of the climate, the terrain which was faced by our Army and the quality of the arms which was not able to pair with those of China. He honestly admitted it. Then, the Army Chief at that time tendered his resignation and it was accepted. Past is past. Come to the present. What are we doing? The Pahalgam attack took place. So far, are you speaking with conscience? None of you right from the Prime Minister up to the Member of Parliament, in spite of the so-called strength, have expressed any regret. Not at all. Today, four persons have been

shot down. You are claiming pride. How can you take pride for shooting down four persons?

Machiavelli was a philosopher in the 16th century. He is a philosopher for them. He said that the ends justify the means. You can do anything to achieve the ends. That is your philosophy. You are telling that whatever happened in Pahalgam, the culprits were shot down. So, we got the victory. Is it correct?

“Eenraal pasi Kaanbaan aayinum seyyarkka saanRoR pazhikkum vinaai”

That is our philosophy. Even the mother suffering starvation does not do wrong. So, means is very important. Please tell me whether your means are correct.

The internal report of IB and RAW put before the Government said that Pahalgam must be brought under the high resolution satellite monitor. Is it not true? Can the Defence Minister deny it? I challenge it. Can the Home Minister challenge it? Can the Prime Minister challenge it? In spite of the internal report which was given by IB and RAW, there was no personnel either from police side or from security side. You said that after repealing Article 370, there will be no shooting, there will be no bullet sound. But surgical strike is going in Pakistan. Is it correct for you? Everywhere you are telling that Nehru is wrong, Indira is wrong. Wrong will happen according to one's view. What happened on 24th December, 1999, just one day before Christmas?

16.00 hrs

The Indian Airlines Flight 814 was hijacked and was taken to Kandahar. It was hijacked to seek the release of Masood Azhar. A bargaining was done.

Who was the Prime Minister at that time? At that time, the Prime Minister was Atal Bihari Vajpayee. After diplomatic consultations with the Congress and everybody, who was opposing at that time? It was Ajit Doval who is now the National Security Advisor. He wrote note after note. He was a police officer then. He described it as a diplomatic failure. In spite of that, we took a conscious decision, and as an international diplomatic measure, we released him. Not only was he released, he was taken very carefully, with aristocratic treatment, along with the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh, and he was placed in Karachi. ... (*Interruptions*) No, I cannot say 'Shame' 'Shame'. That was the need of the hour. So, it should be justified. Similarly, whatever be the context, can you justify yourself now? With pain, I would say 'no'.

Sir, there are two issues before us. Today, the Home Minister has said something. I am telling that what happened yesterday was very childish. I am sorry to say this. The Defence Minister of India said, 'Do not ask me about pencils -- how many were broken -- and rubbers'. Was the exam conducted properly? Sir, we are not concerned about the pencils and rubbers but there should not be any malpractice in the examination for the results. You are always doing malpractice. You wanted to harvest wrong results, bogus results. That is why, we are bothered about the means.

Sir, I am not able to understand one thing. What is the problem with you in regretting. I want to make one thing clear for the nation. Today, the Home Minister says that the entire world -- barring three countries -- all the countries backed us and they targeted Pakistan as a nation which sponsors terrorism. I

can challenge it. None of the countries and none of the Organisations -- G20, G7, BRICS, QUAD -- officially passed any resolution supporting India and condemning Pakistan. They are condemning the terrorist attacks but not Pakistan. They are not even saying that the terrorism is being supported by Pakistan. But you are travelling with them and getting pride in telling that we are right.

I can read another joke. It is another joke. When we are saying that Trump has announced a ceasefire, they are denying it. I feel very ashamed personally as an Indian in the Parliament because of them. Why? What did the External Affairs Minister say? The External Affairs Minister said that the Vice President of the United States of America J.D. Vance called the Prime Minister warning of a massive Pakistani attack in the next few hours. Who was that person? It was the Vice President of the United States of America. Are you sleeping? Is it not a ...* on your part? The Vice President of America called the Prime Minister of India saying, 'You are going to be attacked'. You are having military. You are having RAW. You are having IB. What are you doing? The External Affairs Minister had said it yesterday. ... (*Interruptions*) Move a Privilege Motion. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, I was there when the External Affairs Minister was speaking. On 22nd April, the Vice President of the USA called the Prime Minister after the incident. He called after the incident.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What had he told?

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA : Sorry, Sir. I am quoting yesterday's speech of the External Affairs Minister in the Parliament. I quote:

“Sir, I would like to inform this House that on the 9th May...”

Anurag, please, I am quoting your Minister's stand. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If there is anything wrong in the quote, it should be expunged from the record.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA: I am having an official document. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You continue it.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I would like to inform the House that on 9th May Vice President J D Vance called the Prime Minister warning of a massive Pakistani attack in the next few hours. Our Prime Minister in his response made it very clear if such an attack happens, it would meet with an appropriate response from our side. That is correct. But the question is: where is your intelligence?

American Vice President called to inform that 'Pakistani forces are going to attack'. Still, International Monetary Fund, is going to give bail out package to Pakistan, which was being controlled by America. ... (*Interruptions*)

I am not yielding. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. ... (*Interruptions*)

These are all the confusions. Let us divide it into two parts. Pahalgam

incident took place. It is a complete intelligence failure. If it was an intelligence failure, then you must admit that it was ... * of your administration. It was the ...* of the administration. You are ... * to rule this country. People are not having faith upon you.

How were your diplomatic relations? You sent all delegations. Do not follow Nehruvian ideology. You cannot and you are competent. But please follow at least your leader Atal Behari Vajpayee. What happened in the Kargil? Kargil war was conducted in a sensible manner with collaborative measures. All stakeholders including the Opposition were taken into consideration by Vajpayee Ji. After the Kargil war, he appointed a Commission and the Commission's report was placed before the Parliament. This Parliament deliberated the Commission and also about the dos and don'ts and also the actions and inactions. Such a fair Prime Minister was your predecessor. Now, you want to reap the legacy of the BJP but you are completely concealing everything from the Parliament. Parliament was completely set aside. Hundred and odd people's will is being reflected in this House but you are avoiding the Parliament. Are you a democrat? Am I not entitled to say about your ... * ? Am I not entitled to say about ...*?

Sir, that is what I am telling. I do not want to take more time. I have only one thing. Pahalgam incident is the classic example of the administrative ... * to deal with terrorism. Operation Sindoor is nothing but an incomplete exercise

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ended with Trump's ceasefire. Just I want to show one thing. Still, I am confused. Today, there are two newspapers. One says 'Target met, no more ceasefire'. It was said by *Indian Express*.

Another newspaper says, 'Operation Sindoor is not over, only on pause'. Ceasefire was announced by Trump. That itself is a shock to the country. Still, you are saying this ceasefire is on pause, it will continue. It is said by one Minister. Another Minister says that our target is over, so no more war. No discussion in Parliament took place prior to that. What was the result?

I will go to the last thing. You are claiming that all the nations are with us but Pakistan is getting membership and getting elected as Vice Chairman in the United Nations Security Council to control the terrorism.

Sir, are you not ...* that Pakistan is getting a berth in the United Nations Security Council to control terrorism? But you want to label the Pakistan as the sponsor of the terrorism.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA : On behalf of DMK, I appeal to everyone, notwithstanding the political affinity, to compel this Government, and take the confidence of this Government, to come for a democratic process, discuss everything and stop this ... * in the future at least.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this very important Session.

16.10 hrs

(Shri A. Raja *in the Chair*)

Sir, as far as April 22nd incident of Pahalgam is concerned, the entire country is worried about this.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sir, kindly look into the unparliamentary words. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will look into it. Definitely, I will look into it. Do not worry. This Chair is impartial. We all know that.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Sir, killing of these 26 persons would remain as a wound. This incident of Pahalgam, that can be called as a tragedy, is considered the deadliest civilian massacre in India since 2008 Mumbai attack. My learned friends have narrated the entire thing.

Sir, there are certain questions that remain unanswered. The first thing is with regard to the culprits. This morning, the Home Minister said certain thing. Let us hope that it is true. Anyhow, that was a very, very difficult kind of question we were all asking. Now, there are some more questions to be asked. How did these terrorists manage to reach a tourist place like Pahalgam, that too at the mid-day time? We are claiming our efficiency, our technological know-how, and all kind of things. In such a situation, what have you secured in that? What measures the police and the security personnel did for the safety of the tourists? That is a very important tourist centre. What action have they taken to prevent

this kind of a calamity?

Similarly, Sir, we have to strictly verify, and do a threadbare analysis in this regard. I would like to know whether we have intelligence lapse and security failure. There is no meaning in saying so many things. Ask your inner heart whether there is any lapse. If you ask whether there is lapse, I would like to say, yes, there is lapse on your part. You are bound to reply for the lapse.

Sir, we appealed to the Government to convene a Special Session of the Parliament. You ignored it at that time. Why have you done that? You could have convened that Session. Let the entire world know the truth. You had something to hide at that time. That was the reason you refused our request to have this, Session. Even many persons have said about the lapse in our activities.

Sir, it is also to be examined whether strategic planning was there or not. If it is true, if your claims are true, explain them. You have not explained them. You are just saying that everything is okay. That is your regular kind of thing. I would like to say with all the politeness, we must have an introspection. What is that? That is about international diplomacy of India. How bad is the situation in India now? We had a very good relation with many countries. Our international relation was best in the world. We all know that. As and when there were some crises, even at the wars, people were waiting for the voice of India. India had such a high regard. The whole world leaders had a very effective and cordial relations with India. That was our position. If I ask whether India is having the same status today, I would like to say that it is not there. It is diminishing like anything. You are responsible for that.

You are talking about the former Prime Ministers – Nehru, India Gandhi, and all other leaders. I would like to ask you one thing. Do you have any moral right? You have no moral right even to raise your voice by citing them.

You have no moral responsibility. What was their position? What did they do it for? We have to realize that.

Let us take the example of Gandhi ji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He mentioned Gandhi ji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I would like to ask you, do you believe in Gandhian philosophy? The main crux of the Gandhian philosophy is 'non-violence'. You are motivating all kinds of violence within the country. You have no moral right to speak about him. Similarly, what did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and Vajpayee ji stand for? What was their performance? Nehru ji was a key architect of Non-Aligned Movement advocating for peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the matters of our country. He believed in Panchsheel, the five principles. What were those five principles? Those principles were about co-existence. Nehru ji stood for that. Gandhi ji stood for that. But what are you standing for? You are standing to create confusion and unrest in this country and make capital out of it. You want to fish in the troubled waters.

During Shrimati Indira Gandhi's tenure, she stood for the Non-Aligned Movement. She had a position in the world. Whenever there was crisis in any country, people were waiting for the voice of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That was her position. Similarly, all these kinds of things will tell you that the position of Indian Government today is quite contrary to the facts and tradition of the other

leaders.

Sir, there is a paradoxical situation. What is that? India stood strongly with the Government during this crisis. I was also on the delegation team. We went there. We explained. We are confident that we did the work assigned to us in a marvellous way. That was for India. Our voice was for India. But what is happening now? Do you realise that? We stand for peace. Our country's greatness and nobility lie in 'peace'. What is happening?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: When there is some trouble in Parliament, hon. Members say that the House is not in order. I am of the opinion that that same phrase will have to be repeated in all the situations. The House is not in order. This situation has been made like this. What is happening? People are dying. They are going to be Stateless people. People are crying. It is 45-degree temperature and they are staying without any roof. They have been evacuated. They have been forcibly removed. The Chief Minister has given instructions to delete them from the Voters' List. They want to make them Stateless people or refugees. If the Government is keeping silence, the Government will be committing a sin. When you are talking about cordiality, you have to think of these issues.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to send a delegation and make an inquiry into what is happening in Assam. That kind of situation you cannot repeat in this country. This country is a country for peace and prosperity. You have made all kinds of difficulties, hurdles and obstacles for people.

The pride of India is 'solidarity'. The pride of India is our asset. We are saying to the world that ours is the biggest democracy. Unfortunately, you have spoiled the image of the country. You have to correct yourself. I hope that wisdom will prevail upon you.

Thank you.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH (BARAMULLA): Sir, my humble submission is this. For God's sake, please do not stop me before 10 to 12 minutes. I am from Kashmir. I am coming from Tihar Jail.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I know that. Please proceed.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH: Thank you, sir. Please give me some time. मैं कुछ पंक्तियों के साथ अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा।

“दीप जिसका महल्लात में ही जले,
चंद लोगों की खुशियों को लेकर चले,
वो जो साए में हर मस्लहत के पले,
ऐसे दस्तूर को सुब्ह-ए-बे-नूर को,
मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता।
मैं भी खाइफ़ नहीं तख़्ता-ए-दार से,
मैं भी मंसूर हूं, कह दो अग्यार से,
क्यों डराते हो, जिंदा की दीवार से,
ज़ुल्म की बात को, जहल की रात को,
मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता।
फूल शाखों पे खिलने लगे तुम कहो,
जाम रिंदों को मिलने लगे तुम कहो,

चाक सीनों के सिलने लगे, तुम कहो,
 इस खुले झूठ को, जेहन की लूट को,
 मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता ।
 तुमने लूटा है सदियों हमारा सुकूं,
 अब न हम पर चलेगा तुम्हारा फुसूं,
 चारागर दर्दमंदों के बनते हो क्यूं,
 तुम नहीं चारागर कोई माने मगर,
 मैं नहीं मानता, मैं नहीं जानता” ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे पैगंबर का फ़रमान है कि जिसने एक बेगुनाह शहरी का कत्ल किया है, उसने सारी इंसानियत का कत्ल किया है । पहलगाम में जो भी हुआ है, वह पूरी इंसानियत का कत्ल था । जब निंदा की बात आए, पहलगाम में मारे गए उन परिवारों का दर्द हम कश्मीरियों से ज्यादा और कौन समझ सकता है, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने सन् 1989 से आज तक 80,000 लोग खो दिए हैं । कश्मीर ने जितनी तबाही देखी है, हमने कब्रिस्तान देखें हैं और हम लाशें उठाते-उठाते थक गए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, आज हर कोई यह कहता है कि वे आतंकवादी कहां गए? एलजी साहब क्या कर रहे थे? मैं किसी की वकालत नहीं कर रहा हूं । I am not taking anybody's side. I come from a place which is situated at the LoC. जब सीमाओं की तरफ देखते हैं, तो आपकी नज़र थक जाती है, क्योंकि सीमाएं बहुत दूर तक फैली हैं । अगर किसी को आना-जाना हो, तो उतना ज्यादा मुश्किल नहीं है । शायद फोर्सेज़ उतना कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती हैं ।

इसी तरह से आप एलजी साहब पर इल्जाम लगाते हैं । I am not defending him. I have nothing to do with him. आपकी संसद में तो दो बंदे अंदर तक घुस आए थे । कहना यह है कि आप आतंकवाद कैसे खत्म करेंगे? आप आतंकवादियों से कैसे लड़ेंगे? उसके लिए आपको

कश्मीरियों के दिल जीतने होंगे, लेकिन मैं कल से सुन रहा हूँ कि आपमें से किसी एक ने भी कश्मीरियों की बात नहीं की है। आपको कश्मीर की जमीन चाहिए या कश्मीर के लोग चाहिए? आज रूलिंग पार्टी और विपक्ष के लोगों को यह तय करना होगा।

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से गुजारिश करना चाहूँगा कि यहां नेहरू जी के बारे में बहुत बातें की गई हैं। Of course, he was our first Prime Minister. दुबे जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है। इसीलिए मैं भी कहता हूँ कि things are done in continuity. उन्होंने जो कमिटमेंट्स की थीं, आप वे चीजें जहन में रखिए। वे संयुक्त राष्ट्र में मसला लेकर गए थे, तब हम तो पैदा भी नहीं हुए थे। देश 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजाद हुआ था। फॉल्ट आपका है, चाहे जिन्ना साहब हों, नेहरू साहब हों, गांधी जी हों, सरदार पटेल जी हों, लियाकल अली खान हों, आप भारत को एक नहीं रख सके हैं। आपने बदकिस्मती से अपने देश के तीन हिस्से कर दिए हैं। आपने भारत बनाया, पाकिस्तान बनाया और बांग्लादेश बनाया। आप कश्मीरियों को क्यों मार रहे हैं? आपको आजादी मिलने के 15 सालों के बाद मेरा जन्म हुआ था।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमें क्यों मार रहे हैं? हमारा कसूर क्या है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे खून का जवाब कौन देगा? आप कहते हैं कि वहां सब कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन आप हमें सोशल मीडिया पर कुछ लिखने नहीं देते हैं। लोग जेलों में मर रहे हैं। ऐसे तीन हजार लोग हैं। मैं आज आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि हमें आतंकवाद खत्म करना है। यहां हर कोई ट्रंप-ट्रंप-ट्रंप-ट्रंप कह रहा है। ट्रंप के पास इस मसले का हल नहीं है। कश्मीर मसले का हल जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के पास है। वहां के हिन्दुओं के पास है, वहां के मुसलमानों के पास है, वहां के हर समुदाय के पास है। It is not a communal issue; it is a political issue. You need to give a political resolution.

मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए नहीं कि मैं आज डेढ़ लाख रुपये देकर यहां आया हूँ। जब आप मेरे लिए नहीं बोल सकें, तो आप कश्मीरियों के लिए क्या बोलेंगे? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे बड़ा अलगाववादी नेता सैयद अली शाह गिलानी हुआ करता था, लेकिन वह भी

तीन बार एमएलए रहा है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्यों तीन बार संविधान की शपथ लेने के बाद सबसे बड़ा अलगाववादी नेता बना? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपको हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाने की बहुत जल्दी है। शौक से बनाओ, मजे से बनाओ, अगर आपको लगता है, लेकिन मेरे जम्मू-कश्मीर की डेमोग्राफी को टच मत कीजिए। मेरे जम्मू-कश्मीर के कल्चर के साथ छेड़छाड़ मत कीजिए। आप जम्मू-कश्मीर को जम्मू-कश्मीर ही रहने दीजिए।

आपको पाकिस्तान के साथ जो करना है, वह करो, हमें क्या लेना-देना। आपका उनसे झगड़ा है, हम बीच में मारे जा रहे हैं। आप याद कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) सर, प्लीज़, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आज इनसे अपने लिए टाइम मांगता हूँ, सारी पार्टियां मुझे अपने दो-दो मिनट दें। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यूनाइटेड नेशन्स सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इसके बारे में जेल में अखबार पढ़कर पता है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे बाहर की दुनिया का कुछ पता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) अभी तो मुझे उरी की भी बात करनी है, इसलिए, मुझे थोड़ा टाइम और दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) यूनाइटेड नेशन्स सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में जब तालिबान के कन्डेमनेशन की बात आई, तो हमारी यही सरकार, जो यूपी में कहती थी कि तालिबानी शासन वहां लाया जा रहा है। You supported Taliban there and stayed away from voting. आज इतने बुरे दिन क्यों आ गए कि आज आपको तालिबान का सपोर्ट लेना पड़ता है? ... (व्यवधान) अगर 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की बात करें, तो पाकिस्तान को आज मुझे कुछ जरूरी बातें कहनी हैं। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि आप मुझे कहने दें। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (Interruptions)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जंग लड़ी गई, वह उरी में लड़ी गई, कुपवाड़ा में लड़ी गई, करनाह में लड़ी गई, रजौरी पुलिस से लड़ी गई। आपके इलाकों में जंग नहीं लड़ी गई। वहां कितने लोग मरे, वह आपको पता है। मीडिया के लिए करनाह, उरी और बॉर्डर इलाके तब हैडलाइंस बनते हैं, जब वहां गोलियां चलती हैं। वहां कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। उन लोगों के

लिए एक पैकेज चाहिए है। गुरेज के लोगों से मोदी साहब ने कमिटमेंट की है कि पांच-पांच मरला जमीन उनको देंगे। वह पांच मरला जमीन आपको उन्हें देनी पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude; otherwise I will have to call the name of the next hon. Member to speak.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH: Sir, I am concluding. मुझे बस एक मिनट दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं दिलजला हूं, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। मैं शायद आज के बाद यहां नहीं आ पाऊंगा, मैं कहां से डेढ़ लाख रुपए रोज लाऊं? आपने 60 एमपीज बाहर के देशों में भेजे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से कश्मीर के कितने एमपीज थे? आपका तो एक जेल में है, बाकी दो का उमर साहब के साथ चलता है। उनमें कोई नहीं था। मैं लास्ट में फिर से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि आपने कल स्टेटहुड की बात की थी। स्टेटहुड ही हमारा मामला नहीं है। You will have to restore all that you have snatched away from us.(Interruptions) You have to fulfil all those promises in accordance with the history.(Interruptions) Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject of Pahalgam attack followed by Operation Sindoor. But as usual, the Treasury Benches took this discussion to period of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

Sir, why was this discussion called for? The discussion was called to discuss the Pahalgam incident and, of course, the Operation Sindoor which was later launched by our Armed Forces. Just like my other colleagues, I also salute the brave soldiers of our country who were part of Operation Sindoor.

