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Thursday, July 31, 2025
 Sravana 9, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos.1 to 10)

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No. 9, Thursday, July 31, 2025/ Sravana 9, 1947 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 31, 2025/ Sravana 9, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Team of Scientists of the Indian Space Research Organization on Successful NASA-ISRO Launch of Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) Satellite

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2025 को श्रीहरिकोटा स्थित सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र से GSLV-F16 रॉकेट के माध्यम से नासा-इसरो सिंथेटिक अपर्चर रडार सैटेलाइट का सफलतापूर्वक प्रक्षेपण किया गया। यह अपनी तरह का पहला मिशन है, जिसके माध्यम से इस उपग्रह को सूर्य समकालिक ध्रुवीय कक्षा में स्थापित किया गया है। इस उपग्रह को माइक्रोवेव इमेजिंग के उद्देश्य से भारत के इसरो और यूएसए के नासा द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित किया गया है। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य वैश्विक लैंड इको सिस्टम तथा समुद्री क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन करना है।

हमें अपने अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिकों की इस उत्कृष्ट उपलब्धि पर अत्यन्त गर्व है।

यह सभा इस सफलता के लिए भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के वैज्ञानिकों की टीम को बधाई देती है और उनके द्वारा भविष्य में किए जाने वाले प्रयासों में सफलता की कामना करती है।

11.03 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Nomination to the Panel of Chairpersons

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे सभा को यह सूचित करना है कि लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 9 के अनुसार, मैंने श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, सदस्य को सभापति तालिका के सदस्य के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है।

11.03½ hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Starred Question Nos. 161 and 162

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 161, एडवोकेट फ्रांसिस जॉर्ज ।

... (व्यवधान)

FLOOD CONTROL IN KERALA

***161. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the increased frequency and intensity of monsoon floods in Kerala during recent years including damage caused in districts such as Kottayam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with key findings on existing flood control infrastructure gaps;

(c) whether any specific Central projects or financial assistance have been sanctioned during the last three years to strengthen river embankments, drainage systems and flood management infrastructure in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of these projects along with their implementation status including financial allocation made, district-wise?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) से (घ): हाल के वर्षों में, केरल मानसून की बाढ़ की अलग-अलग तीव्रता श्रेणी का सामना कर रहा है। केरल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कोट्टायम जिले के पश्चिमी निचले इलाकों में विशेष रूप से कुमारकोम, थिरुवरप्प और अयमानम ग्राम पंचायतों में अक्सर बाढ़ देखी जाती है। कोट्टायम जिले के पूर्वी हिस्से में वर्ष 2018-2021 के दौरान भारी वर्षा के कारण हुए भूस्खलन और इस क्षेत्र में नदियों के अवसाद जमा होने के कारण बाढ़ आई थी। हाल के वर्षों में बाढ़ कोट्टायम जिले से बहने वाली मीनाचिल, मुवट्टुपुझा और मणिमाला नदियों के कारण आई है।

वर्ष 1986 से 2022 तक के उपग्रह इमेजरी डेटा के आधार पर "भारत (2024) में बाढ़ के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्र का आकलन" पर केंद्रीय जल आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, केरल में, कुल बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र 0.253 मिलियन हेक्टेयर आंका गया है और केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के माध्यम से संरक्षित क्षेत्र 0.346 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है।

बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान का जिला-वार डेटा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है, तथापि, संबंधित राज्यों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर केंद्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान का राज्य-वार डेटा संकलित किया जाता है। पिछले 5 वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक केरल से संबंधित बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान के आंकड़े **अनुबंध** में दिए गए हैं।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव-रोधी योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केंद्र सरकार गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रोत्साहन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। बाढ़ प्रबंधन के संरचनात्मक उपायों को मजबूत करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव-रोधी, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्री कटाव-रोधी आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु XIवीं और XIIवीं योजना के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया था, जो वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" (एफएमबीएपी) के घटक के रूप में जारी है। केरल में XIवीं योजना के दौरान 279.74 करोड़ रुपये

की लागत वाली 4 बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजनाओं को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना एफएमपी/एफएमबीएपी के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया। अब तक, इन 4 योजनाओं के लिए 137.95 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता राशि जारी की जा चुकी है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन के गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) चिन्हित स्थानों पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को 24 घंटे तक के अग्रिम समय के साथ अल्पकालिक बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान जारी करता है। स्थानीय अधिकारियों को लोगों को निकालने की योजना बनाने और अन्य उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए अधिक समय प्रदान करने हेतु, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने चिन्हित बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान और अंतर्वाह पूर्वानुमान स्टेशनों पर 7 दिन की अग्रिम बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान चेतावनी के लिए वर्षा-रनऑफ गणितीय मॉडलिंग पर आधारित बेसिन-वार बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान मॉडल विकसित किया है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग केरल में 06 बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान स्टेशनों का रखरखाव करता है, जिसमें 4 स्तरीय पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन (नीलेश्वरम, कुंबिडी, मलक्कारा और मुथानकेरा) और 02 अंतर्वाह पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन (इडुक्की जलाशय और इदमलयार जलाशय) शामिल हैं।

आपदा प्रबंधन का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार का होता है। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकार वर्षा और बाढ़ सहित 12 अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण हुए नुकसान का आकलन करती है और भारत सरकार के अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार पहले से ही उनके निपटान में रखे गए राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) की विजिट के आधार पर आकलन शामिल होता है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के दौरान गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी एसडीआरएफ का केंद्रीय शेयर निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत जारी निधि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	2020-21	251.20
2.	2021-22	251.20
3.	2022-23	264.00
4.	2023-24	277.60
5.	2024-25	291.20
	कुल	1335.20

अनुबंध

वर्ष 2018 से 2022 के दौरान बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (मि.हे.में)	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (मि.में)	फसलों को नुकसान		मकानों को नुकसान		मरे हुए मवेशियों की संख्या	मरे हुए लोगों की संख्या	जन सुविधाओं को हुए नुकसान (करोड़ रुपये में)	फसलों, मकानों और जन सुविधाओं को हुए कुल नुकसान (करोड़ रुपये में)
				क्षेत्रफल (मि. हे. में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)	संख्या	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2018	3.15	5.41	0.09	168.48	324386	998.13	47953	450	2154.15	3320.76
2	2019	0.01	0.11	0.01		16543		11338	301		
3	2020	0.01	0.11	0.01		14016	0.00	2	14	0.00	0.00
4	2021	0.59	0.04	0.19	9256.30	9771	एनआर	एनआर	131	एनआर	9256.30
5	2022		0.15	0.11		2216		161	109		

एनआर: सूचना नहीं दी गई।

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Harish Chandra Meena, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 162, श्री बैजयंत पांडा ।

IMPACT OF ABY ON GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

***162. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

(a) whether the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) has achieved its planned targets for groundwater recharge, community water budgeting and participatory irrigation management in the identified pilot districts since its launch and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantifiable impact of ABY on groundwater levels in each of the seven implementing States since 2020 including trends in over-exploited and critical blocks;

(c) whether the Government proposes to scale up successful models of groundwater governance under Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain, Phase II; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria laid down for shortlisting and funding?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क): अटल भूजल योजना (अटल जल/एबीवाई) भूजल संसाधनों के समुदाय-आधारित सतत प्रबंधन के लिए एक विशिष्ट योजना है। यह योजना एक मजबूत आधार रखती है और निरंतर सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार (आईईसी) और प्रशिक्षण गतिविधियों के माध्यम से ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर गहन क्षमता

निर्माण को बढ़ावा देती है, जिससे समुदाय के सदस्यों को एक साथ आने और अपनी ग्राम पंचायत के लिए जल बजट (डब्ल्यूबी) और उसके बाद जल सुरक्षा योजना (डब्ल्यूएसपी) तैयार करने के लिए सशक्त बनाया जाता है। डब्ल्यूएसपी पर विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के बाद ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा चर्चा और अनुमोदन किया जाता है, जिसमें कम से कम 33% महिलाओं की भागीदारी के साथ समुदाय के सदस्यों की अधिकतम भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाती है। डब्ल्यूएसपी में भूजल पुनर्भरण को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ पानी की मांग को कम करते हुए सिंचाई दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए आपूर्ति और मांग दोनों पक्ष के उपाय शामिल हैं। अब तक, अटल जल के अंतर्गत सभी 8,203 ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए समुदाय आधारित जल बजट और डब्ल्यूएसपी की तैयारी पूरी हो चुकी है और इन्हें प्रतिवर्ष अपडेट किया जाता है।

जैसा कि डब्ल्यूएसपी में परिकल्पना की गई है, विभिन्न जल संरक्षण और भूजल पुनर्भरण कार्यों जैसे चेक डैम, तालाब, पुनर्भरण पिट्स/शाफ्ट आदि का निर्माण, अभिसरण मोड के माध्यम से और प्रोत्साहन तंत्र का उपयोग करते हुए किया जाता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप योजना के तहत अब तक लगभग 81,700 आपूर्ति-पक्ष पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार हुआ है, जिससे लगभग 716 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर (एमसीएम) का अनुमानित भूजल पुनर्भरण हुआ है।

(ख): अटल भूजल योजना के अंतर्गत भूजल के स्तर में गिरावट को रोकना महत्वपूर्ण कार्य-निष्पादन संकेतकों में से एक है। यह योजना 7 राज्यों के 229 ब्लॉकों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिनमें से 140 ब्लॉक वर्ष 2020 के दौरान अति-दोहित और संकटग्रस्त श्रेणी में थे। किए गए मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, 229 ब्लॉकों में से कुल 83 ब्लॉकों में भूजल स्तर में सुधार हुआ है, जैसा कि **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अति-दोहित और संकटग्रस्त ब्लॉकों में से 55 ब्लॉकों में इसी अवधि के दौरान सुधार हुआ है, जिसका ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार वर्ष 2019 से देश में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) के व्यापक अभियान को वर्षा जल संचयन और विभिन्न चल रही केंद्रीय एवं राज्य योजनाओं जैसे मनरेगा, अमृत,

पीएमकेएसवाई आदि के साथ अभिसरण में जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए एक मिशन मोड और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

शक्ति अभियान की गति को और बढ़ाने के लिए, सितंबर 2024 में जल संचय जन भागीदारी (जेएसजेबी) पहल शुरू की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और उत्तरदायित्व को बढ़ावा देते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट जल संबंधी चुनौतियों के अनुरूप लागत-प्रभावी, स्थानीय समाधान करना है। जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए:सीटीआर) अभियान के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भूजल पुनर्भरण और जल संरक्षण के कई नवीन मॉडल देखे गए हैं, जो स्थानीय रूप से अनुकूलित और समुदाय-संचालित समाधानों की विविधता को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

कुछ उल्लेखनीय मॉडलों का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- बनासकांठा, गुजरात में, एक व्यापक स्तर की पहल ने सीएसआर वित्तपोषण और किसान सहकारी समितियों की भागीदारी का लाभ उठाकर शुष्क क्षेत्रों में कम लागत वाली कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण पर बल दिया है। यह मॉडल दर्शाता है कि कैसे सार्वजनिक-निजी सहयोग क्षेत्रीय जल की कमी को प्रभावी तरीके से दूर कर सकता है।
- महाराष्ट्र के, जल तारा मॉडल में किसान द्वारा कृषि भूमि पर 4 फीट x 4 फीट x 6 फीट के मानकीकृत पुनर्भरण पिट्स का व्यवस्थित रूप से निर्माण करना शामिल है। यह कम तकनीक वाला किंतु प्रभावी हस्तक्षेप इनफिल्ट्रेशन को बढ़ाता है और उथले जलभृतों के पुनर्भरण में सहायक होता है, जिससे फसलों और भूजल स्थिरता दोनों को लाभ होता है।
- जालौन, उत्तर प्रदेश में, नून नदी के पुनरुद्धार ने सामूहिक प्रयासों के माध्यम से नदी संरक्षण का एक अनुकरणीय उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। 81 किलोमीटर लंबा यह हिस्सा, जो कभी सूखे नाले में तब्दील हो गया था, मनरेगा कार्यकर्ताओं, स्थानीय स्वयंसेवकों, छात्रों और तकनीकी सहयोग से नवीकृत हो गया है। प्रवाह मार्गों के पुनरुद्धार करने और अवरोधों को हटाने से 2,780 हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई संभव हुई, जिससे 15,000 से अधिक किसानों को लाभ हुआ।

- उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, देश के विभिन्न भागों में अन्य सफल मॉडल भी उभर कर आए हैं, जैसे कि गुजरात का कर्मभूमि से मातृभूमि मॉडल; छत्तीसगढ़ का क्रेडाई-रायपुर मॉडल; स्कूल भवनों को छत पर वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए लर्निंग ऐड के रूप में उपयोग किए जाने वाला अलवर, राजस्थान मॉडल; छत्तीसगढ़ के कोरिया जिले का 5% मॉडल; लोकहितेष्ठी और समुदाय-आधारित दृष्टिकोण को प्रदर्शित करने वाला गुजरात का गिर गंगा ट्रस्ट मॉडल आदि।

इन सफल मॉडलों का दस्तावेजीकरण किया जा चुका है और राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन द्वारा जिला कलेक्टरों के साथ बातचीत के दौरान नियमित रूप से इनका प्रदर्शन किया जाता है, जहाँ अनुकरणीय जिले अपनी कार्यान्वयन कार्यनीतियां प्रस्तुत करते हैं। व्यापक प्रतिकृति की सुविधा के लिए, अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्नों (एफएक्यू) का संकलन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के मानक डिज़ाइन भी सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ शेयर किए गए हैं।

सफल मॉडलों की प्रतिकृति और उनके विस्तार सहित जेएसए: सीटीआर के अंतर्गत सभी कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन मुख्य रूप से चल रही केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं की निधि के अभिसरण के साथ-साथ सामुदायिक और सीएसआर योगदान के माध्यम से समर्थित है।

अनुबंध -I

भूजल स्तर में सुधार

राज्य	कुल ब्लॉक	सुधार की स्थिति
गुजरात	36	13
हरियाणा	36	14
कर्नाटक	41	20
मध्य प्रदेश	9	4
महाराष्ट्र	43	14
राजस्थान	38	13
उत्तर प्रदेश	26	5
कुल योग	229	83

अनुबंध-II**अति-दोहित और संकटग्रस्त ब्लॉक**

राज्य	अति-दोहित और संकटग्रस्त ब्लॉक (कुल 229 में से)	सुधार की स्थिति
गुजरात	23	9
हरियाणा	31	10
कर्नाटक	41	20
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	10	6
राजस्थान	26	9
उत्तर प्रदेश	9	1
कुल योग	140	55

श्री बैजयंत पांडा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा इस अहम मुद्दे पर जो जवाब रखा गया है, वह इस योजना के बारे में विस्तार से और आँकड़ों के साथ रखा गया है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि ग्राउंड वॉटर के लिए 'अटल भू-जल योजना' का सात प्रदेशों में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। देश की यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। सात प्रदेशों के 229 ब्लॉक्स में इसका पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया गया है, इसमें यह देखने में आया है कि 80 से ज्यादा ब्लॉक्स में इम्प्रूवमेंट्स हुए हैं। इसी तरह से, 50 से ज्यादा ब्लॉक्स में, जहाँ ग्राउंड वॉटर ओवर चार्ज-ओवर यूज हुआ है, वहाँ भी इम्प्रूवमेंट्स हुए हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस योजना को देश भर में एक्सपेंशन के लिए उन्होंने जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे इन्फॉर्मेशन शेयरिंग के नाते विभिन्न प्रदेश सरकारों और लोकल बॉडीज़ को करना है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन्फॉर्मेशन के अलावा क्या हम उनको कुछ प्रोत्साहन दे सकते हैं? उनको प्रोत्साहन देकर जल्द से जल्द में देश भर में इसको लागू किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप प्रश्न काल में महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं करना

चाहते हैं? क्या आप शून्य काल में अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को सदन में नहीं रखना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप यहां तख्तियां लेकर आएं, तो सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। क्या आप नियोजित तरीके से सदन को बाधित करना चाहते हैं? क्या आप प्रश्न काल में विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। क्या आपको जनता ने चुनकर यहां इसलिए भेजा है, ताकि आप नारेबाजी करें? क्या आपको तख्तियां दिखाने के लिए यहां भेजा गया है? यह सदन चर्चा और संवाद के लिए है। जनता के विचारों, उनकी अपेक्षाओं और आकांक्षाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपका यह तरीका उचित नहीं है। आपको लाखों लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा है। आप अपने कार्य-व्यवहार और आचरण को ठीक करिए। आपको पूरी दुनिया देख रही है। आपके मतदाता आपको देख रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए और तख्तियां हटाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 163 to 180

INSPECTION UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

***163. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) the details of the key objectives and scope of inspection initiative undertaken by the Government under Jal Jeevan Mission;
- (b) whether quality checks of water supply are included thereunder and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States identified for these inspections and the criteria adopted for their selection;
- (d) whether the findings from the teams deputed for the purpose would be used to improve implementation strategies and address local challenges and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the move reflects the Government's commitment to ensure piped water supply to all rural households under the Har Ghar Jal initiative?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. The significant progress has been made under the mission as in August 2019, only 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections, while as on

28.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households, more than 15.67 crore (80.96%) are reported to have tap water supply.

As part of the monitoring mechanism, regular field visits are conducted by National WASH Experts and NJJM officials across various States/ UTs. The objectives of these visits include verifying the on-ground implementation of JJM, engaging with state/ district-level officials as well as community members, and assessing the effectiveness of the program. Further, since April 2025, States/ UTs are also conducting monthly inspections of the JJM schemes identified by DDWS. The team constituted by the state conduct inspection of JJM schemes to see the quality of construction, adherence to timelines, availability of services, resolution of issues, etc. In addition, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Government of India has also appointed Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) for the ground inspection of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes across identified districts.

The criteria for selecting states for visits are based on several factors, including physical and financial progress of piped water supply schemes, completion status, functionality, references regarding irregularities, etc. Additionally, selection is also based on emerging priorities and the specific needs of the programme. This comprehensive approach ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that programme implementation remains effective and transparent.

(d) and (e): Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking

water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance. The observations from ground verification visits offer valuable insights that enable states to identify gaps in the implementation of the scheme and take corrective measures.

Hon'ble Finance Minister during budget speech 2025 announced the extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced outlay for completing the remaining works under JJM by prioritizing the quality of infrastructure and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of rural piped water supply schemes through "Jan Bhagidhari" to ensure sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery.

MODERNISATION OF DRAINAGE NETWORK

***164. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the increasing frequency and severity of urban flooding in major cities due to extreme rainfall, inadequate stormwater infrastructure and unplanned urbanisation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any city-wise mapping of flood-prone zones, outdated drainage systems and encroached natural water channels has been undertaken under AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission or any other related urban schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to support State Governments and Urban Local Bodies in modernising drainage networks, integrating sponge city principles and enforcing urban flood risk zoning in master plans; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop a National Urban Flood Resilience Framework to coordinate across departments and ensure climate-resilient infrastructure planning and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL):

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

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

- i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 (Chapter 6: Sustainability guidelines and Chapter 8: Infrastructure Planning):<https://>

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

- ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding
https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf
- iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution <https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>
- iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks
<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>
- v. Manual on Storm water drainage system, 2019 (Volume I and Volume II (<https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-storm-water-drainage-systems--2019.php>))

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) inter alia, focussed on storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding and creating green spaces and parks. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3016.82 crore were approved. As reported by the States on AMRUT Portal, 809 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,401.38 crore have been completed, which has resulted in elimination of 3,759 water logging points. Under AMRUT, 2,529 permeable green spaces and park

projects worth ₹1,606.31 crore have been taken up by all States/UTs, of which, 2,464 projects worth ₹1,533.83 crore have been completed. 5,092 acre of permeable green space area developed through these projects.

Under AMRUT 2.0, proposals of the States/ UTs for 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore and 1,684 permeable green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,078.63 crore covering 2122 acre, have been approved.

Besides under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 sewerage and septage management projects have been undertaken, which inter alia help in evacuation of storm water. Under AMRUT, 890 sewerage/septage management projects have been grounded, which has led to creation of 21,754 km length of sewer network. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 586 Sewerage and Septage Management projects have been approved covering 35,268 KM of sewer network.

Shallow Aquifer Management (SAM) initiative under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched as a pilot project across 9 diverse Indian cities. The initiative aimed to demonstrate the effectiveness of strategic interventions in managing shallow aquifers, focusing on aquifer mapping, the construction and restoration of recharge structures, and the integration of groundwater management into urban planning frameworks. Building on the successes and the lessons learned, initiative has been taken under **SAM 2.0** to scale these efforts to 75 additional cities. SAM 2.0 focuses on developing groundwater recharge plans, demonstration of variety of recharge structures, and build knowledge on creating awareness among city officials and

citizens on importance of aquifer management in overall water management strategy of cities.

Under 15th Finance Commission, ₹2,500 crores has been allocated under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for integrated flood management solutions in seven of India's most populous cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)'s Technical Guidelines include direction to ULBs for modernising drainage, incorporate sponge city concepts and include Flood Zones in Master Plans.

ओएनजीसी के कुओं में गैस रिसाव की घटनाएं

*165. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान ऑइल एंड नेचुरल गैस कारपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) लिमिटेड के कुओं में गैस रिसाव अथवा विस्फोट की घटनाओं का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई सुरक्षा संबंधी संपरीक्षा की गई है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): तेल उद्योग सुरक्षा निदेशालय (ओआईएसडी) द्वारा प्रस्तुत जानकारी के अनुसार, गैस रिसाव या ब्लोआउट, कूप-बोर से सतह या उप-सतह पर तरल पदार्थों और/या निर्मित तरल पदार्थों का अनियंत्रित प्रवाह है।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) लिमिटेड के कूपों में हुए ब्लोआउट या गैस रिसाव की घटनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	ओएनजीसी के कूपों में हुए ब्लोआउटों की संख्या	कूप संख्या	परिसम्पत्ति	घटना की तिथि – कैपिंग की तिथि
2020-21	0	-	-	-
2021-22	0	-	-	-
2022-23	0	-	-	-
2023-24	0	-	-	-
2024-25	0	-	-	-
2025-26 (24.07.2025 तक)	1	आरडीएस#14 7ए	सिवसागर, असम परिसम्पत्ति	12.06.2025 - 27.06.2025

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (एमओपीएनजी) के अधीन एक तकनीकी निदेशालय के रूप में ओआईएसडी मानदण्ड तैयार करता है और समय-समय पर तेल एवं गैस प्रतिष्ठानों (रिग और कूपो सहित) का बाह्य सुरक्षा ऑडिट करता है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ओआईएसडी द्वारा ओएनजीसी प्रतिष्ठानों में किए गए सुरक्षा ऑडिटों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

वित्त वर्ष	ऑडिट किए गए प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
2020-21	70
2021-22	94
2022-23	104
2023-24	105
2024-25	118

इसके अतिरिक्त, एक नियमित अभ्यास के रूप में, ओएनजीसी अपने स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा एवं पर्यावरण विभाग के माध्यम से अपने प्रतिष्ठानों का आन्तरिक सुरक्षा ऑडिट भी करता है।

ओआईएसडी और ओएनजीसी के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त प्रतिष्ठान अर्थात् आरडीएस#147ए के सम्बन्ध में, अन्तिम बाह्य और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा ऑडिट क्रमशः मई, 2022 और फरवरी, 2025 में किए गए थे।

FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTIONS IN JHARKHAND***166. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Jharkhand since the launch of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the slow pace of implementation of JJM in many districts of Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the reasons for delay including any financial, administrative or technical constraints;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to fast-track the execution of the said mission in the State;
- (e) the number of villages in tribal-dominated and aspirational districts that have received FHTCs under JJM;
- (f) whether these areas are being given priority under the mission; and
- (g) the specific interventions planned for Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks?

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

(a): As per Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) IMIS, only 3.45 lakh (5.52%) households had Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in Jharkhand at the time of announcement of JJM in 2019 which has now increased to 34.42 lakh (55.05%) rural households as on 25.7.2025.

(b) to (d): Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, execution / implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. However, lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, delay in providing matching state share against the central funds, land availability issues etc. are a few of the reasons for delay in the implementation of the Mission in states.

To expedite the planning and implementation, as well as monitoring and handhold States/ UTs, including Jharkhand, Government of India has taken number of steps which inter alia includes discussion and finalization of annual action plan (AAP) in consultation with States/ UTs, regular review of planning and implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. To bring transparency and effective monitoring, an online 'JJM dashboard' has been created, which provides State/ UT, district and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes.

Details of funds allocated by Government of India to Government of Jharkhand and funds drawn and reported utilisation thereof by the state government as on 25.7.2025 under Jal Jeevan Mission are as under: -

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central Share					Expenditure under State Share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	75.79	267.69	291.19	382.97	114.89	120.78
2020-21	268.08	572.24	143.06	411.14	286.62	177.73
2021-22	124.51	2,479.88	512.22	636.73	437.21	510.99
2022-23	199.52	2,825.52	2,119.14	2,318.66	1,789.85	1,593.00
2023-24	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
2024-25	263.46	2,114.22	70.0	333.46	203.56	1,097.60
Total		12,982.31	6,010.96	7,487.12	5,972.83	6,791.63

[Source: JJM-IMIS]

The Government of India during FY 2019-20 to 2024-25 has allocated ₹12,982.31 crore to the State; however, the state could draw only ₹6,010.96 crore (46.30%) from the allocated amount and, thus, couldn't draw ₹6,971.35 crore of central funds.

(e) and (f): JJM follows a universal approach to cover all rural households including the remote rural households. Following the principle of 'no one is left out', under Jal Jeevan Mission, provision of tap water supply is envisaged for every rural household, including all SC/ ST rural households of Jharkhand.

As per the JJM-IMIS, out of total 9,510 tribal dominated villages, 2,252 villages have been covered with 100% FHTCs in Jharkhand. Out of a total of 23,206 villages in the 19 Aspirational Districts of Jharkhand, 5,707 villages have been provided with 100% Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Jharkhand.

(g): As per the JJM-IMIS portal, Giridih, Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, and West Singhbhum were identified as Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in

the State of Jharkhand. As per the JJM-IMIS, out of total 13,23,798 households, 9,29,713 households (70.23%) have been covered with FHTCs in Jharkhand. A separate reporting form has also been created in JJM Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) for better monitoring of LWE districts.

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

***167. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

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

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to address the dilapidated condition of the newly constructed National Highways and the timeline set for their repair; and

(b) the number of complaints received so far during the financial year 2024-25 in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Contractors / Concessionaires are responsible for design, development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) projects including rectification of defects during Defect Liability Period (DLP) / Concession Period after completion of the work implemented on either Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) mode or on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) mode or on Hybrid Annuity mode (HAM) as per provisions of relevant Standard Contract/ Concession Agreements.

All efforts are made to ensure that the NHs are constructed as per stipulated quality standards specified in the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure that highway construction adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineers- AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Officials of executing agencies undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors with stipulated requirements.

Deficiencies observed, if any, are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires/ Contractors for taking up necessary corrective/ remedial actions as stipulated in technical schedules of the Contract/ Concession Agreement or within a reasonable period as decided by the executing agency / AE/ IE.

The Government has taken the following initiatives for improvement of quality control systems in implementation of NHs works: -

- i. Adoption of Automated & Intelligent /Machine-aided Construction (AI-MC) in NH projects;
- ii. Assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) at the time of completion and every six months thereafter on an electronic platform; further revamping of NSV system for road condition assessment using analytics and enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (O&M) through dedicated central cell;

- iii. Operationalization of a centralized system called NHA One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;
- iv. Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;
- v. Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases;
- vi. Deployment of Third Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis.

The Government through the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H) has established system of receiving complaints through Public Grievance Portal, various Social Media Platforms apart from complaints received from other sources including from Public Representatives, etc., about various issues concerning National Highways including issues related to quality of construction. The Government takes cognizance of these complaints also apart from regular review and monitoring of NHs projects towards ensuring that necessary corrective actions are taken up by the Concessionaires / Contractors for the NHs projects.

Actions against defaulting agencies are taken as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement in case of any defaults, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/ blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

As per the information provided by the executing agencies of MoRT&H, 81 Nos. of complaints regarding major deficiencies/ damages in NH works have been received/ found during the last five years (including 2024-25) and current Financial Year (excluding complaints received through various social media platforms/ public grievance portal). Necessary remedial works taken up for rectification of these deficiencies/ damages are at various stages of progress. Penal actions have been initiated against the Contractor/ Concessionaire / AE/IE, etc. as per relevant contractual provisions, wherever applicable.

OCS DISTRICTS UNDER JSA

***168. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL**

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated and utilized by various States, especially Punjab under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since its inception;
- (b) the details of Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical (OCS) districts identified in Punjab under JSA during 2025;
- (c) the details of proposed and completed projects/plans for these OCS districts in Punjab under JSA;

(d) whether the Government is cognizant of delays in the completion of projects, if any; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): 'Water' being a state subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign is a nationwide initiative implemented annually, focusing on water conservation, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. The campaign emphasizes convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc.

As per the information available on the JSA:CTR portal, during 2021-2025, a total fund of Rs 118080.42 crore was utilised under Jal Shakti Abhiyan across the country, including Rs 43408.77 crore for Water Conservation & Rainwater

Harvesting, 19725.95 crore for Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, Rs 1992.56 crore for Reuse and Recharge structures, Rs 38016.79 crore for Watershed Development activities and Rs 14936.35 crore for Intensive Afforestation.

As per the the information available on the JSA: CTR portal for Punjab, a total of Rs 1,186.06 crore was utilized under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan during the period 2021-2025. The expenditure includes Rs 85.02 crore for Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting, Rs 417.96 crore for the Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, ₹7.19 crore for Reuse and Recharge Structures, Rs 337.49 crore for Watershed Development activities, and Rs 338.40 crore for Intensive Afforestation.

Apart from above, financial assistance of total Rs. 25 lakh was released to Punjab for Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of water bodies and preparation of district water conservation plans under JSA: CTR during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24.

(b): Ministry of Jal Shakti launched JSA:CTR 2025 across the country with the theme “Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or” with special focus on 148 districts identified by CGWB identified on the basis of declining water table, geographical distribution and aspirational districts. The list of 20 focused districts of Punjab for JSA:CTR 2025 campaign is attached at **Statement**.

(c): Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. The sixth edition of JSA: CTR was launched on 22nd March 2025 with the theme “Jal

Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or” emphasizing deeper grassroots engagement, inter-sectoral convergence and innovative financing mechanisms. Under JSA:CTR-2025, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) identified 148 water-stressed districts for focused monitoring. Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) were appointed in each district to conduct visits both before and after the monsoon. These officers are responsible for assessing the progress of interventions of Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

(d) and (e): Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. Under JSA: CTR campaign, the State Governments are encouraged to undertake as many works as possible. The works under the campaign are monitored as per the data uploaded in the MIS portal.

As per the information available on the JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in), as of 26th July 2025, more than 1.87 crore water-related works have been undertaken across the country under the JSA:CTR campaign. Additionally, 712 Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established nationwide, and district water conservation plans have been prepared by 637 districts across the country.

As per the information available on the JSA: CTR portal for Punjab, approximately 1.09 lakh water-related works have been undertaken over the past five years under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, focusing on five key intervention areas. Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established in all 23 districts of the state. Additionally, under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)

campaign, all 23 districts in Punjab have prepared their respective water conservation plans.