But after hearing the speech of our hon. Home Minister, I got totally wondered. He talked about a lot many things. Yesterday, my colleague Gaurav

initiated his speech with the issue of grave security failure. Everybody in the House raised this issue. But our Home Minister did not speak a single word on it. He spoke about everything but this.

Sir, the day this incident occurred in Pahalgam, I was there in Srinagar with regard to the field visit relating to the Public Accounts Committee. While I was sitting there along with my colleagues and having interaction with the officers of the Government of India, the Chief Secretary of Jammu and Kashmir was also there in that meeting.

Suddenly he informed us that something bad has happened and he may be allowed to leave. We asked, and he narrated the whole thing. At that time, everyone felt the issue was very minor. But within hours, that minor issue turned into one of the major, terrible terrorist attacks in the news. Just before that day, we were in Gulmarg as part of the PAC delegation. One of my DCC Presidents, who lives 2 kilometres from Gulmarg, came to meet me. He invited me to his house, and I was ready to go since he is the DCC President. But the security officers told me we cannot allow you to go. I asked them the reason. They said, "Anytime, anything can happen in this area". That was the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Priyanka ji mentioned very rightly who the real culprit was. You said Kashmir is very safe, and everybody should come. Everybody went there. But if you are inviting tourists to visit Kashmir, is it not your primary duty to provide security for them? Is it not your primary duty? I took a strategy – around one crore tourists visited Jammu and Kashmir during that year. Daily, 1,000 to 2,000

people are going to this pleasant valley. Please think about it – if anywhere 50 people gather, there is security surveillance and a security cover. But here, thousands of people are going, in Kashmir, without any security cover. Who is responsible?

Amit Shah is speaking very loudly. Who is responsible? Obviously, the terrorists are responsible for this incident. We agree Pakistan is behind it. But who gave the lives of those 26 precious people in the terrorists' hands? Your ignorance gave it. Then you talk about the Mumbai incident. How can a Minister ... * like this? His speech was a complete ...* and baseless. He said terrorist attacks happened only during the UPA period. In NDA period, everything is peaceful, except some Kashmir incidents. I have the statistics. On 23rd December, 2014, in Assam violence 85 people were killed. On 28th December, 2014, Bengaluru bombing happened. On 20th March, 2015, in Jammu attack, six people were killed. On 4th June, 2015, there was the Manipur ambush, which we cannot ignore. In this country, Amit Shah says everything is safe. One State is burning even now. How ...* he is telling, in our period, everything is safe! This list is very long: 18th September, 3rd October, 6th October, 2016, 29th November, 2016 Nagrota attack, 7th March, 2017 Bhopal-Ujjain train bombing, 24th April Sukma attack, 2017 Amarnath Yatra attack, 10th February, 2018 Sunjuwan attack. There are about 28 such attacks.

Therefore, I think, it is clearly a matter of privilege. While replying in the

*. Not recorded.

House, the hon. Home Minister is completely ... *Even in Kashmir, we have the statistics and we are sharing it. During this Lieutenant Governor's period alone, there were 608 incidents with 197 security personnel killed. Pahalgam was not an isolated incident. It was a part of a continuous series of attacks. That is why we are asking why do you not put sufficient security measures.

Giriraj ji is sitting there. Whenever Priyanka ji was putting the names of the victims, he was saying, "Hindu, Hindu, Hindu". Okay, they were Hindus. The terrorist design of this attack was very clear – asking the religion, asking the name, identifying the religion, and killing. This was first in the history of terrorist attacks in this country. Why? It is because the conspirators behind it, the country behind it, have a clear design to divide the country in the name of religion. Their design is to divide the country in the name of religion. They are doing it from outside. But Giriraj ji, you people are doing the same job from inside.

Sir, I think you had also looked at the social media comments in those days. There was abusive language used. There were many attempts made to divide this country but this country stood together. I, along with Rahul ji, visited there. The Kashmiri people, including Muslims, stood firmly with India. One of the 26 victims was Shri Ramachandran. I went to his house. His daughter told me that during that night, in front of her eyes, her father was killed. Her two children were there along with her. She did not know what to do. Darkness was there everywhere in her eyes because her father was shot dead in front of her. She did not know the place. She was not familiar with that place. But from that moment until the next morning, she found two brothers in Kashmir from the

Muslim community. That was the message of this country during this period. This country was united.

Yesterday, our External Affairs Minister said President Trump and Modiji did not talk for the last two months. It is a great discovery. The American Vice President talked to the Prime Minister of India. Was the American Vice President, without the knowledge of President Trump, speaking to the Prime Minister of India? Is he working alone? My point is this. The ceasefire happened. As I mentioned in the beginning, we also want to salute the soldiers involved in Operation Sindoor. On 10th May at 5:25 p.m., President Trump wrote on a social media platform: "After a long night of talks mediated by the United States, I am pleased to announce that India and Pakistan have agreed to a full and immediate ceasefire."

This is Trump's Tweet. In a post on 'X' soon after 5.37 pm, US Secretary of State, Marco Rubio echoed Trump and said that the two countries have agreed to an immediate ceasefire. Shortly after Rubio's post, Pakistan Foreign Minister, Ishaq Dar confirmed that a ceasefire had indeed been agreed to. It is only after that, at around 6 pm, our Foreign Secretary gave a statement about ceasefire. If the ceasefire happened without the intervention of Trump, then why did they not inform the country earlier? It is a very clear intervention of a third-party, which has never happened in the history of Indian diplomacy. ...
(Interruptions)

Trump also told one more story that five fighter jets were lost. When we ask questions, Rajnath ji says not to ask silly questions. Is this a silly question

that five fighter jets were lost?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now. Your leader has to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, our question was a very sincere question. We want to believe you. Tell the truth to this country. Were the fighter jets lost or not? This is your duty to mention it to the nation.

I have to tell them one more thing. Now, the External Affairs Minister yesterday said that all countries except three countries have given certificates to us.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I am going to conclude. ... (*Interruptions*) They had also exceeded their time limit. We know the time allotted to us. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Give some time to your leader too.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: CENTCOM Chief, General Michael Kurilla praised Pakistan as a phenomenal partner in countering terrorism. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Yesterday, he mentioned that America black-listed an organization. ... (*Interruptions*) The US Secretary of State, Marco Rubio met Pakistan Deputy PM, Ishaq Dar and praised Pakistani partnership in countering

terrorism and maintaining regional stability.

Where is your foreign policy? You made the foreign policy as a public relation of your Prime Minister and there lies the fault. Foreign policy is to deal diplomatically with countries, but instead of that you made it partisan politics and that is why this is happening.

Sir, I am concluding. Whenever we are asking questions, you are saying that we are questioning India. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If at all some questions are there, they can be asked by your leader.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: We are not questioning India. We are very much proud of India. But we want to know about the mistakes that you people have made to put India down. This has to be mentioned in this House. You can blame Congress. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I will just mention one more thing. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, one last point. ... (*Interruptions*)

The External Affairs Minister mentioned yesterday about Shri Rahul Gandhi's speech about Chinese intervention in the last Session. He mentioned it very clearly. What did he mention? He mentioned: "You have to be very careful about China joining Pakistan to fight against India". He mentioned this point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is well taken.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, at that point of time they laughed at Shri Rahul Gandhi when he raised that issue. But yesterday, the External Affairs Minister was mentioning that it had happened earlier also.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Is this the answer? ... (*Interruptions*)

I think that the country deserves valid answers. ... (*Interruptions*) You are running away instead of giving answers. Whenever questions are raised, you are hiding the truth. This cannot happen. ... (*Interruptions*) I humbly reiterate that the Government should provide answers to the nation on all these issues. Thank you.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): On behalf of my Party, the Shiromani Akali Dal, I would like to start by condemning the racial and cowardly terror attack perpetrated by Pakistan in Pahalgam to fan communal hatred and destabilize our country.

I also bow my head in condolence to all those innocents who tragically lost their lives on that day. The entire nation stood with those families and felt their pain. I also salute the valour of those brave hearts and those civilians who bore the casualties during the course following these attacks.

Sir, like the rest of the country, I too take great pride in saluting our Armed Forces with the precision and the valour that they showed in targeting Pakistan's military areas and neutralizing all that Pakistan was wanting to do which is

destroying their targets as well as their airbases and radar systems. The restraint and the responsibility that they showed in this precise targeting showed India's military might to our neighbours and to the rest of the country and I wholeheartedly congratulate our Armed Forces for this victory.

Throughout yesterday, I have been hearing both the sides. Everybody over here spoke about their view of what this whole 72 hour was about. While the Treasury Benches thumped their benches in victory, the Opposition said, ये क्या? In fact, they not only showed their approval, before me a leader from the Opposition party said, जंग रुकी क्यों?

I am shocked to hear in this House that there are MPs who say, जंग रुकी क्यों? What were we here for? Were we here to fight and demolish Pakistan or were we here to give them a befitting answer? जंग रुकी क्यों, उनसे पूछिए, जो लोग बार्डर पर बसते हैं, आज इस हाउस में कितने लोगों ने, अपोजिशन और रूलिंग पार्टी के लोगों ने, उन लोगों की बात की जो बार्डर पर बसते हैं। मेरे कश्मीर के भाइयों ने उनकी पीड़ा बतायी और मैं पंजाब के लोगों की पीड़ा बताना चाहती हूँ, जो बार्डर पर बसते हैं। उनको दिन-रात इसका सामना करना पड़ता है। जिनके खेत उस तरफ थे, उनको बोला गया कि अपनी फसल को काट दीजिए। किसी टाइम भी यहां आना बंद हो सकता है। फसल तैयार हो न हो, बेचारे, डर के मारे उसको काटना पड़ा।

तीन दिन तक वहां ब्लैक आउट हो रहे थे, ड्रोन चल रहे थे, फाइटर जेट चल रहे थे। लोग डर के मारे अपने बच्चों, बीबियों और परिवारों को ले जाना पड़ा, घर-द्वार छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा। कश्मीर और पुंछ में लगातार ऐसा होता है, आप उन गरीब लोगों से पूछिए जो बार्डर पर रहते हैं और रोज इसको झेलते हैं। बार्डर के इलाके के लोगों से पूछिए जो इसका निशाना बनते हैं। जिसकी वजह से बार्डर में कभी डेवलपमेंट नहीं होता है, हमेशा बैकवर्ड होता है क्योंकि देश की रक्षा के लिए वह

सबसे आगे होते हैं।

मैं उनसे भी कहना चाहती हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि जंग क्यों रुकी? जंग इसलिए रोकना जरूरी था, आपके और हमारे बेटे बार्डर पर नहीं हैं। जो रोज मरते हैं वे आपके और हमारे घर के नहीं हैं। जहां बुलेट चलती है और सेलिंग होती है, उन गरीबों के बारे में सोचिए, जो इसका सामना करते हैं इसलिए जंग को रोकना बहुत जरूरी था। जब भी जंग होती है तो नुकसान लोगों का होता है। मैं यह जरूर मानती हूँ कि बार्डर के लोगों के नुकसान की भरपाई होनी चाहिए, वह कभी होती नहीं है। उनके टूटे हुए घर सड़कें और न उनकी फसल को नुकसान के बारे में कोई बात नहीं करता।

पंजाब में ये सामचार चल रहा था, लोगों को 1947 के काले दिन याद आने लगे। वर्ष 1965 और 1971 के काले दिन याद आने लग गए कि अब हमारे भविष्य का क्या होगा? इन सारी चीजों में चाहे शहर हो या गांव हो, लेबर भी भाग गए, बिजनेस का भी कैंसिलेशन होने लगा, छोटे ट्रेडर और दुकानदार सभी का नुकसान हुआ।

महोदय, जब भी ऐसी कोई घटना होती है, सरकार कहती है कि अटारी बार्डर बंद कर दो। आप अटारी बार्डर बंद कर देते हैं तो छोटे व्यापारी, छोटे दुकानदार और छोटे ट्रांसपोर्ट्स का नुकसान हो जाता है। अभी आपने कहा कि *terror and talks will not go together* लेकिन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति, जो बिजनेस करते हैं, उनका तो और दस दिनों तक व्यापार चलता रहा। इसी तरह से ड्रोन्स ने इसे न्यूट्रलाइजिंग करने में बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट रोल अदा किया लेकिन मेरे पंजाब में पिछले दस सालों से बार्डर के पास से ड्रोन्स द्वारा ड्रग्स, आर्म्स आदि भेजे जाते हैं जो पूरे देश में भेजे जाते हैं। इस बार आर्म्ड फोर्स ने ड्रोन्स को रोका, ताकि कोई नुकसान न हो। पिछले 10 सालों से क्यों उन ड्रोन्स को रोका नहीं जा रहा है।

आपको हैरानी होगी कि इस साल के पिछले छह महीनों में ही बीएसएफ ने 120 ड्रोन्स, 135 किलो नाकोटिक्स और 79 वैपन्स सीज किए हैं। आप सोचिए जो वैपन्स सीज नहीं हुए हैं, उनसे देश के कोनों में क्या-क्या हालात पैदा हो रहे होंगे। सारे देश की लॉ एंड आर्डर बहुत खराब हो गया है। दिन दहाड़े लूट, एक्सटॉर्शन, हत्या हो रही है। *Gangsters are ruling Punjab. ...*

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The police and the State administration has totally failed. Be it a singer, be it a sportsperson, be it a politician, everyone is affected. हमारे पुलिस स्टेशंस पर ग्रेनेड से हमले हो रहे हैं। राकेट लांचर से विजिलेंस के दफ्तर पर हमले हो रहे हैं। आज पंजाब के ये हालात हैं कि गैंगस्टर जेल में बैठकर टीवी पर इंटरव्यू दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, गोल्डन टैम्पल में भी 10 बार धमकियां आ चुकी हैं कि हम इसे उड़ा देंगे। वहां की सरकार यदि नाकाम सिद्ध हो रही है तो आप ही कुछ कर दीजिए। You cannot deny that there has been security lapse and that there has been intelligence failure. Our agencies were called but they could not find out anything. The responsibility must be fixed. Otherwise, no one can stop this.

महोदय, मेरे सिर्फ दो पाइंट्स हैं। कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा कर सकते हैं तो करतारपुर साहब का भी बार्डर खोलना चाहिए। इंडिया-पाक क्रिकेट मैच हो सकता है तो दलजीत दोसांझ की मूवी क्यों नहीं चल सकती है? आखिर में, मैं अपनी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज को एप्रिशिएट करती हूं। मैं उनका शुकराना करती हूं। मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहती हूं कि यह मैटर नहीं करता कि वार कैसे रुकी, लेकिन वार रुकनी जरूर चाहिए थी क्योंकि इससे जान-माल का बहुत नुकसान होता है।

श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव (मैनपुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पहलगाम हमला और 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर अपनी बात सदन में रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूं। मैं सबसे पहली बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमें अपने देश की सेना पर गर्व है। हमारी सेना के शौर्य, सामर्थ्य, पुरुषार्थ, साहस, पराक्रम, वीरता और बलिदान को मेरा शत्-शत् नमन है। हमारी सेना ने हमेशा मातृभूमि की रक्षा की है और पूरी तरह से समर्पित होकर की है। इस समर्पण के भाव के लिए हम सदैव अपनी सेना के कृतज्ञ हैं और रहेंगे। सेना हमारा अभिमान भी है और सेना

हमारा सम्मान भी है। सभी सैन्य और सुरक्षा बल जो वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए, उन्हें हमारी भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजलि है। भारत के जिन नागरिकों ने अपनी जान गंवाई और जो घायल हुए, उन सभी परिवारों के साथ हमारी संवेदना है। पहलगाम पर 22 अप्रैल को जो आत्मघाती हमला हुआ, वह कहीं न कहीं भारत की सुरक्षा पर आघात था। सरकार यह कह रही थी कि कश्मीर में सब कुछ नार्मल है, और सरकार ने नेशनल सिक्योरिटी की कीमत पर कश्मीर में 'सब कुछ ठीक है' का नेरेटिव सेट करने की कोशिश की। यह पहलगाम की घटना कहीं न कहीं उसी का अंजाम है।

महोदय, हमारा सरकार से सीधे यह सवाल है कि आखिरकार यह घटना क्यों घटी? पहलगाम में बैरसन वैली में जहां हजारों पर्यटक रोज अपने परिवारों के साथ जा रहे थे, वहां सुरक्षा व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं थी? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपके परिवार का या हमारे परिवार का कोई भी सदस्य कश्मीर जाता तो क्या आप बिना सिक्योरिटी या सुरक्षा के उन्हें भेज देते? क्या भारतीय लोगों की जान की कोई कीमत नहीं है? कहीं न कहीं यह जो घटना घटी है, इसके लिए पूरी तरह से सरकार जिम्मेदार है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी पड़ेगी तथा एकाउंटेबिलिटी भी सैट करनी पड़ेगी। जिस समय यह घटना घटी, उस समय भारत में अमरीका के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट श्री जे.डी. वेंस मौजूद थे। जब भी इस तरह के वीआईपी गेस्ट भारत में होते हैं, उस समय कश्मीर घाटी में सुरक्षा बढ़ाई जाती है।

लेकिन इस बार जो यह चूक हुई, यह केवल बैरसन वैली की बात नहीं है, ऐसे 60 और टूरिस्ट डेस्टिनेशन्स थे, जहां पर कोई भी सुरक्षा नहीं थी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के कहने पर ही टूरिस्ट इस भरोसे और विश्वास के साथ कश्मीर जा रहे थे कि वे सुरक्षित हैं। अंततोगत्वा भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने कहा कि सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी टूर ऑपरेटर्स की थी। यह बहुत ही गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान है और साथ ही इनकी संवेदनहीनता को भी दर्शाता है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के द्वारा भारतीय सेना ने सटीकता से पाकिस्तान और पीओके के अंदर 9 टेररिस्ट कैंप्स को तबाह किया, उनको निशाना बनाया और जब हमारा पलड़ा भारी दिख रहा था, तो सीज़ फायर का अनाउंसमेंट हो गया। बात यह नहीं है कि सीज़ फायर का अनाउंसमेंट हुआ, बात यह है कि सीज़

फायर की अनाउंसमेंट किसने की। भारत के किसी भी मंत्री अथवा भारत के ऑफिशियल हैंडल से यह अनाउंसमेंट क्यों नहीं की गई? आखिर क्यों भारत के देशवासियों को यह सूचना अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मिली? सवाल इस बात का है। कहीं न कहीं भारत की फॉरेन पॉलिसी पूरी तरह से फेल है। देश-विदेश में विश्व गुरु का जो माहौल बनाया जा रहा है, कहीं न कहीं यह भी पूरी तरह फेल है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' और सीज़फायर के तुरंत बाद आईएमएफ ने पाकिस्तान को 1 बिलियन डॉलर दिए। वहीं, वर्ल्ड बैंक ने 108 मिलियन डॉलर पाकिस्तान को दिए और एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक ने 8 सौ मिलियन डॉलर देने का काम किया। ... (व्यवधान) Sir, I will finish in two minutes.

दूसरी ओर यूएन सिक्वोरिटी काउंसिल ने पाकिस्तान को काउंटर टेररिज्म कमेटी का वाइस चेयरमैन बना दिया। यह दर्शाता है कि भारत की फॉरेन पॉलिसी पूरी तरह से विफल हुई है। यही नहीं, पहली बार पाकिस्तान के चीफ ऑफ आर्मी को अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के साथ लंच करने का न्यौता मिला और उसने उनके साथ लंच किया।

बात यहीं पर समाप्त नहीं होती है। जनरल माइकल कुरिला को पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने 'प्रेस्टीजियस निशान-ए-इम्तियाज़' अवार्ड भी दिया। पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका के रिश्तों के बीच भारत कहां खड़ा है, सवाल इस बात का है। एक सवाल यह भी है कि अगर चीफ डिफेंस स्टाफ ने यह बात कही कि हमारे लड़ाकू विमान गिरे हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि लड़ाकू विमान तो गिनती के हैं। आज नहीं तो कल पता ही चल जाएगा कि कितने लड़ाकू विमान गिरे। ... (व्यवधान) मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूंगी।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: One minute only.

श्रीमती डिंपल यादव : आखिर सरकार को बताने में क्या दिक्कत है कि कितने लड़ाकू विमान गिरे हैं? ये लड़ाकू विमान क्यों गिरे, यह भी सरकार को बताना पड़ेगा। यह पूरी तरह से सरकार का इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर है। सरकार यह बात जानती ही नहीं थी कि जहां हम पाकिस्तान से लड़ रहे हैं, वहीं हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन पूरी तरह से पाकिस्तान का समर्थन कर रहा था। क्या यह इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर था या फिर ऐक्शनेबल इंटेलिजेंस को इग्नोर किया गया?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

श्रीमती डिंपल यादव : सर, अंत में, मैं अपनी बात यहीं पर समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहूंगी कि भारत का डिफेंस बजट, जो जीडीपी का 1.9 परसेंट है, उसे बढ़ाकर 3 प्रतिशत किया जाए।

17.00 hrs

अग्निवीर जैसी योजना को समाप्त किया जाए। जो लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी से आज लड़ाई हो रही है, वारफेयर चल रहा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, वह इसके प्रति जागरूक बने। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI. SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, *Vanakkam*.

Our experience over the past 11 years has time and again proved that those who are in the ruling dispensation are not trustworthy. Even this Pahalgam attack and 'Operation Sindoor' which followed that attack were evident from the fact that the Government of the Day is not at all trustworthy. After the abrogation of the Article 370, they claimed that no act of terrorism or extremism was witnessed in the Kashmir valley. But Pahalgam attack has proved that this government was not saying the truth but only providing false information to the people. As many as 26 innocent people were killed in this attack. Intelligence sources have completely failed.

If all those in power truly follow the quote, 'Satyamave Jayate', hon. Minister of Home Affairs should have resigned from his post owing moral responsibility for the attack. He should have resigned. But he did not resign. Even today morning when he was addressing this House, he was speaking in a tone threatening the democracy. The Union Minister of Home Affairs has not

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

come to this House to provide any clarification. He has just tried to argue. This was evident from the tone and tenor of his speech. This government is not capable of protecting the people of this country. Everything is evident from their words and actions. We can feel their wish that they want to woo whoever is weak among the Opposition parties. They have no concern to protect our nation.

Even our External Affairs Minister and our Defence Minister say that they are not operated by anyone from behind. But why did not they deny when Trump said it 25 times. Why our Prime Minister has not opened his mouth and said anything so far as rebuttal to President Trump. Why is this government afraid of? What is the reason? I want to accuse at this government for having made our administration as the slaves of the American dispensation. When the opposition raised questions against the attack on the some of the terrorist camps in Pakistan, this government raises serious doubt about the patriotism of such Opposition parties. They want to term that these Opposition parties are raising questions, as according to the ruling side, are seen as supporting the Pakistani side which is not correct.

When the people in power today, were supporting the colonial rulers, only the Congressmen, Communist movements and Dravidian parties were against that Colonialism. You were at that point of time, against the interests of our nation. It is irony that now such people are talking about patriotism. They are talking about Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It is irony. They do not have any moral responsibility to talk about this. Pandit Nehru was imprisoned for 9 years. Nehru made India to reach the pinnacle of glory in the international

arena. But they try to defame and disregard Nehru with *mala fide* intention. This is nothing but a political vendetta.

I want to conclude by saying this firmly, and I am speaking here on behalf of the Communist Party of India. They are talking about patriotism. But when there was Chinese aggression on India, the Communist Party of India condemned this act of China, even though it was a Communist country. This is the patriotism of Communist Party of India. You do not try to teach us patriotism.

Thank you.

श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत हायेर (संगरूर) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। हमें सबसे पहले हमारी फौज पर गर्व है। जिस तरीके से सेना ने इस ऑपरेशन को अंजाम दिया, मैं उनको नमन करता हूँ। कल रक्षा मंत्री जी के एक घंटा और आज गृह मंत्री जी के डेढ़ घंटे बोलने के बाद भी सरकार से जो सवाल है, वह आज भी वहीं के वहीं है।

सभापति जी, मैं पंजाब से हूँ। लोगों ने तो बहुत सी चीजें न्यूज और व्हाट्सएप पर देखी, लेकिन किस तरह से ड्रॉन्स आ रहे थे, किस तरह से रात को 'ब्लैक आउट' किया जा रहा था, सायरन बज रहे थे, वह सब कुछ पंजाब के लोगों ने आंखों से एक्सपीरियंस किया था। कल राजा जी ने भी कहा था कि सवाल यह नहीं है कि विमान गिरा या नहीं गिरा, वह हमें अच्छी तरह पता है। सवाल यह है कि विमान क्यों गिरा? कहीं उसका यह कारण तो नहीं कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमने पाकिस्तान को हमले से पहले इत्तिला कर दिया था। अगर इत्तिला कर दिया था, तो कहीं इसका यही कारण तो नहीं, जिसकी वजह से विमान गिरा।

सभापति जी, दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश की परंपरा थी कि अगर किसी ट्रेन का एक्सीडेंट भी हो जाता था, तो माननीय मंत्री जी रिजाइन कर देते थे, लेकिन आप देखिए कि 26 लोगों की जान चली गई, इतना बड़ा इंटेलीजेंस का फैल्योर हुआ, रिजाइन तो दूर की बात है, किसी ने सरकार की तरफ से एक बार माफी तक नहीं मांगी कि हमारी वजह से 26 लोगों की जान चली

गई।

सभापति जी, तीसरी सबसे बड़ी बात हमारी विदेश नीति का फैल्योर है। हम पूरी दुनिया में कहते हैं और सदन में तो पता नहीं कितनी ही बार सुना है कि भारत विश्व गुरु बन गया। कैसा विश्व गुरु? लड़ाई चल रही थी और आईएमएफ पाकिस्तान को एक बिलियन डॉलर दे रहा है। कैसा विश्व गुरु? पाकिस्तान के साथ चीन ओपनली आ रहा है। हमारे लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल, राजीव घई ने भी कहा है कि हम सिर्फ पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई नहीं लड़ रहे थे, बल्कि हम चाइना और तुर्किए के साथ भी लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। 'विश्व गुरु' देश के साथ एक भी देश सपोर्ट में नहीं आ रहा। 'विश्व गुरु'के कैसे रक्षा मंत्री हैं, जिनको डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने 27 बार कह दिया कि हमने सीजफायर करवाया था। हमारे 'विश्व गुरु' के रक्षा मंत्री जी अपने एक घंटे के भाषण में एक बार भी डोनाल्ड ट्रंप का नाम तक नहीं ले सके और ऐसे ही आज गृह मंत्री जी भी उनका नाम तक नहीं ले सके।

सभापति महोदय, तीसरी बात विदेश नीति की है। हम 'विश्व गुरु'के रूप में कहां स्टैंड कर रहे हैं? 30-30 देशों में जो अलग-अलग पार्टीज के प्रतिनिधि थे, सांसद थे, दो-चार देशों को छोड़कर वहां के कैबिनेट मंत्री भी हमारे प्रतिनिधियों से मिलने के लिए नहीं आए। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इस बारे में फिर से एनालिसिस करनी चाहिए कि हम विदेश नीति पर कहां स्टैंड कर पा रहे हैं। इसमें कहां कमी है कि आज भारत इस पोजीशन पर पहुंच गया। कल रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि भारत शेर है और मेंढक से क्या लड़ाई लड़ेगा। मान लिया कि पाकिस्तान तो मेंढक है, लेकिन जो 27 बार कह चुका है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हमने खत्म करवायी, तो फिर अमेरिका क्या है और चाइना क्या है? उसके बारे में रक्षा मंत्री जी क्या कहेंगे कि वे कौन से जानवर हैं? ये सवाल आज भी वहीं के वहीं है। इन सवालों के जवाब देश की सरकार को, रक्षा मंत्री जी को और गृह मंत्री जी को देना पड़ेगा। उन पर देश के 140 करोड़ लोगों की उम्मीद है। धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक (राजमहल) : चेयरमैन सर, धन्यवाद। मैं जेएमएम पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले शहीदों को नमन करूँगा। सेना ने जिस तरह से लड़ाई लड़ी, उसके लिए मैं साधुवाद दूँगा। पूरा देश कहीं न कहीं इस पूरे प्रकरण में और जो अटैक्स हुए थे

और उसके बाद हमारी तरफ से जो एक्शंस लिए गए, उसमें पूरा देश और तमाम पार्टियां एक साथ खड़ी थीं, लेकिन सक्सेस की जो बात कही जा रही है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं खटास तब आयी कि किसी दूसरे देश के प्रेसिडेंट ये बता रहे हैं कि उन्होंने सीजफायर करवाया।

17.09 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमारी पोजीशन कमजोर दिखी। कोई दूसरा देश हमारे मामलों में बोलने वाला होता कौन है? यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। अगर हमारे नेताओं द्वारा, हमारे देश की एजेंसीज के द्वारा यह बात कही गई होती तो हमें समझ में आता। देश में कुछ बिजनेस हाउसेज को आप फायदा पहुंचाए, वह घर के अंदर का मसला है।

लेकिन, देश के मसले में बाहर का कोई नेता हमारे लोगों से पहले बोले, वह गलत है और हमें कमजोर दिखाने वाला काम हो रहा है। मैं तहे-दिल से सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि आप 'अग्निवीर' जैसी योजनाओं को बंद करें। हमारे देश की आर्मी को कमजोर करना बंद करें। बिजनेस हाउसेज को टैक्स की जो माफी दी जा रही है, इन सभी चीजों को बंद करें और उस पैसे को आप आर्मी को मजबूत करने के लिए लगाएं और उस पैसे को आप रिसर्च में लगाएं, ताकि हमारी आर्मी मजबूत हो सके। ये घटनाएं जो हुई हैं, ये आगे भी हुई हैं और अभी भी हुई हैं, तो इनको हम पहले से रोक पाएं।

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के बाद प्रधान मंत्री भाषण देने के लिए बिहार जाते हैं। मैं कह सकता हूं कि इलेक्शन लड़ना और भाषण देना, इन सबमें आप लोगों ने महारत हासिल कर ली है, लेकिन देश चलाने में आपको अभी और एक्सपर्टीज की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से आप लोग करते हैं, चाहे वह 'ईवीएम' का मामला हो या एस.आई.आर. की बात हो, इलेक्शन किस तरह से जीतना है, उसके लिए हर एक हथकंडा अपनाने के लिए आप लोग तैयार हैं, लेकिन देश में अगर इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर हो रही है, तो उसे किस तरह से रोकना है, इसमें आपको अभी और एक्सपर्टीज लाने की जरूरत है।... (व्यवधान) रक्षा मंत्री जी अपनी तरफ से बोलते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं है कि यहां पर इस्तीफा होगा। आप जिम्मेदारी भी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। आपने पूरे देश को जाति, धर्म और भाषा में बांट कर रख दिया है। अगर हम अपनी फॉरेन पॉलिसी को देखें तो हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, हमारे

जो पुराने मित्र रहे हैं, उनके साथ हमारे संबंध खराब हुए हैं। मेरा इस सरकार को सुझाव है कि सदन के अन्दर उस पक्ष के नेता लोग लगातार जय-जयकार करके कह रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां के नेता अपने आपको 'बॉयोलॉजिकल' नहीं समझते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक : महोदय, मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया गया है। जितना समय मिलना था, उससे भी कम समय दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से हमारे देश के लोग सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, पूरे विश्व में जिस तरह से हमारी कमजोरी दिख रही है, आने वाले समय में आपसे विनती है कि इन सब चीजों में कहीं न कहीं सुधार लाने की जरूरत है और जिम्मेदारी लेने की जरूरत है। जहां आपसे गलती हुई है, वहां आप आगे सुधार करें, क्योंकि अगर देश का कोई मसला है, तो वहां पर हम सभी लोग एक साथ हैं।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' की इस चर्चा में मैं सबसे पहले इस अभियान को उसके अंजाम तक पहुंचाने वाले हमारे भारतीय सेना के वीर जवानों के शौर्य और पराक्रम को नमन करते हुए अपनी बात को प्रारम्भ करना चाहती हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में हम सबने आतंक का जो वीभत्स और क्रूर रूप देखा, उसने पूरे देश की आत्मा को झकझोरने का काम किया और पूरा देश एक स्वर में उठ कर खड़ा हुआ कि इस आतंकी घटना के विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई हो। पाकिस्तान ने भारत की सम्प्रभुता को चुनौती देने वाला जो दुस्साहस किया, भारत की सेना ने उसे बहुत ही कड़े शब्दों में मुँहतोड़ जवाब देने का काम भी किया। विश्व के इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ कि केवल 22 मिनट के अन्दर 9 हाई वैल्यू आतंकी लॉन्च पैड्स को ध्वस्त कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आतंकियों ने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की होगी कि भारत इतनी कड़ी कार्रवाई करेगा। 100 से अधिक आतंकी मौत के घाट उतर गए और दशकों से जो आतंकी पाकिस्तान में रहकर भारत के खिलाफ साजिश करने का दुस्साहस करते थे, वे सब अल्लाह को प्यारे हो गए और जो बची कसर थी, जिसको लेकर हमारे विपक्ष के हमारे साथी सवाल उठा रहे थे कि जो बैसरन घाटी में आए, उनका क्या हुआ तो 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' ने उनका भी हिसाब-किताब चुकता कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विपक्ष के हमारे साथियों को मैंने कहते हुए सुना कि जब पहलगाम की घटना हुई तो प्रधानमंत्री जी पटना में रैली को संबोधित कर रहे थे। मैं उनको कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी पूरी दुनिया को संदेश दे रहे थे कि भारत किसी कीमत पर आतंक के आगे घुटने टेकने वाला देश नहीं है। संकट की इस घड़ी में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पूरे धैर्य और संयम के साथ काम करते हुए सही समय पर सही कदम उठाने की एक फुलप्रुफ योजना बनाई और 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' को उसके अंजाम तक पहुंचाया।

भारत आतंकवाद के प्रति जीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति अपनाता है। हमने जब पाकिस्तान पर हमला किया तो केवल आतंकी ठिकानों को निशाने पर लिया। भारत की कार्रवाई से बौखलाए हुए पाकिस्तान ने हमारे नागरिक क्षेत्रों और सैन्य ठिकानों पर हमला करते हुए पूरी दुनिया के सामने अपने आप को एकपोज करने का काम किया। भारत की कार्रवाई से डरे हुए पाकिस्तान ने घुटने टेक कर भारत से संघर्ष विराम की भीख मांगने का काम किया है। तब हमारी सरकार ने संघर्ष विराम की घोषणा की है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अभी 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' सिर्फ एक विराम है, पूर्ण विराम नहीं है। भविष्य में अगर पाकिस्तान अपनी हरकतों से बाज नहीं आया तो इस बार आतंकियों के जनाजे पर रोने के लिए कुछ लोग बच गए थे, अगली बार उन जनाजों पर आँसू बहाने वाला भी कोई नहीं बचेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार-बार एक ही बात सुन रही हूँ। हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र कह रहे हैं कि अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति ने ऐसा कहा, वैसा कहा। मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब होता है कि मेरे विपक्ष के मित्रों को अपने देश के प्रधानमंत्री क्या कह रहे हैं, उस पर भरोसा नहीं है, बल्कि उनको दूसरे देश के राष्ट्रपति

क्या कह रहे हैं, उस पर भरोसा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने फोन पर दो टूक कहा कि भारत ने अपनी शर्तों पर संघर्ष विराम किया है, लेकिन इन्हें उस पर यकीन नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, कल अगर अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति जी कहेंगे कि भारत में सूरज पश्चिम से उगता है तो हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र यह भी मान जाएंगे। मैं विपक्ष के साथियों को कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत ने अपनी रक्षा की क्षमता को अपग्रेड किया। इस ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर के दौरान हमने एडवान्स्ड सुपर टेक्नोलॉजी नॉन-कॉन्टैक्ट वार एक्विपमेंट्स को यूज किया, जिसमें एक एक्विपमेंट एस-400 मिसाइल इंटरसेप्टर था।

अध्यक्ष जी, इसका सप्लायर रूस है। मैं विपक्ष के मित्रों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अमेरिका ने हमें टेक्नोलॉजिकल सैंक्शन्स की धमकी भी दे डाली और कहा कि भारत इसको न खरीदे। लेकिन, इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं, जिन्होंने कहा कि देश की रक्षा के साथ किसी भी प्रकार का कोई समझौता नहीं होगा। किसी के दबाव में आने वाली यह सरकार नहीं है। हमने एस-400 को खरीदा। ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर को उसके अंजाम तक पहुंचाने में इसने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने का काम किया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बार-बार अपने विपक्ष के मित्रों से सुन रही हूँ। वे कह रहे हैं कि विदेश नीति फेल हो गई। यह किसकी भाषा है? यह भाषा पाकिस्तान की है। वह बार-बार यह बात कह रहा है कि भारत की विदेश नीति फेल हो गई। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि मेरे विपक्ष के मित्र भी वही बात कहते हैं। जब वे हमारे भारत विरोधी ताकतों की भाषा बोलते हैं तो मैं कहती हूँ कि यह रिश्ता क्या कहलाता है?... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मुझे थोड़ा बोलने दीजिए। वे कहते हैं कि आपने सर्वदलीय डेलीगेशन भेजा, उसका क्या हुआ। उन डेलीगेशन्स में तमाम दलों के हमारे एमपीज गए थे। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से तीन वरिष्ठ नेता और दो सांसद उसमें गए। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने कौन-सा गुनाह किया? उन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर केवल पाकिस्तान को कठघरे में खड़ा करने का काम किया। भारत की टेररिज्म के खिलाफ जो नीति है, उससे दुनिया को अवगत

कराया। इन्होंने अपने उन तीनों नेताओं की लानत-मलामत करके रख दी। आज इन्होंने उनको किनारे लगा दिया। इनके एक नेता मौन हो गए। एक नेता कहते हैं कि 'भारत का रहने वाला हूँ, भारत की बात सुनाता हूँ' और एक नेता कहते हैं कि 'Is it so difficult to be patriotic in this country?' यह हालात इस कांग्रेस पार्टी की है। मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र में कश्मीर का मसला उठा था, तब भी भारत की सरकार ने, माननीय नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार ने एक डेलीगेशन भेजा था, जिसका नेतृत्व वाजपेयी जी ने किया था। ... (व्यवधान) वहां उन्होंने भारत का साथ दिया था, भारत की आवाज को रखा था और उनकी पार्टी ने उनके साथ किनारा नहीं किया था। यह हमारी विदेश नीति है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने विपक्ष के साथियों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस विदेश नीति के फेल होने की बात आप कर रहे हैं, उसी के चलते टीआरएफ जैसी संस्था को प्रतिबंधित किया गया है। उसे ग्लोबल टेररिस्ट ऑर्गनाइजेशन घोषित किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, पांच मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, पांच मिनट नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, पांच मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। मैं जरूरी बात कह रही हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको समापन करना है, तो कीजिए, नहीं तो मैं अगले वक्ता का नाम बुलाता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, पांच मिनट नहीं तो तीन मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप एक मिनट में समापन कर दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज विदेश नीति पर सवाल उठाते हुए हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने कहा कि वर्ष 2008 में मुम्बई में आतंकी हमला हुआ । उन्होंने तमाम तरीके की बातें कीं, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि इस हमले के बाद दोनों देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों ने ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट जारी किया और पाकिस्तान को आतंकवाद का पीड़ित देश घोषित करने का काम इन्होंने किया, इनकी सरकार ने किया । विदेश नीति पर सवाल उठाने वाले लोग आज यह भी कहते हैं कि भारत और बांग्लादेश की सीमा पर फेंसिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि फेन्सिंग हो गई, तो दोनों देशों के बीच के रिश्ते खराब हो जाएंगे । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मेरे विपक्ष के साथी कौन सी विदेश नीति इस देश के अंदर लागू करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 73 देशों की यात्राएं करके भारत की जो ब्रांडिंग की है, यह उसका नतीजा है कि दुनिया के तमाम देश आज भारत के साथ खड़े हुए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) भारत आज केवल सुनने वाला देश नहीं है, भारत आज बोलने और नेतृत्व करने वाला देश है । ... (व्यवधान) यह आपकी विदेश नीति थी, जिसके कारण पीओके का एक बड़ा हिस्सा चीन के पास चला गया, लेकिन यह हमारी सरकार है, जिसने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर को चलाकर पाकिस्तान और पूरी दुनिया को आतंकवाद के खिलाफ भारत की जीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति से अवगत कराने का काम किया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राहुल गांधी जी । आप बोलिए ।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (RAEBARELI): Thank you, Sir, for letting me speak on a very important and painful subject.