STATEMENT

The list of 20 focused districts of Punjab for JSA:CTR 2025 campaign

Sl. No.	Name of Focus Districts in Punjab	Category
1	Amritsar	Over-Exploited
2	Barnala	Over-Exploited
3	Bathinda	Over-Exploited
4	Faridkot	Over-Exploited
5	Fatehgarg Sahib	Over-Exploited
6	Ferozpur	Over-Exploited
7	Gurdaspur	Over-Exploited
8	Hoshiarpur	Over-Exploited
9	Jalandhar	Over-Exploited
10	Kapurthala	Over-Exploited
11	Ludhiana	Over-Exploited
12	Malerkotla	Over-Exploited
13	Mansa	Over-Exploited
14	Moga	Over-Exploited
15	Patiala	Over-Exploited
16	Mohali	Over-Exploited
17	Nawanshahr	Over-Exploited
18	Sangrur	Over-Exploited
19	Tarn Taran	Over-Exploited
20	Ropar	Critical

स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण (एसएसजी) 2025

***169. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:**

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण (एसएसजी) 2025 के अंतर्गत कितने गांवों, जिलों और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) गांवों, जिलों और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को रैंकिंग प्रदान करने के क्या मानदंड हैं;
- (ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण के दौरान पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो विशेषकर पश्चिम बंगाल के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को एमएसजी, 2025 के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क): स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण (एसएसजी) 2025 का प्रस्तावित कवरेज निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र: 34

जिले: 761

गाँव: 21,000

(ख): जिलों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को रैंकिंग प्रदान करने का मानदंड एसएसजी 2025 के तहत जिलों तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित मापदंडों पर आधारित होगा और विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- सेवा स्तर प्रगति – 30% भारांक
- गांवों में स्वच्छता का प्रत्यक्ष अवलोकन – 40% भारांक
- संयंत्रों की कार्यशीलता का प्रत्यक्ष अवलोकन – 20% भारांक
- नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया – 10% भारांक

(ग): मात्रात्मक एवं गुणात्मक स्वच्छता मापदंडों के आधार पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा जिलों की राष्ट्रीय रैंकिंग प्रदान करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र सर्वेक्षण एजेंसी के माध्यम से स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण (2025) आयोजित किया जा रहा है। एसएसजी 2025 को राष्ट्रीय, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर की कार्यशालाओं और सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट के माध्यम से प्रचारित किया गया है। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सार्वजनिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न स्वच्छता मापदंडों पर नागरिकों की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने हेतु एक नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया एप्लिकेशन विकसित की गई है। फील्ड डेटा संग्रहण सॉफ्टवेयर में जियो-फेंसिंग को शामिल किया गया है और डेटा गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फील्ड स्तर के डेटा संग्रहण के दौरान परिसंपत्तियों की जियो-टैगिंग सुनिश्चित की जा रही है। इस सर्वेक्षण में फील्ड सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों की बैक-चेकिंग, फील्ड-स्तरीय डेटा संग्रहण की दैनिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से दिन-प्रतिदिन की निगरानी तथा एसएसजी 2025 पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्राप्त नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया शामिल है। उपर्युक्त विवरण पश्चिम बंगाल सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित है।

(घ) और (ङ): जी, हां। एसएसजी 2025 सर्वेक्षण में बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुल 34 गांवों का कवरेज शामिल है।

RESERVOIR STORAGE MONITORING SYSTEM

***170. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the manner in which the Reservoir Storage Monitoring System (RSMS) enhances transparency and improves water resource management in the country; and

(b) the number of reservoirs currently active in the country along with their total storage capacity, reservoir-wise?

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

(a): Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage capacity of important reservoirs of the country and issues weekly bulletin through Reservoir Storage Monitoring System (RSMS). In RSMS, user id and passwords have been allocated to project authorities and regional offices of CWC. They enter their data directly by logging into RSMS. Data analysis and bulletin generation is done with the help of RSMS and is shared with the concerned Union Ministries, respective State Governments and other stakeholders. This bulletin is also uploaded on RSMS portal for view/use of public at large. This open access to information supports informed decision making by various Union Ministries and States.

(b): According to the National Register of Specified Dams, compiled by the National Dam Safety Authority in April 2025, India has a total of 6,545 completed dam reservoirs, collectively offering a live storage capacity of 253.95 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). The details may be accessed through following url: "https://dharma.cwc.gov.in/dharma/public/uploads/front_upload_file/174860534186541140.pdf"

Further, as on date, live storage status of 161 important reservoirs in the country is being monitored by CWC through RSMS. The cumulative live storage capacity of these monitored reservoirs is 182.461 BCM. State-wise live storage capacity of monitored reservoirs is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise Live Storage Capacity of Monitored Reservoirs

S.No	Name of Reservoir	State	Live Storage Capacity at Full Reservoir Level (BCM)
1	Donkarayi	Andhra Pradesh	0.376
2	Kandaleru	Andhra Pradesh	1.792
3	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	5.108
4	Pulichintala	Andhra Pradesh	1.3
5	Somasila	Andhra Pradesh	1.994
6	Srisailam	Andhra Pradesh	6.013
7	Yeleru	Andhra Pradesh	0.508
8	Khandong	Assam	0.18
9	Umrong	Assam	0.159
10	Badua dam	Bihar	0.11
11	Chandan Dam	Bihar	0.136
12	Durgavati	Bihar	0.258
13	Dudhawa	Chattisgarh	0.284
14	Mahanadi	Chattisgarh	0.767
15	Minimata Bango	Chattisgarh	3.046
16	Sikasar	Chattisgarh	0.181
17	Sondur	Chattisgarh	0.1796
18	Tandula	Chattisgarh	0.312
19	Salaulim Dam	Goa	0.227
20	Bhadar	Gujrat	0.188
21	Brahmani	Gujrat	0.071
22	Damanganga	Gujrat	0.502
23	Dantiwada	Gujrat	0.399
24	Hathmati	Gujrat	0.153
25	Kadana	Gujrat	1.472
26	Karjan	Gujrat	0.523
27	Machchhu	Gujrat	0.071
28	Machchhu II	Gujrat	0.091

29	Panam	Gujrat	0.697
30	Sabarmati	Gujrat	0.735
31	Sardar Sarovar	Gujrat	5.76
32	Shetrunji	Gujrat	0.3
33	Sukhi	Gujrat	0.167
34	Ukai	Gujrat	6.615
35	Und I	Gujrat	0.066
36	Watrak	Gujrat	0.154
37	Gobind Sagar	Himachal Pradesh	6.229
38	Kol Dam	Himachal Pradesh	0.089
39	Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh	6.157
40	Getalsud	Jharkhand	0.218
41	Konar	Jharkhand	0.176
42	Maithon	Jharkhand	0.471
43	Panchet hill	Jharkhand	0.184
44	Tenughat	Jharkhand	0.821
45	Tilaiya	Jharkhand	0.142
46	Almatti	Karnataka	3.105
47	Bhadra	Karnataka	1.785
48	Gerusoppa	Karnataka	0.13
49	Ghataprabha	Karnataka	1.391
50	Harangi	Karnataka	0.22
51	Hemavathy	Karnataka	0.927
52	Kabini	Karnataka	0.444
53	Krishnaraja Sagara	Karnataka	1.163
54	Linganamakki	Karnataka	4.294
55	Malaprabha	Karnataka	0.972
56	Mani Dam	Karnataka	0.884
57	Narayanpur	Karnataka	0.863
58	Supa	Karnataka	4.12
59	Tattihalla	Karnataka	0.249
60	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	3.276

61	Vani Vilas Sagar	Karnataka	0.802
62	Idamalayar	Kerala	1.018
63	Idukki	Kerala	1.46
64	Kakki	Kerala	0.447
65	Kallada	Kerala	0.507
66	Malampuzha	Kerala	0.224
67	Periyar	Kerala	0.173
68	Atal Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	0.835
69	Bansagar	Madhya Pradesh	5.166
70	Bargi	Madhya Pradesh	3.18
71	Barna Dam	Madhya Pradesh	0.456
72	Gandhi Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	6.827
73	Indira Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	9.745
74	Kolar Dam	Madhya Pradesh	0.27
75	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	0.299
76	Rajghat Dam	Madhya Pradesh	1.945
77	Sanjay Sarovar	Madhya Pradesh	0.508
78	Tawa	Madhya Pradesh	1.944
79	Barvi Dam	Maharashtra	0.339
80	Bhama Askhed	Maharashtra	0.217
81	Bhandardara	Maharashtra	0.304
82	Bhatghar	Maharashtra	0.673
83	Bhatsa	Maharashtra	0.942
84	Bhima Ujjaini	Maharashtra	1.517
85	Chaskaman	Maharashtra	0.215
86	Darna Dam	Maharashtra	0.202
87	Dhom	Maharashtra	0.331
88	Dimbhe Dam	Maharashtra	0.354
89	Dudhganga	Maharashtra	0.664
90	Girna	Maharashtra	0.524
91	Isapur	Maharashtra	0.965
92	Jayakwadi	Maharashtra	2.171
93	Kanher	Maharashtra	0.272

94	Khadakvasla	Maharashtra	0.056
95	Koyana	Maharashtra	2.652
96	Manikdoh	Maharashtra	0.288
97	Mula	Maharashtra	0.609
98	Mulshi	Maharashtra	0.572
99	Nira Deoghar	Maharashtra	0.332
100	Panshet Tanajisagar	Maharashtra	0.302
101	Pench	Maharashtra	1.091
102	Surya	Maharashtra	0.276
103	Thokarwadi	Maharashtra	0.353
104	Tillari	Maharashtra	0.447
105	Upper Tapi	Maharashtra	0.255
106	Upper Vaitarna	Maharashtra	0.331
107	Upper Wardha	Maharashtra	0.564
108	Urmodi	Maharashtra	0.273
109	Veer Dam	Maharashtra	0.266
110	Yeldari	Maharashtra	0.809
111	Umiam	Meghalaya	0.142
112	Tuirial	Mizoram	0.715
113	Doyang Hep	Nagaland	0.535
114	Balimela	Odisha	2.676
115	Hariharjhor	Odisha	0.059
116	Hirakud	Odisha	5.378
117	Machkund	Odisha	0.893
118	Mandira Dam	Odisha	0.309
119	Rengali	Odisha	3.432
120	Salanadi	Odisha	0.558
121	Sapua	Odisha	0.006
122	Upper Indravati	Odisha	1.456
123	Upper Kolab	Odisha	0.935
124	Thein Dam	Punjab	2.344
125	Bisalpur	Rajasthan	1.076

126	Jaisamand	Rajasthan	0.3134
127	Jawai Dam	Rajasthan	0.193
128	Jhakam	Rajasthan	0.132
129	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	1.711
130	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan	1.436
131	Som Kamla Amba	Rajasthan	0.173
132	Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	0.095
133	Karayar	Tamil Nadu	0.149
134	Lower Bhawani	Tamil Nadu	0.792
135	Manimuthar	Tamil Nadu	0.156
136	Mettur	Tamil Nadu	2.647
137	Parambikulam	Tamil Nadu	0.38
138	Sathanur	Tamil Nadu	0.207
139	Sholayar	Tamil Nadu	0.143
140	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	0.172
141	Kaddam	Telangana	0.137
142	Lower Manair	Telangana	0.621
143	Musi Project	Telangana	0.123
144	Nizam Sagar	Telangana	0.482
145	Priyadarshini Jurala	Telangana	0.168
146	Singur	Telangana	0.822
147	Sriramsagar	Telangana	2.3
148	Gumti	Tripura	0.312
149	Jirgo	Uttar Pradesh	0.147
150	Matatila	Uttar Pradesh	0.707
151	Maudaha	Uttar Pradesh	0.179
152	Meja	Uttar Pradesh	0.299
153	Rangawan	Uttar Pradesh	0.155
154	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	5.649
155	Sharda Sagar	Uttar Pradesh	0.33

156	Sirsi	Uttar Pradesh	0.19
157	Nanak Sagar	Uttarakhand	0.176
158	Ramganga	Uttarakhand	2.196
159	Tehri	Uttarakhand	2.615
160	Kangsabati	West Bengal	0.914
161	Mayurakshi	West Bengal	0.54913
Cumulative Live Capacity of 161 Reservoirs			182.461

नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ना

*171. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में जल की कमी को दूर करने और सिंचाई में सुधार लाने के लिए नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इसके अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमानित लागत कितनी आने की संभावना है और इसके लिए परियोजना-वार क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उक्त परियोजनाओं से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक सरोकारों, यदि कोई हों, का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क)और (ख): भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत देश भर में जल की कमी को दूर करने और सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने (आईएलआर) की 30 परियोजनाओं को चिन्हित किया गया है। एनपीपी के अंतर्गत आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का दायित्व राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को सौंपा गया है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लाभान्वित करने वाली, तीन आईएलआर परियोजनाएँ हैं और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को लाभान्वित करने वाली दो आईएलआर परियोजनाएँ हैं। महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश को लाभान्वित करने वाली आईएलआर परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाली और नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली कोई परियोजना नहीं है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, एनडब्ल्यूडीए को महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 20 अंतर्राज्यीय आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के अध्ययन हेतु प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार कर प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, तीन अंतर्राज्यीय लिंक प्रस्तावों अर्थात् वैनगंगा (गोशीखुर्द) - नलगंगा (पूर्णा तापी), दमनगंगा (एकदारे) - गोदावरी घाटी और दमनगंगा-वैतरणा-गोदावरी लिंक परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा तैयार कर महाराष्ट्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई हैं।

(ग): केन बेतवा लिंक परियोजना (केबीएलपी), एनपीपी की एकमात्र परियोजना है जो कार्यान्वयन में है और इसकी अनुमानित लागत 44,605 करोड़ रुपये है। इस परियोजना को 8 वर्षों की अवधि में मार्च 2030 तक पूरा करने की योजना है।

(घ): आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) किया जाता है। केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना के मामले में, आवास की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, निकटवर्ती संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (पीए) को जोड़ने वाले महत्वपूर्ण वन्यजीव कॉरिडोर को बनाए रखने, बाघों, गिद्धों और घड़ियालों सहित प्रमुख प्रजातियों के समग्र संरक्षण और

प्रबंधन को सक्षम बनाने के साथ-साथ पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व (पीटीआर) और इसके आसपास के पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में जैव विविधता संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक एकीकृत लैंडस्केप प्रबंधन योजना (आईएलएमपी) तैयार की गई है। आईएलएमपी के व्यवस्थित और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मुख्य सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की अध्यक्षता में एक ग्रेटर पन्ना लैंडस्केप काउंसिल (जीपीएलसी) का गठन किया गया है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली आईएलआर परियोजनाओं की स्थिति और लाभ

क्रम संख्या	नाम	लाभान्वित राज्य	वार्षिक सिंचाई (लाख हेक्टेयर)	घरेलू एवं औद्योगिक (एमसीएम)	स्थिति
महाराष्ट्र					
1	दमनगंगा - पिंजल लिंक	महाराष्ट्र (केवल मुंबई को जलापूर्ति)	--	895	डीपीआर पूर्ण है।
2	पार-तापी-नर्मदा लिंक	गुजरात	2.28	76	डीपीआर पूर्ण है।
		महाराष्ट्र	0.04	--	
3	गोदावरी (पोलावरम) - कृष्णा (विजयवाड़ा) लिंक	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और तेलंगाना	1.94	33.41	एफआर पूर्ण है।
मध्य प्रदेश					
1	संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक (ईआरसीपी के साथ विधिवत एकीकृत)	मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी) और राजस्थान	3.38 (मसौदा पीएफआर के अनुसार) एमपी – 2.58 राजस्थान- 0.8	मसौदा पीएफआर के अनुसार: राजस्थान - घरेलू -1723 एमसीएम औद्योगिक-286 एमसीएम एमपी-घरेलू -36 एमसीएम	मसौदा पूर्व व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (पीएफआर) पूर्ण है।

2	केन-बेतवा लिंक	उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश	10.62 (2.51 +8.11)	194	डीपीआर पूरी है और कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो गया है।

ENCOURAGING CARPOOLING

*172. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government considers carpooling to be an efficient and sustainable alternative mobility solution and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is cognizant of the environmental benefits associated therewith and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government recognizes the key differences between commercial ride-sharing services and non-commercial carpooling models where cost-sharing occurs without profit motive among private individuals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Clause 15 of the Motor Vehicle Aggregator Guidelines 2020 which currently governs aggregator operations applies uniformly to both commercial ride-sharing and non-commercial carpooling activities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is considering a separate regulatory framework or guidelines for the carpooling sector and enable its legal, safe and scalable operation across the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is committed to promoting sustainable and efficient mobility solutions as part of its broader efforts to reduce urban traffic congestion, enhance transport efficiency and minimize environmental impact. Shared mobility is one amongst the various options in this regard. The Government is also aware of the potential associated environmental benefits which may lead to reduced vehicular emissions, lower fuel consumption and better utilisation of existing transport infrastructure.

(c) to (e): Clause 15 of Motor Vehicle Aggregators Guidelines, 2020 provided for aggregation of non-transport vehicles by aggregators unless prohibited by the State Government. The new guidelines (Motor Vehicles Aggregators Guidelines, 2025) have been issued to keep the regulatory framework up to date with the developments in the motor vehicles aggregators ecosystem.

Commercial ride sharing is covered under the Aggregator Guidelines issued by the Government. However, non-commercial ride sharing is neither prohibited nor regulated by the Government.

VIZHINJAM-NAVAIKKULAM OUTER RING ROAD

***173. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government has granted final approval for the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Vizhinjam–Navaikkulam Outer Ring Road project in Kerala and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons for delay and its present status;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the land owners due to delay in getting compensation for their properties acquired more than two years back and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government would take necessary measures to resolve the issues and ensure early execution of this project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): For development of greenfield Highway between Vizhinjam and Navaikkulam outer Ring Road Project, the Detailed Project Report has been prepared. However, the alignment of the project which was initially finalised based on feasibility report prepared by the State Government is being reviewed, in consultation with the State Government to minimise hill cutting and to avoid ecological damage. The compensation is arrived at in accordance with National Highway Act, 1956 and applicable provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, to be paid after approval of the project by the Competent Authority. While the Government is conscious of the need to take the project forward, the problems in the existing alignment and design arising from extensive hill cutting and consequent possible ecological damage are being addressed in consultation with the State Government.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) में खामियां

***174. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:**

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में सबके लिए आवास पहल के उद्देश्य और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या इसके अंतर्गत किए गए आबंटन में बिचौलियों के शामिल होने की खबरें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में आई त्रुटियों को कब तक दूर किए जाने और सभी के लिए आवास के लक्ष्य को कब तक प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की संभावना है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री; तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री मनोहर लाल):

(क) से (ग): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं से युक्त हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्तपोषण और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति को बदले बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना की अवधि 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, इस मंत्रालय ने पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत 1.12 करोड़ आवासों को स्वीकृति दी है, 14.07.2025 तक, देश भर में इन आवासों में से 93.61 लाख आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। 14.07.2025 तक प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी) के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में योजना के शुरू होने से अब तक कुल 17,76,823 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 17,02,317 (96%) आवास पूरे किये जा चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इस योजना का सफल कार्यान्वयन 'सभी के लिए आवास' के दृष्टिकोण के साथ लाभार्थियों को सुरक्षा और स्वामित्व के गौरव के साथ एक सम्मानजनक जीवन सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर रहा है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से सीख लेते हुए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों को सहायता देने के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के

लिए आवास' मिशन का शुरू किया है ताकि अगले पांच वर्षों में उनके द्वारा किफायती लागत पर घर बनाया, खरीदा और किराये पर लिया जा सके। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को चार घटक अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत हाल ही में कुल 7.09 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 1.98 लाख आवास शामिल हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग आधारित योजनाएँ हैं। लाभार्थियों के पारदर्शी चयन के लिए, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमोदन हेतु लाभार्थी सूची की कई स्तरों पर जाँच की जाती है। पीएमएवाई-यू प्रस्तावों को राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिवों की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है, जिसके बाद केंद्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा आगे केंद्रीय सहायता की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें लाभार्थियों का चयन संबंधित राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, सभी आवासों/परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों की प्रगति की निगरानी जियो-टैगिंग के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए तृतीय पक्ष गुणवत्ता निगरानी (टीपीक्यूएम) अनिवार्य है ताकि मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत निर्माण की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित की जा सके और समय-समय पर परियोजना स्थल का दौरा करके राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को गुणवत्ता संबंधी मुद्दों पर परामर्श दिया जा सके। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वतंत्र एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सोशल ऑडिट कराई जाती है ताकि निर्माण, आवंटन, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की तैयारी या रहने योग्य स्थिति आदि से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान करके उनका समाधान किया जा सके। इससे बेहतर कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित होता है और योजना में जवाबदेही, पारदर्शिता और भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होती है।

पीएमएवाई-यू योजना को योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। आवासों के आवंटन में बिचौलियों सहित पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित किसी भी शिकायत, यदि कोई हो, तो उनका मौजूदा नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और शहर दोनों स्तरों पर उपलब्ध उपयुक्त शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली के माध्यम से हल किया जाता है और मौजूदा कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई भी की जाती है। इसके अलावा, नागरिकों के लिए एक केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएमएस) भी उपलब्ध है ताकि वे पीएमएवाई-यू सहित सेवा प्रदायगी से संबंधित किसी भी विषय पर लोक प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकें। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के किसी भी पहलू, लाभार्थियों के चयन सहित किसी भी अनियमितता या बिचौलियों की भागीदारी के बारे में आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय या सीपीजीआरएमएस पोर्टल पर प्राप्त शिकायतों को योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संबंधित व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ जांच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया जाता है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF SBM-U IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***175. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:**

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) in Andhra Pradesh, since 2014-15, year and district-wise;

(b) the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community Toilets and Public Toilets constructed thereunder in the State, district-wise along with the targets set and achievements made;

- (c) the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Andhra Pradesh that have achieved ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ status respectively along with the number of ULBs still pending certification;
- (d) the status of Solid Waste Management infrastructure in the State, including the number of functional Material Recovery Facilities, Waste Processing Plants and the extent of Door-to-Door Waste Collection coverage, ULB-wise;
- (e) whether ULBs in Andhra Pradesh have shown a decline in cleanliness rankings or ODF sustainability indicators in recent Swachh Survekshan rankings or citizen feedback assessments and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to support underperforming ULBs in Andhra Pradesh to improve urban sanitation outcomes under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL):

(a): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is uniformly implemented in all the urban areas of the country including State of Andhra Pradesh. Under SBM-U, funds are released by Government of India to the States/UTs on the basis of action plan prepared by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC). District-wise details of financial assistance provided is not maintained. Year-wise details of financial assistance provided to State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U is enclosed as **Statement**.

Out of mission allocation of ₹571.33 crores for the State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U Phase-I, central share funds amounting to ₹567.36 (99.31%) crores has been released.

Out of the allocated funds of ₹1413.30 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U 2.0, action plans having central share of ₹1409.67 (99.74%) crores have been approved and ₹298.69 crores have already been claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b): 2.43 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed in the State against mission target of 1.93 lakh IHHLs. Also, 1799 Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PTs) blocks having 17,799 seats including urinals have been constructed against the mission target of 21,464 CT/PTs seats during SBM 2014-2019. The state-wise details of CT/PT blocks constructed are available at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.

Under SBM-U 2.0, the action plans received from the State for taking up sanitation infrastructure was examined and approved for construction of 72,892 units of IHHLs, 836 seats of Public Toilets, 780 seats of Aspirational Toilets and 808 standalone urinals.

(c): All 124 ULBs in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF), 119 ULBs have been certified ODF+ and 18 ULBs have been certified as ODF++. As of now, no ULB in State of Andhra Pradesh is pending certification.

(d): Under City Solid Waste Action Plan (CSWAP) received from State, projects approved for remediation of 85.43 lakh ton of legacy waste, waste to composting

plants of 3064 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 165 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 1685 TPD, Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste processing plants of 650 TPD alongwith 107 Mechanical Road sweepers with total central share of ₹458.10 crores. As reported, processing of municipal solid waste is 85.47% i.e. out of total 6,210 ton per day (TPD) of waste generated, 5,308 TPD waste is processed. Details of waste processing facilities including legacy waste dumpsites in State may be accessed at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess>.

(e) and (f): To accelerate the Mission implementation across all urban areas, MoHUA has been conducting an annual cleanliness survey – Swachh Survekshan since the year 2016, which has over the years played a key role in triggering positive competition amongst cities towards achieving the objectives of the Mission. This annual survey ranks cities on various cleanliness parameters, conducted through a significantly rigorous process, has enthused cities and States/UTs to compete positively with each other to be ranked as the cleanest city/ State.

In the Swachh Survekshan 2024, a new premier league i.e. Super Swachh League (SSL) has been introduced comprising of cities that are in the top 3 positions even once in the past three years as per Swachh Survekshan. Accordingly, 23 cities have found a place in the premier SSL which includes 3 cities of Andhra Pradesh namely Vijayawada, Guntur & Tirupati. All cities are ranked in 5 categories of population i.e. (i) million plus cities (>10L population); (ii) big cities (3L-10L population); (iii) medium cities (50000-3L population); (iii)

small cities (20000-50000 population); (iii) very small cities (<20000 population).

The performance of cities of Andhra Pradesh can be viewed as per their population category at <https://ss2024.sbmurban.org/#/home>.

The results of Swachh Survekshan are shared with all the States/UTs to analyse the performance of their cities and improve upon the areas of concern. Citizen feedback under the Survekshan also guides the states/UTs to adopt appropriate strategy/solutions for improvement. In addition, regular capacity building initiatives for the stakeholders at State/ULB levels as well as dissemination of success stories/best practices across the country assists in replication/upgradation of the waste processing methods.

STATEMENT

Details of Central Share Allocation to State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in crores)

Mission Phase	Mission Allocation
SBM-U (2014-2021)	571.33
SBM-U 2.0 (2021-2026)	1413.30

Year-wise details of Central Share released to State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Fund released
2014-15	40.00
2015-16	73.19
2016-17	204.11
2017-18	139.70
2018-19	52.87
2019-20	57.50

2020-21	0.00
2021-22	67.00
2022-23	231.69
2023-24	0.00
2024-25	4.06
2025-26	0.00

CHALLENGES IN RURAL TAP WATER NETWORK UNDER JJM

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

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the data on the number of rural households with functional tap connections that currently lack regular or adequate water supply despite infrastructure available/being laid for the job, district-wise;
- (b) the steps being taken to ensure the sustainability of water sources in water-stressed, drought-prone and desert areas where tap connections have been installed under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) but are non-functional due to lack of water availability;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is addressing groundwater contamination, especially due to arsenic and fluoride in regions where piped water supply is reliant on unsafe sources;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any independent audit or assessment to identify the extent of water leakage, infrastructure decay or

inefficiencies in the rural tap water network installed under JJM and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the capacity-building initiatives put in place to train Panchayat-level workers and local communities in maintaining in-village water supply systems and ensuring long-term sustainability of the infrastructure?

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

(a): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap water connection i.e. to provide assured potable water, in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis.

At the start the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 28.07.2025, under JJM more than 12.44 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and works for the remaining 3.69 crore households are at various stages of completion as per saturation plan of the respective State/ UT. State/ UT-wise details are **Statement.**

(b): Under JJM, the water sources *inter alia* including groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), ancient & traditional surface water (river,

reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rainwater stored in small tanks are being used as sources for drinking water supply schemes.

States have accordingly been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutes, State schemes, CSR funds, etc. In addition, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign is being implemented aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation. Moreover, water being a state subject, works related to water resources development and management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the state governments as per their own resources and priorities.

Further, for villages in water-scarce areas, in order to save the precious fresh water, states are also being encouraged to plan new water supply scheme with dual piped water supply system, i.e. supply of fresh water in one and treated grey/ waste water in another pipe for non-potable/ gardening/ toilet flushing use. Moreover, the households in these areas are being encouraged to use the faucet aerators that save a significant amount of water, in multiple taps they may be using inside their house.

(c): Under JJM, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants

(includes Arsenic affected habitations). States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues on priority.

It was envisaged that planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source in such habitations may take time, therefore, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household to meet their drinking and cooking requirements. As on date, States have reported provisions of piped water supply / community water purification plant (CWPP) in all the Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations.

(d): Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. During the Functionality Assessment 2022, it was found that 86% of households (HHs) had working tap connections. Out of these, 85% were getting water in adequate quantity, 80% were getting water regularly as per the schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 87% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards. A copy of last Functionality Assessment 2022 is in public domain and can be accessed at <https://jaljeewanmission.gov.in/functionality-reports>.

(e): Since its launch, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein

the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti are being empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households.

Under JJM, NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), etc. are also being empanelled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning, mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term operation & maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

To bring in 'sense of ownership and pride' among rural communities, provision has been made for community contribution to the extent of 5% of the in-village infrastructure cost in case of North Eastern States and difficult/ hilly areas, forested, water-stressed and villages with more than 50% SCs/ STs population, and 10% in remaining villages.

Moreover, for enabling the local village community to play their role in planning, implementation and to shoulder the responsibility of operation and maintenance, Nal Jal Mitra Program (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop "Nal Jal Mitras", so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their

village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.

While preparing VAPs, dovetailing of resources available at village level under various programs like 15th Finance Commission tied grant for water & sanitation to RLBs/ PRIs, JJM, SBM(G), MGNREGS, MP/ MLA - Local Area Development Funds, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR Fund, community contributions, etc. is of paramount importance. In long-term, it is expected that village community will dovetail and utilize all available resources for long-term water security of the village.

STATEMENT

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

as on 28.07.2025

(No. in lakh)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on Aug, 2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 28.07.2025		Remaining Rural HHs as on 28.07.2025
			No.	%	No.	%	
1	A&N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.62	100.00	-
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.29	100.00	-
3	DNH & DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	-
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	2.64	100.00	-
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.18	100.00	-
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	30.41	100.00	-
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	17.09	100.00	-
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.33	100.00	-
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	1.15	100.00	-
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	34.27	100.00	-

11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100.00	-
12	Uttarakhand	14.49	1.30	9.00	14.15	97.63	0.34
13	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.39	96.88	0.01
14	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	160.36	95.71	7.19
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.41	93.60	0.23
16	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	1.22	91.85	0.11
17	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	0.00	0.12	91.44	0.01
18	Uttar Pr.	267.22	5.16	1.93	240.95	90.17	26.27
19	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.00	132.05	89.96	14.73
20	Tamil Nadu	125.26	21.76	17.37	111.64	89.12	13.63
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.47	86.10	1.04
22	Karnataka	101.31	24.51	24.20	86.78	85.66	14.53
23	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.40	82.90	1.11
24	Assam	72.24	1.11	1.54	58.97	81.63	13.27
25	Chhattisgarh	49.98	3.20	6.40	40.60	81.24	9.38
26	J&K	19.26	5.75	29.87	15.61	81.02	3.66
27	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.59	79.59	0.92
28	Odisha	88.67	3.11	3.51	68.17	76.88	20.50
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	70.63	73.93	24.90
30	Madhya Pr.	111.71	13.53	12.11	78.59	70.35	33.12
31	Rajasthan	107.74	11.74	10.90	61.16	56.76	46.59
32	West Bengal	175.53	2.15	1.22	98.56	56.15	76.97
33	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	34.43	55.05	28.11
34	Kerala	70.77	16.64	23.51	38.68	54.66	32.09
	Total	19,36.45	3,23.63	16.71	15,67.73	80.96	3,68.72

फास्टैग आधारित वार्षिक पास

*177. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या देश में 3000 रुपए देकर 200 फेरे लगाने के लिए फास्टैग आधारित वार्षिक पथकर प्रणाली पर विचार किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो आम जनता को होने वाले लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या यह प्रणाली राज्य सरकारों के राज्य राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेस मार्गों पर भी लागू होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस वार्षिक पास योजना के अंतर्गत फेरों की सीमा अथवा समय-सीमा से संबंधित मुद्दे ध्यान में आए हैं और यदि हां, तो इनका समाधान किस प्रकार किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ङ) सरकार वार्षिक पास योजना के अंतर्गत सभी टोल प्लाजाओं पर यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं में एकरूपता किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करेगी;

(च) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के लिए भी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या लंबी कतारों से निपटने के लिए टोल प्लाजाओं पर वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के लिए अतिरिक्त द्वार उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी, हां। सरकार ने 17 जून, 2025 को प्रकाशित राजपत्र संशोधन अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि 388 (अ) के तहत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 में संशोधन कर दिया है। संशोधन गैर-व्यावसायिक कारों, जीपों और वैन के लिए वार्षिक पास की शुरुआत करता है, जो 15 अगस्त, 2025 से लागू होगा। राजपत्र अधिसूचना के अनुसार, कोई भी व्यक्ति जो गैर-व्यावसायिक उद्देश्य के लिए पंजीकृत एक यांत्रिक वाहन का मालिक है और जिसके पास वैध और कार्यात्मक फास्टैग है, वह प्रत्येक शुल्क प्लाजा पर उगाही योग्य शुल्क के बावजूद तीन हजार रुपये के शुल्क के भुगतान के पश्चात पास प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र होगा जो एक वर्ष के

लिए या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर किसी भी शुल्क प्लाजा पर दो सौ क्रॉसिंग, जो भी पहले हो, के लिए वैध होगा;

(ख) से (ग): वार्षिक पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) और राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे (एनई) शुल्क प्लाजा पर लागू है। हालाँकि वार्षिक पास वर्तमान में राज्य राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे पर लागू नहीं है, फिर भी यदि राज्य सरकार राज्य राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे के लिए ऐसी पास प्रणाली शुरू करने की इच्छुक है, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए पूर्ण तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।

(घ): वार्षिक पास योजना 15 अगस्त, 2025 से लागू होगी। यह गैर-वाणिज्यिक कार/जीप/वैन के मौजूदा फास्टैग पर सक्रिय होगी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर एक वर्ष या अधिकतम दो सौ क्रॉसिंग तक, जो भी पहले हो, यात्रा की अनुमति मिलेगी।

सड़क प्रयोक्ता राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) द्वारा विकसित ई-नोटिस पोर्टल, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हेल्पलाइन 1033, समर्पित ईमेल- falsededuction@ihmcl.com, फास्टैग जारीकर्ता बैंक हेल्पलाइन या राजमार्गयात्रा ऐप के माध्यम से अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

(ड.): सड़क प्रयोक्ता देश भर के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर वार्षिक पास सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रह (ईटीसी) ढांचे के तहत देश भर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ वार्षिक पास प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए भी अपरिवर्तित रहेंगी। चूँकि वार्षिक पास मौजूदा प्लेटफॉर्म पर बनाया गया है, इसलिए सभी मानक सुविधाएँ सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर समान रूप से उपलब्ध रहेंगी।

(च): जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण एवं संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 के अनुसार, जिले में पंजीकृत वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क में छूट तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नियमित प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए मासिक पास का प्रावधान है।

(छ): जी, नहीं। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (एनईटीसी) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत फास्टैग के माध्यम से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रह के लिए 15/16 फरवरी 2021 की मध्यरात्रि से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा की सभी लेन को पहले ही फास्टैग लेन घोषित कर दिया है।

POWER GENERATION CAPACITY IN TAMIL NADU

***178. THIRU D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to increase the power generation capacity and load flow through the Southern Grid in Tamil Nadu to match increasing power demand in the State during the next three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the present status of power generation capacity in Tamil Nadu and the expected increase in its power generation capacity during the next three years; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to encourage and accommodate new private players in power generation especially in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI MANOHAR LAL):

(a) and (b): The installed generation capacity in the State of Tamil Nadu is 43,107 MW. The following measures have been taken to increase the power generation capacity in the State in next three years:

- (i) 3,440 MW of thermal capacity and 500 MW of pumped storage capacity in the state sector are scheduled to be commissioned in the next three years.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu will get share of about 2,151.8 MW from the Nuclear projects scheduled to be commissioned in the next three years.