I start with the attack in Pahalgam, a brutal and heartless attack, organised and orchestrated clearly by the Pakistani stint. "Merciless" - young people, old people murdered in cold blood mercilessly. We have together, every

single person in this House has, condemned Pakistan.

The moment "Operation Sindoor" began, in fact, before it began, the Opposition committed itself. All the Parties committed that we will stand like a rock with the Forces and with the elected Government of India.

We heard the odd jibe, the sarcastic remarks from some of their leaders but we said absolutely nothing. And this was something that was agreed among all the senior leadership of the I.N.D.I.A and we are very proud that as an Opposition, we stood united as we should have.

स्पीकर सर, पहलगाम के बाद मैं करनाल में नारवाल जी के घर गया था। उनके बेटे नेवी में थे। वे खुद सीआरपीएफ में थे। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मैं अपने परिवार के साथ बैठा हूँ। मैं उनके साथ दो घंटे में बैठा था। उन्होंने अपने बेटे की फोटोग्राफिक एलबम दिखायी, जब वह छोटा सा बच्चा था, उस समय की फोटोज दिखायीं। उसके बारे में बताया, मज़ाक करता था, जोक्स करता था और एक प्रकार से परिवार के बारे में मुझे बताया। उनके परिवार से मेरी दो घंटे बात हुई। बहन ने कहा कि मैं दरवाज़े की ओर देखती हूँ, तो मेरा भाई नहीं आता है, कभी आता ही नहीं है और कभी नहीं आएगा। मैं उसके बाद, यूपी में दूसरे परिवार से मिला, जिसके एक सदस्य की हत्या हुई। वह काउंटर पर कुछ खरीद रहा था, उसको बीवी के सामने गोली मारी। इस सबसे दर्द होता है। हर हिन्दुस्तानी को दुःख होता है, दर्द होता है। जो हुआ गलत हुआ। सबने कंडेम किया।

स्पीकर सर, राजनैतिक काम करते हुए हम पूरे देश में जाते हैं, घूमते हैं, लोगों से मिलते हैं, दुःख में, सुख में जाते हैं। जब भी मैं फोर्सेज़ के किसी भी व्यक्ति से मिलता हूँ, जैसे ही मैं हाथ मिलता हूँ, यह आपको भी फील हुआ होगा, जैसे ही मैं हाथ मिलाता हूँ, मुझे पता लगता है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की फोर्सेज़ का, सेना का आदमी है। जैसे ही वह हाथ मिलाता है, मुझे पता लग जाता है कि यह टाइगर है। इसको हिलाया नहीं जा सकता है। यह देश के लिए मर जाएगा, सीधा खड़ा रहता है। इसको कहीं भी भेज दो। यह देश के लिए लड़ने के लिए, मरने के लिए तैयार रहता है। सर, टाइगर

को पूरी फ्रीडम देनी पड़ती है। टाइगर को आप बांध नहीं सकते हो। अगर आपने टाइगर से सच्चा काम लेना है, पूरा काम लेना है तो आपको टाइगर को पूरी छूट देनी पड़ेगी।

सर, दो शब्द हैं। एक पॉलिटिकल विल और दूसरा फ्रीडम ऑफ ऑपरेशन। मतलब अगर आप हिंदुस्तान की सेना, एयरफोर्स, नेवी आदि का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, आपके पास सबसे पहले 100 पर्सेंट पॉलिटिकल विल होनी चाहिए। दूसरा, अगर आप सेना का प्रयोग करना चाहते हो तो आपको फुल फ्रीडम ऑफ ऑपरेशन देना पड़ेगा।

सर, राज नाथ सिंह जी ने अपने भाषण में कल सन् 1971 और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर का कम्पैरिज़न किया।

मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 में पॉलिटिकल विल थी। तब हिंद महासागर में सातवां बेड़ा आ रहा था। वह हिंदुस्तान की ओर आ रहा था और उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि हमें बांग्लादेश में जो करना है, वह हम करेंगे। आपको जितना आना है, आ जाइए, लेकिन हमें जो करना है, वह हम करेंगे। वह पॉलिटिकल विल थी without any confusion. A super power of the world was coming with its aircraft carriers, hundreds of aircraft, but with a political will, the then Prime Minister of India said: "We do not care, come." उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा जो काम है, हम उसे पूरा करेंगे। जनरल मॉनेक शॉ ने इंदिरा गांधी जी से कहा कि मैं गर्मी में ऑपरेशन नहीं कर सकता हूँ और मैं नहीं करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे छह महीने चाहिए। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उन्हें कहा कि आपको छह महीने, एक साल या जितना भी समय चाहिए, उतना समय ले लीजिए, क्योंकि आपको फ्रीडम होनी चाहिए। आपके पास फ्रीडम ऑफ एक्शन होना चाहिए। आपको फ्रीडम ऑफ मनुवर होना चाहिए। उस समय एक लाख पाकिस्तानी सोल्जर्स ने सरेंडर किया था। उस समय एक नया देश बना था।

Sir, let us now move to Operation Sindoor. मैं राजनाथ जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। I listen quite carefully when people speak. Raj Nath Singh ji said that Operation Sindoor began at 1:05 in the morning. He said that Operation Sindoor lasted 22

minutes, and then he said the most shocking thing. He said, at 1:35 we called Pakistan and told them that we have hit non-military targets and we do not want escalation. These are the words of the Defence Minister of India. Maybe he does not understand what he revealed. The DGMO of India was told by the Government of India to ask for a ceasefire at 1:35 at night itself on the night of Operation Sindoor. You told the Pakistanis exactly what you would do. You told them that we will not hit military targets. You told them that we do not want escalation.

Speaker, Sir, please imagine, दो लोगों के बीच में लड़ाई हो रही है। एक आदमी जाकर दूसरे को घूंसा मारता है और फिर कहता है कि देखिए, मैंने घूंसा मार दिया, अब आप एस्केलेशन मत कीजिए। मतलब, आपने पाकिस्तान को डायरेक्टली अपनी पॉलिटिकल विल बता दी कि आपके पास लड़ने की पॉलिटिकल विल है ही नहीं। आप लड़ना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। यह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा है। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हाउस में कह रहे हैं कि हमने पाकिस्तान से जाकर कहा कि हमने आपको एक थप्पड़ मारा है, लेकिन हम आपको और थप्पड़ नहीं मारेंगे। हम एस्केलेशन नहीं चाहते हैं। आप रिस्पॉन्ड मत कीजिए और हम मिलिट्री को टारगेट नहीं करेंगे। The Government of India informed the Government of Pakistan that we have no political will; we do not want to fight; and we have just done this action. ... (*Interruptions*) It is an immediate surrender at 30 minutes.

Now, there is a second very important thing that Rajnath Singh ji said. Maybe he did not mean to say this. He said that he told the Pakistanis that we are not going to hit any of your military infrastructure. Now, this is a very interesting fact. I want you to listen to it carefully. I said that freedom of manoeuvre means freedom to the Air Force. Now, listen to this quote very

carefully. Captain Shiv Kumar, our Defence Attache in Indonesia says, "I may not agree with him that India lost so many aircraft but I do agree that we did lose some aircraft and that happened only because of the constraint given by the political leadership to not attack the military establishment and their Air Defence. It means that you went to Pakistan, you attacked Pakistan and you told our pilots not to attack their Air Defence system. It means that you told our pilots to go, attack and face the Air Defence system of Pakistan. It means that you tied their hands behind their back. The Defence Minister has said this in Parliament House itself that we told the Pakistanis that we are not going to attack their infrastructure. इन्होंने पब्लिकली हाउस में बोला कि भैया आपका जो मिलिट्री इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हैं, एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम हैं, हम उस पर अटैक नहीं करेंगे और दूसरी साइड से आप हमारे पायलट्स भेज रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? हवाई जहाज गिरेंगे।

So, the point is aircraft was lost as this gentleman Shiv Kumar says, "They were lost because of the constraint given by the political leadership not to attack the military and Air Defence infrastructure of the Pakistan." मतलब आपने शुरू किया और शुरूआत में ही आपने उनको कह दिया कि भैया न हमारे पास पॉलिटिकल विल है और न हम आपके मिलिट्री इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर अटैक करेंगे। उसके बाद आपने हमारे पायलट्स से कहा कि जाकर लड़ाई करो। उसका नतीजा सभी को मालूम है। आप जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन नतीजा सभी को मालूम है। अनिल चौहान जी कहते हैं, "What was important was not the jet being downed but why they were being downed." मतलब, वह यह कह रहे हैं कि जरूरी सवाल यह है कि जेट गिरे क्यों? वह यह कह रहे हैं कि जेट गिरे, यह ठीक है। सवाल यह है कि गिरे क्यों? फिर उसके बाद कहते हैं, "What mistakes were made?" The good part is that we were able to understand the tactical mistake which we made, remedy, rectify and

implement after two days and we flew all our jets again targeting at long range.” I want to tell CDS Anil Chauhan Ji that you made no tactical mistake. The Indian Air Force made no mistake. The mistake was made by the political leadership which said that you cannot attack the military infrastructure and Anil Chauhan Ji must have the guts to say, “My hands were tied behind my back and I was sent into a war and my enemy was told by my own Government that we will not attack your Air Defence system.” So, the Air Force is not to blame at all. In the 21st century, if you send aircraft into a zone protected by Air Defence, they will come down.

Now, why was the Pakistani Government told at 01:35 that हम न आपके इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को अटैक करेंगे, न आपके एयर डिफेंस को अटैक करेंगे और हम एस्केलेशन भी नहीं चाहते हैं? मतलब हमने आपको थप्पड़ मारा है, लेकिन दूसरा थप्पड़ नहीं मारेंगे। That is what it means.

When we say that we do not want escalation, it means मैंने एक थप्पड़ मारा, दूसरा नहीं मारूंगा, तीसरा नहीं मारूंगा, चौथा नहीं मारूंगा। Why? It is because the goal of this exercise was to protect the Prime Minister’s image. ... *, the goal of the exercise was to make sure that he uses the Air Force to protect his image.

After that, Donald Trump said 29 times कि मैंने सीज़फायर करवाया है। अच्छा! अगर वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं तो अपने भाषण में यहां प्रधान मंत्री कह दें कि वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं। अगर दम है तो यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री बोल दें कि ट्रंप झूठ बोल रहे हैं। If he has the courage, if he has the courage of Indira Gandhi, let him say here, “Donald Trump, you are a

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

liar. You did not make a ceasefire. We did not lose any planes”. Let him say it here if he has the courage. इंदिरा गांधी का 50 परसेंट भी है तो यहां बोल दें। 50 परसेंट होगा तो बोल देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) मजा आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) अभी तो मैंने ओपनिंग नहीं की है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आपके भाषण का समय कम है।

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, अभी तो सेट हो रहा हूं, थोड़ी ढील दीजिए। अगर सच में दम है तो आज शाम यहां प्रधान मंत्री को कह देना चाहिए “Donald Trump is a liar. डॉनल्ड ट्रंप झूठ बोल रहा है।”

सर, एक नई चीज चली है, एक नया शब्द चला है – न्यू नॉर्मल। एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह यूज करते हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि सारे के सारे देशों ने टेररिज्म को कंडैम किया है। It is absolutely, 100 per cent, correct. मगर, उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि पहलगाम के बाद एक भी देश ने पाकिस्तान को कंडैम नहीं किया। Not a single country has condemned Pakistan. Everybody has condemned terrorism. What does it mean? It means that the world is equating us with Pakistan. Earlier, when the UPA Government was there, it was very clear Pakistan is promoting terrorism and they used to condemn Pakistan for promoting terrorism. Now not a single country has condemned. Sometimes, the hon. External Affairs Minister amazes me. The hon. External Affairs Minister and the hon. Defence Minister said that we have deterred Pakistan. You have deterred Pakistan? Fine. The man behind Pahalgam is a Pakistani General called General Munir, the Chief of Army Staff. That man is having lunch with the President of the United States. He is sitting there. Our Prime Minister cannot go there. Mr. Trump is breaking the protocol and he is inviting the man who has done terrorism in India to have lunch with him. The hon. Prime Minister has not said anything. The hon. Prime Minister has

not said, "How dare Mr. Trump invite Mr. Munir to his office."

Hon. Speaker Sir, now, let me say what Donald Trump has to say. ...

(Interruptions) Let me say what Donald Trump has to say. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, यह सदन की संपत्ति है। इसको मत तोड़िए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सॉरी सर, गलती हो गई।

According to this Government, they have deterred Pakistan. And, the mastermind of the whole operation is having lunch with the President. After that, the President of the United States says, 'The reason I had him here was I wanted to thank him.' For what did he want to thank him? He said, 'I wanted to thank him for not going into the war and ending it.' Let me repeat it. The reason he had him there for lunch was he wanted to thank him, the man who carried out Pahalgam attack. He said, 'I wanted to thank him for not going into the war and ending it.' ... *(Interruptions)*

Currently, General Munir; U.S. General, Michael Kurilla; Head of their command structure; and Generals from four Central Asian countries are having a conference on how to prevent terrorism. ... *(Interruptions)* They are having it right now. While these people are running around telling the world that Pakistan has done terrorism, the United States is having lunch with that man and organizing and trying to figure out how he can help them fight terrorism. Which planet is the Foreign Minister sitting on? ... *(Interruptions)* Please come down. I do not know whether you have come down. ... *(Interruptions)* You have flown off somewhere.

The second thing I would like to mention is about the new normal. The chief architect of the Pahalgam attack is having lunch with the President of the United States. This is a new normal. ... (*Interruptions*) Now, there is another new normal. ... (*Interruptions*) That is a fantastic idea. I do not know whose idea it was. At the end of the Operation, what they said is this. By the way, the operation is still going on. They have declared victory, but it is still going on. At the end of the exercise, the Government of India says: 'Any act of terror is an act of war.' Now, do you understand what this statement means? This statement means that any terrorist now who wants to make India fight a war has just got to do one attack in India. मतलब आपने पूरी की पूरी पावर आतंकवादियों को उठाकर दे दी कि आपको युद्ध चाहिए न, आप एक अटैक कर दो, यद्ध हो जाएगा। It is craziness. You have taken the entire idea of deterrence and turned it upside down. ... (*Interruptions*) You are laughing. ... (*Interruptions*) Just tell me, when the next terror attack happens, what will you do? ... (*Interruptions*) Will you attack Pakistan again? ... (*Interruptions*) So now, the moment, they know that you are going to attack Pakistan, they just have to do a terror attack and they know you are going. ... (*Interruptions*) So, this Government is clueless even about what deterrence means. ... (*Interruptions*) This Government is clueless about what political will means. This Government is clueless about what it means to let the Army, Air Force, and Navy fight. ... (*Interruptions*) That is the reality of the situation.

Now, let me tell you what I said in this House, standing right here, about three-four months back, and they laughed at me. I said, 'Please understand that India's biggest foreign policy challenge has been to keep Pakistan and China

separate.' And, I also said here, 'I am sad to say that you have destroyed the single biggest, most important goal of Indian foreign policy.' China and Pakistan are fused like this. ... (*Interruptions*)

Now, let me tell you what that means.(*Interruptions*) Sir, if you want to understand, I will explain it to you later. अगर आप समझाना चाहते हैं तो मैं थोड़ी देर बाद आपको समझा दूंगा।(*व्यवधान*) अगर मैं इनको समझा दूंगा, तो ये बैठ जाएंगे।(*व्यवधान*) Do not worry. I am ready to do it.(*Interruptions*)

So, what happened actually? I have to tell the truth. What happened is that the Government of India thought that they were fighting with Pakistan, and when they arrived, they suddenly realized that they were not fighting with Pakistan, they were fighting with China and Pakistan, meaning that the Pakistani Army and the Pakistani Air Force were attached to the Chinese Air Force. Not only that, the doctrine of the Pakistani Air Force was completely changed. The information available to the Pakistani Air Force was completely changed. The Chinese were feeding information, critical battlefield information, satellite information, targeting information to the Pakistanis. If you do not believe me, Lt. General Rahul Singh, during an event organized by FICCI on July 14th, mentioned it. When the DGMO level talks were going on, Pakistan actually was mentioning, "We know that your such and such important vector is primed and ready for action. I would request you to perhaps pull it back." And, he says, "So, it is very clear that they were getting live battlefield inputs from China." If you had listened to me here, you would not have lost those five planes.(*Interruptions*) You had said that yes, the Chinese and the Pakistanis are fused.

....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, yesterday, the External Affairs Minister in his speech said that the two-front war concept is a very old concept. I do not know what he is talking about. The two-front war concept is gone, and it does not exist anymore. There is now a Unified Front concept, where there is only one unified single front and war is going to be held on multiple domains – space, electromagnetic, cyber, undersea, air and land. So, he does not even understand the basics of warfare. He is talking about the two-front war. That ship has sailed long ago.

Speaker, Sir, how did this integration between Pakistan and China take place? I want to make it clear. There is a centre called CENTAIC, Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Computing, that was built in Pakistan with Chinese help. The aim of the centre is to integrate the Pakistani Air Force with the Chinese Air Force, and make and transform the Pakistani Air Force into a network-centric Air Force.

Speaker, Sir, as I speak, and since 2021, Pakistani strategic officers have been embedded in the PLA's Western and Northern Theatre Commands. They are sitting there and coordinating. So, it is important to understand that you did not have the political will and that you did not give freedom of manoeuvre. But there is another problem. The problem that we are now facing is not just China, not just Pakistan, but China and Pakistan fused as one militarily. It is dangerous in this time for the Prime Minister to use the Forces to protect his image. It is dangerous for the country. The Forces should only be used in the national interest. The Forces should be used with freedom. If you want them to be used,

you want to open it, unleash the tiger and free it.

Do not tie his hands behind his back, do not go to the Pakistanis and say, "Listen, do not escalate." Then, go all the way. Then fight properly and defeat them once and for all. Do not have President Trump tell you 29 times that he has stopped the war. Have the courage to tell him, "No, to hell with you, you cannot stop any war, we are going to fight."

Speaker Sir, there is also this. I do not mean to keep mentioning the External Affairs Minister, but it comes up because he is central to this discussion. I want to finish by telling you about something he said that shows the complete bankruptcy of the foreign policy of this Government. Please remember that not a single neighbouring country, not a single country condemned Pakistan, not one. They condemned terrorism but they did not condemn Pakistan. This is something that he did not say. Now listen to what he has to say and this shows you the mindset of these people. ... (*Interruptions*) This explains why in his entire speech yesterday of one hour, the Defence Minister did not say the word 'China'. This explains it and let me read the quote from the External Affairs Minister: "Look, they, China, are the bigger economy, what am I going to do? As a smaller economy, am I going to pick a fight with a bigger economy? It is not a question of being reactionary, it is a question of common sense." This means that he is scared and this is the point. The point is that we are now facing in front of us Chinese and Pakistani fusion and it is a very dangerous time. As you can see, it is a very dangerous time and we cannot afford a Prime Minister who does not have the courage to use the Army, the way it has to be used. We cannot afford

a Prime Minister who does not have the guts to say from here that Donald Trump is a liar, he did not stop India from fighting, he is lying about the planes.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: We need a Prime Minister who frees, who completely frees the Army, frees the Air Force, frees the Navy and says, “Go, खत्म करो काम को”, like Indira Gandhi did. Thank you, Speaker Sir.

I would like to end by saying that this entire discussion is about the people who died in Pahalgam. It is a tragedy and it was very disturbing to me. Again, yesterday, where they were talking about everything, they were talking about Pakistan and they were talking about everything, but they did not mention the people who died in Pahalgam.

Let me finish. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, do not allow India to be reduced to a battlefield where large powers are fighting. We have to navigate. We have to protect our interest. Second, hon. Prime Minister, the nation is above your image, above your politics, and above your PR. The forces are above your PR, your image, and your politics. Have the humility to understand that. Have the dignity to understand that and do not sacrifice the armed forces and national interest for your own petty political gains. Thank you, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यदि सदन की सहमति हो, तो सभा की कार्यवाही इस विषय की समाप्ति तक बढ़ा दी जाती है।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: ठीक है।

18.00 hrs

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अपने वक्तव्य को इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर रखने की आज्ञा प्रदान की है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

आज मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण श्लोक से अपने वक्तव्य को आरम्भ करूँगा।

“कर्पूरगौरं करुणावतारं संसारसारं भुजगेन्द्रहारम्।

सदा वसन्तं हृदयारविन्दे भवं भवानीसहितं नमामि।।”

आज मैं, माँ भवानी के सिन्दूर को और महादेव के त्रिशूल को नमन करता हूँ। माँ भवानी का सिन्दूर और महादेव का त्रिशूल जब तक भारतवर्ष को बचाएगा, तब तक इस देवभूमि भारतवर्ष को कोई स्पर्श नहीं कर पाएगा।

मैं अभी माननीय राहुल गांधी जी को सुन रहा था। He said: “This country cannot afford a Prime Minister like Narendra Modi, who did not untie the tiger.”