- (iii) About 6,000 MW of renewable capacity is scheduled to be commissioned in the state in the next three years.
- (iv) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

Tamil Nadu is well connected with the National Grid through high capacity transmission corridors comprising of 765 kV and 400 kV Extra High Voltage (EHV) AC lines as well as +/-800 kV High Voltage (HV) DC System which facilitates smooth transfer of power through Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) network between Tamil Nadu and other Southern Region States/ National Grid.

Various Inter-Regional links viz. Narendra (SR) – Pune (WR) 765 kV D/c line, Angul (ER) – Srikakulam (SR) 765 kV 2nd D/c line and Bidar (SR) – Parli (WR) 765kV D/c line are in different stages of implementation. These Inter-Regional links shall facilitate in meeting the import requirements of Southern Region including Tamil Nadu during peak demand season of Southern region. The links will also facilitate export of surplus power from Southern Region.

(c): As per the Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity is a delicensed activity.

The Government of India has taken several steps to encourage investment by the private players in the power generation in the country,

including Tamil Nadu, particularly in renewable sector. These, inter-alia, include the following:

(i) Resource Adequacy Plan indicating the capacity to be tied up by DISCOMs has been prepared for the next ten years. This gives visibility to the generation developers including private players to set up generation capacity in the country including Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

(iii) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

(iv) In order to facilitate the integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition in the country, the Transmission plan i.e. "Transmission System for Integration of over 500 GW RE Capacity by 2030" has been prepared by CEA. This includes the transmission system for evacuation of 8 GW of RE (including 5 GW of off shore wind) in Tamil Nadu, out of which, for 1.5 GW RE capacity, transmission system (ISTS) is already commissioned; for 1 GW (including 0.5 GW offshore wind) RE capacity, transmission system (ISTS) is under implementation and transmission system (ISTS) for evacuation of 5.0 GW RE capacity has been identified and would be taken up for implementation in a phased manner commensurate with the RE capacity addition.

(v) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(vi) Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments in renewable energy sector has been set up in Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar parks and Ultra Mega Solar power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(viii) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.

(ix) Laying of new Transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(x) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy through exchanges.

(xi) The government has approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme at a total outlay of Rs. 7,453 Cr for the implementation of Offshore Wind Energy Projects, for the installation of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects, out of which 500 MW is to be installed off the coast of Tamil Nadu.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken following steps to encourage participation of private sector in power generation in the state:

- (i) Policies for establishment of Pumped Storage Projects and Small Hydel Projects (from 100 KW to 10 MW) to encourage participation of private developers have been issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Pumped Storage Projects totaling to 13,500 MW have been envisaged in various locations of Tamil Nadu and are to be established under Public Private Partnership Mode.
- (iii) For development of self-identified Pumped Storage Projects and small Hydro Projects, developers have been identified by calling Expression of Interest and is in the process of allotment.

टोल प्लाजा के माध्यम से सृजित राजस्व

***179. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:**

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

- (क) लालगंज व आजमगढ़ लोक सभा क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरने वाली बुद्धनपुर से वाराणसी तक चार लेन की सड़क के निर्माण में आई कुल लागत अमौरा में निर्मित टोल प्लाजा से कब तक पूरी तरह वसूल होने की संभावना है;
- (ख) उपरोक्त टोल प्लाजा सहित देश में वर्तमान में कितने टोल प्लाजा बनाए गए हैं और सरकार को इन टोल प्लाजाओं से प्रतिदिन कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हो रहा है;
- (ग) टोल प्लाजाओं से होने वाली आय के आधार पर देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कितने समय के बाद पथकर मुक्त हो जाएंगे;
- (घ) वर्तमान में देश में सड़क निर्माण की लागत प्रतिदिन कितनी है और यह लागत देश भर के सभी टोल प्लाजाओं से अर्जित कुल आय से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक या कम है; और

(ड) क्या इन सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए देश के नागरिकों से किसी प्रकार का कर वसूला जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): एनएच-28 (पुराना एनएच-233) के बुद्धनपुर से वाराणसी तक के खंड में 2 पैकेज अर्थात् पैकेज-II और (III) शामिल हैं।

अमौरा शुल्क प्लाजा एनएच-28 पैकेज-II (बुद्धनपुर से गोसाई की बाजार बाईपास के शुरू होने तक) के अंतर्गत आता है। ढेरी शुल्क प्लाजा एनएच-28 पैकेज-III (गोसाई की बाजार बाईपास के शुरू होने से वाराणसी तक) के अंतर्गत आता है, जिसकी कुल लागत 5746.97 करोड़ रुपये (अर्थात् पैकेज-II के लिए 3307.53 करोड़ रुपये और पैकेज-III के लिए 2439.44 करोड़ रुपये) है।

शुल्क संग्रहण शुरू होने के बाद से अमौरा शुल्क प्लाजा (अर्थात् 13.03.2024 से 30.06.2025 तक) के माध्यम से अर्जित राजस्व 51.12 करोड़ रुपये है और ढेरी शुल्क प्लाजा (अर्थात् 24.01.2024 से 30.06.2025 तक) के जरिए 22.35 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् दोनों पैकेजों/प्लाजा के लिए कुल 73.47 करोड़ रुपये है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का संग्रहण परियोजना विकास लागत की वसूली से संबंधित नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के किसी भी पूरे हो चुके खंड के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संग्रहित किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण एवं संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, रियायत करार के अनुरूप अधिसूचित शुल्क, रियायत अवधि के अंत तक देय होगा और रियायत अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, सरकार या निष्पादन प्राधिकरण द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियमावली, 2008 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (2) के अंतर्गत निर्दिष्ट शुल्क के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, पुल, सुरंग या बाईपास, जैसा भी मामला हो, के ऐसे खंड के हस्तांतरण की तारीख पर शुल्क संग्रहित किया जाएगा, जिसे वार्षिक रूप से संशोधित किया जाएगा।

सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्त पोषित परियोजना के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, पुल, सुरंग या बाईपास, जैसा भी मामला हो, के ऐसे खंड के लिए देय शुल्क संग्रहित किया जाता रहेगा, जिसे इन नियमों के अनुसार वार्षिक रूप से संशोधित किया जाएगा।

निर्माण, प्रचालन- हस्तांतरण (बीओटी) परियोजनाओं के मामले में, रियायत अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, शुल्क प्लाजा सरकार को सौंप दिया जाता है और उसके बाद सरकार अपनी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहित करती है।

सरकार द्वारा प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण से संग्रहित राजस्व को भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए किया जाता है।

(ख): जून, 2025 तक, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कुल 1,087 शुल्क प्लाजा संचालित हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए इन शुल्क प्लाजा से प्रतिदिन 168.24 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व संग्रहित किया जा रहा है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	एनएचएआई के माध्यम से संचालित सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित शुल्क प्लाजा पर संग्रहित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क (करोड़ रु. में)	रियायतग्राही के माध्यम से संचालित शुल्क प्लाजा पर संग्रहित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क (करोड़ रु. में)	कुल (करोड़ रु. में)
2024-25	28,823.74	32,584.41	61,408.15

(ग): रियायतग्राही द्वारा संचालित शुल्क प्लाजा के मामले में, रियायत अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, शुल्क प्लाजा सरकार को सौंप दिया जाता है और उसके बाद सरकार अपनी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहित करती है।

सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित परियोजना के अंतर्गत शुल्क प्लाजा के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, पुल, सुरंग या बाईपास, जैसा भी मामला हो, के ऐसे खंड के लिए देय शुल्क की वसूली निरंतर जारी रहेगी, जिसे इन नियमों के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष संशोधित किया जाएगा।

सरकार द्वारा प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण से संग्रहित राजस्व को भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए किया जाता है।

(घ): परिभाषित राजमार्ग के निर्माण की लागत विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि भूभाग का प्रकार, निर्माण स्थल (साइट) की आवश्यकता, तटबंध की ऊंचाई, परियोजना में नियोजित संरचनाओं की संख्या, राज्य का एसओआर, एग्रीगेट्स, सीमेंट, बिटुमेन आदि के लिए स्रोत से साइट तक की मानी गई दूरी (लीड)।

चूंकि, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण की लागत की गणना में विभिन्न कारकों के शामिल होते हैं, इसलिए सरकार ने एक इंटरैक्टिव लागत-विश्लेषण आईटी टूल शुरू किया है, जहां परियोजना इनपुट जैसे भूभाग, तटबंध की ऊंचाई, संरचनात्मक प्रकार, कुल लीड, यातायात भार और फुटपाथ डिजाइन का उपयोग घटक-वार मानक लागत की गणना करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(ड.): जी, हां। सड़क प्रयोक्ता, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास और रखरखाव में मुख्य रूप से (i) यातायात के लिए खोले गए निर्दिष्ट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों पर लगाए गए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क (टोल) और (ii) पेट्रोल तथा हाई-स्पीड डीजल पर केंद्रीय उपकरणों के माध्यम से योगदान करते हैं, जिसकी आय वैधानिक केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना कोष (सीआरआईएफ) (पहले केंद्रीय सड़क कोष-सीआरएफ) में भेजी जाती है और भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा की जाती है। इन निधियों का उपयोग, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, बजटीय आवंटन के साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास के लिए किया जाता है।

(i) सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क (टोल): सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंड के पूरा होने के बाद प्रयोक्ता शुल्क समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का

निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 के अंतर्गत लगाया और वसूला जाता है और उसे भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है।

(ii) केंद्रीय सड़क निधि (सीआरएफ) और केंद्रीय सड़क एवं अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ): संसद ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्यीय सड़कों के विकास और रखरखाव तथा रेल-सड़क क्रॉसिंग पर सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिए एक समर्पित निधि को वैधानिक दर्जा देने हेतु केंद्रीय सड़क निधि अधिनियम, 2000 पारित किया, जिसका वित्तपोषण पेट्रोल और हाई-स्पीड डीजल पर उपकर (उत्पाद शुल्क/सीमा शुल्क) द्वारा किया जाता है।

बाद के वैधानिक संशोधनों में इस निधि का नाम बदलकर केंद्रीय सड़क एवं अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) कर दिया और उपकर आय को अवसंरचना क्षेत्रों (परिवहन - ग्रामीण सड़कों और पुलों, बंदरगाहों, अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों, हवाई अड्डों, रेलवे, शहरी परिवहन - ऊर्जा, जल और स्वच्छता, संचार, और सामाजिक/वाणिज्यिक अवसंरचना सहित) की एक व्यापक श्रेणी में लगाने में सक्षम बनाया, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास भी शामिल है।

पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के सड़क एवं अवसंरचना उपकर घटक को भारत की संचित निधि में जमा किया जाता है; लेखांकन प्रक्रियाओं के बाद, धनराशि को अधिनियम और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नियमों के अनुसार आवंटन के लिए सीआरआईएफ में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है।

CREDIT SUPPORT TO MSMEs

***180. SHRI RAJA A.:**

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

(a) whether the Government has announced any policy in order to increase the access to credit by the MSMEs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the number of trade credit cards issued with credit limits upto Rs. 5 lakhs during the last three months after the announcement in the Budget;
- (d) whether any other steps are being taken by the Government to ensure adequate credit support for MSMEs in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any subsidy scheme has been launched to provide institutional finance to SC/ST MSME unit holders for procurement of plant and machinery; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): To enhance the access to credit for MSMEs, Government announced the following policy measures in Budget 2025:

- i. Credit guarantee cover has been increased for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), under Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Ministry of MSME, from Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 10 Crore, which has been given effect from 01.04.2025. A total of 5.53 lakh number of guarantees amounting to Rs. 91,273 crore has been extended to MSEs during the first quarter of FY 2025-26 under the Scheme.
- ii. Government announced provisioning of customized Credit Cards with a limit of Rs. 5 Lakh, for micro enterprises registered on Udyam Portal. As informed by Department of Financial Services, implementation of the Budget Announcement has been taken on hand.

The following measures have also been taken to enhance access to credit for MSMEs:

- i. **Priority Sector Lending Guidelines:** In terms of Master Direction on 'Priority Sector Lending (PSL)- Targets and Classification' dated March 24, 2025, all bank loans to MSMEs conforming to the conditions prescribed therein qualify for classification under priority sector lending.
- ii. **Collateral requirements of MSME units:** Scheduled Commercial Banks have been mandated not to demand collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector.
- iii. **Working Capital Computation:** Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units to be done by banks on the basis of simplified method of minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits up to ₹5 crore.
- iv. **Timeline for credit decisions:** For loans up to ₹25 lakh to units in the MSE borrowers, banks are advised that the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days.
- v. **Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS):** Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines for setting up and operating the TReDS. The scheme facilitates the financing of trade receivables of MSMEs from corporate and other buyers, including government departments and public sector undertakings (PSUs) through multiple financiers

electronically. Five entities licensed by RBI are presently operating TReDS.

- vi. **Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme** (MCGS-MSME) was launched by the Government to help Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) access loans to grow their businesses, especially for projects involving purchasing of essential equipments and machinery for loans up to Rs.100 crores.

(f) and (g): Under Special Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme component of National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH), 25% subsidy (up to Rs. 25 lakh) is provided to SC-ST owned MSEs for purchase of new plant and machinery and equipment through term loan for all manufacturing sectors and service sectors. Since the inception of the Scheme in October 2016, until 28.07.2025, financial assistance of Rs.321.88 crore has been provided to 2,841 SC/ST beneficiaries.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

1841. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken strategic actions to monitor glaciers and glacial lakes in the Himalayan Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are taken to support data-driven policy formulation for the sustainable management of India's water resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government, through various Ministries, Departments and Institutes, has taken strategic and systematic actions to monitor glaciers and glacial lakes in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR).

The Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) has constituted a Steering Committee on 'Monitoring of Glacier' under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), to monitor and coordinate the work carried out by various ministries and organizations on the Himalayan glaciers.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) is the nodal agency for monitoring glacial lakes and water bodies in India. The CWC presently monitors 902 Glacial Lakes and Water Bodies (GL&WBs) of size greater than 10 Ha included from Glacial Lake Inventory 2011 prepared by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), in the Himalayan Region of Indian River Basins, for the period June to October every year, using remote sensing techniques.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also monitors glaciers and glacial lakes under the National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Programme (NGRMP), implemented in four Himalayan States, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), actively monitors glaciers through field-based observations across the Central Himalaya, Western Himalaya, and Karakoram regions. Currently, WIHG monitors thirteen glaciers, seven in the Central Himalaya and six in the Western Himalaya and Karakoram.

The Geological Survey of India (GSI), under the Ministry of Mines, is also involved in monitoring and measuring glacier recession or advance and conducting mass balance observations of selected glaciers, particularly in the Indian Himalayan Region.

The G. B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE), an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

(MoEF&CC), is also involved in glacier studies in the Himalayan region through field measurements and remote sensing approach.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through its autonomous institute, the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) monitors six glaciers in the Chandra basin (2437 km² area) in Western Himalaya.

A centre for Cryosphere and Climate Change Studies has been established at National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee with a focus to study the impact of climate change on water resources of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR).

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Jal Shakti has undertaken various initiatives to enable data-driven approaches for the sustainable management of India's water resources. These efforts aim to improve the availability, quality, and accessibility of water-related data, thereby supporting scientific planning, efficient resource allocation, and effective decision-making.

National Hydrology Project (NHP) is a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme with State/Central Implementing Agencies. NHP has pan-India coverage with 48 Implementing Agencies from Central Government and States/UTs Government, with the objective to improve the extent and accessibility of water resources information and to create decision support system for flood management, water resources assessment and planning.

National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) was set up by the Government of India to act as a central repository of water data and allied themes. It collects, maintains, updates and disseminates the water data and information for use by various stakeholders. NWIC is also aligning water resource planning with PM

Gati Shakti using GIS-based tools for better inter-ministerial coordination and spatial planning.

The National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) program, initiated by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), aims to delineate and characterize aquifers across India for sustainable groundwater management using Scientific data.

Reservoir Storage Monitoring System is developed by Central Water Commission (CWC) for monitoring water storage in major reservoirs in the country. The weekly bulletin consisting of water storage data is shared with the stakeholders for planning and informed water release decisions.

स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा 2025

1842. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

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

(क) स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा 2025 के दौरान मुख्य कार्यकलाप और ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने वाले मुख्य क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से उक्त अभियान में कुल कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया है;

(ख) स्वच्छता संबंधी सतत पद्धतियों के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा 2025 के दौरान क्या विशिष्ट पहल/प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(ग) मंत्रालय ने उक्त अभियान के पश्चात् सरकारी कार्यालयों और सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर स्वच्छता और स्वच्छ वातावरण बनाए रखने के लिए किस प्रकार सतत प्रयास सुनिश्चित किए हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क): स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा एक पहल है। यह कार्यक्रम अप्रैल 2016 में भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों को शामिल करके स्वच्छता के मुद्दों तथा व्यवहारों पर गहन ध्यान केंद्रित करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। मंत्रालयों/विभागों के बीच

पखवाड़े के कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने में सहायता के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष एक वार्षिक कैलेंडर अग्रिम रूप से परिचालित किया जाता है। इस वर्ष भी, पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग (डीडीडब्ल्यूएस) ने वर्ष 2025 का स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा मनाने के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए एक स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा कैलेंडर तैयार किया है।

(ख) और (ग): नोडल विभाग होने के नाते, डीडीडब्ल्यूएस ने स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा 2025 के लिए सुझावात्मक गतिविधियों को निर्धारित किया है। मंत्रालयों/विभागों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अपने संबंधित समुदायों और परितंत्रों में वास्तविक श्रमदान गतिविधियों में भाग लेने की सलाह दी जाती है, जिससे उनके संबंधित संगठनों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में स्वच्छता के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना को बढ़ावा मिलता है। वे कार्यालय में स्वच्छता गतिविधियों और सोसाइटी/समुदाय में वास्तविक स्वच्छता गतिविधियों पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करेंगे। डीडीडब्ल्यूएस मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस और समर्पित स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा पोर्टल पर नवीनतम सूचना को ट्रैक करने के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से प्रगति की निगरानी करता है ताकि निरंतर सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

SETTING UP OF TRIBAL MUSEUMS

1843. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Tribal Museums or Cultural Centres in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam under any centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the status of such proposals along with the details of fund allocations thereunder;

- (c) whether any coordination is being undertaken with the State Government for integrated cultural development in tribal areas;
- (d) the details of tribal freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether it is true that the Government has sanctioned ten Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums set up/proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh to acknowledge the heroic and patriotic deeds of tribals?

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

(a) to (c): At present, there is no proposal under consideration to establish Tribal Museums or Cultural Centres in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam under any centrally sponsored scheme. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) including Tribal Research Institute Assam. Under the scheme, proposals relating to infrastructural needs, research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration.

(d): As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of Tribal Freedom Fighters in Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement**.

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

(₹. In Crore)

S. No.	State	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Approved) grants (Rs. in crore)
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi	34.22	25.00
2	Gujarat	Rajpipla	257.94	50.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	Lambasingi	45.00	25.00
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	53.13	42.47
5	Kerala	Wayanad	16.66	15.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	40.69	25.69
7		Jabalpur	14.39	14.39
8	Telangana	Hyderabad	34.00	25.00
9	Manipur	Tamenglong	51.38	15.00

10	Mizoram	Kelsih	25.59	25.59
11	Goa	Ponda	27.55	15.00

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

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

STATEMENT

Details of Tribal Freedom Fighters in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Freedom Fighters	Name of the village in which born	Name of the village/ place in which died	Struggle movement in which associated	Important contribution of the freedom fighters
1	Alluri Sitarama Raju S/o Venkata Rama Raju	Pandurangi is a village in Padmanabhammandal in the Visakhapatnam district	Mampa in Visakhapatnam District	The Rampa Rebellion	The Rampa Rebellion of 1922, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by him in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India. It began in August 1922 and took the form of guerrilla warfare, until his surrender and killing him in May 1924.

2	Gam Gantam Dora S/o Boggu Dora	Munasaba of Battapanuku Village, Chinthapalli Talu ka - Lanka Veedhi, Visakhapatnam District	Maybe valasa mpeta, Krishnadevipetamandal, visakhapatnam District	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921—24. He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and procuring ammunition for their assault missions. Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921—24. He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and procuring ammunition for their assault missions.
3	Gam Mallu Dora S/o Boggu Dora	Munasaba of Battapanuku Village, Chinthapalli Talu ka - Lanka Veedhi, Visakhapatnam District	Maybe valasa mpeta, Krishnadevipetamandal, visakhapatnam District	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	He was the left hand to Raju Principal lieutenant of the Late Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju, hero of Rampa Pithuri—revolt of the hill tribes of the Visakhapatnam and Godavari Distts. in 1921—24, which synchronised with Gandhiji's first Civil Disobedience Movement; He contributed in the attacking the police stations of Krishna Devi Peta, Addateegala and Annavaram and procuring ammunition for their assault missions. Sentenced to death, later commuted to transportation for life; Served a sentence of 13-1/2 years and a further term of 3-1/2 years internment at Visakhapatnam
4	Kankipati Yendupadal S/o Guravayya	Peddavalasa Visakhapatnam	Captured on 17-09-1923 at Nadimpalem	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	

		District	and sentence d to death on 17-9-1923 lat er it was chan ged as life im prisonment		
5	KankipatiKothada s S/o Ballayya Padal	Lakkavarapu kota (L. Kota)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
6	KankipatiYenduP adal, S/o Sarbha nanapadal	Peddavalasa	He was in cell ular jail for 13 ½ years and 3 ½ years int ernment	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
7	PothuniMalayya S/o Lakshmayya	Chapathipal em		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
8	Sankoji Mukkadu S/o Mallaiah	Singannapall i		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Follower of Sri Alluri Seetha Ra ma Raju in Rampa Rebellion. Hi s name included in Government Gazzette on 01-06-1923 as Man yamViplavakarulu
9	GokiriYerresu S/o Lakshmudu	GanagarlaP alem,Koyyur umandal of Visakhapatn am District	Capturd by th e villages of Ga nagarlaPalem	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Follower of Sri Alluri Seetha Ra ma Raju in Rampa Rebellion. Hi s name included in Government Gazzette on 01-06-1923 as Man yamViplavakarulu. He is the one of the Great Archer
10	BonkulaModigad u S/oBuddudu	Chinthalapu di, Visakhapatn am District	Capturdat Ko nthalam	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	One of the followers of Raju
11	Muttadu Bud dayyadora S/o Bodidora	Koyyuru of Visakhapatn am District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	

12	Sunkara Kondayya a S/o Veerayya	GanagarlaP alem,Koyyur umandal of Visakhapatn am District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
13	BonangiPotharaj u S/o Chinnayya	<i>Sarabhanna palem, Koyy uru, Visakhapatn am Dt</i>		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
14	Mottadam Veerayya Dora S/o Solobindora	GudemChint hapalli		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Released by the troops in Rajavommingi
15	JeerthaGantayya S/o Bheemudu	GudemKotta veedhi		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
16	Pujari Bangarayya aa S/o Balayya Dora	Pujari pakalu , gudem, G.K .Veedhi (M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
17	KankipatiNadimp adal S/o Melupadal	Peddavalasa , Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
18	Thiruvanagiri Gopanna S/o Seshayya	Makavaram, Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
19	Mottadam Lingannadora S/o Sarabhannad ora	Annavaram	Participated i n Rampa Rebel lion	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
20	GudiYendayya	Bhojampale m	Participated i n Rampa Rebel lion	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	

21	BedlaBalayya	Gudem		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
22	BedlaKothanna	Gudem		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
23	MottadamBodidura	Dokuluru		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
24	GokiriValasayya	Makavaram, Koyyuru(M)		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
25	BonkulaGunnadu	Sarabhanna palem, Koyy uru(M) of Vis akhapatnam District		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
26	Kankipati Kattupadal	Thirumamidi		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
27	SaginaKothanna Padal S/o Veerannapad al	Antada, G.K. veedi (M) Visakha patnam Distr ict		Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	
28	Thaggi Veerayyadora S/o Veerayyador a	Banda Bayal u, Chintapalli (M) Visakhapatn am District	Captured by the British and sentenced for life on 13/ 5/1925	Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924)	Recipient of Tamra Patra from the Government of India on the eve of Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence on 15/8/1972
29	KorrabuKotayya, S/O Ponnappa Naidu	Chinthpalli Mandal Visakhapatnam District	Took active part in Rampa Freedom Struggles	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in R ampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sitaramaraju.	Convicted under section 121 IPC, Sentenced on 13/5/1925 to transportation for life and incarcerated in the Rajahmundry jail, Borsal school, Tanjavur and Madras Jail before he deported on 20-11-1928 to Andamans

30	BonangiPandu Padal S/oAndayya	Gondipakalu , Village in Chintapalle Mandal, Visa khapatanam District	BRICHGUNJ Village, POR T BLAIR	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in R ampa Rebellion w ho was imprisoned in An daman Jail after the deat h of Alluri Sita Ra maraju.	Took an active part in the 1922 24 Rampa Rebellion in the Age ncy area of Visakhapatnam distr ict waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju. Participant in a n umber of Skirmishes with the Br itish Police, Govt. Announced a reward of Rs.100/- for furnishing information facilitating his captur e, arrested in May, 1924. Convi cted under Sec. 121 LP.C. and s entenced on 13.05.1925 to tran sportation for life, Sullered in the Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Tiruc hirapalli, Palmoothah, Madras a nd finally deported to the Cellula r Jail in Andaman on 25.04.192 6. Settled down at BrichGunj Vil lage from Port Blair.
31	Golivilli Sanyasayya S/o Chitukulayya	Malamakava ram,Chintha palli (T), Visakha patnam Distr ict		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in R ampa Rebellion w ho was imprisone d in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramara ju.	
32	Kunchetti Sanyas i S/o Babayya	Bhodirallu, Narsipatnam Taluk of Visakhapatn am Dt	Captured on 10-5-1924 be tween Malamakara m and Chintapalli G hat	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in R ampa Rebellion who wa s imprisoned in Andaman Jail afte r the death of Alluri Sit a Ramaraju.	Convicted under section 121 IP C, Sentencedon 13/5/1925 transp ortation for life – Imprisoned in t he Rajahmundry and Penitenti ary jail Madras and finally transp orted to Andamans.
33	Ambati Lakshmai ah S/o Yerrayya	Koyyuru, Chi ntapalli Talu k	He was impri soned at And amans and M ay be died in Jail	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in R ampa Rebellion who wa s imprisoned	Actively participate in freedom st ruggles leas by Ramaraju

			Convicted under section 121 I PC, Sentenced and Sentenced on life imprisonment	in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
34	KorabuPottayya, S/o Thaviti Naidu	Chinthapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam District	He was imprisoned and died after in chintallai	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Participated in the Freedom Struggle Freed
35	SunkariPottayya S/o Kotayya	Teegalametta, Chinthapalli (T), Visakhapatnam District		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	Imprisoned in Rajahmundry, Penitentiary Jail Madras.
36	Kakuru Lakshmayya S/o Somayya	Malamakavaram, Chinthapalli (T), Visakhapatnam District		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
37	SeggiErrayya S/o Gangayya	Nadimpalem, Chinthapalli (T)		Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was	

				imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	
38	Vegiraju Satyana rayana raju, S/o Venkatanaradnta Raju	Kumudavalli, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari District	Cellular Jail Andamans	Follower of Alluri Sitaramaraju in Rampa Rebellion who was imprisoned in Andaman Jail after the death of Alluri Sita Ramaraju.	He was a brave leader who fought against the British forces. Attacked the British forces at KirrabuKondapalli. Several times Sentenced on 13-5-1925 Rajahmundry, Tirachrapalli finally Andamans.
39	Karam Tammanna Dora	Rekapalli, Near Bhadrachalam it was central province – i.e. Madhya Pradesh	Captured in 1880 by the British	The first Rampa rebellion (1839 to 1848) was led by Karam Tammanna Dora, a Koya Mutadar of Bandapalli.	The British took forward the Muttadar system (village headman), which was established by the Moghuls, and modified it by appointing Munasabdars, over the muttadars. Supported by five other muttadars, Tammanna Dora formed a formidable armed group of 30 men and led a number of attacks. As per historian David Arnold in his book 'Rebellious Hillmen: The Gudem-Rampa Risings 1839-1924' the deadliest attack by Tammanna Dora was in 1840, in which he led a daring ambush on a police party, killed 12 policemen and injured another 20. For the next eight years, he became a hero and in the entire Agency tracts, till his mysterious disappearance in 1848.
40	Marri Kamayya (Kondh)	Garudapalli, Hukumpeta Mandal, Visakhapatnam		Independent Revolution	Marri Kamayya was born into a wealthy peasant family, Kamayya became a full-time activist under the influence of the independence movement, which gained momentum in the agency a

					rea. The government and the gang united to set fire to his hometown Garudapalli as the Kamaya and his followers, who had converted to Buddhism, were exhorted to stay away from additions. Lands, cattle and other property belonging to Kamayya were seized and auctioned. Kamayya, who has since gone into hiding, and his followers hid in caves and carried on the movement. After facing severe detention, 360 tribal families were reunited and housed at BeetuGuruvu near Garudapalli under his leadership. The village is now titled Kamayyapeta. However, the huts were also demolished and the Kamayya family was dispersed along with the people. So many attempts were made by the British government, no reason was found for Kamayya's arrest. Kamaya was arrested in 1940 in a conspiracy by Forest officials, police and Muttadars to cut down large trees and build huts for congressional meetings and for the convenience of activists from far and wide. After his release, his detention increased and he went into hiding with his family. Seven years passed, changing secret bases in the forest. He died on 5th May, 1959.
41	Garimella Manga Raju	Lagarai, Rajavommangi mandal		LagaraiPitoru	Land rights and he against the Madras Forest Act.

42	Mettadam Veeraiadora Konda Dora	Lagarai, Raj avommangi mandal		LagaraiPitoru	He arrested in Rajavommangi s tation against thew Madras For est Act.
43	Dwarabandala Chandrayya (Konda Kapu)	Rekapalli			Visakha, Khammam and East Godavari – Lands Rights at the time of 1890 against thew Madr as Forest Act.
44	KudumulaPedda Bayanna (Pedda Bailodu) S/o Papa nna	KarudapalliD ornal Mandal , Kurnool Dis trict	Thummalabai lu Villages Fo rest area	Chenchu Revolt	He took part in the agitation for r esponsible government in the M adras State at Thummala villag e. The agitation resulted in the indiscriminate of police fir ing on the agitators on 25 April 1 938 Bayyanna(Bheemiah) was one among those killed in the fi ring.
45	Hanumanthappa	KottapalliVill agae& Mandlu al of Kurnool District	Thummalabai lu Villages Fo rest area	Chenchu Revolt	He took part in the agitation for r esponsible government in the M adras State at Thummala villag e. A farmer, educated up to Matric, he took part in th e popular movement for respon sible government in the Madras State. The agitation resulted in incident of police firing on the agitators at Nallamala for est on 25 April1938.Hanumanth appa was one among those wh o died in the firing.

PRADHAN MANTRI VISHWAKARMA YOJANA

1844. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the status of fund transfers under the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana;
- (b) the nature of marketing and branding facilities provided to the artisans therein; and
- (c) the future plans for service expansion to artisans including the possibility of discounted insurance for artisanship-related risks?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma, launched on 17.09.2023, is a Central Sector Scheme with total budget outlay of Rs. 13,000 crore for a period of 5 years from 2023-24 to 2027-28. Details of total funds sanctioned and utilised under the Scheme are given below:

Financial Year	Budgetary Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Funds Utilised (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	753.11	745.92
2024-25	3,993.78	3,993.10
2025-26	5,100	1,419.02 (till 28/07/25)

(b): Under the scheme, PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries across the country are being provided with marketing support including participation in trade fairs, state level exhibitions etc. to showcase, display and sell their handicrafts. Also, online marketing support is being provided to PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries through various e-commerce platforms to promote online sale of their products.

(c): As on date, there are no such plans for service expansion to artisans including the possibility of discounted insurance for artisanship-related risks.

राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा में ईएमआरएस

1845. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जनजाति (अ.ज.जा.) की 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की कम से कम 20,000 जनसंख्या वाले सभी ब्लॉक मुख्यालयों में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) की स्थापना करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने ब्लॉक उक्त श्रेणी के अंतर्गत पात्र पाए गए हैं और किन-किन ब्लॉकों में ऐसे विद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं और ऐसे ब्लॉकों की संख्या कितनी है जो ऐसे विद्यालयों से वंचित रह गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों जैसे विशेष भौगोलिक विषमताओं वाले क्षेत्रों में एक से अधिक ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किए गए प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक पात्र ब्लॉक में ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च): हालांकि किसी ब्लॉक में ईएमआरएस स्कूलों के निर्माण के लिए दोहरे मानदंडों को पूरा किया जाना है, लेकिन वर्ष 2018-19 में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा पहले से अनुमोदित और संविधान

के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत पहले से स्वीकृत ईएमआरएस के अलावा, कोई नया एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) विचाराधीन नहीं है, क्योंकि मंत्रालय वर्तमान में केवल पहले से स्वीकृत 728 ईएमआरएस पर ही ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है।

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सभी 13 ब्लॉक, एक ब्लॉक में न्यूनतम 20,000 अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी और ब्लॉक में 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के ईएमआरएस के दोहरे मानदंड को पूरा करते हैं। ईएमआरएस का जिला और ब्लॉकवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

जिला	ब्लॉक	पूरे किए गए दोहरे मानदंड	ईएमआरएस का स्थान
बांसवाड़ा	आनंदपुरी	हाँ	ईएमआरएस पडोला
	आनंदपुरी	हाँ	ईएमआरएस सुंदरव
	बागीदौरा	हाँ	ईएमआरएस बागीदौरा
	बांसवाड़ा	हाँ	ईएमआरएस अबापुरा (गामडा)
	गढ़ी	हाँ	ईएमआरएस गढ़ी परखेला
	कुशलगढ़	हाँ	ईएमआरएस कुशलगढ़
	सज्जनगढ़	हाँ	नहीं
	छोटी सरवन	हाँ	नहीं
	घाटोल	हाँ	नहीं
डूंगरपुर	डूंगरपुर	हाँ	ईएमआरएस डूंगरपुर
	सबला	हाँ	ईएमआरएस पारदा चूंडावत
	सागबारा	हाँ	ईएमआरएस सागवाड़ा
	सीमलवाड़ा	हाँ	ईएमआरएस सीमलवाड़ा
	बिछीवाड़ा	हाँ	नहीं
कुल	13	13	10

NEW PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

1846. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the new PM SVANidhi Scheme;
- (b) if so, the manner in which it is different from the existing one;
- (c) whether it is true that the Government is planning to provide credit cards to PM SVANidhi beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government provides PM SVANidhi loans to rural street vendors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of street vendors benefitted from the above scheme since its implementation, State/district and year-wise?

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

- (a) to (c): Restructuring of PM SVANidhi Scheme has not been approved yet.
- (d): PM SVANidhi scheme is implemented in urban areas. However, street vendors of surrounding development/ peri-urban/ rural areas who are vending within geographical limits of the Urban Local Bodies are also provided loans.
- (e): As on 22nd July 2025, more than 68.11 lakh street vendors have been benefitted under the PM SVANidhi scheme since its inception.

The state-wise and year- wise details of street vendor beneficiaries under PM SVANidhi scheme is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT**STATE-WISE AND YEAR WISE DETAILS OF STREET VENDOR
BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME****(As On 22/07/2025)**

S.No.	State	Number of Beneficiaries						
		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till 22 nd July'25)	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	387	90	9	57	6	-	549
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,12,769	70,964	12,597	1,38,943	13,588	2	3,48,863
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,588	898	823	1,278	136	-	4,723
4	Assam	14,157	40,651	12,005	48,317	6,136	-	1,21,266
5	Bihar	28,859	18,702	3,542	66,733	11,030	6	1,28,872
6	Chandigarh	2,051	1,408	524	991	48	-	5,022
7	Chhattisgarh	40,305	6,393	3,843	29,438	10,139	2	90,120
8	Delhi	31,148	10,526	17,708	1,19,786	13,247	4	1,92,419
9	Goa	1,018	220	64	231	38	1	1,572
10	Gujarat	1,02,307	94,870	45,819	2,08,688	27,514	1	4,79,199
11	Haryana	16,947	9,450	5,044	1,21,838	14,706	433	1,68,418
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,767	593	496	1,486	116	-	5,458
13	Jammu & Kashmir	11,520	2,755	918	1,553	494	-	17,240
14	Jharkhand	22,025	6,811	2,642	49,645	4,448	-	85,571
15	Karnataka	1,08,004	33,803	27,166	1,99,299	27,483	69	3,95,824
16	Kerala	8,051	1,374	1,793	98,665	9,413	2	1,19,298
17	Ladakh	247	14	61	127	13	-	462
18	Madhya Pradesh	3,13,786	1,56,791	62,369	2,98,485	57,469	302	8,89,202
19	Maharashtra	1,49,151	48,260	1,62,303	4,34,975	57,959	26	8,52,674
20	Manipur	6,094	2,393	346	930	70	-	9,833
21	Meghalaya	253	355	796	1,761	746	-	3,911
22	Mizoram	445	38	46	1,685	372	-	2,586
23	Nagaland	1,203	299	206	1,240	627	-	3,575
24	Odisha	27,497	7,379	2,150	23,824	3,315	8	64,173
25	Puducherry	1,130	116	89	2,124	77	-	3,536
26	Punjab	26,675	12,685	3,629	1,13,643	10,888	22	1,67,542

27	Rajasthan	50,343	16,788	2,185	88,589	31,683	6	1,89,594
28	Sikkim	1	1	-	1,115	114	-	1,231
29	Tamil Nadu	87,735	75,070	19,139	2,02,128	15,878	1	3,99,951
30	Telangana	3,10,512	34,275	8,532	65,260	7,647	1	4,26,227
31	The Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1,032	213	79	827	63	-	2,214
32	Tripura	2,611	602	331	1,769	320	-	5,633
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,63,816	2,22,008	1,48,172	3,93,892	63,769	9	13,91,666
34	Uttarakhand	9,111	1,392	2,756	12,155	2,980	-	28,394
35	West Bengal	2,377	11,212	1,550	1,76,232	13,579	4	2,04,954
Total		20,57,922	8,89,399	5,49,732	29,07,709	4,06,111	899	68,11,772

Note: Lending period of the scheme has ended on 31.12.2024

आदर्श शौचालयों के निर्माण के लिए भुगतान में विलंब

1847. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा स्वच्छता मिशन के अंतर्गत आदर्श शौचालयों के निर्माण हेतु सात वर्षों के बाद भी भुगतान नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी प्राधिकारी कौन हैं; और

(ख) देश भर में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों में निर्मित आदर्श शौचालयों के लिए भुगतान संबंधित जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय-सीमा के भीतर नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख): स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) [एसबीएम (जी)] को 2 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खुले में शौच जाने को खत्म करने के उद्देश्य से 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 शुरू किया गया था। देश के सभी गांवों ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक स्वयं को खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) घोषित कर दिया। एसबीएम (जी)

के चरण-II को 2020-21 से 2025-26 की अवधि के दौरान खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) स्थिरता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने और सभी गांवों को ठोस तथा तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन से कवर करने अर्थात् गांवों को ओडीएफ से ओडीएफ प्लस (मॉडल) में परिवर्तित करने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। अब तक, 4,72,076 गांवों को ओडीएफ मॉडल गांवों के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।

INCLUSION OF ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN THE ST LIST

1848. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Assam for the inclusion of the Chutiya, Koch-Rajbongshi, Matak, Moran, Tai-Ahom and Tea Tribe communities in the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of these proposals including any recommendations received from the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government would consider granting an interim ST status to the said communities pending formal inclusion into the ST list and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government intends to expedite the process of their inclusion in view of the fact that a Bill for the same was introduced in 2019 but remains pending;

(e) the details of the newly reconstituted Committee of Group of Ministers in Assam including its mandate and timeline for submission of recommendations regarding inclusion of these six ethnic communities in the ST list;

(f) whether the earlier such Committee of Group of Ministers constituted in 2019 has given its report and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government would outline a clear and time-bound schedule for completing the evaluation process and necessary Constitutional Amendment for their inclusion and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The recommendation for inclusion of Chutiya, Koch-Rajbongshi, Matak, Moran, Tai-Ahom and Tea Tribe communities has been received from the State Government of Assam.

The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All action on the proposals is taken as per these approved modalities.

(c): There is no constitutional provision for granting interim ST status.

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

The Government of Assam has informed that “In pursuance of OM No. 9/3/2011-I (Pt.-I), Dtd-04-01-2019 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, a Committee of Group of Ministers was constituted to determine quantum of reservation for six communities in the State, suggest revised quantum of reservation for OBCs after creation of a new ST category in Assam and measures ensuring full safeguard to protect the interests, rights and privileges of the existing Scheduled Tribes of Assam. The erstwhile Committee held several rounds of discussions with representatives and leaders of various communities as well as tribal groups. The same Committee has now been reconstituted vide No. E232949/791 dated 04/07/2024 & No.E.232949/799 dated 01/03/2025.”

OPERATIONAL FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN TELANGANA

1849. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the number of food processing units currently operational in Telangana;

(b) the subsidies and financial assistance extended by the Union Government to these units; and

(c) the data of food products exported from Telangana including the value and volume thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI. These three schemes are being implemented across the country including Telangana.

Under PMFME Scheme, MoFPI has sanctioned 7005 proposals with a total subsidy of Rs 96.38 crores in the State of Telangana.

Under PLISFPI, MoFPI has approved proposals at 13 locations with committed investment of Rs 201.04 crores in the State of Telangana.

The details of Operational Food Processing Projects approved for assistance under component schemes of PMKSY in the State of Telangana are at **Statement**.

(c): As per the data from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total food products exported from Telangana in the year 2024-25 was 1337.31 USD million. The volume data of the same is not available.

STATEMENT

Operational Food Processing Projects approved for assistance in Telangana under component schemes of PMKSY

S. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Status
Component Scheme- Mega Food Park Scheme				
1	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	108.95	50	Operational
Component Scheme- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme				
2	Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	23.86	9.75	Operational
3	Dodla Dairy Ltd.	32	4.08	Operational
4	Prasad Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	30.82	9.72	Operational
5	Gubba Cold Private Limited	24.99	7.41	Operational
6	Prima Foodtech Private Limited	29.37	6.95	Operational
7	Srinivasa Farms Pvt. Ltd.	34.99	5.24	Operational
8	Chandana Milk Products	28.96	8.79	Operational
9	Karimnagar Milk Producer Company Ltd	63.06	10	Operational
10	Vallhabha Milk Products Pvt Ltd	31.94	7.88	Operational
11	Sneha Farms Private Limited	64.09	10	Operational

Component Scheme- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme				
12	AGP Oils Private Limited	26.94	5.00	Operational
13	Nutrify Health Food Products Private Limited	6.27	2.42	Operational
14	N K Agro Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd	57.44	5.00	Operational
15	Mavee Foods	16.00	4.63	Operational
16	Aparna Agro Industries	16.30	5.00	Operational
17	Sri BMV Agro Industries	10.75	4.50	Operational
Component Scheme- Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages				
18	Venkateshwara Dairy Products	4.45	0.82	Operational

डीडीए के फ्लैटों में सुविधाएं

1850. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) द्वारा एमआईजी फ्लैटों/आवासों के निर्माण से संबंधित नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है.

(ख) निर्माण के बाद डीडीए द्वारा फ्लैटों के प्रतिधारण की समयावधि क्या है;

(ग) दिल्ली के मोतिया खान में निर्मित डीडीए/एमआईजी फ्लैटों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली के बाहर भी आवासों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या नीति और मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ङ) विगत दस वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान निर्मित आवासों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है:

(च) क्या डीडीए द्वारा अपने फ्लैटों और विशेषकर उक्त फ्लैटों में भूतल पर रहने वाले परिवारों के लिए पानी और अन्य सुविधाओं सहित उनके हितों/आवश्यकताओं का अच्छी तरह ध्यान रखा गया है;

(छ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस प्रकार किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ज) क्या ऐसे परिवारों को छतों पर पानी की टंकियां रखने की अनुमति है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में किए गए प्रावधानों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(झ) छत पर पानी की टंकी लगाने से दूसरों को रोकने वाले निवासियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

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

(क): दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) ने सूचना दी है कि दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के अनुरूप दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) के योजना विभाग द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) दिल्ली के विभिन्न इलाकों में आवास की जरूरतों के आधार पर मध्यम आय वर्ग सहित विभिन्न आय वर्गों के लिए फ्लैटों का निर्माण करता है। इस आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद, डीडीए का अभियांत्रिकी और वास्तुकला विभाग, प्रचलित भवन उपनियमों के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य करते हैं।

(ख): प्राधिकरण का अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के बाद, डीडीए (आवास संपदा का प्रबंधन और निपटान) विनियमन, 1968 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्मित फ्लैटों का निपटान कर दिया जाता है।

(ग): वर्ष 1990 में दिल्ली के मोतिया खान में डीडीए द्वारा कुल 312 एमआईजी श्रेणी के फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया था।

(घ): डीडीए दिल्ली के बाहर आवासों का निर्माण नहीं कर रहा है।

(ड.): उपरोक्त (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए लागू नहीं है।

(च) और (छ): जी, हां। जब तक कोई क्षेत्र डीडीए के अधिकार क्षेत्र में रहता है, तब तक सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं का रख-रखाव डीडीए द्वारा किया जाता है। जब एक बार किसी क्षेत्र को गैर-अधिसूचित हो

जाता है, तो उस क्षेत्र की जल और सीवरेज सेवाएं दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के नियंत्रण में आ जाती हैं, जबकि सड़कों, रास्तों, पार्कों, वर्षा जल निकासी आदि का रख-रखाव दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ज): डीडीए ने पहले ही सभी आवासीय क्षेत्रों में छतों पर जल भंडारण टैंक उपलब्ध करवा रखे हैं।

(झ): उपरोक्त (ज) को ध्यान में रखते हुए लागू नहीं।

MODERNISATION OF COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT

1851. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGER:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) the number of pilot projects approved under the Modernisation of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) scheme for 2025–26, State and agroclimatic zone-wise including Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;

- (b) the total farmland area (in hectares) planned to be covered under underground piped irrigation through the said scheme;
- (c) the total funds allocated and released so far under the scheme, year and State-wise especially in Himachal Pradesh and Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has any data or estimates on the extent to which this scheme is expected to increase farmers' income in the country including Durg Lok Sabha Constituency of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of such water management projects in the Palghar district in Maharashtra;
- (f) the manner in which M-CADWM would help in the development of Madhya Pradesh, especially in Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (g) whether any proposals have been received from Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka and Palghar district, Maharashtra for inclusion under the scheme and if so, the details and status thereof; and
- (h) whether any evaluation has been done regarding the increase in income of farmers in tribal dominated districts like Dahod and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 09.04.2025. The State Government Departments are currently in the process of sending proposals under M-CADWM. The inclusion of projects under the scheme will be finalized subject to their viability and availability of State budgetary support.

(b): Approximately 75,000 hectares of farmland area is planned to be covered through underground piped irrigation under the pilot projects of the scheme.

(c): The total outlay of the scheme is ₹1600 crore including Central Outlay of ₹1100 crore for the period upto March 2026. No funds have been released so far under the M-CADWM scheme. No proposals from Himachal Pradesh and from Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh has been received.

(d) and (f): No quantified estimates on the increase in farmers' income under the M-CADWM scheme are available. The scheme aims to provide assured or protective irrigation, promote efficient water use, and encourage participatory governance through Water User Societies (WUS). It is anticipated that approximately 80,000 farmers will benefit directly, and indirect beneficiaries will be around 4 lakh. The Standard Operating Procedures (SoP)-B3 of the scheme (copy placed as **Statement**) details likely benefit to the farmers from this scheme.

(e): Nil.

(g): No.

(h): No such evaluation has been done.

STATEMENT

The Standard Operating Procedures (SoP)-B3 of the scheme

SoPB3	MCAD benefits to the Farmers	Ver5.25

A. MCAD will bring benefits at individual level:

1. Enhanced Crop Production: With clubbing of the water sources, PPIN may

ensure year-round cultivation, which will increase crop yields and surplus for sale.

2. Diversification of Crops: Farmers can grow different crops, including high-value ones, boosting income diversity.
3. Employment Creation: Setting up and managing PPIN systems will facilities generate local job opportunities.
4. Steadier Income: Stabilized PPIN will ensure consistent crop yields, stabilizing farmers' earnings.
5. Improved Market Access: Better training and confidence building with marketing facilities will enable farmers to sell their produce at competitive prices, increasing income.
6. Value Addition: Farmers may engage in processing or packaging, adding value to their produce for higher returns.
7. Local Economic Growth: Increased farmer income stimulates spending in local communities, generating more business and employment for associated accessories like mini tractors, drones, Agri robots etc.
8. Energy Saving: With PPIN, the need for putting diesel pump/ electric pump to draw water from canal or GW will cease. The Overall savings in the energy bill of the Farmer.
9. MCAD provides for exposure visit of the Farmers to successful clusters/ areas and continual confidence build up by hand holding for 5 years after the erection of the PPIN system in the cluster.
10. The saturation of Cluster with all the Govt. schemes, or with CSR initiatives

will bring additional benefits to the Farmer.

11. Farmer Centric: All grievances of the farmer will be dealt by the Water User Society

B. MCAD will bring benefits at Community Level with Water Users Society (WUS)

1. MCAD will lead to the sense of ownership and leadership by the farmers through WUS in themselves. With better awareness and empowerment, the WUS will be better equipped to reap the benefits of government welfare schemes and be able to create a new business environment to take up lucrative economic activities along with employment generation in the rural IT sector.
2. Collective Decision-Making: WUS allow farmers to actively participate in the planning, operation, and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, ensuring that their needs and concerns are addressed.
3. Water Allocation and Distribution: WUS are responsible for the fair allocation and distribution of water among the participating farmers. They establish rules and regulations to ensure equitable access to water resources, considering factors such as crop water requirements, seasonality, and the size of landholdings.
4. Operation and Maintenance: WUS take charge of the operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, such as canals, pipes, and pumping stations. They organize regular maintenance activities, monitor water flow, and address any issues or repairs required, ensuring the efficient functioning of the irrigation system.

5. **Conflict Resolution :** WUSs act as mediators in resolving conflicts or disputes among water users. They provide a platform for dialogue and negotiation, helping to address disagreements related to water allocation, scheduling, or infrastructure usage. This fosters cooperation and harmony among farmers, reducing conflicts and promoting sustainable water management.
6. **Capacity Building:** WUS facilitate capacity building among their members by providing training and technical assistance. Farmers receive guidance on water- efficient farming practices, crop selection, irrigation scheduling, and water-saving techniques. This empowers farmers with the knowledge and skills necessary to optimize water use and improve agricultural productivity.
7. **Financial Management:** WUS manage the financial aspects of the irrigation project, including the collection of water charges or fees from the participating farmers. They ensure transparency and accountability in financial transactions, maintaining records and utilizing funds for operation, maintenance, and future development of the irrigation system. They will be encouraged to link with existing FPO/FPC/PACS.
8. **Collaboration with Stake holders:** WUS serve as intermediaries between water users and various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and research institutions. They represent the interests of farmers, advocate for their needs, and collaborate with external organizations to access resources, technical expertise, and funding for the development of irrigation projects

9. MCAD provides for one-time matching grant of Rs.50 Lakhs to the WUS to start of the Economic Activities. The Performance Linked Incentives have also been provisioned for WUS.
10. MCAD provides for creating infrastructure for WUS office cum training building which can be a permanent ground for organizing local exhibitions, technical workshops in association with the Agricultural Universities.
11. Under MCAD Automation of PPIN with established technologies like Internet of Things (IoT) to increase Water Governance and to achieve On Farm Water Use Efficiency WUE up to 90%.
12. Under MCAD steps will be taken for social upliftment towards free market regime. WUS will be roped into the project construction from the start, do social monitoring of the Project and ultimately lead to owning the Irrigation Assets through Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT).
13. Under MCAD the Irrigation Departments' focus will be on quality of water delivery Service. Now the O&M collection will be on Volumetric basis at the inlet to cluster. The Water Fee Collection from the WUS will be easier, corruption free and efficient.
14. MCAD will provide the new paradigm shift in the State Government thinking about source of water as one water approach will link up GW/SW/Reused Water and integrate many departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, CAD, Water Resources at Cluster Level.
15. MCAD may boost in rural economy with demand for other accessories. With WUS as Economic Entities, overall Startup boost for irrigation/Agri sector,

local jobs, rural economy booster is expected.

16. Under MCAD WUS can explore in future: private finance through Public Private Partnership (PPP) / Public Private People Partnership (4P) in the cluster.

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR MSMEs

1852. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the greatest challenges constraining the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country relate to inadequate capital and credit facilities;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to ensure sufficient flow of capital and credit facilities for MSMEs;
- (c) the steps taken to address poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities in the sector;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the issue of inadequate access and marketing linkages and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of MSMEs registered/functioning in the country, State-wise?

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

- (a) and (b): A number of steps have been taken by Government of India to

ensure sufficient flow of capital and credit support for MSMEs in the country.

Some of them are:

- i. Schemes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), having provision of collateral free loan up to a limit of Rs. 10 crore (w.e.f. 01.04.2025) to MSEs with guarantee coverage up to 90% for various category of loan.
- ii. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) provides Margin Money subsidy upto 35% for setting up of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh for Manufacturing and Services enterprises respectively.
- iii. Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme with a provision of 25% subsidy to SC/ST MSEs on institutional finance for procurement of Plant & Machinery/Equipment.
- iv. PM Vishwakarma (PMV) Scheme, launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools across the country.
- v. Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in those MSMEs, which have the potential and viability to grow and become large units. Under this Fund, there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds.

(c): Ministry of MSME implements Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to provide infrastructure facilities across

the country. The proposals under the scheme are received from the State/UT Governments and financial assistance as Government of India Grant is provided to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes.

(d): The Government has taken a number of initiatives to create marketing linkages in the country. Procurement and Marketing Support (PMSS) Scheme extends benefits to MSEs for gaining market access through participation in Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions, Vendor Development Programmes, adoption of Modern Packaging Technique, e-Commerce platforms, etc.

Under International Cooperation Scheme of the Ministry, financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central/State Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate participation of MSMEs in the international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad.

Further, Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012, provides an assured market share to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). The Policy (amended in 2018) mandates 25% annual procurement from MSEs by Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% from MSEs owned by Women.

MSME Global Mart Portal under National Small Industries Corporation is a business to business (B2B) Portal facilitating online marketing support to Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(e): As per Udyam Registration Portal, the number of MSMEs registered in the country, State-wise is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UTs-wise total enterprises registered Under UDYAM & UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 15/07/2025					
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	19,261	157	3	19,421
2	Andhra Pradesh	33,60,676	16,491	942	33,78,109
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39,037	344	19	39,400
4	Assam	11,83,889	6,523	519	11,90,931
5	Bihar	35,73,259	11,635	560	35,85,454
6	Chandigarh	68,200	1,247	124	69,571
7	Chhattisgarh	11,35,360	8,198	701	11,44,259
8	Delhi	11,91,761	27,734	2,689	12,22,184
9	Goa	1,12,106	1,094	79	1,13,279
10	Gujarat	36,99,208	53,058	4,124	37,56,390
11	Haryana	16,69,870	22,580	1,729	16,94,179
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,91,899	2,507	208	2,94,614

13	Jammu And Kashmir	7,36,820	3,162	203	7,40,185
14	Jharkhand	13,17,404	5,758	349	13,23,511
15	Karnataka	43,32,188	30,775	2,238	43,65,201
16	Kerala	15,76,019	12,627	744	15,89,390
17	Ladakh	18,480	112	2	18,594
18	Lakshadweep	2,208	-	-	2,208
19	Madhya Pradesh	41,33,259	19,307	1,150	41,53,716
20	Maharashtra	85,51,716	72,793	6,694	86,31,203
21	Manipur	1,47,987	412	17	1,48,416
22	Meghalaya	53,908	393	34	54,335
23	Mizoram	44,951	207	6	45,164
24	Nagaland	60,701	170	16	60,887
25	Odisha	20,44,179	9,787	581	20,54,547
26	Puducherry	94,030	654	62	94,746
27	Punjab	18,22,767	16,546	1,205	18,40,518
28	Rajasthan	37,35,958	26,543	1,598	37,64,099
29	Sikkim	28,908	158	13	29,079

30	Tamil Nadu	52,70,701	38,540	2,735	53,11,976
31	Telangana	25,47,334	19,604	1,749	25,68,687
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	29,903	901	132	30,936
33	Tripura	2,71,441	679	45	2,72,165
34	Uttar Pradesh	70,62,336	39,018	2,475	71,03,829
35	Uttarakhand	5,39,209	3,945	270	5,43,424
36	West Bengal	45,53,732	23,323	1,706	45,78,761
	Total:-	6,53,20,665	4,76,982	35,721	6,58,33,368

Source: Udyam Registration Portal

CHALLENGES FACED BY URBAN POOR

1853. SHRI CHHOTELAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large section of the urban population, particularly the economically weaker sections and migrants continue to face challenges related to lack of affordable housing, poor urban infrastructure and inadequate access to basic amenities such as water, sanitation, waste management and public transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken under schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission and various urban transport initiatives to address these challenges, promote affordable housing, improve urban infrastructure, strengthen public transport systems and facilitate slum redevelopment in urban areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As per the provisions of Article 243 W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/

Programmes viz. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban 2.0 (PMAY-U 2.0), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Urban Transport (UT), etc.

Through these Missions/Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts.

PMAY-U: 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing and slum rehabilitation are implemented by State/Union Territory (UT) Governments in their respective regions. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) to provide pucca house with basic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers. Eligible beneficiaries can avail benefit of PMAY-U through available four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction or Enhancement (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). However, slum dweller could take benefit under any vertical.

The scheme is demand driven and selection of beneficiaries under various verticals preferred by beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution are done by States/UTs. Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, more than 1.12 crore houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry, out of which 93.61 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 14.07.2025. Detailed information on the overall physical and financial achievements under PMAY-U, along with specific details for slum dweller beneficiaries, is provided below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Overall, in PMAY (U)	Slum dweller beneficiaries
1	Houses Sanctioned	112.16 Lakh	29.37 Lakh
2	Houses Grounded for Construction*	112.74 Lakh	28.36 Lakh

3	Constructions of Houses Completed*	93.61 Lakh	19.94 Lakh
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	1.90 Lakh Cr.	44,066 cr.
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)	1.70 Lakh Cr.	35,758 cr.

*Includes 4 lakh houses for grounding and of 3.42 lakh for completion taken up during PMAY-U Mission period.

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

Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States, 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh; 149 lakh sewer connections (new/ serviced) (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management-FSSM) provided against the target of 145 lakh; Sewer network of 21,753 km and water supply network of 73,519 km have been constructed; 4,622 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Plant Capacity

(STP) and 4,933 MLD Water Treatment Plant Capacity (WTP) have been developed; 1,456 km length of drains have been constructed. 5,092 acres of Green space, 430 km pedestrian/ walkway and 43 km of cycle track have been developed.

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 01 October 2021 with a Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 66,750 crore for projects. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making the cities 'self-reliant' & 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is other major focus of AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT 2.0, a total of 8,873 projects worth ₹1,94,172.99 crore have been approved by MoHUA. Approved projects cover 407 lakh new/service tap connections, 159 lakh new/service sewer connections, 11,271 MLD water treatment plant capacity and 6,964 MLD sewage treatment plant capacity.

SBM-U: In order to fulfill the sanitation and Municipal Solid Waste Management requirements of the Urban Population, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 which lasted upto 30.09.2021. The phase 2 of the Mission (SBM-U 2.0) was launched on 1st October, 2021 for the next five-year period i.e. upto 01.10.2026. Under SBM-U 2.0, it is proposed to create Garbage Free Cities (GFC) through 100% waste processing and treatment of used water in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country by 2026.

Under both phases of the mission the demand of toilets in the urban area of the country have been met with the construction of Community Toilets (CTs)

in slum areas where sufficient space is not available for construction of individual household Latrines (IHHLs). For floating population in the cities, public toilets have been constructed. Similarly, the issue of urban municipal waste has been addressed under Solid Waste Management (SWM) component of the mission. In SBM-U 2.0, a new component, Used Water Management (UWM), have been added to address the waste water in ULBs with population less than 1 lakh.

So far 63.78 lakh Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) units were constructed against target of 58.99 lakh as well as 6.36 lakh community and public toilets have been constructed against the target of 5.07 lakh. As reported by States/UTs, the scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the country has increased from 16% in 2014 to 79.95% i.e. Out of 1,61,163 ton per day (TPD) waste generated, a total of 1,28,842 TPD of waste is being processed.

SCM: Smart Cities Mission (SCM) followed an area based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and green-field development in 100 cities. None of the projects under SCM are beneficiary-led and not explicitly oriented to economically weaker section. Cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs), across various sectors viz. smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, social infrastructure, smart energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC), received from States/UTs. As on 11.07.2025, out of a total 8,063 projects amounting to ₹ 1,64,695 crore undertaken in the 100

cities selected under SCM, 7,636 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,53,977 crore have been completed.

Urban Transport: 'Urban planning' is a State subject. Therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning, initiating and developing proposal for development of urban infrastructure including metro project. As per Metro Rail Policy, 2017, the Central Government considers financial assistance for Metro Rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates based on the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Government. Government of India has issued Metro Rail Policy, 2017 for systematic planning of public transport projects including Metro Rails in order to achieve sustainable mobility. At present, about 1,036 km of metro rail network including Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) is operational in 24 cities across the country. Since September 2024 to till date, Metro Rail Projects worth Rs 1.04 Lakh Crore, covering a total of 240 km, have been sanctioned by Government of India. Also, PM-eBus Sewa Scheme has been approved by Government of India in August, 2023 which aims to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

SPECIAL GRANT FOR SETTING UP OF FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN AMRITSAR

1854. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the people living in the border villages of Amritsar rely almost entirely on agriculture with limited income sources and the younger generation is losing interest in farming due to lack of industrial opportunities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to provide a special grant or package for setting up of food processing units, cold chains and value-addition infrastructure in the border belt of Amritsar to boost agro-industrial employment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether international airport and cargo terminal at Amritsar is likely to be integrated to support the export of processed goods from this region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prioritize Amritsar under central schemes like PMFME, Mega Food Parks or introduce a border-specific food export cluster to boost the rural economy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to create opportunities for youth of Border belt as the career sources are very less for them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): In order to boost and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries including agro based industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related

infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI. All these three schemes are implemented across the country including Amritsar district of Punjab and thereby creating off-farm employment opportunities & increasing the income of the farmers in Food Processing Sector.

Under PMKSY, MoFPI has approved three food processing projects with total project cost of Rs 51.63 crores and approved grant-in-aid of Rs 12.17 crores in Amritsar district of Punjab.

Under PMFME Scheme, MoFPI has sanctioned 34 proposals with a total subsidy of Rs 2.24 crores in Amritsar district of Punjab.

(c): The processed food products are being exported from Amritsar's international airport and cargo terminal (Air Cargo Complex). The details of the food products exported from Amritsar's international airport and cargo terminal (Air Cargo Complex) are at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): As mentioned earlier, MoFPI is implementing PMFME scheme for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation/ setting up of micro food processing enterprises including Amritsar district of Punjab. Further, the Mega Food Parks Scheme, has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021.