मैं उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहूँगा कि Mr. Rahul Gandhi, this country cannot afford a leader who parted after 26/11. 26/11 की रात्रि में, जिसने पार्टी की थी, जो अखबारों में छपा था, उसे लीडर के रूप में यह देश कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर अनुभव में सबसे कनिष्ठ हूँ, छोटा हूँ। मगर आज मुझे इस बात से तकलीफ होती है कि आज यह सदन क्यों बैठा है? दो दिन से इस सदन में क्या चर्चा हो रही है? सदन में एक ही विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है कि ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर सफल रहा या असफल रहा। आप मुझे बताइए कि यह किस देश के सदन में होता है, पूरे विश्व में किस देश के सदन में ऐसा होता है कि सदन के सारे सदस्य बैठकर चर्चा करें कि देश जीता या हारा, देश ने सरेंडर किया या देश सफल रहा? मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब 140 करोड़ लोग टीवी पर देख रहे होंगे, तो “सरेंडर”, “कायर”, “धिककार है”, “भारत पीछे रह गया”, “भारत हार गया” जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग आज यहाँ एक नेता ने किया है। ये कैसे शब्द हैं? मैं सीने को चौड़ा करते हुए और अपनी छाती पर हाथ पीटते हुए कहता हूँ कि भारत जीता है और ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति और

अपनी आर्मी के अदम्य साहस के कारण भारत जीता है और ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर कंटिन्यू भी कर रहा है। याद रहे, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई, एयर स्ट्राइक हुआ, 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' हुआ और आगे "तांडव" भी होगा। इसे छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। आज राहुल जी के एक-एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाएगा। मैं यहाँ भाजपा के सदस्य के नाते नहीं, बल्कि एक आम हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी राहुल जी ने यहाँ कहा कि हम सब आपके साथ खड़े थे। **Everyone was against Pakistan.** हम सबने पाकिस्तान की तरफ अंगुली दिखाई। किसने दिखाई? मैं कल के एक हेडलाइन को पढ़ना चाहूँगा। कल "द ट्रिब्यून" में एक हेडलाइन छपी है कि **"Pakistan's narrative was right. Chidambaram, the man of Congress, pokes hole into India's narrative.** जो पाकिस्तान का मुख्य अखबार है, उसका हेडलाइन है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सही कह रही है, आतंकवादी हमले में पाकिस्तान का कोई हाथ नहीं है और भारत की सरकार झूठ बोल रही है।" ऐसा हमेशा क्यों होता है? दोनों टीवी चलते हैं। भारत की टीवी पर नरेन्द्र मोदी हीरो हैं और पाकिस्तान की टेलीविज़न पर राहुल गांधी हीरो हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक डोज़ियर लेकर आया हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि जिस समय यूपीए की सरकार थी, तो उस समय डोज़ियर-डोज़ियर खेला जाता था। यह बात अलग है कि अब हम डोज़ देते हैं। लेकिन मैं जो डोज़ियर लेकर आया हूँ, यह डोज़ियर पाकिस्तान ने यूनाइटेड नेशन में यूएनएचआरसी को सबमिट किया था। वहाँ के ह्यूमैन राइट्स काउंसिल को सबमिट किया था। उसमें उसने किसको कोट किया है? डोज़ियर में बतौर एविडेंस विटनेस कोट किया गया है, वह किसी पाकिस्तानी को नहीं, बल्कि उसमें कोट किया गया है हमारे एलओपी राहुल गांधी को। मैं उस कोट को पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"It has been 20 days since the people of Jammu & Kashmir had their freedom and civil liberties curtailed. Leaders of the Opposition and the Press got a taste of the draconian administration and brute force unleashed on the people of Jammu & Kashmir when we tried

to visit Srinagar ”

पाकिस्तान लिखता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र देखे। यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, उस समय के नेता और अभी के एलओपी, राहुल गांधी जी कह रहे हैं कि भारत में इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति हो गई है। आप बताइए। ये लोग हमें बताएंगे कि ये पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ है। कब सुबूत नहीं मांगा गया? जब सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई थी, यही वो राहुल गांधी है, मैं दुख के साथ कहता हूं, जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया था, वह था – ‘खून की दलाली’। क्या सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक खून की दलाली थी?

मेरे पास यह भी दस्तावेज है कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक बड़े नेता ने ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ के बाद इसे सिंदूर का सौदा कहा था। मैं उसे अनदेखा कर देता, मगर अगले दिन डीजीएमओ, पाकिस्तान ने उसे क्वोट किया था। डीजीएमओ, पाकिस्तान ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के तीन वीडियोज़ चलाए थे। एक वीडियो खरगे साहब का था, दूसरा वीडियो राहुल गांधी का था और तीसरे वीडियो में कांग्रेस पार्टी का नेता ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ को सिंदूर का सौदा कह रहा है। हमें बाहर से दुश्मन नहीं चाहिए, हमारे घर के अंदर ही दुश्मन बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने सारी बातें बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कही हैं। आज पूरा देश बहुत ही तल्लीनता के साथ सारे आंकड़ों के बारे में जानता है। मगर इस हाउस के समक्ष जो बात नहीं आई है, मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वह भी एक गृह मंत्री का वक्तव्य है। यह राहुल गांधी जी की कांग्रेस पार्टी के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री का वक्तव्य है। वे कह रहे हैं कि मैं विजय भाई से सलाह लेता था। यह सुशील कुमार शिंदे जी ने कहा है। मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड कह रहा हूं। अगर आप कहेंगे, तो मैं इसको सत्यापित भी कर दूंगा।

“जब मैं गृह मंत्री थी, तब मैं विजय भाई के पास कभी-कभी जाता था और उनसे सलाह मांगता था। उन्होंने मुझे एक बार ऐसा कहा कि मैं असली सलाह दे रहा हूं। सुशील, तू इधर-उधर मत भटक, तू कश्मीर में जा, वहां लाल चौक पर भाषण कर और लोगों से मिल तथा डल झील की ओर जाकर वहां पर सैर कर”। उन्होंने यह सलाह तो दे दी, मगर मैं कैसे बताऊं कि मेरी..., मैं उस

शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता हूं, क्योंकि वह शब्द ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं वह शब्द बीप कर रहा हूं। मेरी..., ऐसी थी। आप सोचिए कि उनके गृह मंत्री के मन में डर का माहौल था। उनके गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि मैं कश्मीर नहीं जा सकता हूं। दोनों भाई-बहन जम्मू-कश्मीर गए थे और बर्फ में खेलकर आ रहे थे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे सिर्फ 50 सेकेंड्स और दीजिए, क्योंकि मैं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को याद करना चाहता हूं।

“एक नहीं, दो नहीं, करो बीसों समझौते,
पर स्वतंत्र भारत का मस्तक नहीं झुकेगा,
अगणित बलिदानों से अर्जित यह स्वतंत्रता,
त्याग, तेज, तप, बल से रक्षित यह स्वतंत्रता,
प्राणों से भी प्रियतर यह स्वतंत्रता,
इसे मिटाने वालों की साजिश करने वालों से कह दो,
चिंगारी का खेल बुरा होता है,
औरों के घर आग लगाने का जो सपना,
वह अपने ही घर में सदा खड़ा होता है,
अपने ही हाथों तुम अपनी कब्र न खोदो,
अपने पैरों आप कुल्हाड़ी नहीं चलाओ,
ओ नादान पड़ोसी, अपनी आंखें खोलो,
आजादी अनमोल, न इसका मोल लगाओ,
पर तुम क्या जानो, आजादी क्या होती है,
तुम्हें मुफ्त में मिली, न कीमत गई चुकाई,
अंग्रेजों के बल पर दो टुकड़े पाए,
मां को खंडित करके, तुमको लाज न आई”।

मुझे लगता है कि हम आपस में बात करें, उससे ज्यादा आवश्यक है कि हम पाकिस्तान को कड़ा जवाब दें।

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विपक्ष के नेता पूछ रहे थे कि क्यों हम लोगों ने डीजीएमओ को खबर की थी? यह अच्छा होता कि वे अपने पिताजी से पूछते या अपने पिताजी के बारे में जानते। सन् 1986 में राजीव गांधी जी ने जिया उल हक के साथ यह समझौता किया था कि अगर हम सेना को सीमाओं की तरफ मूव कराएंगे, तो पहले हम डीजीएमओ को खबर करेंगे और पाकिस्तान को खबर करेंगे। अगर वे यहां पर इतना बोल रहे थे, अगर उन्होंने अपने पिताजी के बारे में भी पढ़ लिया होता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश एक शांतिप्रिय देश है। वर्ष 2014 में जब माननीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने, तो सबसे पहले उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री को इनवाइट किया। उनकी इतनी बदमाशियों के बावजूद हम चाहते थे कि हम अच्छी तरह से काम करें। लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने 2 जनवरी, 2016 को पठानकोट एयरबेस पर हमला कर दिया। जब हमने उन्हें इसके सारे सबूत दिए, तो उन्होंने इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। उसके बाद जब 19 सितम्बर, 2016 को उरी की घटना हुई, तब भारतीय सेना ने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करके उन्हें घर में घुसकर मारने का काम किया। जब 14 फरवरी, 2019 को पुलवामा की घटना हुई थी, तब हमने उनके घर में घुसकर, बालाकोट में हवाई हमला करके उनके आतंकवादी अड्डे को नेस्तनाबूद करने का काम किया था। जब हमारे पायलट को गिरफ्तार किया गया, तब हम पाकिस्तान को धमकी देकर दो दिनों के अन्दर अपने पायलट को सही सलामत भारत ले आए। यह माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की जीत है।

पहलगाम में जो हमला हुआ, वह आखिरी अटैक था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सार्वजनिक मंच से यह स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि आतंकियों और उनके आकाओं को इसकी कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। इसके 14 दिनों के बाद 23 मिनट में न केवल नौ आतंकी अड्डे ध्वस्त किए गए, बल्कि हमने नूर खान अड्डे पर भी अटैक किया। नूर खान एयरबेस पर अटैक करने का मतलब था कि यदि हम चाहते तो कैराना हिल्स पर भी अटैक कर सकते थे, यदि हम चाहते तो पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री के

घर पर भी अटैक कर सकते थे। ... (व्यवधान) विपक्ष को यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, क्योंकि उनको यह समझ में ही नहीं आता है कि भारत की शक्ति क्या है। ... (व्यवधान) जब वर्ष 2006 में ट्रेन ब्लास्ट हुआ था और उसमें 189 लोग मारे गए थे, तो भारत ने पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलकर आतंकवादी घटनाओं की निंदा की थी। जब मुंबई में 26/11 की घटना हुई थी, तब भी भारत ने इसकी कड़ी निंदा की थी। जब यूपीए सरकार के समय अहमदाबाद में बम ब्लास्ट हुआ था, तब हमने उसकी भी कड़ी निंदा की थी। दिल्ली सीरियल ब्लास्ट्स पर कड़ी निंदा की गई, वाराणसी बम विस्फोट पर भी कड़ी निंदा की गई और बंगलुरु के इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस में आतंकवादियों ने हमला करके हमारे साइंटिस्ट को मारा गया, तब भी हमने कड़ी निंदा की थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने इतनी कड़ी निंदा की थी कि बेचारी कड़ी निंदा भी सुसाइड कर ले। एक बात और भी है। अभी राहुल गांधी जी बोल रहे थे कि इंदिरा गांधी जी जैसा बनो। जब भारत की सेना ने अपने अदम्य साहस और शौर्य से पाकिस्तान के 93,000 सैनिकों को पकड़ा था, तब पाकिस्तान ने भी 618 भारतीय सैनिकों को पकड़ा था। उस समय माननीय इंदिरा गांधी जी ने 93,000 पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को तो छोड़ दिया था, परन्तु उन 618 भारतीय सैनिकों में से 54 सैनिक हम आज भी वापस नहीं ला सके हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदार इंदिरा गांधी जी हैं या नहीं, यह बताया जाना चाहिए। 7 दिसम्बर, 1974 को मेजर अशोक सूरी के पिता को हाथ से लिखी हुई चिट्ठी मिलती है। सेना कंफर्म करती है कि हां, यह मेजर सूरी की चिट्ठी है, जो पाकिस्तानी जेल से आई थी। उसके बाद भी हम अपने उन सभी 54 सैनिकों को भारत नहीं ला सके हैं। यह हम सबके लिए बहुत शर्मिंदगी की बात है। इसके लिए राहुल गांधी जी और पूरी कांग्रेस को शर्मिंदा होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने वर्ष 1965 में पीओके में हाजी पीर दर्रे को कैप्चर कर लिया था, अगर उसे हम लोगों ने नहीं छोड़ा होता, तो कभी पीओके से कोई नहीं आ सकता। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने वर्ष 1971 में 13,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर जमीन पाकिस्तान को वापस कर दी थी। हम लोगों ने अक्साई चीन में जमीन को कैप्चर किया था, लेकिन माननीय नेहरू जी कुछ नहीं बोले। वर्ष 1948 में ऑल इंडिया रेडियो में जाकर उन्होंने रोक दिया कि भाई, इसके आगे मत बढ़ो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोगों पर टिप्पणियां हो रही थीं, मैं कांग्रेस से उस पर एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा –

‘वे एक समंदर खंगालने में लगे हुए हैं,
हमारी कमियां निकालने में लगे हुए हैं,
जिनकी खुद की लंगोटियां तक हैं फटी हुई,
वे हमारी पगड़ी उछालने में लगे हुए हैं।’

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस सत्र के प्रारंभ में ही मैं जब मीडिया के साथियों से बात कर रहा था, तब मैंने सभी माननीय सांसदों से अपील करते हुए एक बात का उल्लेख किया था। मैंने कहा था कि यह सत्र भारत के विजयोत्सव का सत्र है। ... (व्यवधान) संसद का यह सत्र भारत के गौरवगान का सत्र है। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं विजयोत्सव की बात कर रहा हूँ, तब मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह विजयोत्सव आतंकी हैडक्वार्टर्स को मिट्टी में मिलाने का है। ... (व्यवधान) जब मैं विजयोत्सव कहता हूँ, तो यह विजयोत्सव सिंदूर की सौगंध पूरा करने का है। ... (व्यवधान) जब मैं यह विजयोत्सव कहता हूँ, तो यह भारत की सेना के शौर्य और सामर्थ्य की विजय गाथा कह रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) जब मैं विजयोत्सव कह रहा हूँ, तो 140 करोड़ भारतीयों की एकता, इच्छाशक्ति उसकी एक अप्रतिम जीत के विजयोत्सव की बात करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसी विजय भाव से इस सदन में भारत का पक्ष रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) जिन्हें भारत का पक्ष नहीं दिखता है, उन्हें मैं आईना दिखाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं 140 करोड़ देशवासियों की भावना में अपना स्वर मिलाने के लिए

उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) 140 करोड़ देशवासियों की भावना की जो यह गूँज है, जो सदन में सुनाई दी है, मैं उसमें अपना स्वर मिलाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दरम्यान जिस प्रकार से देश के लोगों ने मेरा साथ दिया, मुझे आशीर्वाद दिया, देश की जनता का यह मुझ पर कर्ज है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं देशवासियों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं देशवासियों का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में जिस प्रकार की क्रूर घटना घटी, जिस प्रकार आतंकवादियों ने निर्दोष लोगों को उनका धर्म पूछ-पूछकर गोलियां मारीं, यह क्रूरता की पराकाष्ठा थी। भारत को हिंसा की आग में झोंकने का यह सुविचारित प्रयास था। भारत में दंगे फैलाने की यह साजिश थी।

मैं आज देशवासियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि देश ने एकता के साथ उस साजिश को नाकाम कर दिया। 22 अप्रैल के बाद मैंने सार्वजनिक रूप से और विश्व को भी समझ में आए, इसलिए अंग्रेजी में भी कुछ वाक्यों का प्रयोग किया था। मैंने कहा था कि हमारा संकल्प है कि हम आतंकियों को मिट्टी में मिला देंगे। मैंने यह सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा था कि सज़ा उनके आकाओं को भी होगी और उनकी कल्पना से भी बड़ी सज़ा मिलेगी। मैं 22 अप्रैल को विदेश में था। मैं तुरंत लौटकर आया और आते ही मैंने एक बैठक बुलाई। उस बैठक में हमने साफ-साफ निर्देश दिए कि आतंकवाद को करारा जवाब देना होगा। यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय संकल्प है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमें हमारे सैन्य बलों की क्षमता पर पूरा विश्वास है तथा पूरा भरोसा उनकी क्षमता, उनकी सामर्थ्य और उनके साहस पर है। सेना को कार्रवाई की खुली छूट दे दी गई। यह भी कहा गया कि सेना तय करे कि कब, कहां, कैसे और किस प्रकार से कार्रवाई करनी है। ये सारी बातें उस मीटिंग में साफ-साफ कह दी गईं और शायद उनमें से कुछ बातें मीडिया में भी रिपोर्ट हुई हैं। हमें गर्व है कि आतंकियों को वह सज़ा दी और सजा ऐसी है कि आज भी आतंक के उन आकाओं की नींद उड़ी हुई है। मैं हमारी सेना की सफलता और उससे जुड़े भारत के उस पक्ष को सदन के माध्यम से देशवासियों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला पक्ष, पहलगाम हमले के बाद से

ही पाकिस्तानी सेना को अंदाज़ा लग चुका था कि भारत कोई बड़ी कार्रवाई करेगा। उनकी तरफ से न्यूक्लियर की धमकियों के बयान भी आने शुरू चुके थे। भारत ने 6 मई की रात और 7 मई की सुबह, जैसा तय किया था, वैसी कार्रवाई की और पाकिस्तान कुछ नहीं कर पाया। 22 मिनट में 22 अप्रैल का बदला निर्धारित लक्ष्य के साथ हमारी सेना ने ले लिया।

दूसरा पक्ष, आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई तो कई बार हुई, लेकिन यह भारत की पहली ऐसी रणनीति बनी, जहां पहले कभी नहीं गए थे वहां हम पहुंचे और पाकिस्तान के कोने-कोने में आतंकी अड्डों को धुआँ-धुआँ कर दिया गया। आतंक के गढ़, कोई सोच नहीं सकता कि वहां तक कोई जा सकता है, बहावलपुर और मुरीदके को भी जमींदोज कर दिया गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी सेनाओं ने आतंकी अड्डों को तबाह कर दिया। तीसरा पक्ष, हमने पाकिस्तान की न्यूक्लियर धमकी को झूठा साबित कर दिया। भारत ने सिद्ध कर दिया कि न्यूक्लियर ब्लैकमेलिंग अब नहीं चलेगी और न ही न्यूक्लियर ब्लैकमेलिंग के सामने भारत झुकेगा। चौथा पक्ष, भारत ने अपनी तकनीकी क्षमता दिखाई। पाकिस्तान के सीने पर सटीक प्रहार किया। पाकिस्तान के एयरबेस एसेट्स को भारी नुकसान हुआ और उनके कई एयरबेस आज तक आईसीयू में पड़े हैं। आज टेक्नोलॉजी आधारित युद्ध का युग है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' इस महारत में भी सफल सिद्ध हुआ है। पिछले दस सालों में हमने जो तैयारियां की हैं, अगर वह न की होती, तो इस तकनीक के युग में हमारा कितना नुकसान हो सकता था, हम इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। पांचवा पक्ष, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दरमियान पहली बार ऐसा हुआ, जब आत्मनिर्भर भारत की ताकत को दुनिया ने पहचाना। मेड इन इंडिया ड्रॉन्स, मेड इन इंडिया मिसाइलों ने पाकिस्तान के हथियारों की पोल खोल कर रख दी थी।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो एक और महत्वपूर्ण काम हुआ है, वैसे जब राजीव गांधी जी थे, उस समय डिफेंस का काम देखने वाले उनके जो एमओएस थे, जब मैंने सीडीएस की घोषणा की, तो वह बहुत प्रसन्न होकर मुझसे मिलने आये थे। वे बहुत प्रसन्न थे। यह ऑपरेशन नेवी, आर्मी और एयरफोर्स, तीनों सेनाओं का ज्वाइंट एक्शन था। इसके बीच की सिनर्जी ने पाकिस्तान के छक्के

छुड़ा दिए।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आतंक की घटनाएं पहले भी देश में होती थीं, लेकिन पहले आतंकवादियों के मास्टर माइंड निश्चित होते थे और वे आगे की तैयारी में लगे रहते थे। उनको पता था कि कुछ नहीं होगा, लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गई है। अब हमले के बाद मास्टर माइंड को नींद नहीं आती है। उनको पता है कि भारत आएगा और मार कर जाएगा। यह न्यू नॉर्मल भारत ने सेट कर दिया है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, दुनिया ने देख लिया है कि हमारी कार्रवाई का दायरा कितना बड़ा है, स्केल कितना बड़ा है? ... (व्यवधान) सिंदूर से लेकर सिंधु तक पाकिस्तान पर कार्रवाई की है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' ने तय कर दिया है कि भारत में आतंकी हमले, उसके आकाओं को और पाकिस्तान को भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। अब ऐसे ही नहीं जा सकते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' से स्पष्ट होता है कि भारत ने तीन सूत्र तय किए हैं। अगर भारत पर आतंकी हमला हुआ तो हम अपने तरीके से, अपनी शर्तों पर, अपने समय पर जवाब देकर रहेंगे। दूसरा, कोई भी न्यूक्लियर ब्लैकमेल अब नहीं चलेगा। तीसरा, हम आतंक की सरपरस्त सरकार और आतंक के आकाओं को अलग-अलग नहीं देखेंगे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर विदेश नीति को लेकर भी काफी बातें कही गई हैं। दुनिया के समर्थन को लेकर भी काफी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं आज सदन में कुछ बातें पूरी स्पष्टता से कह रहा हूँ। दुनिया में किसी भी देश के द्वारा भारत को अपनी सुरक्षा में कार्रवाई करने से रोका नहीं जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की 193 कंट्रीज़ में से सिर्फ तीन देशों ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान पाकिस्तान के समर्थन में बयान दिया था। ओनली थ्री कंट्रीज़ ... (व्यवधान) चाहे क्वाड हो, ब्रिक्स हो, फ्रांस, रूस, जर्मनी कोई भी देश का नाम ले लीजिए, तमाम देशों से, दुनिया भर से भारत को समर्थन मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, दुनिया का समर्थन तो मिला, दुनिया के देशों का समर्थन मिला, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मेरे देश के वीरों के पराक्रम को कांग्रेस का समर्थन नहीं मिला। ... (व्यवधान)

22 अप्रैल के आतंकी हमले के बाद 3-4 दिनों में ही ये उछल रहे थे। इन्होंने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि 56 इंच की छाती कहां गई। मोदी कहां खो गया? मोदी तो फेल हो गया। ये बहुत मजा ले रहे थे। उनको लगता था कि हमने बाजी मार ली। वे पहलगाम के निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या में भी अपनी राजनीति तराशते थे। वे अपनी स्वार्थी राजनीति के लिए मुझ पर निशाना साध रहे थे, लेकिन उनकी यह बयानबाजी, उनका छिछोरापन देश के सुरक्षा बलों का मनोबल गिरा रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, हमने पूरा सपोर्ट किया। हमने 100 प्रतिशत सपोर्ट किया। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, आपकी बात सभी ने ध्यान से सुनी। आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं। यह आपके लिए उचित नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : कांग्रेस के नेताओं को न भारत के सामर्थ्य पर भरोसा है और न ही भारत की सेनाओं पर, इसलिए वे लगातार 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं। ऐसा करके आप लोग मीडिया में हेडलाइंस तो ले सकते हैं, लेकिन देशवासियों के दिलों में जगह नहीं बना सकते।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 10 मई को भारत ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के तहत हो रहे एक्शन को रोकने की घोषणा की। इसको लेकर यहां भांति-भांति की बातें कही गईं। ये वही प्रोपेगेंडा है, जो सीमा पार से फैलाया गया है। कुछ लोग सेना द्वारा दिए गए तथ्यों की जगह पाकिस्तान के झूठ प्रचार को आगे बढ़ाने में जुटे हुए हैं, जबकि भारत का रुख हमेशा स्पष्ट रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ चीजें स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं। जब सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई, उस समय हमने हमारे जवानों को तैयार करके यह लक्ष्य तय किया था कि हम उनके इलाके में जा करके आतंकियों के जो लॉचिंग पैड हैं, उनको नष्ट करेंगे और सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक एक रात के उस ऑपरेशन में हमारे लोग सूर्योदय होते-होते काम पूरा करके वापस आ गए।

लक्ष्य निर्धारित था कि यह करना है। जब बालाकोट एयर स्ट्राइक किया, तो हमारा लक्ष्य तय था कि आतंकियों के जो ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं, इस बार हम उनको तबाह करेंगे और हमने वह भी करके दिखाया।

‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ के समय हमारा लक्ष्य तय था और हमारा लक्ष्य था कि आतंक का जो एपिसेंटर है एवं पहलगाम के आतंकियों के लिए जहां से पुरजोश योजना बनी, ट्रेनिंग मिली, व्यवस्था मिली, उस पर हमला करेंगे। हमने उनकी नाभि पर हमला कर दिया। जहां पहलगाम के आतंकियों की रिक्रूटमेंट हुई, ट्रेनिंग होती थी, फंडिंग होता था, उन्हें टेक्निकल सपोर्ट मिलता था, शस्त्र-सरंजाम होता था, उस जगह को आइडेंटिफाई किया और हमने सटीक तरीके से ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ के तहत आतंकियों की नाभि पर प्रहार किया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस बार भी हमारी सेना ने शत-प्रतिशत लक्ष्यों को हासिल करके देश के सामर्थ्य का परिचय दिया। कुछ लोग जान-बूझकर भूलने में इंट्रेस्टेड होते हैं। देश भूलता नहीं है, देश को याद है। 6 मई की रात और 7 मई की सुबह ऑपरेशन हुआ था और 7 मई को सुबह भारत ने, हमारी सेना ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की और इस प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में भारत ने स्पष्ट कर दिया था एवं पहले दिन से क्लियर था कि हमारा लक्ष्य है – आतंकी, आतंकियों के आका, आतंकियों के लिए जहां से व्यवस्थाएं होती थीं – वो और उनके अड्डों को हम ध्वस्त करना चाहते हैं। हमने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कह दिया था। हमने हमारा काम कर दिया है। हमने जो तय किया था, वह पूरा कर दिया है। इसलिए 6-7 मई को हमारा ऑपरेशन संतोषजनक होने के तुरंत बाद, कल जो राजनाथ जी ने कहा था, मैं डंके की चोट पर दोबारा दोहराता हूं। भारत की सेना ने पाकिस्तान की सेना को चंद मिनटों में बता दिया कि हमारा यह लक्ष्य था, हमने यह लक्ष्य पूरा कर दिया है, ताकि उनको पता चले और हमें भी पता चले कि उनके दिल-दिमाग में क्या चलता है? हमने अपना लक्ष्य शत-प्रतिशत हासिल कर लिया। अगर पाकिस्तान में समझदारी होती तो आतंकियों के साथ खुलेआम खड़े रहने की गलती न करता। उसने निर्लज्ज होकर आतंकवादियों के साथ खड़े रहने का फैसला किया। हम पूरी तरह तैयार थे। हम भी मौके की तलाश में थे, लेकिन हमने दुनिया को बताया था कि हमारा लक्ष्य आतंकवाद है, आतंकवादी आका हैं और आतंकवादी ठिकाने हैं। हमने वह पूरा कर दिया लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान ने आतंकियों की मदद में आने का फैसला किया और मैदान में उतरने की हरकत की, तो भारत की सेना ने सालों तक याद रह जाए, ऐसा करारा जवाब दिया।

9 मई की मध्य रात्रि और 10 मई की सुबह हमारी मिसाइलों ने पाकिस्तान के हर कोने में प्रचंड प्रहार किया, जिसकी कल्पना पाकिस्तान ने कभी नहीं की थी और पाकिस्तान को घुटनों पर आने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया। आपने टीवी में भी देखा है, वहां से क्या बयान आते हैं। पाकिस्तान के लोग कह रहे थे कि मैं स्विमिंग पूल में नहा रहा था, कोई कह रहा था कि मैं दफ्तर जाने की तैयारी कर रहा था, हम कुछ सोचे, इससे पहले ही भारत ने हमला कर दिया। ये पाकिस्तान के लोगों के बयान हैं। देश ने देखा है, लोग स्विमिंग पूल में नहा रहे थे। जब इतना कड़ा प्रहार हुआ, जिसके बारे में पाकिस्तान ने कभी सोचा तक नहीं था, तब जाकर पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने फोन करके गुहार लगायी कि बस करो, बहुत मारा, अब ज्यादा मार झेलने की ताकत नहीं है। प्लीज हमला रोक दो। पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ का फोन था। भारत ने पहले दिन ही कह दिया था, 7 तारीख की सुबह की प्रेस रिलीज देख लीजिए कि हमने हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया है। अगर आप कुछ करोगे तो महंगा पड़ेगा।

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, आप कह दीजिए कि ट्रम्प साहब ने झूठ बोला।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं दोबारा कह रहा हूँ कि भारत की स्पष्ट नीति थी, सुविचारित नीति थी, सेना के साथ मिलकर तय की हुई नीति थी। आतंकवादी और उनके आका के ठिकाने हमारा लक्ष्य है। हमने पहले दिन प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा है कि हमारा एक्शन नॉन-एक्सलेटरी है, यह हमने कहकर किया है, इसलिए हमने हमला रोका।

अध्यक्ष जी, दुनिया के किसी भी नेता ने भारत को ऑपरेशन रोकने के लिए नहीं कहा। उसी दौरान 9 तारीख को रात में अमेरिका के उप-राष्ट्रपति जी ने मुझसे बात करने का प्रयास किया। वे घंटे भर से कोशिश कर रहे थे, लेकिन मेरी सेना के साथ मीटिंग चल रही थी। मैं उनका फोन नहीं उठा पाया। बाद में मैंने कॉल बैक किया, मैंने कहा कि आपका फोन था, तीन-चार बार आपका फोन आ गया। अमेरिका के उप-राष्ट्रपति जी ने मुझे फोन पर बताया कि पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़ा हमला करने वाला है। उन्होंने मुझे बताया तो मेरा जो जवाब था, जिनको समझ नहीं आता है उनको तो समझ नहीं आएगा, मेरा जवाब था, अगर पाकिस्तान का यही इरादा है तो उसे बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह मैंने अमरीका के उपराष्ट्रपति जी को कहा था। अगर पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा, तो हम बड़ा हमला करके जवाब देंगे। यह मेरा जवाब था और मेरा एक वाक्य आगे यह था कि 'हम गोली का जवाब गोले से देंगे।' यह 9 तारीख की रात की बात है। 9 तारीख की रात और 10 तारीख सुबह हमने पाकिस्तान की सैन्य शक्ति को तहस-नहस कर दिया था। यही हमारा जवाब था और यही हमारा जज्बा था। आज पाकिस्तान भी भली-भांति जान गया है कि भारत का हर जवाब पहले से ज्यादा तगड़ा होता है। पाकिस्तान को यह भी पता है कि यदि भविष्य में नौबत आई, तो भारत आगे कुछ भी कर सकता है और इसलिए मैं फिर से लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' जारी है। पाकिस्तान ने दुस्साहस की यदि कल्पना की, तो उसे करारा जवाब दिया जाएगा।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज का भारत आत्मविश्वास से भरा हुआ है। आज का भारत आत्मनिर्भरता के मंत्र को लेकर पूरी शक्ति के साथ तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है। देश देख रहा है कि भारत आत्मनिर्भर बनता जा रहा है लेकिन देश यह भी देख रहा है कि एक तरफ तो भारत आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है लेकिन कांग्रेस मुद्दों के लिए पाकिस्तान पर निर्भर होती जा रही है। 16 घंटों से जो चर्चा चल रही है, मैं आज पूरे दिन देख रहा था। ... (व्यवधान) दुर्भाग्य से कांग्रेस को पाकिस्तान के मुद्दे इम्पोर्ट करने पड़ रहे हैं। आज के वारफेयर में इंफोर्मेशन और नेरेटिव्स की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। नेरेटिव गढ़ कर, एआई का भी भरपूर प्रयोग करके सेनाओं के मनोबल को कमजोर करने के खेल भी खेले जाते हैं। जनता के अंदर अविश्वास पैदा करने के भी भरपूर प्रयास होते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से कांग्रेस और उसके सहयोगी पाकिस्तान के ऐसे ही प्रपंच के प्रवक्ता बन चुके हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, देश की सेना ने सफलतापूर्वक सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, तो कांग्रेस वालों ने तुरंत सेना से सबूत मांगे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या यह कोई तरीका है? कृपया बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी : जब कांग्रेस वालों ने देश का मूड देखा, देश का मिजाज देखा, तो उनके सुर बदलने लगे और अपने सुर बदलकर वे कहने लगे कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक क्या बड़ी बात है? यह तो हमने भी की थी। एक ने कहा कि 3 सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक्स की थीं, दूसरे ने कहा कि 6 सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक्स की थीं और तीसरे ने कहा कि 15 सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक्स की थीं। ... (व्यवधान) जो जितना बड़ा नेता था, उतना बड़ा हांक रहा था। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इसके बाद बालाकोट में सेना ने एयर स्ट्राइक की। एयर स्ट्राइक तो ऐसी थी कि वे इस बारे में कुछ कह ही नहीं कह सकते थे, इसलिए कांग्रेस वालों ने यह नहीं कहा कि हमने भी एयर स्ट्राइक की थी। उस वक्त इन्होंने समझदारी दिखाई, लेकिन फोटो मांगने लगे और कहने लगे कि एयर स्ट्राइक हुई, तो फोटो दिखाओ। कहां पर क्या गिरा, कितना तोड़ा, क्या तोड़ा, कितने मरे? वे बस यही पूछते रहे। पाकिस्तान भी यही पूछता था और ये भी यही पूछते थे। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इतना ही नहीं, जब पायलट अभिनन्दन पकड़े गए, तो पाकिस्तान में खुशी का माहौल होना स्वाभाविक था कि उनके हाथ में भारतीय सेना का एक पायलट फंस चुका था, लेकिन यहां पर भी कुछ लोग थे, जो कानों-कानों में कह रहे थे कि अब मोदी फंसा। ... (व्यवधान) अब अभिनन्दन को मोदी लाकर दिखा दे। अब देखते हैं कि मोदी क्या करता है?

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उनके की चोट पर अभिनन्दन वापस लाए गए। ... (व्यवधान) हम अभिनन्दन को ले आए तो इनकी बोलती बंद हो गई। इनको लगा यार! ये तो नसीब वाला आदमी है। हमारा हथियार हाथ से निकल गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहलगाम हमले के बाद बीएसएफ का एक जवान पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में आ गया, तो इनको फिर लगा कि वाह! बड़ा मुद्दा हाथ में आ गया है। अब मोदी फंस जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) अब तो मोदी की फजीहत जरूर होगी और इनके इको सिस्टम ने सोशल मीडिया में बहुत सारी कथाएं वायरल कीं कि बीएसएफ के जवान का क्या होगा, उसके परिवार का क्या होगा? वह वापस कब आएगा, कैसे आएगा? इन्होंने सोशल मीडिया पर न जाने क्या-क्या चला दिया? बीएसएफ

का वह जवान भी आन-बान-शान के साथ वापस आ गया ।

19.00 hrs

आतंकवादी रो रहे हैं, आतंकवादियों के आका रो रहे हैं और उनको रोते देखकर यहाँ भी कुछ लोग रो रहे हैं । अब देखिए सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक चल रही थी, उसके बाद उन्होंने एक खेल खेलने की कोशिश की, लेकिन बात जमीं नहीं । एयर स्ट्राइक हुई तो दूसरा खेल खेलने की कोशिश की, वह भी जमा नहीं । जब यह ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हुआ तो उन्होंने नया पैंतरा शुरू किया और क्या शुरू किया कि रोक क्यों दिया? पहले तो मानने को ही तैयार नहीं थे, कोई कुछ कर दे, अब कहते हैं कि रोक क्यों दिया? वाह रे बयान बहादुरों, आपको विरोध का कोई तो बहाना चाहिए और इसलिए सिर्फ मैं नहीं, पूरा देश आप पर हँस रहा है । ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, सेना का विरोध, सेना के प्रति एक पता नहीं नेगेटिविटी, यह कांग्रेस का पुराना रवैया रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) देश ने अभी-अभी कारगिल विजय दिवस मनाया है, लेकिन देश पूरी तरह जानता है कि उनके कार्यकाल में और आज तक कारगिल की विजय को कांग्रेस ने अपनाया नहीं है । न कारगिल विजय दिवस मनाया है, न कारगिल विजय का गौरव किया है । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, इतिहास साक्षी है कि जब डोकलाम में हमारा सैन्य बल शौर्य दिखा रहा था तब कांग्रेस के नेता चुपके-चुपके किससे ब्रीफिंग लेते थे, वह सारी दुनिया अब जान गई है । ... (व्यवधान) आप पाकिस्तान के सारे बयान निकाल दीजिए और यहाँ हमारा विरोध करने वाले लोगों के बयान, फुलस्टॉप, कोमा के साथ एक हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इसको क्या कहेंगे और सच बोलते हैं तो बुरा लगता है । ... (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान के साथ सुर में सुर मिला दिया जाता है । ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, देश हैरान है कि कांग्रेस ने पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट दे दी है । ... (व्यवधान) इनकी यह हिम्मत और इनकी आदत जाती नहीं है । इनकी यह हिम्मत कि पहलगाम के आतंकी पाकिस्तानी थे, इसका सबूत दो । तुम लोग क्या कह रहे हो?... (व्यवधान) यह कौन सा तरीका है? यही माँग पाकिस्तान कर रहा है, जो कांग्रेस कर रही है । ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज जब सबूतों की कोई कमी नहीं है, सब कुछ आँखों के सामने दिखता है तब यह हालत है। अगर ये सबूत न होते तो ये लोग क्या करते, आप बताइए।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के एक पार्ट की तरफ तो चर्चा भी बहुत होती है, ध्यान भी जाता है, लेकिन देश के लिए कुछ गौरव के क्षण होते हैं, ताकत के परिचायक होते हैं। उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम की दुनिया में चर्चा है। हमारे एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम ने पाकिस्तान की मिसाइलों और ड्रॉन्स को तिनके की तरह बिखेर दिया था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज मैं एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ। पूरा देश गर्व से भर जाएगा। कुछ लोगों का क्या होगा, यह मैं नहीं जानता, पर पूरा देश गर्व से भर जाएगा। 9 मई को पाकिस्तान ने करीब एक हजार मिसाइल्स और आर्म्ड ड्रॉन्स से भारत पर बहुत बड़ा हमला करने की कोशिश की। अगर ये मिसाइल्स भारत के किसी भी हिस्से पर गिरतीं, तो वहां भयंकर तबाही मचती, लेकिन एक हजार मिसाइल्स और ड्रॉन्स को भारत ने आसमान में ही चूर-चूर कर दिया। हर देशवासी को इससे गर्व हो रहा था, लेकिन जैसे कांग्रेस के लोग इंतज़ार कर रहे थे कि 'कुछ तो गड़बड़ होगी यार, मोदी मरेगा, कहीं तो फँसेगा।'... (व्यवधान)

पाकिस्तान ने आदमपुर एयरबेस पर हमले का झूठ फैलाया। उस झूठ को बेचने की भरपूर कोशिश की, पूरी ताकत भी लगा दी। मैं अगले ही दिन आदमपुर पहुंचा और खुद जाकर उनके झूठ को बेनकाब कर दिया। तब जाकर उनकी अक्ल ठिकाने लगी कि अब यह झूठ चलने वाला नहीं है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, छोटे दलों से हमारे जो साथी हैं, जो राजनीति में नए हैं, उनको कभी शासन में रहने का अवसर नहीं मिला, उनसे कुछ ऐसी बातें निकलती हैं, तो यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इस देश में लम्बे समय तक राज किया। उसको शासन की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में पूरा पता है, उन चीजों से वे निकले हुए लोग हैं। शासन व्यवस्था क्या होती है, उन्हें इसकी पूरी समझ है, उनके पास अनुभव है। उसके बाद भी विदेश मंत्रालय ने तुरन्त जवाब दिया, उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया, विदेश मंत्री ने जवाब दिया, इंटरव्यू दिया, बार-बार उन्होंने बोला, उसको स्वीकार

नहीं किया। गृह मंत्री बोले, रक्षा मंत्री बोले, किसी पर भरोसा नहीं! जिसने इतने सालों तक राज किया, अगर उन्हें देश की व्यवस्थाओं पर भरोसा नहीं है, तब शक उठता है कि क्या हालत हो गयी है इनकी! अब कांग्रेस का भरोसा पाकिस्तान के रिमोट कंट्रोल से बनता है और बदलता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस के बिल्कुल एक नए सदस्य, उनको तो क्षमा करनी चाहिए, नए सदस्य को क्या कहेंगे, लेकिन कांग्रेस के आका, उन्हें जो लिख कर देते हैं, और उनसे बुलवाते हैं, खुद में हिम्मत नहीं हैं, उनसे बुलवाते हैं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' तो तमाशा था। आतंकवादियों ने जिन 26 लोगों को मौत के घाट उतारा था, उस भयंकर क्रूर घटना पर यह तेजाब छिड़कने वाला पाप है। आप तमाशा कहते हैं? आपकी असहमति हो सकती है। यह कांग्रेस के नेता बुलवाते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहलगाम के हमलावरों को कल हमारे सुरक्षा बलों ने 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' करके अपने अंजाम तक पहुंचाया था। लेकिन मैं हैरान हूँ कि यहां ठहाके लगा कर पूछा गया कि आखिरकार यह कल ही क्यों हुआ? आखिर इनको क्या हो गया है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इस ऑपरेशन के लिए कोई सावन महीने का सोमवार ढूंढा गया था क्या? इन लोगों को क्या हो गया है? हताशा, निराशा, इस हद तक और मजा देखिए, पिछले कई सप्ताह से कहा जा रहा है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' हो गया तो ठीक है, लेकिन पहलगाम के आतंकवादियों का क्या हुआ? अब जब हुआ तो कल ही क्यों हुआ! अध्यक्ष जी, क्या हाल है इनका?