The schemes implemented by MoFPI aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, etc., thereby help in providing better returns to farmers and creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, increasing the processing level, enhancing the export of the processed foods, which boosts rural economy and contribute in inclusive growth.

STATEMENT

Export of Agriculture & Processed Food Products from (Air Cargo Complex) Amritsar						
Products	Value In USD			Quantity In Kg		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Processed Vegetables	2,90,995	10,40,923	5,24,406	2,740	8,072	7,140
Fresh Mangoes	2,25,050	0	3,30,341	69,953	0	1,40,913
Other Fresh Vegetables	5,76,344	1,13,462	1,50,263	2,03,335	74,008	81,687
Miscellaneous Preparations	0	20,620	34,529	0	1,945	7,225
Herbal And Medicinal Plants	0	0	27,388	0	0	2,875
Basmati Rice	611	52	9,993	550	40	8,000
Other Fresh Fruits	49	136	9,927	51	150	8,893
Fruits & Vegetables Seeds	0	0	2,442	0	0	150
Cereal Preparations	0	0	160	0	0	36
Pulses	0	306	0	0	525	0
Dairy Products	0	375	0	0	140	0
Jaggery & Confectionery	856	3,525	0	414	604	0
Others (Betel Leaves & Nuts)	0	14,192	0	0	4,600	0
Total	10,93,905	11,93,591	10,89,449	2,77,043	90,084	2,56,919

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण सब्जियों की बर्बादी

1855. डा. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या विश्व में फलों और सब्जियों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक होने के बावजूद पर्याप्त प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण भारत में बड़ी मात्रा में फल और सब्जियां बर्बाद हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा प्रसंस्करण के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान बागपत लोग सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई/ कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं और उनके अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति तथा उनके लिए आवंटित राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) ने नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नैबकॉन्स) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2020-22 के संदर्भ में वर्ष 2022 में "भारत में कृषि उपज के फसलोत्तर नुकसान का निर्धारण करने हेतु अध्ययन" नामक एक अध्ययन करवाया था। अध्ययन में फलों और सब्जियों के अनुमानित नुकसान का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

श्रेणी	अनुमानित हानि (%)
फल	6.02-15.05
सब्जियाँ	4.87-11.61

एमओएफपीआई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से प्रसंस्करण/परिरक्षण क्षमता के सृजन और विस्तार में सहायता करता है, जिसमें खेत से लेकर खुदरा दुकान तक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण शामिल है, ताकि फसलोत्तर नुकसान को कम किया जा सके और प्रसंस्करण के स्तर को बढ़ाया जा सके।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं:

i) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय ने फसलोत्तर अवसंरचना और प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 2016-17 से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना - प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) लागू की है ताकि फसलोत्तर नुकसान में कमी, मूल्य वर्धन में वृद्धि आदि सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत घटक योजनाएं हैं (i) मेगा फूड पार्क (घटक को केवल प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों के प्रावधान के साथ दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद कर दिया गया है) (ii) एकीकृत शीत शृंखला और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना (iii) कृषि-प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों के लिए अवसंरचना , (iv) बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज का निर्माण (इस घटक को 1 अप्रैल वर्ष 2021 से बंद कर दिया गया है) (v) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमताओं का निर्माण / विस्तार और (vi) ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय , खाद्य प्रसंस्करण/परिरक्षण अवसंरचना की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को अनुदान के रूप में ऋण-आधारित वित्तीय सहायता (पूंजीगत सब्सिडी) प्रदान करता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा , फसलोत्तर नुकसान को कम करने और प्रसंस्करण स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए शीतगृहों की स्थापना भी शामिल है। जून वर्ष 2025 तक, पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत 1601 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1133 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत आवंटित राज्यवार राशि **विवरण -I** में दी गई है।

ii) एमओएफपीआई भारत के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के अनुरूप वैश्विक खाद्य विनिर्माण चैंपियनों के निर्माण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में खाद्य उत्पादों के भारतीय ब्रांडों की सहायता करने के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना- "खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई)"कार्यान्वित करता है। इस योजना का बजट परिव्यय 10,900 करोड़ रुपये है और योजना की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत कुल 170 आवेदन स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इस योजना से देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में 35.00 लाख मीट्रिक टन की वृद्धि हुई है। इस योजना

के अंतर्गत अब तक प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों तरह के लगभग 3.39 लाख रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत राज्यवार निधि आवंटन लागू नहीं है।

iii) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय देश में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के उन्नयन हेतु वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान पहल के अंतर्गत केंद्र प्रायोजित " प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना" को लागू कर रहा है। यह योजना 10,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक प्रचालनरत है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के असंगठित क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाना और इस क्षेत्र के औपचारिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देना है। बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। 30 जून वर्ष 2025 तक, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 3791.04 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्र का अंश जारी किया जा चुका है, जिसमें से 410.97 करोड़ रुपये बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को जारी केन्द्रांश निधि का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले 5 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार संख्या		
राज्य	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	36	330.26
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	9.13
असम	2	13.9
बिहार	4	59
छत्तीसगढ़	1	10
गोवा	1	4.80
गुजरात	19	133.87
हरियाणा	16	120.64
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	55.21

जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	7.87
कर्नाटक	9	59.71
केरल	8	57.59
मध्य प्रदेश	9	61.28
महाराष्ट्र	27	226.95
मेघालय	2	58.51
नागालैंड	2	15.41
ओडिशा	7	45.53
पंजाब	8	54.31
राजस्थान	6	80.86
तमिलनाडु	23	155.86
तेलंगाना	10	65.98
उत्तर प्रदेश	13	112.81
उत्तराखंड	7	63.43
पश्चिम बंगाल	7	31.51
कुल योग	226	1834.41

पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजना अर्थात ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स के अंतर्गत बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले 5 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स (ओजी)	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	जेसीएल एग्रो प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आलू, गाजर, पेठा, लौकी, परवल, फूलगोभी	47.99	15

विवरण II

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए :

- क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के लिए 645.88 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ 17,818 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

- 8571 स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों के लिए 25.97 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी स्वीकृत की गई।
- 14 इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्रों को मंजूरी दी गई है
- क्षमता निर्माण: 32 मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों, 2 जिला स्तरीय प्रशिक्षकों और 1255 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया

बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हेतु :

बागपत	गाजियाबाद	मेरठ
क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के लिए 2.18 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ 49 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है	क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के लिए 6.69 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ 100 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है	क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के लिए 2.81 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ 55 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है
55 स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों के लिए 0.21 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी स्वीकृत की गई	298 स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों के लिए 1.15 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी स्वीकृत की गई	70 स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों के लिए 0.15 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी स्वीकृत की गई
कोई इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्वीकृत नहीं	कोई इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्वीकृत नहीं	1 इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्वीकृत
किसी भी लाभार्थी को प्रशिक्षित नहीं किया गया है	क्षमता निर्माण: 54 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया	क्षमता निर्माण: 2 जिला स्तरीय प्रशिक्षक और कोई लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षित नहीं

विवरण -III

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत 30 जून 2025 तक जारी की गई केंद्र के हिस्से की राशि का

वर्ष-वार और राज्य वार ब्यौरा

		2020- 21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
क्र.सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र							कुल
	अंदमान और निकोबार							

1	द्वीप	1.82	1.92	0.34	0.38	0.00	0.00	4.47
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	34.98	25.12	18.57	46.25	10.91	50.00	185.83
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.15	7.34	0.03	11.09	8.00	10.00	36.62
4	असम	16.71	15.96	18.12	43.88	68.50	35.00	198.16
5	बिहार	9.05	13.59	1.61	88.65	101.50	75.00	289.39
6	चंडीगढ़	0.40	1.06	0.44	0.31	0.00	0.00	2.21
7	छत्तीसगढ़	7.04	8.88	1.44	7.69	10.00	10.00	45.04
8	दादर तथा नागर हवेली और दमन तथा दीव	0.40	0.89	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
9	दिल्ली	0.50	0.32	1.15	0.50	4.25	0.00	6.71
10	गोवा	0.41	3.14	1.81	2.08	2.50	5.00	14.94
11	गुजरात	16.55	8.53	1.98	7.02	15.00	12.00	61.08
12	हरियाणा	3.23	3.98	5.46	11.25	25.00	25.00	73.93
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.19	7.64	13.75	57.12	4.00	25.00	112.70
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8.19	1.50	2.16	2.68	25.75	6.28	46.55
15	झारखंड	2.69	1.74	0.00	9.79	20.00	25.00	59.22
16	कर्नाटक	32.47	21.48	31.07	27.76	60.00	50.00	222.77
17	केरल	10.13	3.46	3.99	29.52	40.00	40.00	127.10
18	लद्दाख	0.45	0.93	2.32	0.36	3.00	0.00	7.06
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.40	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
20	मध्य प्रदेश	20.62	9.93	9.98	44.97	78.04	50.00	213.53
21	महाराष्ट्र	27.58	26.60	76.87	120.00	195.20	100.00	546.25
22	मणिपुर	3.14	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23
23	मेघालय	2.69	3.04	0.39	1.00	7.25	10.00	24.37
24	मिजोरम	7.73	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.67
25	नागालैंड	6.64	5.90	0.41	3.97	3.75	0.00	20.67
26	ओडिशा	30.37	29.93	2.97	15.46	21.86	40.00	140.58
27	पुदुचेरी	1.16	0.79	0.68	2.46	3.00	1.35	9.45
28	पंजाब	5.76	9.36	16.31	30.65	87.80	50.00	199.88
29	राजस्थान	14.51	13.44	4.79	16.98	8.50	25.00	83.22
30	सिक्किम	5.12	1.51	1.75	0.91	7.50	10.00	26.79
31	तमिलनाडु	12.95	3.23	24.02	72.00	100.00	75.00	287.19
32	तेलंगाना	33.16	16.88	2.31	15.40	60.00	75.00	202.75

33	त्रिपुरा	3.11	10.35	0.15	1.13	3.75	10.00	28.49
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	36.29	24.08	21.06	79.55	150.00	100.00	410.98
35	उत्तराखंड	6.03	2.26	2.45	8.24	15.00	10.00	43.97
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.28	2.50	25.00	33.78
	कुल	367.61	297.44	268.52	765.30	1142.56	949.63	3791.04

DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

1856. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- the details of crude oil production during the last five years;
- whether it is true that the domestic crude oil production declined by approximately 2.9 percent during the Financial Year 2024-25 and saw a corresponding increase in imported crude oil by a significant 6.4% and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government is taking any steps to decrease dependency on volatile global markets for the import of crude oil; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Crude Oil production for the last five years is as below:

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Crude Oil (MMT)	30.5	29.7	29.2	29.4	28.7

Source: *Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)*

(b): Crude Oil Production has declined by 2.23% and Crude Oil imports have seen an increase by 3.8% in the last financial year 2024-25.

(c) and (d): To ensure security of crude supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude oil from a single region, Indian Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have diversified their crude basket and are procuring crude from countries located at various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America etc.

Government has taken various steps to reduce import dependency which inter alia include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas-based economy, promotion of renewable and alternate fuels like ethanol, second generation ethanol, compressed bio gas and biodiesel, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, etc. The Government has been promoting blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. Blending percentage has reached approximately 19.92% during the month of June 2025. It has resulted in approximately forex savings of Rs. 1.09 Lakh Crores from ESY 2013-14 to ESY 2023-24. For promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has also been launched.

Further, Government has taken the following measures to reduce the dependency on imported crude oil:

- a) Policy under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of Hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014;
- b) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015;
- c) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016
- d) Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017;
- e) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017;
- f) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017;
- g) Approval of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017;
- h) Policy frameworks for extension of Production Sharing Contracts 2016 & 2017;
- i) Policy to Promote/Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods of Oil/Gas 2018;
- j) Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018;
- k) Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020;
- l) Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders;

- m) Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) “No-Go” area in offshore which were earlier blocked for exploration for decades.

UNINTERRUPTED ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN VILLAGES OF LADAKH

1857. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether all villages in the Union Territory of Ladakh have access to 24x7 electricity during winter months when solar output drops significantly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the timeline by which uninterrupted electricity supply in remote villages of Ladakh would be ensured and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of development made regarding the 220 kilo-volt Srinagar-Leh electricity line project to connect the border areas of Ladakh with the National Electricity Grid and its timeline for completion;
- (d) whether any partnership with public sector or private energy companies is being explored for next-generation energy storage in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether carbon-neutral energy audits have been conducted for Government buildings and defence establishments in the region and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers. The Rules are applicable for all States and UTs.

Government of India has supported the UT of Ladakh under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and is currently supporting under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help it achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households.

As reported by the UT of Ladakh, Nubra, Zaskar and Changthang regions are presently electrified through off-grid mode by small Hydro Electric projects, solar PV Plants, Diesel generators. In order to provide grid connectivity to these areas, 220 kV Nubra & Zaskar transmission line and 66 kV line from Himya to Nyoma and from Kharu to Durbuk is under construction. Under RDSS, works amounting to Rs. 687 Cr have been sanctioned which include infrastructure works worth Rs 567 Cr for providing grid connectivity to Changthang Region. The works once executed would help in improving the quality and reliability of supply of power in the UT.

(c): As per information received from the UT, 335 KM, 220 kV Srinagar- Leh Transmission line is already completed and commissioned in 2019. In order to further connect border areas with the national grid, following works are under progress:

- i. 220 kV Phyang-Disket (Nubra) transmission line: Out of 265 total towers, 90 towers have been erected and 224 tower foundations are ready. 17.67 KM stringing completed.
- ii. 220 kV Drass-Padum (Zaskar) transmission Line: Out of 675 total towers, 339 towers have been erected and 577 tower foundations are ready. 27.77 KM stringing completed.

Above projects are expected to be completed by October 2026.

(d): UT of Ladakh has reported following projects for development of Renewable Energy/ Storage Projects in the UT:

- Development of 25 MW AC, 50 MWp Solar Power Plant with 40 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Taru with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The work has been awarded and is under progress.
- 7 MW Solar Project with 9 MWh BESS at Stakna Hydel Project site has been identified and bid is under process on RESCO model.
- 1.5 MW (AC), 4.5 MW DC Solar Power project with 12 MWh BESS site in Nubra and 6 MW AC, with 12 MWh BESS Solar Power project in Zaskar on RESCO Model.

(e): Carbon-Neutral Energy Audits have not been conducted for Government Buildings and Defence establishments in the UT of Ladakh.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE AVERAGE ETHANOL BLENDING

1858. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) the extent to which the ethanol supply has increased from the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2013-14 till now;

(b) the improvement in the average ethanol blending as compared to the year 2023-24; and

(c) the number of retail outlets of public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which have commenced/started dispensing E-20 petrol?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has been promoting blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme wherein Public Sector Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell ethanol blended petrol. Under EBP Programme, the blending of ethanol with petrol increased from 38 crore litres in Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2013-14 to more than 700 crore litres in ESY 2023-24 with corresponding increase in blending percentage from 1.53% in ESY 2013-14 to approximately 14.6% in ESY 2023-24. Further, for the ongoing Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25, as of 30.06.2025, a total of 661.06 crore litres of ethanol has been blended with petrol, achieving a blending percentage of 18.93%. During the month of June, 2025, Ethanol blending of 19.92% has been achieved. All retail outlets of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) across the mainland of the country, having petrol selling facilities, dispense E20 petrol.

CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMEs

1859. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether in today's competitive market, the exploitation by larger firms is a significant issue for smaller entities which also affects the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector, if so, the various measures and initiatives implemented by the Government to tackle this problem; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for the MSMEs which are experiencing issues involving financial difficulties, outdated equipment and technologies that

make them uncompetitive against imports and in issue of foreign export markets?

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

(a): One of the challenges faced by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is the delay in payment by buyers. A number of measures and initiatives have been taken by Government to address this issue:

(i) Under the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

(ii) SAMADHAAN Portal was launched on 30.10.2017 (<http://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMSME/MSEFC/MSEFCWelcomer.aspx>.) for monitoring of outstanding dues to the MSEs from the buyers of goods and services.

(iii) A special sub-portal was created within SAMADHAAN Portal on 14.06.2020, after the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat announcements, for reporting the dues and monthly payments by Central Ministries/Department/Public Sector Enterprises to MSMEs.

(iv) Ministry of MSME has requested States/UTs to set up more number of MSEFCs for quicker disposal of cases related to delayed payments. So far, 161 MSEFCs have been set up, with more than one MSEFC set up in States

like Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(v) To enhance access to credit for MSMEs through digital platforms and other innovative mechanisms for facilitating MSMEs, Trade Receivables e Discounting System (TReDS), an electronic platform, facilitates the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers. To unlock their working capital by converting their trade receivables into cash the Government of India has announced to reduce the turnover threshold of buyers for mandatory onboarding on the TReDS platform from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 250 crore.

(vi) Companies which get supplies of goods or services from Micro & Small Enterprises and whose payment to Micro and Small Enterprises exceeds 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services, also need to submit returns to Ministry of Corporate Affairs stating the amount of payments due and the reasons of the delay.

(b): A number of steps have been taken by Government for the MSMEs with respect to the financial difficulties faced by the MSMEs.

i). Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, credit linked subsidy for setting up new Micro-Enterprise in non-farm sector is provided ranging from 15% to 35% of project cost.

ii). Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund, which has a provision of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity / Venture Capital funds. This Scheme is aimed

at providing growth capital to the deserving and eligible units of MSME sector.

- iii). Under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, guarantee coverage is provided to Banks/Financial Institutions, for loans up to Rs. 10 crore, extended by them to Micro and Small Enterprises, without collateral security and third party guarantee, with a guarantee coverage upto 90 % for various categories of loan.

Further, the Ministry of MSME, in order to help the MSMEs to grow technologically and to enhance their competitiveness, has established Technology Centres (TCs) and Extension Centres (ECs) across the country. These TCs/ECs provide various services like technology support, skilling, incubation and consultancy to MSMEs and skill seeker, which makes them capable to deal with the issue of import and foreign export markets.

COLLATERAL FREE LOAN

1860. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B.:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the number of functioning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country and the number of such enterprises formally registered on the Udyam Portal;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of lack of access to formal credit for MSMEs particularly those located in rural areas and Tier-II and Tier-III cities;

(c) the number of MSMEs that have received collateral-free loans under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) during the last three years, State/UTs-wise particularly for the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana;

(d) the measures taken/being taken to reduce the delays in payments from large corporates and Government departments to MSMEs which directly impact their liquidity and survival;

(e) whether the Government has evaluated the effectiveness of the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) in supporting micro and small enterprises during the COVID-19 period and thereafter and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan to improve digital and technological adoption among MSMEs to boost their competitiveness and increase credit access through alternative credit scoring and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 with the revised criteria for classification of MSMEs. As on 28.07.2025, the total number of

MSMEs registered in all India on the Udyam Registration Portal including Udyam Assist Platform (from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025) was 6.59 Crore.

(b) and (c): To improve the impact of the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme, the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, has introduced reduction in the Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) by 50%, from the peak rate of 2% per annum to as low as 0.37% per annum w.e.f 01.04.2023. Recently, the government has also enhanced the ceiling of guarantee coverage from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore and has rationalised the AGF for guarantees above ₹1 crore, with effect from 01.04.2025. Further,

- i. To promote credit flow to MSEs in Identified Credit Deficient Districts (ICDD) as per RBI, CGTMSE offers 10% discount on the Annual Guarantee Fees and extend an additional 5% guarantee coverage.
- ii. CGTMSE introduced 'Special Provision for the Informal Micro Enterprises (IME)' under Credit Guarantee Scheme on 14.02.2024. The guarantee covers credit facilities up to Rs. 20 lakh with 85% coverage, with no primary security required, and a guarantee fee of 0.37% for up to Rs. 10 lakh and 0.45% for Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh.

Moreover, to increase awareness among MSMEs in the country awareness programmes are conducted by the field offices of Ministry of MSME, in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other MSME stakeholders through physical workshops, social media, print media & electronic media for creating wide publicity for increasing participation from all stakeholders.

The details of guarantees extended under the Credit Guarantee (CGS) for last three years State-wise is mentioned in the attached **Statement-I**.

The State/UTs wise details of the number of loan accounts under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for last three years is given in **Statement II**.

(d): The Government of India has taken a number of measures to ensure timely payment settlements for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) across the country. The Ministry of MSME launched SAMADHAAN Portal on 30.10.2017 for monitoring of the outstanding dues to the MSEs. 161 Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set-up in States/UTs. The monetary limit for onboarding on Trade Receivables Discounting System for Corporates and CPSEs has been reduced to a turnover of Rs. 250 Crore vide Notification S.O. 4845(E) dated 07.11. 2024. Ministry of MSME has recently launched Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal on 27.06.2025 to provide end-to-end digitized resolution of the delayed payment cases.

(e): Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to support eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and business enterprises to ease their liquidity position. The Scheme provided for collateral free loans to existing eligible borrowers with 100% guarantee in respect of the eligible amount as per the Scheme guidelines. The Scheme was valid till 31.3.2023.

Several impact assessments have been conducted on the effectiveness of ECLGS. As per a research report dated 23.1.2023 of the State Bank of India on ECLGS, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts of which about 93.8% of the accounts

were in the micro and small enterprises categories, have been saved from slipping into non-performing asset (NPA) classification due to ECLGS.

(f): In pursuance of the Union Budget 2024-25 announcement, Hon'ble Finance Minister launched New Credit assessment model for MSMEs. The model leverages the digitally fetched and verifiable data and devises automated journeys for MSME Loan appraisal using objective decisioning for all loan applications and model-based limit assessment for both Existing to Bank (ETB) as well as New to Bank (NTB) MSME borrowers. The digital footprints used by the model may include Pan authentication using National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), Mobile and email verification using OTP, Application Programming Interface (API) fetch of GST data through service providers, Bank Statement Analysis using account aggregator, ITR upload and verification, API enabled commercial and consumer bureau fetch and due diligence using Credit Information Companies (CICs), fraud checks, through APIs, among others. The model is live with all banks with different loan amount threshold.

Government has taken several initiatives to promote digital upgradation and adoption of emerging technologies for greater productivity and competitiveness among MSME across the country. These include Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology platforms like Digi Locker and India AI Datasets Platform aimed at empowering MSME to become resilient, competitive and sustainable by leveraging digital technologies, and Department of Telecommunications networks like BharatNet and PM-WANI for affordable

access and last mile connectivity. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is supporting digital empowerment of MSME through digital registration under Udyam, training in Tool Rooms /Technology Centres for technology adoption, incubation of new ideas and technologies through MSME Innovative scheme and MSE Green Investment for Financing Transformation scheme for promoting investment in green technologies. Components of financial incentives, capacity building and awareness are suitably embedded in the design of the above Government funded schemes.

STATEMENT-I

Credit Guarantee Scheme – Number of GUARANTEES APPROVED				
Sl. No	States / UTs	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	495	600	655
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	237,520	79,938	110,323
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	935	981	1,707
4	ASSAM	21,195	34,556	75,747
5	BIHAR	42,360	113,262	221,458
6	CHANDIGARH	1,706	2,459	17,401
7	CHHATTISGARH	17,733	25,845	40,583
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	505	1,039	1,025
9	DELHI	21,458	35,127	55,120
10	GOA	2,826	4,947	6,510
11	GUJARAT	43,336	106,073	110,039
12	HARYANA	30,343	48,455	75,244
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14,898	20,600	23,750
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	51,431	53,295	47,201
15	JHARKHAND	21,090	34,800	64,614

16	KARNATAKA	53,766	135,959	188,144
17	KERALA	25,761	45,515	68,755
18	LADAKH	467	637	709
19	LAKSHADWEEP	25	7	23
20	MADHYA PRADESH	50,289	75,023	131,490
21	MAHARASHTRA	66,055	129,892	238,128
22	MANIPUR	2,268	1,580	1,952
23	MEGHALAYA	1,410	1,693	2,776
24	MIZORAM	1,032	1,232	1,472
25	NAGALAND	1,813	1,563	1,804
26	ODISHA	34,081	56,392	94,128
27	PUDUCHERRY	1,087	2,418	4,471
28	PUNJAB	49,720	81,259	88,991
29	RAJASTHAN	72,391	85,848	120,424
30	SIKKIM	765	1,108	1,748
31	TAMIL NADU	61,883	113,815	179,817
32	TELANGANA	29,792	41,940	97,292
33	TRIPURA	3,845	6,523	8,398
34	UTTAR PRADESH	130,769	247,258	403,938
35	UTTARAKHAND	16,296	26,361	26,268
36	WEST BENGAL	54,440	106,073	203,170
	TOTAL	1,165,786	1,724,073	2,715,275

STATEMENT-II

PMMY- State/UT wise number of A/Cs				
Sl. No	State/UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3463	3131	3027
2	Andhra Pradesh	1348593	1588682	1464680
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17193	26431	36567

4	Assam	599213	722225	1216262
5	Bihar	8489231	9631277	7771213
6	Chandigarh	17261	15585	15724
7	Chhattisgarh	1114927	1035574	1016177
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4469	3792	3936
9	Daman and Diu	1043	1194	2292
10	Delhi	337476	315625	199513
11	Goa	42745	42505	27585
12	Gujarat	1784437	1960464	1570182
13	Haryana	1218808	1095972	800080
14	Himachal Pradesh	151733	146471	110348
15	Jharkhand	2056159	2129193	1668829
16	Karnataka	5592066	6458940	4943477
17	Kerala	1781474	1973469	1944890
18	Lakshadweep	1623	2309	2258
19	Madhya Pradesh	3701661	3445475	3302774
20	Maharashtra	5253324	5279979	4462791
21	Manipur	39744	10666	11452
22	Meghalaya	24937	31633	35308
23	Mizoram	23394	28729	26463
24	Nagaland	15172	21014	32002
25	Odisha	3922511	3761546	2793890
26	Pondicherry	98394	133357	85730
27	Punjab	1259891	1039309	707516
28	Rajasthan	2977440	2693556	2163626
29	Sikkim	13805	19290	19185
30	Tamil Nadu	6406513	7204001	4536967
31	Telangana	639323	947059	1137388
32	Tripura	350659	324797	348747
33	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	330963	366142	399396

34	Union Territory of Ladakh	9988	11013	12197
35	Uttar Pradesh	6808721	7679518	5924230
36	Uttarakhand	445328	445218	338119
37	West Bengal	5426916	6181872	5526827
Total		62310598	66777013	54661648

REGISTRATION OF TRADERS UNDER UDYAM PORTAL

1861. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether traders can register in the Udyam Registration Portal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the list of traders registered in the Udyam Registration Portal since the year 2000, State-wise; and
- (c) whether traders are eligible for benefits under priority sector lending currently available to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): For registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020. Retail and wholesale traders have been included as MSMEs and are allowed to be registered on URP w.e.f. 02.07.2021.

The details of traders registered on URP, State/UT-wise, as on 28.07.2025 are given at **Statement**.

(c): Traders are eligible for benefits under Priority Sector Lending available to MSMEs.

STATEMENT

The details of Traders registered on URP, including UAP, from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025		
Sl. No.	State	Trading
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,777
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,17,417
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,301
4	Assam	552,455
5	Bihar	19,33,843
6	Chandigarh	29,089
7	Chhattisgarh	575,036
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,971
9	Delhi	538,124
10	Goa	33,170
11	Gujarat	15,73,662
12	Haryana	741,876
13	Himachal Pradesh	130,510
14	Jammu and Kashmir	256,023
15	Jharkhand	709,217
16	Karnataka	13,34,569
17	Kerala	495,520
18	Ladakh	5,548
19	Lakshadweep	694
20	Madhya Pradesh	23,34,958
21	Maharashtra	35,76,208
22	Manipur	43,072
23	Meghalaya	24,377
24	Mizoram	25,981
25	Nagaland	29,459

26	Odisha	983,908
27	Puducherry	30,709
28	Punjab	780,104
29	Rajasthan	15,48,391
30	Sikkim	11,861
31	Tamil Nadu	1,620,471
32	Telangana	10,49,071
33	Tripura	146,276
34	Uttar Pradesh	39,46,436
35	Uttarakhand	268,474
36	West Bengal	23,53,443
Total:-		2,89,38,001
Report Dated:- 28.07.2025 12:00 PM based on the revised criteria w.e.f. 01.04.2025		
Source: Udyam Registration Portal		

CHARGES OF USER DEVELOPMENT FEE

1862. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) the amount of User Development Fee (UDF) inclusive of GST charged at Mangalore Airport embarking domestic passengers as on 11.06.2025;
- (b) the amount of UDF inclusive of GST charged at Mangalore Airport disembarking domestic passengers as on 11.06.2025; and
- (c) the amount of UDF fixed by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for all airports, inclusive of GST or exclusive of GST?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India has set up an Independent Economic Regulator namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) under the AERA Act, 2008. AERA determines aeronautical charges including User Development Fee (UDF) in respect of all the major airports inter-alia considering the factors such as Return on Investment for aeronautical assets, Operating expenditure, Depreciation, Tax, etc.;

UDF has been determined for Mangalore Airport by AERA for the 5 Year Control Period (01.04.2021 - 31.03.2026). For FY 2025-26, the UDF for Mangalore Airport is as under:

(i) Embarking Domestic Passenger: Rs. 735

(ii) Disembarking Domestic Passenger: Rs. 315

The above UDF is exclusive of GST charges. GST as per prevalent rates as fixed by the Ministry of Finance/GST Council is generally applicable on the above charges.

(c): The amount of UDF, exclusive of GST, as determined by AERA for all Major Airports for the FY 2025-26 is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Amount of UDF, exclusive of GST, as determined by AERA for all Major Airports for the FY 2025-26

(In Rs. Per Pax)

Sr. No.	Name of Airports	Type of Pax	FY 2025-26		
			Dom.	Intl.	
				Economy	Business
1	DELHI	Embarking	129	650	810
		Disembarking	56	275	345
2	MUMBAI	Embarking	175	615	695

		Disembarking	75	260	304
3	BENGALURU	Embarking	550	1500	
4	HYDERABAD	Embarking	750	1500	
5	AHMEDABAD	Embarking	600	1190	
6	AMRITSAR	Embarking	381	992	
7	BHUBANESHWAR	Embarking	850	860	
8	CALICUT	Embarking	440	740	
9	CHANDIGARH	Embarking	725	1550	
10	CHENNAI	Embarking	455	690	
11	COCHIN	Embarking	270	570	
12	COIMBATORE	Embarking	550	710	
13	GOA-DABOLIM	Embarking	570	900	
14	GUWAHATI	Embarking	625	980	
		Disembarking	265	420	
15	INDORE	Embarking	650	700	
16	JAIPUR	Embarking	875	1260	
		Disembarking	375	540	
17	KANNUR	Embarking	850	1798	
18	KOLKATA	Embarking	644	1547	
19	LUCKNOW	Embarking	950	1480	
20	MANGALORE	Embarking	735	1120	
		Disembarking	315	480	
21	MOPA-GOA	Embarking	840	1200	
		Disembarking	360	500	
22	PATNA	Embarking	865	-	
23	PUNE	Embarking	387	745	
24	RAIPUR	Embarking	500	-	
25	SHIRDI	Embarking	650	-	
		Disembarking	280	-	
26	SRINAGAR	Embarking	1050	1100	
27	TRIVANDRUM	Embarking	840	1680	
		Disembarking	360	720	
28	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	Embarking	600	800	
29	VARANASI	Embarking	460	1360	

***Note:**

- i. Greenfield airports namely, Navi Mumbai International Airport and Noida International Airport are yet to commence their commercial operations.

For Navi Mumbai Airport, AERA has determined the Ad-hoc Tariff applicable from Commercial Date of Operations (COD) upto 31.03.2026 or till the determination of regular Aeronautical Tariff whichever is earlier. Adhoc UDF for International passengers - Rs. 1500 for embarking and Rs.750 for disembarking, Domestic passengers – Rs. 840 for embarking and Rs. 360 for disembarking.

- ii. Tariff determination for three recently designated/notified Major Airports namely, Dehradun, Port Blair and Nagpur have not been determined by AERA, as their first control period is yet to commence.

FHTCS DELIVERED UNDER JJM

1863. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the number of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) delivered under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) as on July, 2025, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of coverage achieved in water-stressed districts like Banaskantha and Kutch; and
- (c) the average service level benchmarks (LPCD, quality and reliability) in these regions?

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

(a) to (c): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, including those in water-stressed districts like Banaskantha and Kutch, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 28.07.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.44 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 Crore (80.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. State/ UT-wise details are **Statement**.

The district & village-wise status of tap water connection in rural areas, including those in water-stressed districts like Banaskantha and Kutch, is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

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

STATEMENT**JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households
as on 28.07.2025**

(No. in lakh)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on Aug, 2019		Rural HHs provided with tap water connections under JJM		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 28.07.2025	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	A&N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	DNH & DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Uttarakhand	14.49	1.30	9.00	12.84	88.64	14.15	97.63
13	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	93.40	0.39	96.88
14	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.27	89.78	3.41	93.60
16	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.52	38.89	1.22	91.85
17	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	0.00	0.12	91.44	0.12	91.44
18	Uttar Pr.	267.22	5.16	1.93	235.79	88.24	240.95	90.17
19	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.00	83.61	56.96	132.05	89.96
20	Tamil Nadu	125.26	21.76	17.37	89.88	71.75	111.64	89.12
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.22	82.84	6.47	86.10
22	Karnataka	101.31	24.51	24.20	62.27	61.47	86.78	85.66
23	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.35	82.20	5.40	82.90
24	Assam	72.24	1.11	1.54	57.86	80.09	58.97	81.63
25	Chhattisgarh	49.98	3.20	6.40	37.41	74.84	40.60	81.24
26	J&K	19.26	5.75	29.87	9.85	51.15	15.61	81.02
27	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.59

28	Odisha	88.67	3.11	3.51	65.06	73.37	68.17	76.88
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.88	41.75	70.63	73.93
30	Madhya Pr.	111.71	13.53	12.11	65.05	58.24	78.59	70.35
31	Rajasthan	107.74	11.74	10.90	49.42	45.86	61.16	56.76
32	West Bengal	175.53	2.15	1.22	96.41	54.93	98.56	56.15
33	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	30.98	49.53	34.43	55.05
34	Kerala	70.77	16.64	23.51	22.04	31.15	38.68	54.66
	Total	19,36.45	3,23.63	16.71	12,44.10	64.25	15,67.73	80.96

Source: JJM-IMIS

HH: Households

विमान वस्तु विधेयक, 2025 के उद्देश्य

1864. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

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

(क) विमान वस्तु विधेयक, 2025 में हितों के संरक्षण के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त विधेयक के प्रावधानों के कारण भारतीय विमानन कम्पनियों के लिए विमान पट्टे की लागत में कितनी अनुमानित कमी होगी;

(ग) देश में पट्टे पर लिए गए और प्रचालनरत विमानों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त विधेयक का देश में हवाई टिकटों के मूल्य निर्धारण की प्रणाली पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): भारत ने 16 नवंबर, 2001 को केप टाउन में हस्ताक्षरित मोबाइल उपस्कर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हित संबंधी कन्वेंशन और विमान उपकरणों से संबंधित विशिष्ट मामलों पर मोबाइल उपस्कर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हित संबंधी कन्वेंशन के प्रोटोकॉल को स्वीकार किया था। उक्त कन्वेंशन और प्रोटोकॉल को लागू करने के लिए, 'विमान वस्तुओं में हितों का संरक्षण विधेयक, 2025' संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया था और उसके बाद इसे 16 अप्रैल, 2025 को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई। इस कानून के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) भारत के सीटीसी अनुपालन सूचकांक स्कोर में सुधार करना और वैश्विक एयरक्राफ्ट लीजिंग और वित्तपोषण बाजार में अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करना।
- (ii) प्राथमिक विधान के माध्यम से कानूनी निश्चितता प्रदान करना, जिससे जोखिम प्रीमियम कम हो, विमानों के वित्तपोषण/पट्टे के लिए ब्याज दरें और पट्टा किराया कम हो।
- (iii) लेनदारों और पट्टादाताओं के लिए बेहतर विवरण प्रवर्तनीयता और पुनर्ग्रहण निश्चितता सुनिश्चित करना, जिससे भारत में व्यापार करने में आसानी होगी और जीआईएफटी सिटी जैसे घरेलू पट्टा केंद्रों के विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

(iv) भारतीय विमानन कम्पनियों के लिए अनुकूल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तपोषण और विमान पट्टे पर देने वाले बाजारों को सुगम बनाना, जिससे वे अपनी नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार कर सकें और अपने बेड़ों का आधुनिकीकरण कर सकें।

(ख): एयरलाइनों ने सूचित किया है कि इस कानून के लागू होने से विमान पट्टे की लागत में 8% से 10% तक की कमी आने की संभावना है।

(ग): भारत में लीज पर लिए गए विमानों की अनुमानित संख्या 870 है, जिनमें से 750 अनुसूचित परिचालनों में और 120 गैर-अनुसूचित परिचालनों में लगाए गए हैं।

(घ): बेड़े में वृद्धि, एयरलाइन नेटवर्क के विस्तार और वित्तपोषण/लीजिंग लागत में कमी से स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा मिलने और यात्रियों तथा कार्गो के लिए हवाई किराए के कम होने की उम्मीद है।

SATELLITE-BASED TOLLING SYSTEM

1865. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched a new Satellite-based tolling system across the country and if so, the details of its features, present status, timeline of its implementation thereof;
- (b) the challenges encountered during its implementation;
- (c) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has also introduced Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)–FASTag based barrier-less tolling system at select toll booths across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of toll plaza identified for implementation of the pilot project along with the details of the criteria adopted for their selection;
- (e) whether it is proposed to extend the system throughout the country in the near future and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the measures in place to handle violations, penalties and dispute redressal under the new system; and

(g) whether this system has been implemented on major National Highways passing through Dewas or Shajapur districts in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Apex Committee and High-Level Empowered Committee consisting of Experts from Industry and Academia, in view of security and privacy considerations and overall operational control, have recommended further deliberations for the Satellite-based user fee collection system based on Indian Constellation of navigation Satellites. Satellite-based user fee collection system is not currently operational anywhere on National Highways (NHs).

It has been decided to proceed with Corridor/Stretch-based projects for the implementation of the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) FASTag System (AFS)-based Barrier-less Free Flow tolling.

(c) to (e): To increase the efficiency of the Tolling operation and in order to ensure seamless and free-flow movement of vehicles along national highways, the Government has decided to implement barrier-free Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System with available technology at selected sections of National Highways as an added facility along with FASTag where the user fee shall be charged from the vehicle users without them having to stop, slow down or stay in a given fee plaza lane.

Request for Proposal (RFP) to implement barrier-less tolling system has been invited/ finalized for the Fee Plaza as per the **Statement**, with the possibility of implementing it on other fee plazas in a phased manner depending upon the outcome and efficacy of the implementation on these projects.

The selection of stretches for implementation of barrier-less fee collection system is based on a combination of factors including geographic location, traffic volume, lane configuration, congestion etc.

(f): Under the barrier-less fee collection system, violations or non-FASTag cases are proposed to be addressed through electronic notices (e-notices) in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee Rules.

Road Users can raise their grievances through e-notice portal developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Highways Helpline 1033, dedicated email- falsededuction@ihmcl.com, FASTag Issuer Bank Helplines or at Rajmargyatra App.

(g): No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Details of fee plazas for which Request for Proposal (RFP) has been invited/finalized for implementation of barrier less tolling:

Name of the Fee Plaza	Name of the NH Stretch	Status
Choryasi	Bharuch-Surat (NH-8)	Awarded
Gharaunda	Panipat-Jalandhar (NH-44)	Bid under evaluation

Nemili (Sriperumbudur)	Walajapet – Poomalle (NH-48)	Bid under evaluation
Bijwasan and Panchgaon Integrated	Dwarka Expressway, NH 248BB	Bids invited
Manoharpura	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Bids invited
Shahjahanpur	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Bids invited
Daulatpura	Delhi-Jaipur (NH-48)	Bids invited
UER-II	Urban Extension Road (UER-II), NH-344M & NH-344N	Under rebidding

नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय

1866. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

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

(क) क्या नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए अलग से बुनियादी ढाँचा विकसित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस पहल के अंतर्गत क्रैश बैरियर, साइनेज बोर्ड और फुट ओवर ब्रिज जैसी संरचनाओं को शामिल किया गया है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी पहलों से दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) कार्य भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मैनुअल, कार्य प्रणाली संहिता के साथ-साथ सड़क एवं पुल निर्माण कार्यों के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और अनुरक्षण के चरणों के दौरान आवश्यक सड़क सुरक्षा

उपायों में क्रेश बैरियर, साइनेज बोर्ड, फुट ओवर ब्रिज आदि का प्रावधान शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के डिज़ाइन, निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के उद्घाटन-पूर्व चरण के साथ-साथ मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नियमित सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। यद्यपि सड़क सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपाय निश्चित रूप से दुर्घटनाओं की दर में कमी लाने में सहायक होते हैं, तथापि नवनिर्मित राजमार्गों के संबंध में ऐसी कमी की दर का आकलन करना कठिन है।

राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना

1867. श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2032 तक अधिकतम अनुमानित विद्युत मांग कितनी होगी;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2032 तक उपरोक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केंद्रीय और राज्य पारेषण प्रणालियों में अनुमानित वृद्धि कितनी है;
- (ग) वर्ष 2032 तक अंतर-क्षेत्रीय स्थानांतरण क्षमता में अनुमानित वृद्धि कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या योजना के अंतर्गत हरित हाइड्रोजन या हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण के संभावित केंद्रों को विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार और विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विद्युत की मांग और आपूर्ति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना 2032 के संबंध में सरकार की पहल से मध्य प्रदेश, विशेष रूप से देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विकास में किस प्रकार बढ़ावा मिलने की संभावना है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) : राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना (पारेषण) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-32 की अवधि के लिए, अखिल भारतीय उच्चतम विद्युत मांग वर्ष 2031-32 तक 388 गीगावाट होने का अनुमान है। भारत सरकार को विश्वास है कि इस अनुमानित विद्युत मांग को बिना किसी कमी के पूरा किया जा सकेगा।
- (ख): अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) और अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएनएसटीएस) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2031-32 तक नियोजित की गई पारेषण प्रणाली (220 केवी और उससे अधिक) का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।
- (ग) : अंतर-क्षेत्रीय पारेषण क्षमता को जून, 2025 के लगभग 120 गीगावाट से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2031-32 तक 168 गीगावाट करने की योजना है।
- (घ) : प्रारंभिक अनुमानों के अनुसार, हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया उत्पादन के कारण वर्ष 2031-32 तक अतिरिक्त विद्युत मांग लगभग 70 गीगावाट है। गुजरात, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक के तटीय क्षेत्रों में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण केंद्रों तक

विद्युत आपूर्ति के लिए पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है। नियोजित पारेषण प्रणाली को हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण केंद्रों की स्थापना की प्रगति के अनुरूप चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू किया जाएगा। हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण केंद्रों तक विद्युत आपूर्ति के लिए नियोजित पारेषण प्रणाली का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है।

(ड) : महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पिछले पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (जून, 2025 तक) के लिए ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से देश की विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** पर दिया गया है।

(च) : राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना (खंड-II पारेषण) के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 2022-32 के दौरान अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) में लगभग 2030 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 27.5 जीवीए ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर) जोड़ने की योजना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2022-32 के दौरान अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएनएसटीएस) में लगभग 4,292 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और उप-स्टेशनों में 16.54 जीवीए ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर) जोड़ने की योजना है।

देवास-शाजापुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आसपास, वर्ष 2032 तक अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) और आईएनएसटीएस के तहत निम्नलिखित नए सबस्टेशन/मौजूदा सबस्टेशनों पर आईसीटी संवर्धन की योजना बनाई गई है, जिससे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की विद्युत मांग को पूरा करने में मदद मिलेगी।

- (i) नया 220/132 केवी, 160 एमवीए सुपर कॉरिडोर (इंदौर) सबस्टेशन (आईएनएसटीएस)
- (ii) 220/132 केवी, 160 एमवीए मांगलिया सबस्टेशन पर आईसीटी संवर्धन (आईएनएसटीएस)
- (iii) 765/400 केवी इंदौर सबस्टेशन पर आईसीटी संवर्धन (आईएनएसटीएस)
- (iv) 400/200 केवी पचौरा एसईजेड पर आईसीटी संवर्धन (आईएसटीएस)
- (v) 400/220 केवी शुजालपुर (पीजी) सबस्टेशन पर आईसीटी संवर्धन (आईएसटीएस)
- (vi) 400/220 केवी राजगढ़ सबस्टेशन पर आईसीटी संवर्धन (आईएसटीएस)

विवरण -I

अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) और अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएनएसटीएस) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2031-32 तक नियोजित पारेषण प्रणाली (220 केवी और उससे अधिक) का ब्यौरा

		30.06.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार	जुलाई, 2025 से मार्च, 2032 के दौरान नियोजित वृद्धि	वर्ष 2031-32 के अंत में (31.03.2032)	कुल
पारेषण लाइन (सीकेएम)	आईएसटीएस	2,14,677	79,868	2,94,545	6,48,190
	अंतराज्यीय :	2,80,728	72,917	3,53,645	
ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता (एमवीए)	आईएसटीएस	5,68,205	7,13,150	12,81,355	24,11,885
	अंतराज्यीय :	7,91,498	3,39,032	11,30,530	

विवरण -II

हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण केंद्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु नियोजित पारेषण प्रणाली का ब्यौरा :

- (i) गुजरात के नवीनल (मुंद्रा) क्षेत्र में विद्युत की निकासी हेतु नेटवर्क विस्तार स्कीम (चरण-1: भाग-क के अंतर्गत)
- (ii) चरण-1: भाग-ख स्कीम के अंतर्गत गुजरात के मुंद्रा क्षेत्र में संभावित हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया विनिर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (iii) मुंद्रा, गुजरात में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/ग्रीन अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली, चरण-II
- (iv) चरण-3 के अंतर्गत मुंद्रा, गुजरात में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/ग्रीन अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

- (v) चरण-4 के अंतर्गत मुंद्रा, गुजरात में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/ग्रीन अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (vi) गुजरात के कांडला क्षेत्र में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/ग्रीन अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली (चरण-1)
- (vii) गुजरात के कांडला क्षेत्र में संभावित ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/अमोनिया केन्द्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली (चरण-II)
- (viii) गुजरात के कांडला क्षेत्र में संभावित ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/अमोनिया केन्द्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली (चरण-II)
- (ix) काकीनाडा में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन/ग्रीन अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (x) पारेषण पुदिमडका (विशाखापट्टनम) में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (xi) रामायापट्टनम में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (xii) तूतीकोरिन में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र की विद्युत मांग को पूरा करने हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (xiii) मैंगलोर में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली
- (xiv) पूर्वी क्षेत्र विस्तार स्कीम-XXXIV (ईआरईएस-XXXIV): पारादीप में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु
- (xv) पूर्वी क्षेत्र विस्तार स्कीम-XXXIX (ईआरईएस-XXXIX): गोपालपुर में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु
- (xvi) गोपालपुर में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

(xvii) पारादीप और केंद्रपाड़ा में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

(xviii) मलकानगिरी में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

(xix) रायगढ़ में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

(xx) श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी बंदरगाह पर हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया निर्माण केंद्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु पारेषण प्रणाली

विवरण-III

वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 से वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 तक की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र /क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2019 - मार्च, 2020				अप्रैल, 2020 - मार्च, 2021			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,732	1,732	0	0	1,523	1,523	0	0
दिल्ली	33,086	33,077	9	0	29,560	29,555	4	0
हरियाणा	54,505	54,492	13	0	53,161	53,108	53	0.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,424	10,353	71	0.7	10,186	10,130	56	0.5
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20,025	16,259	3,767	18.8	19,773	17,222	2,551	12.9
पंजाब	56,776	56,770	6	0	58,445	58,377	67	0.1
राजस्थान	81,281	81,222	58	0.1	85,311	85,205	106	0.1
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,22,549	1,21,004	1,545	1.3	1,24,367	1,23,383	984	0.8
उत्तराखंड	14,472	14,376	96	0.7	13,827	13,818	8	0.1
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	3,94,851	3,89,285	5,566	1.4	3,96,151	3,92,323	3,829	1
छत्तीसगढ़	30,111	30,107	4	0	30,472	30,449	22	0.1
गुजरात	1,13,940	1,13,939	1	0	1,11,622	1,11,622	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	76,172	76,172	0	0	83,437	83,437	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	1,55,167	1,55,166	0	0	1,50,679	1,50,663	16	0
दमन और दीव	2,574	2,574	0	0	2,223	2,223	0	0

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	6,528	6,528	0	0	5,497	5,497	0	0
गोवा	4,350	4,350	0	0	4,083	4,083	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	3,88,841	3,88,836	5	0	3,88,013	3,87,975	38	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	65,452	65,414	38	0.1	62,080	62,076	4	0
तेलंगाना	68,306	68,303	3	0	66,998	66,994	4	0
कर्नाटक	72,799	72,796	3	0	68,851	68,831	19	0
केरल	26,315	26,265	50	0.2	25,118	25,102	16	0.1
तमिलनाडु	1,08,816	1,08,812	4	0	1,01,194	1,01,189	5	0
पुदुचेरी	2,847	2,846	1	0	2,644	2,644	0	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	46	46	0	0	56	56	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,44,535	3,44,436	99	0	3,26,885	3,26,836	48	0
बिहार	31,627	31,533	94	0.3	34,171	34,018	153	0.4
डीवीसी	22,429	22,427	2	0	21,368	21,368	0	0
झारखंड	8,941	8,872	69	0.8	9,953	9,675	278	2.8
ओडिशा	29,692	29,692	0	0	29,848	29,848	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	52,948	52,824	124	0.2	51,644	51,543	100	0.2
सिक्किम	554	554	0	0	546	546	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	346	323	23	6.7	346	323	23	6.7
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,46,191	1,45,902	289	0.2	1,47,530	1,46,999	531	0.4
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	753	749	4	0.5	719	714	5	0.7
असम	9,804	9,288	516	5.3	10,192	9,815	377	3.7
मणिपुर	924	917	6	0.7	974	969	5	0.5
मेघालय	2,112	2,064	48	2.3	2,031	2,005	26	1.3
मिजोरम	647	643	4	0.7	728	723	4	0.6
नागालैंड	814	809	5	0.7	826	822	4	0.5
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,538	1,515	23	1.5	1,484	1,481	3	0.2
पूर्वोत्तर	16,591	15,984	607	3.7	16,955	16,531	424	2.5
अखिल भारतीय	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी /विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2021 - मार्च, 2022			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,606	1,606	0	0
दिल्ली	31,128	31,122	6	0
हरियाणा	55,499	55,209	290	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,115	12,088	27	0.2
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6
पंजाब	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
राजस्थान	89,814	89,310	504	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
उत्तराखंड	15,521	15,426	94	0.6
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	4,17,934	4,13,915	4,019	1
छत्तीसगढ़	31,908	31,872	35	0.1
गुजरात	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2
मध्य प्रदेश	86,501	86,455	46	0.1
महाराष्ट्र	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0
दमन और दीव	2,594	2,594	0	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली	6,839	6,839	0	0
गोवा	4,448	4,448	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	4,29,065	4,28,683	383	0.1
आंध्र प्रदेश	68,413	68,219	194	0.3
तेलंगाना	70,539	70,523	16	0
कर्नाटक	72,437	72,417	20	0
केरल	26,579	26,570	9	0
तमिलनाडु	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0
पुडुचेरी	2,894	2,893	1	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	56	56	0	0

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,50,678	3,50,421	258	0.1
बिहार	36,216	35,761	455	1.3
डीवीसी	23,741	23,736	4	0
झारखंड	11,148	10,590	558	5
ओडिशा	38,339	38,332	7	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	54,001	53,945	57	0.1
सिक्किम	610	609	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	335	327	8	2.3
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,64,054	1,62,973	1,081	0.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	875	874	1	0.1
असम	10,844	10,825	19	0.2
मणिपुर	1,019	1,018	1	0.1
मेघालय	2,256	2,243	13	0.6
मिजोरम	656	644	12	1.8
नागालैंड	852	851	1	0.1
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,578	1,578	0	0
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र	18,079	18,033	47	0.3
अखिल भारतीय	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,788	1,788	0	0	1,789	1,789	0	0
दिल्ली	35,143	35,133	10	0	35,501	35,496	5	0
हरियाणा	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
पंजाब	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0
राजस्थान	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
उत्तराखंड	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
छत्तीसगढ़	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
गुजरात	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0
मध्य प्रदेश	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
महाराष्ट्र	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	10,018	10,018	0	0	10,164	10,164	0	0
गोवा	4,669	4,669	0	0	5,111	5,111	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
आंध्र प्रदेश	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
तेलंगाना	77,832	77,799	34	0	84,623	84,613	9	0
कर्नाटक	75,688	75,663	26	0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
केरल	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0
तमिलनाडु	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0
पुदुचेरी	3,051	3,050	1	0	3,456	3,455	1	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	64	64	0	0	64	64	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
बिहार	39,545	38,762	783	2	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
डीवीसी	26,339	26,330	9	0	26,560	26,552	8	0
झारखंड	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
ओडिशा	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
सिक्किम	587	587	0	0	544	543	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.18562

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0
असम	11,465	11,465	0	0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
मणिपुर	1,014	1,014	0	0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
मेघालय	2,237	2,237	0	0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
मिजोरम	645	645	0	0	684	684	0	0
नागालैंड	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,547	1,547	0	0	1,691	1,691	0	0
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
अखिल भारतीय	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार अखिल भारतीय विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्योरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - मार्च, 2025				अप्रैल, 2025 - जून, 2025			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,952	1,952	0	0	555	555	0	0
दिल्ली	38,255	38,243	12	0	11,303	11,299	4	0
हरियाणा	70,149	70,120	30	0	18,816	18,757	59	0.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	3,387	3,375	11	0.3
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	4,853	4,847	6	0.1

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - मार्च, 2025				अप्रैल, 2025 - जून, 2025			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
पंजाब	77,423	77,423	0	0	20,885	20,860	25	0.1
राजस्थान	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	28,036	28,036	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	46,028	46,022	6	0
उत्तराखंड	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	4,426	4,417	10	0.2
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	1,38,697	1,38,576	121	0.1
छत्तीसगढ़	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	11,474	11,472	2	0
गुजरात	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0	41,752	41,752	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	25,168	25,166	2	0
महाराष्ट्र	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0	52,395	52,393	1	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	10,852	10,852	0	0	2,845	2,845	0	0
गोवा	5,411	5,411	0	0	1,486	1,486	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0	1,38,472	1,38,466	6	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	79,028	79,025	3	0	20,471	20,471	0	0
तेलंगाना	88,262	88,258	4	0	19,690	19,690	0	0
कर्नाटक	92,450	92,446	4	0	22,945	22,945	0	0
केरल	31,624	31,616	8	0	8,015	8,015	0	0
तमिलनाडु	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0	34,817	34,817	0	0
पुदुचेरी	3,549	3,549	0	0	948	946	2	0.2
लक्षद्वीप (#)	68	68	0	0	20	20	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0	1,06,899	1,06,897	2	0
बिहार	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	12,716	12,713	4	0
डीवीसी	25,891	25,888	3	0	6,368	6,367	1	0
झारखंड	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	3,931	3,930	1	0
ओडिशा	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	11,830	11,828	2	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	20,645	20,626	18	0.1

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - मार्च, 2025				अप्रैल, 2025 - जून, 2025			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
सिक्किम	574	574	0	0	128	128	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	425	413	12	2.9	107	104	3	2.8
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	55,637	55,611	26	0
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,050	1,050	0	0	283	283	0	0
असम	12,843	12,837	6	0	3,506	3,506	0	0
मणिपुर	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	274	272	2	0.9
मेघालय	2,046	2,046	0	0	494	494	0	0
मिजोरम	709	709	0	0	177	177	0	0
नागालैंड	938	938	0	0	243	243	0	0
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,939	1,939	0	0	512	512	0	0
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	5,492	5,490	2	0
अखिल भारतीय	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	4,45,197	4,45,040	157	0

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

DEFECTS IN AIRCRAFTS

1868. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the number of defects reported and recorded for commercial airlines operating in the country since 2021-22, year-wise and category-wise;

(b) the total number of investigations conducted with regard to such defects since 2023-24, year-wise;

(c) whether any airlines have failed to comply with Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) provisions for recording, reporting, investigating or rectifying defects and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) the total number of passenger complaints filed with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), year-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps/new measures taken by the Government to strengthen and enforce safety standards in light of the recent aviation tragedy?

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

(a) to (c): DGCA has comprehensive regulations under Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) which specifies the manner in which defects/ service difficulties in aircraft and aircraft components are to be recorded, reported, investigated and analysed for the purpose of taking timely corrective/preventive action. All aircraft operators shall have a system in their organization to ensure that all defects, minor or others, whether reported by Flight Crew or observed by Maintenance Crew are recorded and investigated for taking appropriate rectification action. All defects which are serious in nature shall be intimated immediately by all operators to DGCA. During the DGCA audit, if it is observed that defects have not been reported by airline, DGCA initiates investigation and takes appropriate action as per enforcement policy and procedure manual.

Details of technical defects in aircraft reported since 2021 to 2025 (upto June 2025) are as under:

Year	No. of Defects
2021;	514
2022;	528
2023;	448
2024;	421
2025	183

A total of 2094 investigation has been carried out against serious defect/snags reported during last 5 years (upto June 2025).

(d): Total number of passenger complaints filed with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) since 2021-22 are as under:

Year	No. of Complaints
2021;	4131
2022;	3783
2023;	5513
2024;	4016
2025	3925

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

Post-accident, DGCA enhanced the check and inspection of the critical component of safety assurance in order to identify and rectify immediate systemic issues.

EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

1869. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the key objectives of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries selected and the total funds disbursed thereunder till July 2025 in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts;
- (c) the expected impact of the scheme on country's food processing sector and employment generation till July 2025; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to extend or expand the scheme for future participation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a): The objective of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) is to support the creation of global food manufacturing champions; promote Indian brands of food products; increase employment opportunities for off-farm jobs, ensure remunerative prices of farm produce and higher income to farmers.
- (b): There is no beneficiary / applicant approved under PLISFPI in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts.

(c): The scheme has led to increase in food processing capacity of 35.00 lakh MT per annum in the Country. The total number of about 3.39 Lakhs, both Direct and Indirect employment, have been generated so far under the PLISFPI.

(d): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

OPERATIONAL AIRPORTS

1870. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of the total number of airports along with the number of operational airports in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details and the number of airports constructed during the last five years;

(c) the number of airports proposed to be constructed or made operational in the country, State-wise, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned for making Neyveli Airport in Tamil Nadu operational under the UDAN scheme; and

(e) the details of expansion and upgradation of Chennai Airport along with the expected date of completion?

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

(a): At present, there are 162 operational airports in the country. The State-wise list of operational airports is at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of Greenfield airports in the country. As per this policy, GoI has accorded "In-Principle" approval for setting up of 24 Greenfield Airports across the country, namely, Puri in Odisha, Parandur in Tamil Nadu, Kota in Rajasthan, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Hassan and Shivamogga in Karnataka, Dabra (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Rajkot (Hirasar) in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kannur in Kerala and Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

Out of these, 12 Greenfield airports have been operationalised so far. Seven of these airports namely, Mopa in Goa, Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Shivamogga in Karnataka, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Rajkot (Hirasar) in Gujarat, Oravakal (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh and Itanagar (Hollongi) in Arunachal Pradesh have been operationalised during last five years.

In addition, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses.

In the state of Tamil Nadu, four airports, namely Salem, Vellore, Neyveli and Tanjore have been identified for the development and operation of RCS flights under the Scheme, of which Salem airport has been operationalised.

(d): For the development of Neyveli Airport in Tamil Nadu, a total expenditure of Rs. 26.43 crore has been incurred under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) so far.

(e): AAI has undertaken the expansion and modernization of Chennai Airport in two phases at a total cost of Rs. 2467 crore. Under Phase-I, a New Integrated Terminal Building has been constructed, increasing the airport's passenger handling capacity from 23 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) to 30 MPPA. The terminal has been operational since 08.07.2023. Phase-II involves the development of Terminal-3, further enhancing the airport's capacity to 35 MPPA. The Projected Date of Completion of this phase is June, 2026.

STATEMENT

The State-wise list of operational airports

SL. NO.	STATE / UT	AIRPORT
1	A&N ISLAND (UT)	PORT BLAIR
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	RAJAHMUNDRY
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	TIRUPATI
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIJAYAWADA
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM
8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DONYI POLO (ITANAGAR)

9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PASSIGHAT (CE)
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TEZU
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ZIRO
12	ASSAM	DIBRUGARH (MOHANBARI)
13	ASSAM	GUWAHATI (LGBI)
14	ASSAM	JORHAT
15	ASSAM	LILABARI (NORTH LAKHIMPUR)
16	ASSAM	RUPSI
17	ASSAM	SILCHAR
18	ASSAM	TEZPUR
19	BIHAR	DARBHANGA
20	BIHAR	GAYA
21	BIHAR	PATNA
22	CHANDIGARH (UT)	CHANDIGARH
23	CHHATTISGARH	AMBIKAPUR
24	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR
25	CHHATTISGARH	JAGDALPUR
26	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR
27	DAMAN & DIU (UT)	DIU
28	DELHI (UT)	DELHI , IGI AIRPORT
29	DELHI (UT)	SAFDARJUNG
30	GOA	GOA
31	GOA	MOPA
32	GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD (SVBPI)
33	GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR
34	GUJARAT	BHUJ
35	GUJARAT	JAMNAGAR
36	GUJARAT	KANDLA
37	GUJARAT	KESHOD (JUNAGARH)
38	GUJARAT	MUNDRA
39	GUJARAT	PORBANDAR
40	GUJARAT	RAJKOT (HIRASAR)

41	GUJARAT	SABARMATI RIVER FRONT (WA)
42	GUJARAT	STATUE OF UNITY (WA)
43	GUJARAT	SURAT
44	GUJARAT	VADODARA
45	HARYANA	HISAR
46	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KANGRA (GAGGAL)
47	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KULLU MANALI (BHUNTAR)
48	HIMACHAL PRADESH	MANDI(H)
49	HIMACHAL PRADESH	RAMPUR(H)
50	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA
51	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	JAMMU
52	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	SRINAGAR
53	JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR
54	JHARKHAND	JAMSHEDPUR
55	JHARKHAND	RANCHI
56	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI
57	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (BIAL)
58	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (HAL)
59	KARNATAKA	BIDAR
60	KARNATAKA	HUBBALLI
61	KARNATAKA	JINDAL VIJAYANAGAR
62	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI
63	KARNATAKA	MANGALURU
64	KARNATAKA	MYSURU
65	KARNATAKA	SHIVAMOGGA
66	KERALA	CALICUT
67	KERALA	COCHIN (CIAL)
68	KERALA	KANNUR (KIAL)
69	KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
70	LADAKH (UT)	LEH

71	LAKSHDWEEP (UT)	AGATTI
72	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL
73	MADHYA PRADESH	DATIA
74	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR
75	MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE
76	MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR
77	MADHYA PRADESH	KHAJURAHO
78	MADHYA PRADESH	REWA
79	MADHYA PRADESH	SATNA
80	MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA
81	MAHARASHTRA	AMRAVATI
82	MAHARASHTRA	AURANGABAD
83	MAHARASHTRA	GONDIA
84	MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON
85	MAHARASHTRA	JUHU
86	MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR
87	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI,CSMI AIRPORT
88	MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR
89	MAHARASHTRA	NANDED
90	MAHARASHTRA	NASIK (HAL OZAR)
91	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE
92	MAHARASHTRA	SHIRDI
93	MAHARASHTRA	SINDHUDURG
94	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR
95	MANIPUR	IMPHAL
96	MANIPUR	JIRIBAM (H)
97	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG (H)
98	MEGHALAYA	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)

99	MIZORAM	LENGPUI (AIZWAL)
100	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR
101	ODISHA	BHUBANESWAR
102	ODISHA	JEYPORE
103	ODISHA	JHARSUGUDA
104	ODISHA	ROURKELA
105	ODISHA	UTKELA
106	PUDUCHERRY (UT)	PUDUCHERRY
107	PUNJAB	ADAMPUR (JALANDHAR)
108	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR
109	PUNJAB	BHATINDA
110	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA
111	PUNJAB	PATHANKOT
112	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER
113	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR
114	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER
115	RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR
116	RAJASTHAN	KISHANGARH
117	RAJASTHAN	KOTA
118	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR
119	SIKKIM	PAKYONG
120	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI
121	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE
122	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI
123	TAMIL NADU	SALEM
124	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
125	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN
126	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD (BEGUMPET)
127	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD (GHIAL)
128	TRIPURA	AGARTALA
129	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA
130	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH
131	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA

132	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH
133	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY
134	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT
135	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR
136	UTTAR PRADESH	HINDAN
137	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CHAKERI)
138	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CIVIL)
139	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR
140	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW
141	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT
142	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD
143	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ
144	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI
145	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI
146	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORAH (H)
147	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMPAWAT (H)
148	UTTARAKHAND	CHINYALI SAUR (H)
149	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN
150	UTTARAKHAND	GAUCHER (H)
151	UTTARAKHAND	HALDWANI(H)
152	UTTARAKHAND	MUNSYARI (H)
153	UTTARAKHAND	NEW TEHRI(H)
154	UTTARAKHAND	PANTNAGAR

155	UTTARAKHAND	PITHORAGARH
156	UTTARAKHAND	SAHASTRADHARA(H)
157	UTTARAKHAND	SRINAGAR(H)
158	WEST BENGAL	BAGDOGRA
159	WEST BENGAL	BEHALA
160	WEST BENGAL	COOCH BEHAR
161	WEST BENGAL	DURGAPUR
162	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA (NSCBI)

Note: CE= Civil Enclave, H=Heliport, WA= Water Aerodrome

TEAM SCHEME

1871. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the funds allocated under the scheme, Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM), States/UTs-wise including Odisha;

(b) the manner in which the scheme plans to leverage Digital Public Infrastructure to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in e-commerce;

(c) whether any special emphasis would be given to women entrepreneurs under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the status of implementation thereof, State/UT-wise including Durg Lok Sabha Constituency in Chhattisgarh and Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a): The Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) Initiative is a Sub- Scheme of the scheme 'Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance' (RAMP), which is a Central Sector Scheme. Therefore, no State/UT wise budget allocation is made. The outlay of MSME TEAM Initiative is Rs. 277.35 Cr. for the duration of 3 years from 2024 to 2027.