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे शास्त्रों में कहा गया है –

‘शस्त्रेण रक्षिते राष्ट्रे शास्त्र चर्चा प्रवर्तते’

अर्थात् जब राष्ट्र शस्त्र से सुरक्षित होते हैं, तभी वहां शास्त्र व ज्ञान की चर्चाएं जन्म ले पाती हैं। जब सीमा पर सेनाएं मजबूत होती हैं, तभी लोकतंत्र प्रखर होता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' बीते दशक में भारत की सेना सशक्तिकरण का एक साक्षात् प्रमाण है। यह ऐसे ही नहीं हुआ है। कांग्रेस के शासन के दौरान सेनाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के संबंध में सोचा तक नहीं जाता था। आज भी 'आत्मनिर्भर' शब्द का मजाक उड़ाया गया, जबकि वह महात्मा गांधी से आया हुआ है। लेकिन, आज भी इसकी मजाक उड़ायी जाती है। हर

रक्षा सौदे में कांग्रेस अपने मौके खोजती रहती है। छोटे-छोटे हथियारों के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भरता, यह इनका कार्यकाल रहा है। बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स, नाइट विजन कैमरा तक नहीं होते थे। अब लंबी लिस्ट है, जीप से शुरू होती है, बोफोर्स, हेलीकॉप्टर, हर चीज के साथ घोटाला जुड़ा हुआ है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी सेनाओं को आधुनिक हथियारों के लिए दशकों तक इंतजार करना पड़ा। आजादी के पहले, इतिहास गवाह है, एक जमाना था, जब डिफेंस मैनुफैक्चरिंग में भारत की आवाज सुनाई देती थी। जिस समय तलवारों से लड़ा जाता था न, तब भी तलवारें भारत की श्रेष्ठ मानी जाती थीं। हम डिफेंस के एक्विपमेंट में आगे थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद एक मजबूत डिफेंस एक्विपमेंट मैनुफैक्चरिंग का हमारा दायरा था। हमारा जो पूरा इको-सिस्टम था, उसको सोच-समझ कर तबाह कर दिया गया।

उसको दुर्बल किया गया। रिसर्च और मैनुफैक्चरिंग के लिए रास्ते बंद कर दिए गए थे। अगर इसी नीति पर हम चलते तो भारत इस 21वीं सदी में ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के संबंध में सोच भी नहीं सकता था। यह हालत कर के रखी हुई थी। भारत को सोचना पड़ता कि अगर कोई एक्शन लेना है तो शस्त्र कहां से मिलेंगे, साधन कहां से मिलेंगे, बारूद कहां से मिलेगा, समय पर मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, बीच-बचाव में रुक तो नहीं जाएगा। यह टेंशन पालनी पड़ती थी।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेक इन इंडिया हथियार सेना को मिले। उन्होंने इस ऑपरेशन में बहुत निर्णायक भूमिका निभाई।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक दशक पहले भारत के लोगों ने संकल्प लिया कि हमारा देश सशक्त, आत्मनिर्भर और आधुनिक राष्ट्र बने। रक्षा, सुरक्षा हर क्षेत्र में बदलाव के लिए एक के बाद एक ठोस कदम उठाए गए। सीरीज़ ऑफ रिफॉर्म्स किए गए। देश में सेना के क्षेत्र में कई रिफॉर्म्स हुए हैं, जो आजादी के बाद पहली बार हुए हैं। चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ की नियुक्ति, यह विचार कोई नया नहीं था। दुनिया में प्रयोग भी चलते हैं। भारत में निर्णय नहीं होते थे। यह बहुत बड़ा रिफॉर्म था, जो हमने किया। मैं अपनी तीनों सेनाओं का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था को उन्होंने दिल से सहयोग किया है, दिल से स्वीकार किया है। सबसे बड़ी ताकत जॉइंटनेस और इंटीग्रेशन की है।

इस समय नेवी हो, एयरफोर्स हो, आर्मी हो, इनकी इंटीग्रेशन और जॉइंटनेस ने हमारी ताकत को अनेक गुना बढ़ा दिया और उसका परिणाम भी हमें नज़र में आया है, जो हमने कर के दिखाया है।

सरकार की जो डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन की कंपनियां थीं, उनमें हमने रिफॉर्म्स किए। शुरूआत में वहां पर आग लगाना, आंदोलन करवाना, हड़तालें करवाने के खेल चल रहे थे, जो अभी भी बंद नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन देशहित को सर्वोपरि मान कर उन डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रीज़ के हमारे जो लोग थे, सरकारी व्यवस्था में, उन्होंने इसको मन से लिया, रिफॉर्म को स्वीकार किया और वे भी आज बहुत प्रोडक्टिव बन गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए भी डिफेंस के दरवाजे खोल दिए हैं और आज भारत का प्राइवेट सैक्टर आगे आ रहा है। आज डिफेंस के क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप्स आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे 27-30 साल के नौजवान, टीयर-टू और थ्री सिटीज़ के नौजवान, कहीं कुछ जगहों पर तो बेटियां डिफेंस के सैक्टर में स्टार्ट-अप्स का नेतृत्व कर रही हैं। सैंकड़ों की तादाद में आज स्टार्ट-अप्स काम कर रहे हैं। एक प्रकार से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि ड्रॉन्स की जितनी भी एक्टिविटीज़ हमारे देश में हो रही है, शायद एवरेज 30-35 की उम्र होगी, जो ये सारे लोग कर रहे हैं और सैंकड़ों की तादाद में कर रहे हैं। उसकी ताकत, क्योंकि इनका भी इसमें योगदान था, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार के प्रोडक्शन किए हैं। वे हमें ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में बहुत काम आए। मैं उन सबके प्रयासों को बहुत साधुवाद करता हूँ और मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आगे बढ़िए। अब देश रुकने वाला नहीं है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, डिफेंस सेक्टर में 'मेक इन इंडिया', सिर्फ एक नारा नहीं था। हमने इसके लिए बजट बढ़ाया, पॉलिसी में जो परिवर्तन करने थे, जो नए इनिशिएटिव्स लेने थे, वे हमने लिए और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि क्लियर कट विजन के साथ हम देश के डिफेंस सेक्टर में मेक इन इंडिया को लेकर तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक दशक में डिफेंस का बजट लगभग पहले से तीन गुना हुआ है। डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन में करीब-करीब 250 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। 11 वर्षों में डिफेंस एक्सपोर्ट 30 गुना से भी ज्यादा बढ़ा है। डिफेंस एक्सपोर्ट में आज दुनिया के करीब 100 देशों तक हम पहुंचे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ चीजें ऐसी होती हैं, जो इतिहास में बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव छोड़ती हैं।

‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ ने डिफेंस का जो मार्केट है, उसमें भारत का झंडा गाड़ दिया है। भारत के हथियारों की डिमांड आज बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मांग बढ़ रही है। यह भारत में उद्योगों को भी बल देगी और एमएसएमईज को भी बल देगी। हमारे नौजवानों को रोजगार देगी और हमारे नौजवान अपनी बनाई हुई चीजों से दुनिया में अपनी ताकत का प्रदर्शन कर पाएंगे। यह आज हमें दिख रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि डिफेंस के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में हम जो कदम उठा रहे हैं, उसमें मैं हैरान हूँ कि कुछ लोगों को आज भी तकलीफ हो रही है जैसे तो उनका खजाना लूट लिया गया हो। यह कौन सी मानसिकता है? देश को ऐसे लोगों को पहचानना होगा। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस में भारत का आत्मनिर्भर होना यह आज के शस्त्रों की स्पर्धा के काल में विश्व शांति के लिए भी जरूरी है। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि भारत युद्ध का नहीं, बुद्ध का देश है। हम समृद्धि, शांति चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम यह कभी न भूलें कि समृद्धि का और शांति का रास्ता शक्ति से ही गुजरता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा भारत छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, महाराजा रणजीत सिंह, राजेंद्र चोला, महाराणा प्रताप, लचित बोरफुकन और महाराजा सुहेलदेव का देश है। हम विकास और शांति के लिए सामरिक सामर्थ्य पर भी फोकस करते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस के पास नेशनल सिक्योरिटी का विजन न पहले था और आज तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। कांग्रेस ने हमेशा नेशनल सिक्योरिटी पर समझौता किया है। आज जो लोग पूछ रहे हैं कि पीओके को वापस क्यों नहीं लिया, वैसे यह सवाल मुझे ही पूछ सकते हैं और किसको पूछ सकते हैं?

लेकिन इसके पहले पूछने वालों को जवाब देना होगा कि किसकी सरकार पीओके पर पाकिस्तान को कब्जा करने का अवसर दिया था। जवाब साफ है!

कई माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : जब भी मैं नेहरू जी की चर्चा करता हूँ तो कांग्रेस और उसका पूरा इको सिस्टम बिलबिला जाता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम एक शेर सुना करते थे, मुझे इसका ज्यादा ज्ञान तो नहीं है, लेकिन सुनते थे - 'लम्हों ने खता की और सदियों ने सजा पायी।' आजादी के बाद से ही जो फैसले लिए गए, उनकी सजा आज तक देश भुगत रहा है। यहां बार-बार एक बात का जिक्र हुआ और मैं फिर से करना चाहूंगा, अक्साई चिन के पूरे क्षेत्र को बंजर जमीन करार दिया गया, यह कहकर कि यह बंजर जमीन है। देश की 38 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर जमीन हमें खोनी पड़ी।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी कुछ बातें चुभने वाली हैं। वर्ष 1962 और 1963 के बीच कांग्रेस के नेता जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुंछ, उरी, नीलम घाटी और किशन गंगा को छोड़ देने का प्रस्ताव रख रहे थे। भारत की भूमि को और वह भी लाइन ऑफ पीस के नाम पर दिया जा रहा था। वर्ष 1966, रण ऑफ कच्छ पर इन्हीं लोगों ने मध्यस्थता स्वीकार की थी। यह था, उनका राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का विजन। एक बार फिर उन्होंने भारत का करीब 800 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान को सौंप दिया, जिसमें छड़ बेग भी शामिल है। इसको कहीं-कहीं छड़ा बेग भी कहते हैं। वर्ष 1965 की जंग में हाजीपीर पास को हमारी सेना ने वापस जीत लिया था, लेकिन कांग्रेस ने उसे फिर लौटा दिया। वर्ष 1971 – पाकिस्तान के 93 हजार फौजी हमारे पास बंदी थे। पाकिस्तान का हजारों वर्ग किलोमीटर एरिया को हमारी सेना ने कब्जा किया था। हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे, विजय की स्थिति में थे, उस दौरान अगर थोड़ा-सा विजन होता, थोड़ी सी समझ होती तो पीओके वापस लेने का निर्णय हो सकता था। वह मौका था। वह मौका भी छोड़ दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं, जब इतना सारा टेबल पर था, कम से कम करतारपुर साहिब को तो ले सकते थे, वह भी आप नहीं कर पाए। वर्ष 1974 – श्रीलंका को कच्चातिवू द्वीप गिफ्ट कर दिया गया। आज तक हमारे मछुआरे भाई-बहनों को इससे परेशानी होती है।

उनकी जान पर आफत आती है। क्या गुनाह था तमिलनाडु के मेरे फिशरमैन भाई-बहनों का? आपने उनका हक छीन लिया और दूसरों को गिफ्ट कर दिया। कांग्रेस दशकों से यह इरादा लेकर चल रही थी कि सियाचिन से सेना हटा दी जाए।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2014 में देश ने इनको मौका नहीं दिया, वरना आज सियाचिन

भी हमारे पास नहीं होता । ... (व्यवधान) आजकल कांग्रेस के जो लोग हमें डिप्लोमेसी का पाठ पढ़ा रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें उनकी डिप्लोमेसी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि उनको भी कुछ याद रहे और पता चले । 26/11 जैसे भयंकर हमले के बाद, वह बहुत बड़ा आतंकी हमला था, कांग्रेस का पाकिस्तान से प्रेम नहीं रूका । इतनी बड़ी 26/11 की घटना हुई थी । विदेशी दबाव में हमले के कुछ हफ्तों के भीतर ही कांग्रेस सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से बातचीत शुरू कर दी । ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस सरकार ने 26/11 की इतनी बड़ी घटना के बाद भी एक भी डिप्लोमेट को भारत से बाहर निकालने की हिम्मत नहीं की । इसको छोड़िए, एक वीजा तक कैंसिल नहीं किया । देश पर पाकिस्तानी स्पांसर्ड बड़े-बड़े हमले होते गए, लेकिन यूपीए सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को मोस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन का दर्जा देकर रखा था । वह कभी वापस नहीं लिया था । एक तरफ देश मुम्बई के हमले का न्याय मांग रहा था, दूसरी तरफ कांग्रेस पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार करने में लगी थी । पाकिस्तान वहां से खून की होली खेलने वाले आतंकियों को भेजते रहे हैं और कांग्रेस यहां अमन की आस के मुशायरे किया करती थी । मुशायरे होते थे । हमने आतंकवाद और अमन की आस का वन-वे ट्रैफिक बंद कर दिया । हमने पाकिस्तान का एमएफएन दर्जा रद्द किया । हमने वीजा बंद किया । हमने अटारी बाघा बॉर्डर को बंद कर दिया ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारत के हितों को गिरवी रख देना, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की पुरानी आदत है । इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण 'सिंधु जल समझौता' है । 'सिंधु जल समझौता' किसने किया? नेहरू जी ने किया । मामला किससे जुड़ा था? भारत से निकलने वाली नदियां, हमारे यहां से निकली हुई नदियां, उसका वह पानी था । वह नदियां हजारों सालों से भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत रही हैं । भारत की चैतन्य शक्ति रही हैं । भारत को सुजलाम, सुफलाम बनाने में उन नदियों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है ।

सिंधु नदी जो सदियों से भारत की पहचान हुआ करती थी, उसी से भारत जाना जाता था लेकिन नेहरू जी और कांग्रेस ने सिंधु और झेलम जैसी नदियों पर विवाद के लिए पंचायत किसको दी, वर्ल्ड बैंक को दी । वर्ल्ड बैंक फैसला करे, क्या कर रहा है? नदी हमारी, पानी हमारा, सिंधु जल समझौता

सीधा-सीधा भारत की अस्मिता और भारत के स्वाभिमान के साथ किया गया बहुत बड़ा धोखा था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज के देश के युवा यह बात सुनते होंगे तो उनको भी आश्चर्य होगा कि ऐसे लोग हमारे देश का काम करते थे। नेहरू ने ट्रीटी की और जो पानी था, जो नदियां भारत से निकल रही थीं, उसका 80 प्रतिशत पानी पाकिस्तान को देने के लिए वह राजी हो गए और इतने बड़े हिंदुस्तान को सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत पानी। मुझे कोई समझाए कि यह कौन सी बुद्धिमानी थी? कौन सा देशहित था? कौन सी डिप्लोमेसी थी? आप लोगों ने क्या हालत बना करके रखी थी? इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाला हमारा देश, हमारे यहां से निकलती हुई ये नदियां और सिर्फ 20 पर्सेंट पानी और 80 पर्सेंट पानी उन्होंने उसको दे दिया, जो देश खुलेआम भारत को अपना दुश्मन कहता रहा है। इस पानी पर किसका हक था? हमारे देश के किसानों का, हमारे देश के नागरिकों का, हमारे पंजाब और हमारे जम्मू कश्मीर का। इस एक कारण से इन्होंने देश के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को पानी के संकट में ढकेल दिया और राज्यों के भीतर भी पानी को लेकर के आपस में संघर्ष पैदा हुआ है, प्रतिस्पर्धा पैदा हुई है और जिस पर उनका हक था, उस पर पाकिस्तान मौज करता रहा है और ये दुनिया में अपनी डिप्लोमेसी का पाठ पढ़ाते रहते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, अगर यह ट्रीटी न होती तो पश्चिमी नदियों पर कई बड़ी परियोजनाएं बनती। पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के किसानों को भरपूर पानी मिलता। पीने के पानी की कोई समस्या नहीं रहती। औद्योगिक प्रगति के लिए भारत बिजली बना पाता। इतना ही नहीं नेहरू जी ने इसके उपरांत करोड़ों रुपये भी दिए, ताकि पाकिस्तान नहर बना सके। इससे भी बड़ी बात है, जिससे देश चौक जाएगा। ये चीजें छिपाई गई हैं, दबा दी गई हैं। कहीं भी बांध बनता है तो उसमें एक मैकेनिज्म होता है, उसकी सफाई का, डिसिल्टिंग का। उसमें जो मिट्टी भर जाती है, घास वगैरह आकर भर जाती है तो उसकी कैपेसिटी कम हो जाती है। उसकी सफाई के लिए इनबिल्ट व्यवस्था होती है। नेहरू जी ने पाकिस्तान के कहने पर यह शर्त स्वीकार की है कि इन बांधों में जो मिट्टी आएगी, कूड़ा-कचरा आएगा और बांध भर जाएगा इसकी सफाई नहीं कर सकते।

डिसिल्टिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं। बांध हमारे यहां है, पानी हमारा लेकिन निर्णय पाकिस्तान का था कि