(b): The TEAM Scheme leverages Digital Public Infrastructure to empower MSMEs in e-commerce by:

- i. Providing MSMEs direct access to a Government-backed digital commerce network called Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) which offers ready-made online storefronts, integrated digital payment solutions, and logistics support.

- ii. Reducing the need for MSMEs to build their own e-commerce platforms by enabling onboarding and cataloguing through ONDC's interoperable systems.
- iii. Using the TEAM portal to digitally register MSMEs, capture their business profiles, and match them efficiently to Seller Network Participants (SNPs) for streamlined onboarding and ongoing digital business support.
- iv. Facilitating capacity-building workshops and support for MSMEs, ensuring they can readily use and benefit from e-commerce and digital market opportunities.

(c) and (d): Yes, MSME TEAM Initiative envisages to benefit 5 lakh Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) of which 50% are to be women owned MSEs.

State/UT-wise status of registrations of women owned MSEs under MSME TEAM Initiative (as on 28th July 2025) is as follows:

S. No.	State/UT Name	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	0
4.	Assam	15
5.	Bihar	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	2
7.	Chandigarh (UT)	0
8.	Delhi (UT)	50
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT)	
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	71
12.	Haryana	24
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3

14.	Jammu And Kashmir (UT)	2
15.	Jharkhand	21
16.	Karnataka	54
17.	Kerala	19
18.	Ladakh (UT)	0
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28
21.	Maharashtra	437
22.	Manipur	4
23.	Meghalaya	2
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	7
26.	Odisha	10
27.	Puducherry (UT)	4
28.	Punjab	10
29.	Rajasthan	44
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	111
32.	Telangana	20
33.	Tripura	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	56
35.	Uttarakhand	22
36.	West Bengal	24
	Total	1080

For Durg and Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, the status of registration of women owned MSEs under MSME TEAM Initiative is as follows:

1. Durg Lok Sabha Constituency in Chhattisgarh – 0 Women MSME
2. Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh- 3 Women MSME

SUBSTANDARD QUALITY OF WORK UNDER JJM**1872. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:****PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:****DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:****SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:****SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of multiple complaints concerning substandard quality of work under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if reports in social and mass media reflect public dissatisfaction regarding the implementation of the mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and nature of complaints received and the action taken to address these concerns;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any quality assessments or audits of JJM projects and if so, the details thereof indicating the key findings from such evaluations;
- (d) the monitoring mechanisms established to ensure quality control, transparency and accountability in executing JJM projects across States; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that the scheme effectively delivers adequate drinking water to rural households and to prevent corruption, mismanagement and poor execution of works under JJM?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection.

Drinking Water being a State subject, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As such details of individual projects/ schemes which *inter alia* including tendering, agencies involved for implementation of rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level. Further, grievances/ complaints etc. *inter alia* including quality of work, payment of bills, work award, etc. are handled and disposed at State/ UT level. Any such matter/ representation thus received in this Department so far, have been forwarded to the State Government for taking requisite necessary action.

(c): Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. During the Functionality Assessment 2022, it was found that 86% of households (HHs) had working tap connections. Out of these, 85% were getting water in adequate quantity, 80% were getting water regularly as per the

schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 87% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards. A copy of last Functionality Assessment 2022 is in public domain and can be accessed at <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-reports>.

(d): To ensure universal coverage through tap water connection, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programme, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, subject to statutory provisions, including geo-tagging of assets created, third-party inspections before making payments, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution etc.

(e): A number of steps have been taken to plan and implement JJM in the whole country, with speed, *inter alia*, including joint discussions and finalization of saturation plans and annual action plans (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building, training, knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. A detailed Operational Guideline for the implementation of JJM; Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water in rural households and Guidelines on a special campaign to provide piped water supply in anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools have been shared with States/ UTs to facilitate effective planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. For online monitoring, JJM–Integrated

Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

CONTRIBUTION OF MSMEs IN GDP AND EXPORT

1873. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the total number of micro, small, medium and informal microenterprises registered on the Udyam Registration Portal since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of applications received and successfully registered on the Udyam Registration Portal since 2021-22, year-wise;
- (c) the percentage of growth of contribution of the MSME sector to the GDP and share of exports since 2019-20, year-wise;
- (d) the total number of people employed in the micro, small, medium and informal microenterprises sector from 2020-21, breakup of data, State and year-wise;
- (e) the number of MSMEs that have shut down or become non-operational since 2020-21, year-wise; and

(f) whether any reasons or patterns have been identified in these closures and measures taken to address them and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020 for registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Udyam Registration is free of cost and anyone can self register. To formalize Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs), which are exempted from GST, Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) was launched on 11.01.2023, in collaboration with SIDBI which onboard these IMEs through Designated Agencies. The total number of registered Enterprises since 2021-22, year-wise, as on 28.07.2025 are given at **Statement-I.**

(c): As per the information received from Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the year-wise share of MSME in Gross Value Added (GVA) and share of exports as culled out from DGCIS portal since 2019-20, is as given below:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Contribution of MSME in GDP (%)	31.8	29.1	31.1	31.3	31.1
Contribution of Export in GDP (%)	49.77	49.35	45.03	43.59	45.73

(d): The details of total number of employment declared by MSMEs registered, State/UT-wise and year-wise, since 2020-21, as on 28.07.2025 are given at **Statement-II.**

(e) and (f): Enterprises de-register or show closure on the Portal due to a number of reasons such as certificate not required anymore, duplicate registration, change in the company owner and such other reasons. The number of MSMEs shut down as a proportion of the total those which have registered since the revision in the definition on 01.07.2020 is 0.15%. The details of total number of MSMEs shut down, State/UT-wise, since 2020-21, is given at **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Total number of MSMEs Year-Wise				
FY	Micro	Small	Medium	Informal Micro Enterprises
2021-22	48,59,144	244,037	19,648	-
2022-23	70,61,894	145,128	7,641	13,32,489
2023-24	94,85,927	89,505	4,580	1,53,13,516
2024-25	1,06,84,542	51,624	3,657	99,15,450
2025-26 (01/04/2025 - 15/07/2025)	30,51,573	6,562	1,077	7,66,661
Report Dated:- 28.07.2025 02:45 PM based on the revised criteria w.e.f. 01.04.2025 Source: Udyam Registration Portal & UAP				

STATEMENT-II

**The details of total number of employment declared by MSMEs registered,
State/UT-wise and year-wise,
from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025**

Sl. No	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,182	172,946	35,345	14,984	18,225	25,994	277,676
2	Andhra Pradesh	704,653	1,231,030	2,625,446	3,667,748	8,372,465	1,049,171	17,650,513
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,698	20,169	38,053	53,597	86,128	16,538	229,183
4	Assam	233,336	554,154	919,077	1,644,025	2,877,225	1,022,105	7,249,922
5	Bihar	678,053	1,421,019	2,113,223	3,625,965	4,247,532	1,227,094	13,312,886
6	Chandigarh	101,641	65,373	67,876	73,772	66,029	19,714	394,405
7	Chhattisgarh	279,304	398,047	549,972	1,045,807	1,206,663	272,778	3,752,571
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	65,535	46,792	42,713	49,085	37,023	13,882	255,030
9	Delhi	1,345,665	1,197,976	1,229,007	2,156,935	1,551,268	441,196	7,922,047
10	Goa	66,488	58,401	82,087	113,323	88,357	20,317	428,973
11	Gujarat	2,447,455	2,212,055	2,420,218	3,761,774	3,098,789	804,784	14,745,075
12	Haryana	1,286,918	1,182,461	1,246,279	1,734,703	2,006,449	600,868	8,057,678

13	Himachal Pradesh	140,008	173,447	185,758	377,847	344,627	75,759	1,297,446
14	Jammu and Kashmir	192,472	380,985	677,100	776,487	737,811	116,001	2,880,856
15	Jharkhand	374,385	660,472	889,983	1,395,141	1,359,833	348,403	5,028,217
16	Karnataka	1,951,276	2,722,252	3,491,710	5,564,104	7,976,733	1,490,370	23,196,445
17	Kerala	665,799	753,668	826,390	1,474,842	1,360,074	327,378	5,408,151
18	Ladakh	4,697	11,366	13,722	14,273	8,117	2,197	54,372
19	Lakshadweep	223	802	1,373	1,582	2,155	365	6,500
20	Madhya Pradesh	820,169	1,356,498	2,250,375	3,289,174	3,855,406	976,376	12,547,998
21	Maharashtra	4,409,808	4,498,783	4,868,596	6,696,195	6,859,462	1,764,105	29,096,949
22	Manipur	90,178	116,675	144,636	152,389	180,257	45,090	729,225
23	Meghalaya	7,431	19,360	31,054	53,303	110,856	39,183	261,187
24	Mizoram	9,380	20,640	68,965	57,573	47,390	8,440	212,388
25	Nagaland	7,982	26,130	45,970	74,677	86,428	19,483	260,670
26	Odisha	574,500	943,213	1,273,413	3,707,282	2,465,432	634,710	9,598,550
27	Puducherry	39,740	55,484	56,820	105,790	89,514	16,917	364,265
28	Punjab	904,165	934,359	1,154,651	1,723,604	3,114,885	533,951	8,365,615
29	Rajasthan	1,532,614	2,366,875	2,764,463	3,599,080	4,573,177	1,219,816	16,056,025

30	Sikkim	3,408	10,578	15,265	23,789	57,432	8,919	119,391
31	Tamil Nadu	3,305,234	4,011,295	4,621,580	7,390,860	6,848,400	1,492,483	27,669,852
32	Telangana	1,639,002	1,931,782	2,543,249	4,270,126	4,114,614	1,235,896	15,734,669
33	Tripura	15,478	78,257	174,215	374,258	310,158	92,907	1,045,273
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,081,727	2,834,622	4,917,794	7,828,348	8,589,126	3,163,074	29,414,691
35	Uttarakhand	215,631	398,624	401,149	575,321	601,540	271,024	2,463,289
36	West Bengal	1,098,936	2,018,473	2,801,175	6,507,875	5,281,914	1,144,887	18,853,260
	Total:-	27,318,171	34,885,063	45,588,702	73,975,638	82,631,494	20,542,175	284,941,243
Report Dated:- 28.07.2025 02:45 PM based on the revised criteria w.e.f. 01.04.2025 Source: Udyam Registration Portal & UAP								

STATEMENT-III

The details of total number of MSMEs shut down or non-operational, State/UT-wise, from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025								
Sl. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	9	12	26	47	17	111
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	261	499	1,401	648	2,922
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	2	-	7	10
4	Assam	-	8	28	47	46	20	149
5	Bihar	18	541	547	677	1,828	500	4,111
6	Chandigarh	1	21	8	12	31	5	78
7	Chhattisgarh	4	64	134	249	459	288	1,198
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	7	16	28	43	15	109
9	Delhi	-	210	470	203	139	62	1,084

10	Goa	3	5	17	61	89	41	216
11	Gujarat	67	492	1,074	2,307	3,534	1,429	8,903
12	Haryana	16	151	404	842	271	92	1,776
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	8	86	38	287	78	499
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	51	121	241	566	341	1,320
15	Jharkhand	-	134	251	365	734	274	1,758
16	Karnataka	4	272	534	822	2,187	980	4,799
17	Kerala	2	137	339	591	1,157	541	2,767
18	Ladakh	-	1	2	3	15	4	25
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	1	112	548	552	1,961	741	3,915
21	Maharashtra	3	1,831	3,276	4,800	9,702	3,716	23,328
22	Manipur	-	-	62	33	186	65	346
23	Meghalaya	-	1	1	1	-	2	5
24	Mizoram	-	1	2	5	21	16	45
25	Nagaland	-	1	5	7	16	14	43
26	Odisha	1	118	212	431	875	435	2,072
27	Puducherry	-	8	39	56	119	33	255
28	Punjab	-	208	88	65	155	74	590
29	Rajasthan	11	312	1,068	1,682	3,274	1,260	7,607
30	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	1	67	69
31	Tamil Nadu	2	591	1,900	2,589	4,900	1,919	11,901
32	Telangana	2	128	102	220	1,981	666	3,099
33	Tripura	-	8	6	10	26	28	78
34	Uttar Pradesh	20	494	1,110	1,444	1,368	1,072	5,508
35	Uttarakhand	1	32	202	234	448	199	1,116
36	West Bengal	17	153	363	686	1,578	817	3,614
	Total:-	175	6,222	13,290	19,828	39,446	16,469	95,430
Report Dated:- 28.07.2025 02:45 PM based on the revised criteria w.e.f. 01.04.2025								
Source: Udyam Registration Portal & UAP								

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JJM IN MANIPUR

1874. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) the number of tap water connections to the households under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) completed till date in Manipur, district-wise;

(b) whether these connections include those that have already been provided with connections under the Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the number and details thereof; and

(c) whether the connections under the JJM in Manipur have a functional and regular water supply source and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, the Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States/ UTs to provide tap water supply to every rural household across the country, including those in Manipur.

As reported by the state of Manipur, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 25,920 (5.74%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 3,33,539 additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 4,51,619 rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to 3,59,459 (79.59%) rural households. The number of rural households with tap water connections in Manipur, district-wise, as on 28.07.2025, is **Statement**.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched by the Government on 02.10.2014 with the aim to make the rural area of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 02.10.2019. All the villages in the country declared themselves ODF by 02.10.2019. Having achieved the ODF status, Phase II of SBM (G) has been launched with effect from 01.04.2020 for a period

of 5 years with the objective to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages and to cover all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and visually clean.

(c): Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system in villages, is an integral part of JJM. As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC), headed by Chief Secretary/ Addl. Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-charge of Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department, approves the schemes/ projects being taken up under JJM. The proposals placed before SLSSC are invariably reviewed by 'Source Finding Committee' for availability of potable water in adequate quantity in prescribed quality for the scheme design period. Further, provision has been made for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) by village community, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs, MP & MLA's Local Area Development Fund, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc. In addition, states have also been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., to ensure adequate water availability for rural water supply schemes.

STATEMENT

The number of rural households with tap water connections in Manipur

S.No.	District	No. of rural households	Households with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Households with tap water connections as on 28.07.2025	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	Bishnupur	33,004	1,720	5.21	23,978	72.7
2	Chandel	19,523	405	2.07	15,311	78.4
3	Churachandpur	42,161	2,072	4.91	36,061	85.5
4	Imphal East	72,889	2,089	2.87	58,689	80.5
5	Imphal West	45,725	1,520	3.32	35,347	77.3
6	Jiribam	7,272	79	1.09	2,740	37.7
7	Kakching	20,272	1,205	5.94	17,676	87.2
8	Kamjong	11,334	2,245	19.81	8,323	73.4
9	Kangpokpi	32,332	2,197	6.80	27,674	85.6
10	Noney	11,492	1,412	12.29	8,799	76.6
11	Pherzawl	8,005	316	3.95	4,128	51.6
12	Senapati	42,625	3,059	7.18	32,689	76.7
13	Tamenglong	16,511	469	2.84	13,094	79.3
14	Tengnoupal	14,973	298	1.99	13,045	87.1
15	Thoubal	42,302	3,622	8.56	37,530	88.7
16	Ukhrul	31,199	3,212	10.30	24,375	78.1
Total		4,51,619	25,920	5.74	3,59,459	79.6

RIISING PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

1875. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the annual retail prices of petrol, diesel and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) across the country during each of the last ten years;
- (b) the reasons for the continuous rise in the prices of petroleum products despite fluctuations in global crude oil prices;
- (c) the details of the annual profits earned by major public sector and private sector oil and gas companies including Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum, Reliance Industries and Adani Total Gas Limited during the said period;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of rising fuel prices on inflation and the cost of living for common citizens and if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes any measures to regulate fuel pricing mechanisms, ensure greater transparency and provide relief to consumers and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The details of Yearly Average Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) since 2015-16 are given at **Statement-I**.
- (b) to (e): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. India imports more than 85% of its crude oil requirements. Crude oil prices (Indian basket) increased from \$55/bbl (March 2015) to \$113/bbl (March 2022) and further to \$116/bbl (June 2022) and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors, whereas domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (Delhi prices) from Rs. 110.04 and Rs. 98.42 per litre in November 2021 as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs.

Central Excise duty was reduced by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens. In March, 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each. In April 2025, excise duty on Petrol and Diesel was increased by Rs. 2 per litre each but this was not passed on to consumers.

PSU OMCs recently carried out an intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in the form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

Government also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol & diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

The Government has taken several steps to control the impact of rising crude prices including augmenting domestic exploration and production of crude oil, ethanol blending program, improving the share of renewable sources in Indian energy basket etc.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. While the average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 51% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 582/MT in June 2025), the effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG was reduced by 38% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 553 in July 2025).

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 853 in Delhi. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to about 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

The impact of increase/decrease in prices of petrol, diesel and LPG can be assessed through their impact on inflation measured by Wholesale Price

Index (WPI). The weightage of petrol, diesel and LPG in the WPI index is 1.60%, 3.10% and 0.64% respectively.

The details of Standalone Profit after Tax (PAT) / Loss of Public & Private Sector companies in the oil and gas sector, as compiled by PPAC since 2015-16 are given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Yearly Average Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG

FY	Retail selling Prices (at Delhi)		
	Petrol (Rs./Litre)	Diesel (Rs./Litre)	Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 KG cyl)
2015-16	61.59	47.01	586.09
2016-17	64.61	53.24	554.17
2017-18	69.2	58.78	657.41
2018-19	75.37	68.22	754.33
2019-20	72.69	65.78	688.03
2020-21	80.84	73.58	650.80
2021-22	98.05	87.42	866.85
2022-23	97.9	90.58	1,038.70
2023-24	96.63	89.53	979.23
2024-25	94.74	87.64	803.00
2025-26 (Till 23.07.2025)	94.77	87.67	847.26

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT-II**Standalone Profit after Tax (PAT) / (Loss) of oil and gas companies**

(Rs. in Crore)

FY	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Adani Total Gas
2015-16	11,242	7,056	3,725	27,426	*NA
2016-17	19,106	8,039	6,209	31,425	*NA
2017-18	21,346	7,919	6,357	33,612	165
2018-19	16,894	7,132	6,029	35,163	229
2019-20	1,313	2,683	2,637	30,903	436
2020-21	21,836	19,042	10,664	31,944	472
2021-22	24,184	11,363	6,383	39,084	505
2022-23	8,242	1,870	(8,974)	44,190	530
2023-24	39,619	26,674	14,694	42,042	653
2024-25	12,962	13,275	7,365	35,262	648

Source: as compiled by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

*NA – Not available

WOMEN-LED MSMEs**1876. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:****SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:**

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

(a) the total number and percentage share of women-led/women owned MSMEs registered in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise particularly in Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal;

- (b) the number of MSMEs owned by women in 2014 as compared to that in 2025 in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Jharkhand and Bihar;
- (c) the share of total employment, investment and turnover contributed by women-led MSMEs in the last three financial years;
- (d) the total amount of credit extended to women-led MSMEs under various Government schemes in comparison to male-led MSMEs;
- (e) whether the Government is aware of the significantly higher credit gap faced by women entrepreneurs (estimated at 35%) and the factors contributing to such disparities in financial access;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the participation of women in MSMEs in the country;
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to formal credit for women-led MSMEs and Informal Micro-Enterprises (IMEs), especially in rural and semi-urban areas; and
- (h) the progress made under the Udyam Assist Portal in registering women-led IMEs and enabling them to avail priority sector lending benefits?

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

(a) to (h): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 28.07.2025, State/UTs wise and Financial Year Wise total number and % of Women Owned MSMEs registered under Udyam Registration Portal including

Udyam Assist Platform (from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025) is attached at **Statement.**

The share of total employment, investment and turnover contributed by women owned MSMEs which are registered on Udyam registration Portal are as follows:

Financial Year	Employment (in %)	Investment (in %)	Turnover (in %)
2022-23	21.14	9.16	9.42
2023-24	34.37	10.15	9.96
2024-25	32.31	10.74	10.40

The Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantees to its Member Lending Institutions for the credit facilities extended by them to the MSEs without any collateral security and third-party guarantee. The Scheme provides guarantee to Women led MSEs at liberal terms:

- The extent of guarantee coverage for Women led MSEs is 90% viz-a-viz 75% in general.
- Women led MSEs get 10% relaxation in guarantee fee.

The details of the guarantees approved to Women led MSEs under CGS are as below:

CGS – Guarantee Approved				
	Women-led MSEs		Men-led MSEs	
Duration	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in ₹Crore)	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in ₹Crore)
Cumulative since Inception in 2000 as on June 30, 2025	26,53,753	1,55,194	94,10,575	8,70,924

Further, in order to facilitate unsecured affordable credit flow to IMEs (which are exempted from GST regime) for their composite requirement, special provision under CGS has been launched. Credit facility up to ₹20 lakh is guaranteed with extent of coverage of 85%.

The Government has taken a number of initiatives to increase the participation of women in MSMEs in the country, such as:

- i. Special drives for registration of women-owned MSMEs.
- ii. To support women entrepreneurs, the Public Procurement Policy mandates at least 3% of their annual procurement from micro and small women entrepreneurs by CPSEs/Ministries/Departments.
- iii. Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans

and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis non-special category (upto 25%).

- iv. To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME implements 'Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana' under Coir Vikas Yojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.
- v. Participation of women entrepreneurs in trade fairs under Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme is subsidized to the extent of 100% vis-a-vis 80% for other entrepreneurs.
- vi. Ministry of MSME has launched 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023, to provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades.
- vii. The Ministry has launched awareness campaign 'Yashasvini' to create awareness about M/o MSME schemes among existing and prospective women entrepreneurs to provide continuum of handholding and capacity building support to them.

STATEMENT

State and Financial Year Wise % of Women Owned MSMEs Registered Under Udyam and UAP Since Inception till 15/07/2025*							
Sl. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	25.70	25.04	25.43	28.92	30.90	40.15
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	19.65	23.50	28.84	61.72	63.07	40.87

3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	22.10	30.67	51.77	42.23	47.15	43.80
4	ASSAM	17.01	28.29	28.15	33.05	41.90	31.28
5	BIHAR	16.15	17.42	16.53	63.46	44.92	29.19
6	CHANDIGARH	14.48	16.03	19.07	26.06	33.33	33.58
7	CHHATTISGARH	12.69	14.05	16.73	56.15	42.89	39.10
8	DELHI	15.13	16.28	17.72	32.38	32.01	28.43
9	GOA	18.66	21.76	24.17	47.71	40.83	30.76
10	GUJARAT	15.19	13.72	16.37	37.54	28.76	23.16
11	HARYANA	12.27	13.71	17.72	35.75	31.37	28.73
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14.80	17.08	18.61	24.14	24.54	25.14
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	11.39	17.98	23.47	26.62	21.89	22.72
14	JHARKHAND	13.49	16.96	23.77	61.24	45.38	35.25
15	KARNATAKA	19.57	18.29	22.73	55.48	49.31	33.28
16	KERALA	20.48	21.40	27.80	61.86	48.46	37.49
17	LADAKH	11.26	15.41	15.94	37.12	39.53	40.82
18	LAKSHADWEEP	12.82	9.66	17.47	15.19	31.83	28.85
19	MADHYA PRADESH	12.86	12.32	24.67	54.29	33.64	23.70
20	MAHARASHTRA	19.07	19.66	22.66	45.38	39.92	35.48
21	MANIPUR	38.84	37.78	46.53	63.92	57.77	63.97
22	MEGHALAYA	28.26	28.89	34.49	47.34	57.07	55.44
23	MIZORAM	37.65	42.71	53.21	70.84	54.85	53.13
24	NAGALAND	27.53	33.41	41.70	60.81	48.54	49.66
25	ODISHA	15.91	19.60	22.24	53.98	41.63	35.44
26	PUDUCHERRY	27.30	27.87	29.94	56.89	56.58	40.78
27	PUNJAB	13.53	15.70	21.52	35.76	37.89	31.84
28	RAJASTHAN	12.54	11.77	13.58	35.28	26.89	21.01
29	SIKKIM	25.14	33.84	32.79	39.46	62.63	56.96
30	TAMIL NADU	22.64	23.54	27.57	51.76	54.25	40.94
31	TELANGANA	23.76	21.91	24.16	53.59	49.96	30.90
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	14.63	16.83	18.16	32.06	30.71	27.55
33	TRIPURA	13.49	11.92	24.57	77.42	51.50	54.07

34	UTTAR PRADESH	14.11	14.17	24.97	39.46	34.84	23.22
35	UTTARAKHAND	18.40	17.18	19.24	37.32	34.27	26.63
36	WEST BENGAL	14.89	15.05	16.94	73.76	50.31	32.94
Total		17.20	17.69	22.50	51.42	42.36	31.16

State and Financial Year Wise Total number of Women Owned MSMEs Registered Under Udyam and UAP Since Inception till 15/07/2025*							
Sl. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	461	729	978	,561	1,343	467
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	12,725	34,411	70,454	812,136	895,586	77,203
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	160	692	3,598	4,657	6,867	1,702
4	ASSAM	2,922	20,450	37,561	133,329	197,306	29,273
5	BIHAR	14,473	38,344	53,238	1,035,725	507,113	56,722
6	CHANDIGARH	833	1,525	1,926	5,840	5,750	1,519
7	CHHATTISGARH	4,166	9,614	18,094	266,534	169,117	26,010
8	DELHI	13,520	21,908	31,666	135,764	101,462	23,646
9	GOA	1,120	1,867	3,734	22,013	13,084	1,583
10	GUJARAT	37,107	4,205	85,094	521,603	284,322	51,569
11	HARYANA	2,614	24,602	41,942	185,379	169,914	33,071
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,884	4,572	8,754	21,302	24,756	4,807
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,999	13,332	24,318	77,785	48,079	5,679
14	JHARKHAND	5,776	14,021	33,711	376,059	170,259	23,911
15	KARNATAKA	29,610	57,311	95,823	853,163	843,946	77,243
16	KERALA	14,623	25,076	49,973	385,147	245,518	34,927
17	LADAKH	82	353	510	2,667	1,675	396
18	LAKSHADWEEP	5	20	58	60	361	30
19	MADHYA PRADESH	14,283	0,152	207,965	744,955	463,166	49,357
20	MAHARASHTRA	22,515	90,210	274,307	1,239,294	1,025,979	183,837
21	MANIPUR	4,010	5,158	9,827	30,005	26,278	7,099
22	MEGHALAYA	197	643	2,301	7,476	12,064	4,314
23	MIZORAM	419	1,509	4,172	11,659	7,724	1,163
24	NAGALAND	196	1,108	3,041	15,750	8,922	2,651
25	ODISHA	7,823	20,688	38,097	563,310	243,154	36,184
26	PUDUCHERRY	1,046	2,277	3,441	20,309	17,601	1,846
27	PUNJAB	13,649	28,704	58,085	212,624	218,505	36,809
28	RAJASTHAN	9,369	46,021	70,211	399,728	336,666	50,529

29	SIKKIM	87	602	1,033	3,190	8,319	1,554
30	TAMIL NADU	70,243	26,774	200,832	917,157	905,523	121,879
31	TELANGANA	23,054	35,198	55,626	548,097	447,022	51,029
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	444	697	920	3,046	2,306	472
33	TRIPURA	226	799	4,073	130,539	34,857	5,936
34	UTTAR PRADESH	30,646	58,553	367,057	994,356	702,201	109,250
35	UTTARAKHAND	4,141	8,504	14,021	78,429	53,013	9,126
36	WEST BENGAL	9,353	25,492	47,094	2,040,313	550,500	69,257
Total		486,781	906,121	1,923,535	12,800,961	8,750,258	1,192,050

दैनिक बिजली की आवश्यकता और उत्पादन

1877. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में प्रतिदिन कितनी यूनिट बिजली की आवश्यकता है और उसका कितने यूनिट का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) क्या देश वर्तमान में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयले से ऊर्जा उत्पादन बंद करके केवल आवश्यकतानुसार बिजली उत्पादन शुरू करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रस्ताव के पूर्ण रूप से कब तक क्रियान्वित होने की संभावना है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (जून, 2025 तक) के लिए विद्युत की औसत आवश्यकता एवं प्रतिदिन उत्पादन (एमयू/दिन) का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

(ख): देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 484.819 गीगावाट है। भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2014 से 260.784 गीगावाट नई उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी जैसी गंभीर समस्या का समाधान किया है, जिससे देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता की स्थिति में परिवर्तित हो गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है।

ये विवरण दर्शाते हैं कि देश में विद्युत की बेहतर उपलब्धता के साथ, ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति के बीच का अंतर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान घटकर केवल 0.1% के मामूली स्तर पर आ गया है और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) के दौरान और भी कम होकर लगभग शून्य हो जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से क्षमता वृद्धि को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। मई, 2023 में अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना (उत्पादन) के अनुसार, कोयला आधारित संस्थापित क्षमता का हिस्सा, जो जून, 2025 में लगभग 46% है, वर्ष 2031-32 में घटकर लगभग 30% होने की संभावना है। हालाँकि, कोयले से ऊर्जा उत्पादन बंद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

वर्ष 2034-35 तक अनुमानित तापविद्युत (कोयला और लिग्नाइट) क्षमता की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने न्यूनतम 97,000 मेगावाट अतिरिक्त कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित तापविद्युत क्षमता स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की है। अप्रैल, 2023 से जून, 2025 तक लगभग 11,680 मेगावाट की तापविद्युत क्षमताएँ पहले ही चालू हो चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 38,935 मेगावाट (5,695 मेगावाट की संकटग्रस्त तापविद्युत परियोजनाओं सहित) तापविद्युत क्षमता वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन है। इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 15,440 मेगावाट तापविद्युत क्षमता के लिए संविदा प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 35,460 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित संभावित क्षमता की पहचान की गई है, जो देश में नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

विवरण -I

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के जून, 2025 तक विद्युत की औसत आवश्यकता एवं प्रतिदिन उत्पादन (एमयू/दिन) का ब्यौरा

वित्त वर्ष	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	कुल उत्पादन
	(एमयू/दिन)	(एमयू/दिन)
2022-23	4147	4450.59
2023-24	4443	4751.62
2024-25	4641	5012.87
2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक)	4892	5230.25

टिप्पणी: प्रतिदिन एमयू की गणना वर्ष के दौरान कुल ऊर्जा आवश्यकता/उत्पादन को उस वर्ष के दिनों की संख्या से विभाजित करके की जाती है।

विवरण -II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून 2025 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति की गई	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	%
2022-23	1513497	1505914	7583	0.5
2023-24	1626132	1622020	4112	0.3
2024-25	1693959	1692369	1590	0.1
2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक)	445197	445040	157	0

ELECTRONIC CHALLAN FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATION

1878. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that globally challans for violation of traffic rules are issued through electronic medium by installing cameras to capture images of such violations and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the progress made in installation of such cameras in class 'A' cities in the country;
- (c) the number of challans issued and the amount of fine received through online mode; and
- (d) whether there is any system in place to monitor paid and unpaid challans, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Section 136A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety on National Highways, State Highways, roads or in any urban city within a state which has a population up to such limits as may be prescribed by the Government. Accordingly, Government has published Rule 167A under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989 in August 2021 for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and at critical junctions in cities having more than one million population and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in the Country.

The responsibility to implement the provisions of Rule 167A of the CMVR, 1989 in terms of section 136A of the MV Act, 1988 comes under the purview of the State Governments. However, to support the States, Government has

issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore on First-Come-First-Served basis.

Details of installation of e-enforcement devices by the States/UTs in class 'A' cities in the country is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has developed eChallan System, a web based application. The system allows the agencies authorised by the States/UTs to carry out on-the-spot challaning process efficiently through mobile app, by providing easy user interface, quick search option of offence history, vehicle and license information, relevant acts & sections, including the advanced features of capturing GPS location, photographic evidences and in-built challan printing facility. Further, the system also facilitates detection of traffic violations through CCTV/ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) cameras, Speed Guns, OSVD (Over Speed Violation Detection), RLVD (Red Light Violation Detection) and other advanced Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) devices.