आप डिसिलिटिंग नहीं कर सकते। इतना ही नहीं, इस बार मैं डिटेल में गया, एक बांध तो ऐसा है, जहां डिसिलिटिंग के लिए जो गेट होता है, उसे वैलडिंग कर दिया गया ताकि कोई गलती से खोलकर मिट्टी का निकाल न दे। पाकिस्तान ने नेहरू जी से लिखवा लिया था कि भारत बिना पाकिस्तान की मर्जी से अपने बांधों में जमा होने वाली मिट्टी साफ नहीं करेगा, डिसिलिटिंग नहीं करेगा। यह समझौता देश के खिलाफ था और बाद में नेहरू जी को यह गलती माननी पड़ी। निरंजन दास गुलाटी एक सज्जन हैं जो इस समझौते से जुड़े हुए थे। उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी। उस किताब में उन्होंने लिखा, फरवरी, 1961 में नेहरू जी ने उनसे कहा था – गुलाटी, मुझे उम्मीद थी कि यह समझौता अन्य समस्याओं के समाधान का रास्ता खोलेगा, लेकिन हम वहीं हैं जहां पहले थे। यह नेहरू जी ने कहा था। नेहरू जी केवल तात्कालिक प्रभाव देख पा रहे थे, इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि हम वहीं के वहीं हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि इस एग्रीमेंट के कारण देश बहुत पिछड़ गया, देश बहुत पीछे चला गया, देश का बहुत नुकसान हुआ, किसानों का नुकसान हुआ, खेती का नुकसान हुआ। नेहरू जी उस डिप्लोमेसी को जानते थे, जिसमें किसान का कोई वजूद ही नहीं था। उन्होंने यह हाल करके रखा था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान आगे के दशकों तक भारत के साथ युद्ध और छद्म युद्ध, प्रॉक्सी वार करता ही रहा है लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने बाद में भी सिंधु जल समझौते की तरफ देखा तक नहीं, नेहरू जी की गलती को सुधारा तक नहीं। अब भारत ने पुरानी गलती को सुधारा है और ठोस निर्णय लिया है। भारत ने नेहरू जी द्वारा किया गया बहुत बड़ा बलंडर सिंधु जल समझौते को देश हित में, किसानों के हित में अबायंस में रख दिया। देश का अहित करने वाला यह समझौता अब इस रूप में आगे नहीं चल सकता। भारत ने तय कर दिया है कि खून और पानी साथ-साथ नहीं बह सकते। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आप नेहरू जी की इमेज कभी-भी धूमिल नहीं कर सकते। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आपको बैठकर बोलते हुए बहुत देर हो गई है। आप उपनेता है। क्या यह तरीका ठीक है कि आप बैठे-बैठे टोक रहे हैं? आपको यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठिए। आप उपनेता है, अपनी मर्यादा बनाकर रखिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह डिसकशन नेहरू जी के बारे में है? ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : वहां बैठे साथी आतंकवाद पर लंबी-लंबी बातें करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जब सत्ता में थे, जब इनको राज करने का अवसर मिला था, तब देश का हाल क्या रहा था, आज भी देश भूला नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2014 से पहले देश में असुरक्षा का जो माहौल था, अगर उसे आज याद भी करें, तो लोग सिहर जाते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम सब को याद है, जो नई पीढ़ी के बच्चे हैं, उनको पता नहीं है, लेकिन हम सब को पता है। रेलवे स्टेशन पर, बस-स्टेशन पर, एयरपोर्ट पर, बाजार में, मन्दिर में, जहाँ भी भीड़ होती है, हर जगह पर अनाउंसमेंट होती थी कि कोई भी लावारिस चीज दिखे, छूना मत, पुलिस को तुरन्त जानकारी देना, वह बम हो सकता है। हम वर्ष 2014 तक यही सुनते आए थे, ये हाल कर रखा था। देश के कोने-कोने में यही हाल था। माहौल यह था कि जैसे कदम-कदम पर बम बिछे हैं और नागरिकों को खुद को खुद ही बचाना था। यह अनाउंस करके उन्होंने हाथ ऊपर कर दिए।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस की कमजोर सरकारों के कारण देश को बहुत-सी जानें गँवानी पड़ीं, हमें अपनों को खोना पड़ा।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आतंकवाद पर लगाम लगाई जा सकती थी। हमारी सरकार ने 11 वर्षों में यह करके दिखाया है, जिसका बहुत बड़ा सबूत है। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच जो आतंकी घटनाएँ होती थीं, उन घटनाओं में बहुत बड़ी कमी आई है। इसलिए देश भी जानना चाहता है कि अगर हमारी सरकार आतंकवाद पर नकेल कस सकती है, तो कांग्रेस सरकारों की ऐसी कौन-सी

मजबूरी थी कि आतंकवाद को फलने-फूलने दिया गया ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कांग्रेस के राज में आतंकवाद अगर फला-फूला है, तो उसका एक बड़ा कारण इनकी तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति है, वोट-बैंक की राजनीति है । जब दिल्ली में बाटला हाउस एनकाउंटर हुआ, तो उसमें मारे गए आतंकवादियों के कारण कांग्रेस की एक बड़ी नेता की आँखों में आँसू थे । वोट पाने के लिए इस बात को हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में पहुँचाया गया ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2001 में देश की संसद पर हमला हुआ था, तब कांग्रेस के एक नेता ने अफजल गुरु को 'बेनिफिट ऑफ डाउट' देने की बात कही थी । आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुम्बई में 26/11 का इतना बड़ा आतंकी हमला हुआ, उसमें एक पाकिस्तानी आतंकी जिंदा पकड़ा गया । पाकिस्तान की मीडिया ने और दुनिया ने यह स्वीकार किया कि यह पाकिस्तानी है । लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी इतना बड़ा पाप, इतना बड़ा पाकिस्तानी आतंकी हमला होने पर भी क्या खेल खेल रही थी, वोट-बैंक की राजनीति के लिए क्या कर रही थी? कांग्रेस पार्टी इसे भगवा आतंक सिद्ध करने में जुटी थी । कांग्रेस दुनिया को हिन्दू आतंकवाद की थ्योरी बेचने में लगी हुई थी । कांग्रेस के एक नेता ने अमेरिका के एक बड़े राजनयिक को यहाँ तक कह दिया था कि लश्कर-ए-तैयबा से भी बड़ा खतरा भारत के हिंदू ग्रुप का है ।

यह कहा गया था । तुष्टिकरण के लिए कांग्रेस ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में भारत के संविधान, बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान को पैर नहीं रखने दिया था, वहाँ घुसने नहीं दिया था । उसे बाहर रखा था । तुष्टिकरण और वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए कांग्रेस हमेशा देश की सुरक्षा की बलि चढ़ाती रही है ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, तुष्टिकरण के लिए ही कांग्रेस ने आतंकवाद से जुड़े कानूनों को कमजोर किया है । गृह मंत्री जी ने आज विस्तार से सदन में कहा है, इसलिए मैं उसे रिपीट करना नहीं चाहता हूँ ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इस सत्र की शुरुआत में आग्रह किया था, मैंने कहा था कि दलहित में हमारे मत मिलें या न मिलें, लेकिन देशहित में हमारे मन जरूर मिलने चाहिए । पहलगाम की

विभीषिका ने हमें गहरे घाव दिये हैं। उसने देश को झकझोर दिया है। इसके जवाब में, हमने 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' किया। सेनाओं के पराक्रम ने, हमारे आत्मनिर्भर अभियान ने देश में एक 'सिन्दूर स्परिट' पैदा की है। यह 'सिन्दूर स्परिट' हमने तब भी देखी, जब दुनिया भर में हमारे प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत की बात बताने गये। मैं उन सभी साथियों को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। आपने बहुत ही प्रभावी ढंग से, भारत की बात को डंके की चोट पर दुनिया के सामने रखी। लेकिन मुझे दुख इस बात का है और हैरानी भी है कि जो खुद को कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता समझते हैं, उनके पेट में दर्द हो रहा है कि भारत का पक्ष दुनिया के सामने क्यों रखा गया है। शायद कुछ नेताओं को सदन में बोलने पर भी पाबंदी लगा दी गई है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस मानसिकता से बाहर निकलने की जरूरत है। मेरे मन में कुछ पंक्तियाँ आती हैं, जिनके माध्यम से, मैं अपने भाव व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

“करो चर्चा और इतनी करो,
कि दुश्मन दहशत से दहल उठे,
रहे ध्यान बस इतना ही,
मान सिन्दूर और सेना का प्रश्नों में भी अटल रहे,
हमला माँ भारती पर हुआ अगर,
तो प्रचण्ड प्रहार करना होगा,
वह दुश्मन जहाँ भी बैठा हो,
हमें भारत के लिए ही जीना होगा।”

मेरा कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथियों से आग्रह है कि वे एक परिवार के दबाव में पाकिस्तान को क्लीन चिट देना बंद कर दें। जो देश की विजय का क्षण है, कांग्रेस उसे देश के उपहास का क्षण न बनाए। कांग्रेस अपनी गलती सुधारे।

मैं आज इस सदन में फिर से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अब भारत आतंकी नर्सरी में ही आतंकियों को मिट्टी में मिलाएगा। हम पाकिस्तान को भारत के भविष्य से खेलने नहीं देंगे। इसलिए

‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ खत्म नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि ‘ऑपरेशन सिंदूर’ जारी है। यह पाकिस्तान के लिए भी नोटिस है। जब तक वह भारत के खिलाफ आतंक का रास्ता रोकेगा नहीं, तब तक भारत एक्शन लेता रहेगा। भारत का भविष्य सुरक्षित और समृद्ध होगा। यही हमारा संकल्प है। इसी भाव के साथ, मैं फिर से सभी सदस्यों को सार्थक चर्चा के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने भारत का पक्ष रखा है, भारत के लोगों की भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है। मैं इस सदन का फिर से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

19.57 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, July 30, 2025/Sravana 8, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. Anand Kumar	130
2	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	136
3	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	129
4	Dr. Sambit Patra	122
5	Ms Kangna Ranaut	128
6	Shri Anto Antony	127
7	Shri Anurag Sharma	128
8	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	137
9	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	138
10	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	135
11	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	126
12	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	134
13	Shri Eswarasamy K	123
14	Shri Godam Nagesh	135
15	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	125
16	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	133
17	Shri Jugal Kishore	138
18	Shri K C Venugopal	131
19	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	137
20	Shri Manickam Tagore B	121

21	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	126
22	Shri Parimal Suklabaidya	140
23	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	133
24	Shri Sanatan Pandey	134
25	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	121
26	Shri Tanuj Punia	127
27	Smt. Joba Majhi	139
28	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	124
29	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	132
30	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	136

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	1464
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	1399
3	Adv. Adoor Prakash	1416
4	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1596
5	Com. Selvaraj V	1491
6	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1448
7	Dr. Amar Singh	1400
8	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1412, 1415
9	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	1486
10	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	1515
11	Dr. Bholu Singh	1553
12	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	1512, 1509
13	Dr. C M Ramesh	1393
14	Dr. C N Manjunath	1383
15	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	1595
16	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1591
17	Dr. Faggan Singh Kulaste	1603
18	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1567
19	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1438
20	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1402
21	Dr. Indra Hang Subba	1602

22	Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy	1545
23	Dr. K Sudhakar	1382
24	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	1425
25	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1523
26	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	1500
27	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1530
28	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1389, 1544
29	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1521
30	Dr. Mallu Ravi	1501
31	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1382, 1459
32	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1392
33	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1459, 1402, 1438, 1428
34	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1568
35	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	1584
36	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1409
37	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1428
38	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1420
39	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1429, 1552
40	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	1441
41	Md. Rakibul Hussain	1557
42	Mr Pathan Yusuf	1439
43	Ms Iqra Choudhary	1456, 1463, 1437
44	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1422, 1409, 1459

45	Ms Mahua Moitra	1396
46	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	1382
47	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1381, 1473
48	Ms. S Jothimani	1442
49	Prof. Sougata Ray	1458, 1382
50	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	1415
51	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1450
52	Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao	1593
53	Shri Aditya Yadav	1518
54	Shri Alok Sharma	1409, 1402, 1459, 1382
55	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	1597
56	Shri Amarsing Tisso	1573
57	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	1489
58	Shri Anil Firojiya	1426
59	Shri Anoop Pradhan Valmiki	1430
60	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1414
61	Shri Anurag Sharma	1428, 1409, 1459, 1382
62	Shri Arun Bharti	1421
63	Shri Arun Govil	1550, 1382
64	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	1506, 1485
65	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	1529
66	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1451
67	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1476

68	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	1543
69	Shri B K Parthasarathi	1509, 1547
70	Shri B Y Raghavendra	1537
71	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	1384
72	Shri Baijayant Panda	1388, 1410
73	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	1408
74	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1477
75	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	1527
76	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	1473
77	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	1432
78	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1413, 1382
79	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1449, 1509, 1547
80	Shri Benny Behanan	1604
81	Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi	1454, 1395
82	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1382, 1428, 1402, 1459
83	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1415
84	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	1451, 1559
85	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1477, 1382, 1428, 1422
86	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1420, 1539
87	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1418, 1422, 1409, 1382
88	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1428, 1395
89	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	1575
90	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1554

91	Shri Bunty Vivek Sahu	1562
92	Shri C N Annadurai	1516, 1497
93	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1459, 1395
94	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	1517
95	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	1487, 1404, 1386
96	Shri Chandan Chauhan	1494, 1413
97	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	1592, 1437
98	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasanttrao	1496, 1526, 1394
99	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1459
100	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	1438, 1428, 1459
101	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	1454, 1418
102	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	1587
103	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1510, 1418, 1382
104	Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj	1566
105	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	1494
106	Shri Devesh Shakya	1452
107	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	1401, 1477
108	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1394
109	Shri Dharambir Singh	1576
110	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1478
111	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1409, 1402, 1428, 1459
112	Shri Dilip Saikia	1434
113	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	1585, 1578

114	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1428, 1418, 1395
115	Shri Dulu Mahato	1438
116	Shri Durai Vaiko	1431
117	Shri Dushyant Singh	1397
118	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	1443
119	Shri Eatala Rajender	1386
120	Shri G Lakshminarayana	1423
121	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1472
122	Shri Gajendra Singh Patel	1589
123	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1453
124	Shri Giridhari Yadav	1578
125	Shri Godam Nagesh	1409, 1402
126	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	1544, 1428
127	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1462
128	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1520
129	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1539, 1420
130	Shri Harendra Singh Malik	1601
131	Shri Haribhai Patel	1558
132	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	1608
133	Shri Hibi Eden	1457
134	Shri Imran Masood	1492
135	Shri Jagadish Shettar	1606
136	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	1610
137	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1438, 1402, 1459

138	Shri Jai Parkash	1440
139	Shri Jai Prakash	1422
140	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1409, 1395, 1459
141	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1495
142	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	1538, 1395
143	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	1402
144	Shri Jugal Kishore	1597, 1413
145	Shri K E Prakash	1534
146	Shri K Gopinath	1598
147	Shri K Radhakrishnan	1437
148	Shri K Sudhakaran	1467
149	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	1459
150	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1401, 1438, 1459
151	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1561
152	Shri Khagen Murmu	1477, 1401
153	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	1387
154	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1390
155	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1508, 1454, 1402
156	Shri Kripanath Mallah	1494
157	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	1481
158	Shri Kuldeep Indora	1563, 1488, 1544
159	Shri Kunduru Raghuv eer	1475
160	Shri Lalji Verma	1599

161	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1411, 1395
162	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	1428, 1395
163	Shri M K Raghavan	1407
164	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	1422
165	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1519
166	Shri Malaiyarasan D	1482
167	Shri Mani A	1522
168	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1526, 1394
169	Shri Manish Tewari	1528
170	Shri Manoj Tiwari	1454
171	Shri Matheswaran V S	1435
172	Shri Mohibbullah	1547
173	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	1415
174	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1433
175	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	1546
176	Shri Mukesh Rajput	1382
177	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1574
178	Shri Murari Lal Meena	1548
179	Shri Murasoli S	1471
180	Shri N K Premachandran	1579
181	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1422, 1402
182	Shri Nalin Soren	1542, 1485

183	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	1532
184	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	1580
185	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	1552, 1429
186	Shri Navaskani K	1497
187	Shri Naveen Jindal	1424
188	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1427
189	Shri P C Mohan	1499, 1459
190	Shri P P Chaudhary	1459, 1418, 1395
191	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1503
192	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	1395
193	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	1582
194	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1560
195	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1455
196	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1494
197	Shri Pradeep Purohit	1498
198	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	1531
199	Shri Praveen Patel	1395, 1382, 1402
200	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1463, 1437
201	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1493
202	Shri Rahul Kaswan	1444
203	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	1581
204	Shri Raja A	1447
205	Shri Raja Ram Singh	1502
206	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	1605

207	Shri Rajeev Rai	1446
208	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	1469
209	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1585
210	Shri Rajesh Verma	1429, 1552
211	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	1409
212	Shri Rajkumar Roat	1525
213	Shri Raju Bista	1480
214	Shri Rakesh Rathor	1460
215	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	1565
216	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	1473
217	Shri Ramashankar Vidharthi Rajbhar	1586
218	Shri Ramesh Awasthi	1428, 1459, 1402
219	Shri Ramprit Mandal	1561, 1578, 1571
220	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	1436
221	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	1570
222	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	1552, 1429
223	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	1401, 1438, 1382
224	Shri Robert Bruce C	1490
225	Shri Rodmal Nagar	1382
226	Shri S Jagathratchakan	1505
227	Shri Sachithanantham R	1577
228	Shri Saleng A Sangma	1405

229	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	1415
230	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	1583
231	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	1535
232	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	1398
233	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	1590
234	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	1549
235	Shri Selvam G	1516, 1497
236	Shri Shafi Parambil	1551
237	Shri Shankar Lalwani	1588
238	Shri Shashank Mani	1504
239	Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya	1600
240	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	1559
241	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	1466, 1485
242	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	1461
243	Shri Subbarayan K	1491
244	Shri Sudheer Gupta	1524, 1526, 1394
245	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	1564
246	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	1484, 1409
247	Shri Sunil Kumar	1513
248	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	1418, 1401, 1395, 1402, 1382
249	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	1385
250	Shri T R Baalu	1572
251	Shri Tanuj Punia	1473
252	Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	1507

253	Shri Tejasvi Surya	1459, 1382
254	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	1485
255	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	1406, 1382
256	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	1594
257	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	1488
258	Shri V K Sreekandan	1419
259	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	1569
260	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	1514
261	Shri Vijay Baghel	1402, 1428, 1459
262	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	1385
263	Shri Virendra Singh	1607, 1602
264	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	1555
265	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	1540
266	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	1438, 1402, 1382, 1459
267	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	1422
268	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	1511
269	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	1418
270	Shri Yogender Chandolia	1428, 1402, 1459
271	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	1404
272	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	1402, 1395, 1428, 1459
273	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	1465, 1559
274	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	1410
275	Smt. D K Aruna	1470, 1386

276	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	1533, 1539
277	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	1609
278	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	1417
279	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	1556
280	Smt. Himadri Singh	1459
281	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	1382, 1409, 1395
282	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	1409, 1395, 1459
283	Smt. Lovely Anand	1571, 1561
284	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	1428
285	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	1409, 1422, 1395, 1382
286	Smt. Mala Roy	1479
287	Smt. Manju Sharma	1541
288	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	1391, 1481, 1382
289	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	1445
290	Smt. Sandhya Ray	1468
291	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	1403
292	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	1536
293	Smt. Shambhavi	1429, 1552
294	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	1418, 1402, 1395, 1382, 1459
295	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	1474, 1395
296	Smt. Supriya Sule	1415
297	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	1422
298	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	1483

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	: 121, 125,126, 127,129, 130, 134, 137
Commerce and Industry	: 135
Cooperation	:
Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	: 140
Heavy Industries	:
Home Affairs	: 122, 131
Panchayati Raj	: 124, 132
Rural Development	: 128, 133, 138, 139
Social Justice and Empowerment	: 123, 136
Steel	:
Textiles	:

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	: 1381, 1383, 1388, 1389, 1398, 1408, 1409, 1415, 1424, 1429,1436,1440,1453, 1455, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1466, 1471,1472,1475,1480, 1481,1489, 1496, 1498, 1503,1504,1506,1507, 1509, 1514, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1520,1523,1524, 1525, 1526, 1537, 1544, 1552, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1562,1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1576,1577, 1582, 1589, 1591, 1592,1594, 1601, 1602, 1607
Commerce and Industry	: 1393, 1394, 1403, 1404, 1407, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1447, 1454, 1470, 1487, 1493, 1508, 1516, 1532, 1534, 1561, 1570, 1579, 1593, 1604, 1606
Cooperation	: 1396, 1397, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1446, 1500, 1542, 1588
Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	: 1399, 1405, 1406, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1422, 1442, 1443, 1448, 1449, 1452, 1457, 1499, 1546, 1549, 1558, 1559, 1571, 1581, 1585
Heavy Industries	: 1401, 1425, 1431, 1474, 1527
Home Affairs	: 1382, 1434, 1438, 1444, 1451, 1459, 1476, 1479, 1483, 1484, 1494, 1501, 1502, 1510, 1511, 1528, 1531, 1543, 1551, 1553, 1563, 1578, 1590, 1600, 1605
Panchayati Raj	: 1391, 1402, 1410, 1411, 1416, 1468, 1486, 1512, 1541, 1545, 1550, 1595

Rural Development	: 1385, 1387, 1390, 1427, 1435, 1437, 1445, 1450, 1467, 1478, 1485, 1488, 1491, 1492, 1495, 1513, 1522, 1530, 1536, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1548, 1557, 1560, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1586, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1603, 1608, 1609
Social Justice and Empowerment	: 1384, 1386, 1392, 1395, 1400, 1420, 1458, 1460, 1469, 1477, 1482, 1490, 1521, 1529, 1535, 1569, 1575, 1587, 1596
Steel	: 1418, 1426, 1441, 1518
Textiles	: 1423, 1433, 1439, 1456, 1465, 1473, 1497, 1505, 1533, 1547, 1610

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