The paid and unpaid challans can be monitored through the dashboard in the eChallan System's report application. The URL for this application is <https://echallan.parivahan.gov.in/echallanreport>.

As per the dashboard, as on 29.07.2025, a total of 35.79 crore challans amounting to ₹53,715.34 crore have been issued. Of these, 13.65 crore challans have been disposed of, generating revenue of ₹20,027.70 crore through various

modes, including online payments. Additionally, the portal provides a facility for raising grievances against challans for review and disposal by the concerned enforcement authority. Citizens have the freedom to challenge the imposition of challan in a court of law of competent jurisdiction and disposal of such matters is done by the courts.

हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल परियोजनाएं

1879. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) कितनी हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (एचएएम) परियोजनाओं का ठेका दिया गया है और देश में आज की तारीख तक निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएं सफलतापूर्वक पूरी हो चुकी और चालू हो चुकी परियोजनाओं का वर्तमान में मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार और विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में जिलावार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) एचएएम परियोजना के लिए ठेका मिलने की तारीख से लेकर उसके वाणिज्यिक संचालन की तारीख तक लगने वाला औसत समय कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में एचएएम परियोजना बोलीदाताओं के लिए पात्रता मानदंड/योग्यता अपेक्षाओं को कड़ा किया है और यदि हाँ, तो वे विशिष्ट कारण/मुद्दे क्या हैं जिनके कारण उक्त मानक/मानदंड कड़े किए गए हैं;

(घ) सरकार भविष्य में एचएएम परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की गति और गुणवत्ता पर इन परिवर्तनों के संभावित प्रभाव की अपेक्षा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) धाराशिव जिले में तेर को श्रीक्षेत्र पंढरपुर से जोड़ने वाली पालखी सड़क के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड (एचएएम) के तहत सौंपी गई 406 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन/संचालन एवं रखरखाव के चरण में हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में सौंपी गई और कार्यान्वयनाधीन/पूर्ण परियोजनाओं की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख): एचएएम परियोजना के आवंटन के बाद, चयनित बोलीदाता द्वारा रियायत समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (एसपीवी) का गठन किया जाता है और उसके बाद वित्तीय समापन प्राप्त करने के लिए लगभग 150 दिनों की समयावधि प्रदान की जाती है।

सरकार द्वारा पूर्व निर्धारित शर्तों (भूमि की उपलब्धता और मंजूरी आदि) और रियायतग्राही (वित्तीय समापन, परमिट आदि) की पूर्ति के बाद, रियायत करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार परियोजना के निष्पादन के लिए नियत तिथि घोषित की जाती है और परियोजना के पूरा होने की समय सीमा आमतौर पर नियत तिथि से 2-3 वर्ष होती है।

(ग) और (घ): जी हां। सरकार ने जुलाई 2025 में एचएएम परियोजनाओं के लिए योग्यता मानदंड से संबंधित मानक प्रस्ताव के लिए अनुरोध (आरएफपी) में आशोधन जारी किया है। इन आशोधनों में अन्य बातों के साथ, मानक राजमार्ग परियोजना के साथ-साथ सुरंगों, बड़े पुलों, आरओबी आदि जैसी एकल विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं शामिल हैं और इनका उद्देश्य निर्माण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और बोलीदाताओं के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना है।

(ड.): तेर को श्रीक्षेत्र पंढरपुर से जोड़ने वाली सड़क का खंड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एचएएम मोड में पूर्ण हो चुकी, संचालित और कार्यान्वयनाधीन परियोजनाएं

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	लंबाई (किमी)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर, खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	इंदौर - एदलाबाद (पैकेज -II) [तेजाजीनगर से बलवाड़ा]	33	1163
2	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़), खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	धनगांव - बोरगांव खंड (किमी 81.000 से किमी 139.000) [इंदौर - एदलाबाद पैकेज IV]	58	866
3	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	बुरहानपुर, खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	एनएच 753एल का बोरगांव बुजुर्ग से शाहपुर का 4 लेन (बोरगांव बुजुर्ग से मुक्तईनगर का पैकेज I)	47	1504
4	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	बुरहानपुर, जलगाँव	एनएच 753 के शाहपुर से मुक्तईनगर तक के किमी 186.000 से किमी 216.278 तक 4 लेन (बोरगांव बुजुर्ग से मुक्तईनगर का पैकेज II))	30	784
5	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा, रायसेन	(i) एनएच- 346 के विदिशा से हिनोतिया तक के किमी 0.000 से किमी 27.000 खंड 4 लेन (विदिशा - मेहुलवा-तालबेहट) पैकेज -I) और (ii) एनएच-146 के विदिशा से मोरिकोरी तक के किमी 39.000 से 59.476 तक खंड का 4 लेन	47	1004
6	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	महोबा	एचएएम पर म. प्र. और उ. प्र. में भारतमाला परियोजना (ईसी) के तहत एनएच-34 और 35 के म. प्र. और उ. प्र. सीमा से कबरई खंड के किमी 197.000 से किमी 242.991 तक (सागर-कबरई पैकेज-5)को 4 लेन का बनाना (लंबाई = 45.991 किमी)	46	1633

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	लंबाई (किमी)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
7	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	इंदौर - हरदा (पैकेज -II) [राघवगढ़ से नानसा किमी 29.30 से किमी 92.30]	64	1082
8	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास, हरदा	इंदौर - हरदा (पैकेज -III) [नानासा से पिडगांव खंड किमी 95.000 से किमी 142.445 तक]	47	1146
9	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	हरदा	हरदा - बैतूल (पैकेज -I) किमी0 से किमी30.20 तक 4 लेन [हरदा - टेमागांव]	30	774
10	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	बेतूल	हरदा - बैतूल (पैकेज-III) किमी से 81.00 से किमी 121.248 [चिचोली - बैतूल]	40	854
11	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन	चंदेसरा से खेड़ाखजुरिया के किमी 0.000 से (-) 750 तक और एनएच-148एनजी के किमी 0.000 से किमी 41.400 तक 4 लेन (पैकेज-I)	42	910
12	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन, आगर-मालवा	एनएच-148एनजी (नया एनएच 752डी) के किमी 41.400 से किमी 89.200 तक खेड़ाखजुरिया से सुहागड़ी तक 4 लेन (पैकेज- II)	48	876
13	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	मंदसौर, झालावाड़	एनएच-148एनजी के सुहागड़ी से बर्दिया अमरा के किमी 89.200 से किमी 135.351 तक 4 लेन (पैकेज- III)	46	823
14	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास, उज्जैन	उज्जैन बाईपास (किमी 19.76 से किमी 26.9) और देवास बाईपास (किमी 0.00 से किमी 14.52) सहित पुराने एसएच 18 (नया 752डी) के देवास -उज्जैन के किमी 0.0 से किमी 19.76 तक का 4 लेन	41	843

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	लंबाई (किमी)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
15	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन, धार	एनएच-752डी के उज्जैन से बदनावर तक के किमी 26.900 से किमी 96.00 तक 4 लेन	69	1353
16	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	निवाड़ी, झांसी	झांसी - खजुराहो (पैकेज-I)	77	1690
17	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	बमीठा टाउन के निकट झांसी-खजुराहो के किमी 76.3 से किमी 161.7 तक	85	1781
18	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी, रीवा	रीवा सीधी खंड का चुरहट बाईपास	15	830
19	एनएचएआई	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	एनएच-146बी के शाहगंज बाईपास के अंतिम छोर से बाड़ी (पैकेज-IV) के डिजाइन किमी 102.000 से डिजाइन किमी 142.357 तक (डिजाइन लंबाई 40.357 किमी) तक 4-लेन का निर्माण कार्य	40	784
20	सड़क विंग	मध्य प्रदेश		हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड (एचएएम) पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-30 के रतहरा चौक से चोरहटा चौक सड़क खंड के किमी 00.000 से 19.200 तक सर्विस रोड सहित रीवा बाईपास का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 4-लेन का निर्माण	19	648

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एचएएम मोड में पूर्ण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एचएएम मोड में पूर्ण हो चुकी, संचालित और कार्यान्वयनाधीन परियोजनाएं

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II - पैकेज XI) [किमी 77.000 से किमी 103.400] (गंजाड - तलसारी)	26	1525

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
2	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II - पैकेज XII) [किमी 50.700 से किमी 77.000] (मसवान - गंजाड)	26	1711
3	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II-पैकेज XIII) [किमी 26.582 से किमी 50.700] (शिरसाद - मसवन)	27	3537
4	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे, पालघर	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II-पैकेज XIV) [किमी 3.000 से स्पर का किमी 20.200] (शिरसाद-अकलोली)	17	2059
5	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II-पैकेज XV) [किमी 20.200 से स्पर का किमी 43.000] (अकलोली-आमने)	18	2611
6	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II-पैकेज XVI) [किमी 43.000 से स्पर का किमी 69.800] (आमने-भोज)	25	4052
7	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे, रायगढ़	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे (चरण II-पैकेज XVII) [किमी 69.800 से स्पर का किमी 79.783] (भोज - मोरबी)	10	2209
8	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	नागपुर शहर के लिए किमी 0.500 से किमी 34.000 तक 4 लेन स्टैंडअलोन रिंग रोड/बाईपास, पैकेज-1	34	685
9	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	नागपुर शहर के लिए किमी 34.000 से किमी 62.035 तक रिंग रोड/बाईपास, पैकेज-2	28	763
10	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	वडपे से ठाणे तक एनएच-3 के नए एनएच-848 के किमी 539.202 से किमी 563.000 तक	21	1253
11	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	एनएच-848 (पुराना एनएच-3) का गोंडे (किमी 439.038) से पिंपरी साडो (किमी 459.905) तक खंड का 6 लेन	20	857
12	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	एनएच-965 के मोहोल - आलंदी खंड के दिवे घाट (किमी 220.900) से हडपसर (किमी 234.150) के (पैकेज-VI तक को चार लेन का बनाना	13	820

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
13	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	एनएच-150ई के अक्कलकोट से सोलापुर (7.35 किमी लंबाई के अक्कलकोट बाईपास सहित) के किमी 99.400 से किमी 138.352 तक को चार लेन का बनाना	39	958
14	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर, कलबुर्गी	एनएच-150सी (अक्कलकोट - कर्नाटक/तेलंगाना सीमा खंड का भाग) के किमी 512.000 से किमी 548.400 तक अक्कलकोट - महा./कर्नाटक सीमा नया ग्रीनफील्ड कॉरिडोर (पैकेज - XIV)	36	1371
15	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	जलगाँव, धुले	एनएच-6 का टारसोड - फागने खंड	87	2268
16	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	बुलढाणा, जलगाँव	एनएच-6 के चिखली - तरसोड खंड का किमी 360.00 - किमी 422.700 तक 4 लेन	63	1847
17	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती, अकोला	अमरावती - चिखली (पैकेज - I) [अमरावती - कुरनखेड किमी 166.00 से किमी 220.00 तक] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य	54	713
18	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	अमरावती - चिखली (पैकेज - II) [कुरनखेड - शेलाड किमी से 220.00 से किमी 270.00] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य	50	634
19	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला, बुलढाणा	अमरावती - चिखली (पैकेज - III) [शेलाड - नंदुरा किमी 270.00 से किमी 315.00 तक] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य	45	580
20	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	बुलढाणा	अमरावती - चिखली (पैकेज - IV) [नांदुरा - चिखली किमी से 315.00 से किमी 360.00] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य	45	584
21	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	अहमदनगर बाईपास	41	901
22	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	एनएच-516A का अहमदनगर - मिराजगांव - करमाला - टेंभुर्णी [अहमदनगर से घोगरगांव] के किमी 0.00 से किमी 38.775 तक 4 लेन (पैकेज -I)	39	980
23	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	एनएच-516ए का अहमदनगर - मिराजगांव - करमाला - टेंभुर्णी [घोगरगांव से अहमदनगर - सोलापुर जिला सीमा]	42	1032

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
				किमी से 38.775 से किमी 80.390 तक 4 लेन (पैकेज -II)		
24	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	धाराशिव, लातूर	एनएच-361 के तुलजापुर से औसा खंड (किमी 11.593 के तुलजापुर बाईपास सहित) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 55.835 तक चार लेन का बनाना	67	1564
25	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	एनएच-361 के औसा-चाकुर खंड पर किमी 55.835 से किमी 114.345 तक 4 लेन	59	1169
26	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़, लातूर	एनएच-361 का चाकुर लोहा खंड के किमी 114.600 से किमी 187.80 तक	73	1241
27	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़, हिंगोली	एनएच-361 का लोहा-वारंगा खंड के किमी 187.800 से किमी 244.369 तक	57	1236
28	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़, यवतमाल, हिंगोली	वारंगा - महागांव के किमी 253.700 से किमी 320.580 तक 4 लेन का बनाना	67	1632
29	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	महागांव से यवतमाल तक के किमी 320.580 से किमी 400.575 तक चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-II)	80	2119
30	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल, वर्धा	यवतमाल से वर्धा तक के किमी 400.575 से किमी 465.500 तक चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-III)	65	1876
31	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा, नागपुर	एनएच-361 के वर्धा - बुटीबोरी मार्ग के किमी 465.50 से किमी 524.69 तक चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-IV)	59	1834
32	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव, धुले	बोधरे - धुले	67	1345
33	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक, अहमदनगर	सिन्नर-शिरडी (सिन्नर बाईपास सहित)	51	1331
34	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	सांगली - सोलापुर [मंगलवेधा-सोलापुर] के किमी 321.6 - किमी 378.10 तक को चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज IV)	57	1472
35	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	सांगली - सोलापुर [वाताम्बरे - मंगलवेधा] के किमी 276.0 - किमी 321.60 तक चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज III)	46	1289

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी	राज्य	ज़िला	परियोजना	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
36	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली, सोलापुर	सांगली - सोलापुर [बोरेगांव - वताम्बरे] के किमी 224.00 से किमी 276.00 तक को चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज II)	52	1414
37	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	सांगली - सोलापुर [सांगली - बोरेगांव किमी 182.556 - किमी 224.00] तक को चार लेन का बनाना (पैकेज I)	41	1409
38	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	एनएच-166 के रत्नागिरी-कोल्हापुर खंड के किमी 0.000 से किमी 19.769 तक और किमी 31.000 से किमी 67.140 तक 4 लेन (पैकेज-I)	56	1774
39	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी, कोल्हापुर	एनएच-166 के किमी 67.140 से किमी 112.340 तक रत्नागिरी-कोल्हापुर खंड का 4 लेन (पैकेज - II)	45	1985
40	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	एनएच-166 के रत्नागिरी-कोल्हापुर खंड के किमी 112.340 से किमी 145.300 तक का 4 लेन (पैकेज- III)	33	1939
41	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	एनएच-353बी के महा. सीमा तक राजुरा-कोरपना-आदिलाबाद सड़क के किमी 32.910 से किमी 89.090 तक का 4 लेन	56	1013
42	एनएचएआई	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	एनएच - 930डी के महा. सीमा तक बामनी - राजुरा - वारूर - देवदा (किमी 19.000 से किमी 51.985 तक) का 4 लेन	33	968.05
43	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	काशेडी - परशुराम घाट	42	1142
44	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	परशुराम घाट – अरावली	34	983
45	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	अरावली - कांटे	39	1102
46	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	कांटे - वाकड़	47	1230
47	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	सिद्धदुर्ग	तलेगांव - कलमाठ	38	904
48	सड़क विंग	महाराष्ट्र	सिद्धदुर्ग	कलमाठ – ज़रप	34	1338

STATUS OF ODOP INTEGRATION UNDER PMFME SCHEME**1880. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

- (a) the status of One District One Product (ODOP) integration under the PMFME Scheme in Eastern India particularly in the districts of Odisha and Jharkhand;
- (b) whether the Government has evaluated alignment between ODOP recommendations and agricultural output data and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which micro food processing enterprises in tribal or aspirational districts are being supported to obtain export certifications and branding assistance;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to link them with APEDA's export infrastructure and global markets;
- (e) the number of loans sanctioned under PMFME in each district of Odisha and Jharkhand till date along with the disbursal rate and district-wise utilization pattern;
- (f) whether any mid-term evaluation or inter-Ministerial consultation has been undertaken to propose a second phase of PMFME beyond Financial Year 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, whether a roadmap is being considered for continuation of credit-linked subsidy and ODOP convergence in underserved regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): Under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has approved One District One Product (ODOP) for 726 districts in 35 States/UTs across the country including Eastern States based on the recommendations of State / UT Governments and also in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Out of which, ODOP has been approved for 92 districts including Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand except West Bengal. The district wise details of ODOP for Eastern States are at **Statement-I**. However, State/UT Governments may recommend change in ODOP to MoFPI with the approval of State Level Approval Committee (SLAC).

(c) and (d): Under Branding and Marketing component of the PMFME Scheme, grants-in-aid upto 50% of the eligible project cost is provided to the groups of FPOs/SHGs/Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises in tribal or aspirational districts for developing a common brand with provision for quality control, standardisation, packaging and adhering to food safety parameters. In addition, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides incentives to processed food exporters including micro food processors under its different schemes for Infrastructure Development, Quality, Market Development etc.

(e): Under the PMFME Scheme, 2239 and 3771 loans have been sanctioned for credit linked subsidy in the State of Odisha and Jharkhand with disbursal rate of 81.24 % and 70.67 % respectively till 30th June 2025. The district wise details

are at **Statement-II**. However, the district -wise utilization pattern is not maintained by the Ministry.

(f) and (g): A third-party Mid-Term Impact Evaluation Study has been conducted to evaluate the performance of the PMFME Scheme. However, till date, no proposal has been submitted to the Government for continuation of PMFME scheme beyond Financial Year 2025-26.

STATEMENT-I

The district wise details of ODOP for Eastern States

BIHAR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Araria	Makhana (Foxnut)
2	Arwal	Pulse based products (Besan & Sattu)
3	Aurangabad	Strawberry based Products
4	Banka	Katarni Rice based Products
5	Begusarai	Chilly based Products
6	Bhagalpur	Jardalu Mango
7	Bhojpur	Indian traditional Sweets and Confectionary (Khurma/ Belgrami)
8	Buxar	Indian traditional Sweets (Batisa or Papdi)
9	Darbhanga	Makhana (Foxnut)
10	East Champaran	Litchi based Products
11	Gaya	Sesame based products
12	Gopalganj	Papaya based Products
13	Jamui	Minor Forest Produce (Jackfruit etc.)
14	Jehanabad	Pulse based products (Besan & Sattu)
15	Kaimur	Rice based products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
16	Katihar	Makhana (Foxnut)
17	Khagaria	Banana based Products
18	Kishanganj	Pineapple based Products
19	Lakhisarai	Tomato based Products

20	Madhepura	Mango based Products
21	Madhubani	Makhana (Foxnut)
22	Munger	Rice based products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
23	Muzaffarpur	Litchi based Products
24	Nalanda	Potato based Products
25	Nawada	Betel Vine
26	Patna	Bakery Products
27	Purnia	Maize based products
28	Rohtas	Rice Based Products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
29	Saharsa	Makhana (Foxnut)
30	Samastipur	Turmeric
31	Saran	Tomato based Products
32	Sheikhpura	Onion based Products
33	Sheohar	Banana based products
34	Sitamarhi	Litchi based Products
35	Siwan	Mentha based Products
36	Supaul	Makhana (Foxnut)
37	Vaishali	Honey
38	West Champaran	Sugarcane based Products
TOTAL		38

JHARKHAND		
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	ODOP
1	Deoghar	Peda
2	Dumka	Peda
3	East Singhbhum	Tomato based Products
4	Hazaribagh	Jaggery
5	Jamtara	Chilly based Products
6	Khunti	Minor Forest Produce (Tamarind)
7	Koderma	Lime based Products
8	Latehar	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua)
9	Lohardaga	Honey
10	Pakur	Mango based Products

11	Ranchi	Guava based Products
12	Sahebganj	Mango based Products
13	SaraiKela-Kharsawan	Minor Forest Produce (Chironjee)
14	West Singhbhum	Custard Apple based Products
15	Bokaro	Jackfruit based Products
16	Chatra	Tomato based Products
17	Dhanbad	Potato based Products
18	Garhwa	Potato based Products
19	Giridih	Tomato based Products
20	Godda	Mango based Products
21	Gumla	Green Chilly
22	Palamu	Tomato based Products
23	Ramgarh	Papaya based Products
24	Simdega	Mango based Products
TOTAL		24

ODISHA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Angul	Mango Based Products
2	Balasore	Fish Based Products
3	Bargarh	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
4	Bhadrak	Fish based Products
5	Bolangir	Milk Based Products
6	Boudh	Dal based Products
7	Cuttack	Milk Based Products
8	Deogarh	Tamarind Based Products
9	Dhenkanal	Milk Based Products
10	Gajapati	Pineapple Based Products
11	Ganjam	Fish Based Products
12	Jagatsinghapur	Milk Based Products
13	Jajpur	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
14	Jharsuguda	Spices Based Product (Chilli)
15	Kalahandi	Fish Based Product
16	Kandhamal	Spices Based Products (Turmeric)

17	Kendrapara	Milk Based Products
18	Keonjhar	Urad Based Products
19	Khordha	Fish Based Products
20	Koraput	Spices Based Products (Ginger)
21	Malkangiri	Millet Based Products
22	Mayurbhanj	Honey Based Products
23	Nabarangapur	Maize Based Products
24	Nayagarh	Sugarcane Based products
25	Nuapada	Millet Based Products
26	Puri	Milk Based Products
27	Rayagada	Tamarind Based Products
28	Sambalpur	Spices Based product (Chilli)
29	Subarnapur	Mango Based Products
30	Sundargarh	Mushroom based Products
TOTAL		30

STATEMENT-II

**District-wise No. of Loans sanctioned and Disbursal rate for the State of
Odisha till 30th June 2025**

S.no.	District	No. of loans Sanctioned	Disbursal rate (%)
1	Anugul	55	70.91
2	Balangir	64	82.81
3	Baleshwar	130	67.69
4	Bargarh	91	84.62
5	Bhadrak	74	82.43
6	Boudh	9	44.44
7	Cuttack	214	78.50
8	Deogarh	9	66.67
9	Dhenkanal	54	81.48
10	Gajapati	36	77.78

11	Ganjam	494	88.46
12	Jagatsinghapur	28	92.86
13	Jajapur	41	78.05
14	Jharsuguda	24	79.17
15	Kalahandi	26	53.85
16	Kandhamal	11	54.55
17	Kendrapara	55	74.55
18	Kendujhar	17	94.12
19	Khordha	170	85.29
20	Koraput	57	92.98
21	Malkangiri	20	50.00
22	Mayurbhanj	33	87.88
23	Nabarangpur	18	77.78
24	Nayagarh	102	83.33
25	Nuapada	9	88.89
26	Puri	261	79.31
27	Rayagada	44	81.82
28	Sambalpur	24	79.17
29	Sonepur	42	76.19
30	Sundargarh	27	81.48
	Total	2239	81.24

District-wise No. of Loans sanctioned and Disbursal rate for the State of

Jharkhand till 30th June 2025

S.no.	District	No. of loans Sanctioned	Disbursal rate (%)
1	Bokaro	169	68.05
2	Chatra	163	52.15
3	Deoghar	142	71.83
4	Dhanbad	248	67.74
5	Dumka	196	78.57
6	East Singhbhum	273	59.71
7	Garhwa	113	78.76

8	Giridih	181	79.56
9	Godda	235	63.83
10	Gumla	165	76.36
11	Hazaribagh	240	66.25
12	Jamtara	96	69.79
13	Khunti	74	50.00
14	Koderma	75	81.33
15	Latehar	143	71.33
16	Lohardaga	118	72.88
17	Pakur	56	64.29
18	Palamu	113	84.96
19	Ramgarh	86	76.74
20	Ranchi	258	86.82
21	Sahebganj	198	64.14
22	Saraikela Kharsawan	159	68.55
23	Simdega	158	79.11
24	West Singhbhum	112	66.07
	Total	3771	70.67

SUB SCHEME OF PMKSY

1881. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved a sub scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana as modernisation of command area development and water management and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said sub scheme with an initial outlay of Rs.1,600 crore is set to run from 2025-2026 and is designed to enhance the irrigation infrastructure in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said sub scheme aims to build sustainable farming practices as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes. The Cabinet has approved Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for the period 2025-2026 with an initial total outlay of Rs.1600 crore on 09.04.2025.

(b) and (c): Yes. The scheme aims for modernization of the irrigation water supply network to supply irrigation water from existing canals or other established sources to a designated cluster. It will make robust backend infrastructure for micro-irrigation by farmers from established source to the Farm gate upto 1 Ha with underground pressurized piped irrigation. The use of SCADA, Internet of things technology will be used for water accounting and water management. This will increase the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) at the farm level, increase agriculture production & productivity; and thereby increase the income of farmers.

(d) and (e): The projects will be made sustainable by Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) to the Water User Society (WUS) for management of irrigation assets. The farmers will be encouraged to adopt sustainable micro-irrigation based farming practices to increase agriculture production & productivity. The

Water User Societies (WUS) will be given handholding support for initial period of five years for O&M of irrigation infrastructure and evolve as a self-sustainable economic entity.

HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION AND MINING IN GULF OF MANNAR REGION

1882. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any request/representation from the State Government of Tamil Nadu urging to drop the proposal for offshore hydrocarbon exploration and mining in the Gulf of Mannar region due to its ecological sensitivity and impact on the livelihoods of coastal communities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposed project; and
- (c) whether the Union Government has considered the concerns raised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding environmental protection, marine biodiversity and the socio-economic impact on shing communities before proceeding with any approvals, clearances or public consultations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government have put on offer an exploration block CY-DWHP-2024/1 measuring an area of 9990.96 sq. Km falling in Gulf of Mannar for bidding under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) Bid Round X, which has been launched on 11.02.2025. Government have subsequently received a communication dated 04.03.2025 from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu raising concerns regarding proposal for offshore mining activities in Gulf of Mannar, off the coast of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c): This block is as an offshore deep-water block and hence is outside the jurisdiction of the State Government. Permission from State Government for exploration license or production lease for such offshore blocks is not required. Further, the block, CY-DWHP-2024/1, does not fall within the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere core zone.

Mere award of the blocks does not entitle awardees to initiate exploration activities. All statutory and regulatory approvals are non-negotiable and essential, which include Environmental Clearance (EC), Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance, and Wildlife Clearance, as mandated under the EIA Notification, CRZ Notification and the Wildlife Protection Act. These approvals typically involve an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to evaluate potential environmental impacts, public consultations with local communities, including fisherfolk and the resolution of concerns raised during the process. These clearances are intended to ensure that exploration and production activities are undertaken in a manner that safeguards the marine ecosystem and the socio-economic interests of the affected communities.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC BUSES FOR PWDS

1883. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken special measures for improving accessibility to public buses for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and if so, the details thereof including low-floor design, ramp access, priority seating and announcement systems;
- (b) the number and percentage of accessible buses currently operational in the country, State/UT-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether public transport staff including drivers and conductors are provided training to assist PwD commuters and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any audits or inspections have been conducted to assess compliance with accessibility norms in urban bus fleets and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As per the information received from Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), to ensure accessibility in buses, MoRTH Vide GSR 959(E), GSR 367(E) {AIS:153}, GSR 287(E) {AIS:052}, have taken various regulatory steps that *inter-alia* ensures for providing various accessibility features such as Priority Seat, Signs, securing of crutches/canes/walkers, Hand rail/stanchions, control at priority seats, wheel chair entry/housing/locking arrangement for wheel

chair in buses, provision for kneeling system, lift or ramp as well as mandating the renewal of fitness certificate with accessibility features.

As per the information received from MoRTH and Association of Road Transport Undertakings, a total no. of 1,45,527 buses are operational out of which 51,604 buses including 56 buses of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) are accessible i.e. 35.46% buses are accessible. The State wise (STUs) details are provided in **Statement**.

Also, under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme of this Ministry, to address the issue of accessibility, PM-eBus Sewa Tender specifies accessibility features and equipment as per AIS 052 & AIS 153 so as to deploy 100% 12 m & 9 m buses with accessibility features including wheelchair accessibility.

(c) and (d): 'Urban planning' is a State subject. Therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning, operations, safety management, developing and implementing urban transport infrastructure including improving accessibility of public buses for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), providing training of Staff, conducting audit and inspection.

STATEMENT

Status of buses held by SRTUs for Accessible India Campaign for June, 2025										
SL. NO	NAME OF THE STU	FLEET HELD (Vehicles in Operation)	Intercity				Urban			
			Inter city operational fleet	Fully Accessible with wheel chair	Accessible	Not Accessible	Urban Operational Fleet	Fully Accessible with wheel chair	Accessible	Not Accessible
1	Agra-Mathura	230	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	0

	Tpt. Services Ltd.									
2	Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service	804	0	0	0	0	804	277	0	527
3	Allahabad City Tpt. Services Ltd.	127	0	0	0	0	127	127	0	0
4	Andaman & Nicobar Administration	282	202	0	202	0	80	0	80	0
5	APSRTC	10796	9777	0	0	9777	1019	0	56	963
6	Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Deptt.	255	255	0	0	255	0	0	0	0
7	Assam STC	505	347	20	3	324	158	0	4	154
8	BEST Undertaking	3672	0	0	0	0	3672	365	0	3307
9	Bhubaneswar-Puri Tpt. Services Ltd. (CURT)	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	100	100
10	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	414	414	0	105	309	0	0	0	0
11	BMTC	6664	0	0	0	0	6664	1126	5538	0
12	Chandigarh Transport Undertaking	587	229	0	0	229	358	298	0	60
13	DIMTS-Cluster Bus	3021	0	0	0	0	3021	2488	0	533

	Operatio n in Delhi									
14	DIMTS- Gurugra m Metropoli tan City Bus Limited (GMCBL)	200	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	0
15	DIMTS- Haryana City Bus Services Ltd.(HCB SL)	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0
16	DTC	4409	0	0	0	0	4409	4409	0	0
17	GSRTC	8006	5412	0	95	5317	2594	0	1905	689
18	Himachal Road Transport Corporati on	3000	3000	0	85	2915	0	0	0	0
19	J & K State Road Transport Corporati on	570	512	0	0	512	58	0	0	58
20	Jaipur City TSL	200	77	46	31	0	123	54	69	0
21	Kadamba TCL	475	475	1	81	393	0	0	0	0
22	Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Tpt. Undertaki ng	90	8	0	4	4	82	0	66	16
23	Kanpur City Tpt. Sevices Ltd.	270	0	0	0	0	270	270	0	0
24	KAR SRTC	8052	6266	0	0	6266	1786	0	101	1685
25	Kerala State Road Transport Corporati on	5625	2122	173	0	1949	3503	0	289	3214

26	Kerala Urban Road Tpt. Corpn. [A subsidiar y of Kerala SRTC]	719	399	110	289	0	320	80	240	0
27	Kohlapur Muni pal Transport	135	0	0	0	0	135	0	75	60
28	Lucknow City Services Ltd.	260	0	0	0	0	260	260	0	0
29	Meerut City Tpt. Services Ltd.	120	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	0
30	Meghalay a transport Corporati on	62	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	0
31	Mizoram State Transport	40	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
32	MSRTC	17900	17564	0	8000	9564	336	0	336	0
33	MTC-Ch	3233	0	0	0	0	3233	0	2500	733
34	Nagaland State Transport	150	0	0	0	0	150	0	19	131
35	NB STC	965	937	0	0	937	28	0	28	0
36	NEKRTC	4714	4195	0	0	4195	519	265	0	254
37	NMMT	531	0	0	0	0	531	246	0	285
38	NWKRT C	5096	4551	0	1011	3540	545	100	160	285
39	OSRTC	436	436	0	0	436	0	0	0	0
40	Pepsu Road Transport Corporati on	1045	1045	0	20	1025	0	0	0	0
41	Puducher ry Road Transport Corporati on	110	0	0	0	0	110	10	0	100

42	Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd.	1894	0	0	0	0	1894	0	1481	413
43	Punjab State Bus Stand Management Co.	1116	1116	0	0	1116	0	0	0	0
44	RSRTC	4878	4878	0	0	4878	0	0	0	0
45	SETC	1064	1064	0	815	249	0	0	0	0
46	Sholapur MTU	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	35	9
47	Sikkim Nationalized Transport	85	85	6	0	79	0	0	0	0
48	South Bengal State Transport Corporation	661	661	0	0	661	0	0	0	0
49	ST HARYANA	3630	3630	0	0	3630	0	0	0	0
50	State Transport Punjab	646	646	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
51	Telangana State Road Tpt. Corpn	9691	6790	0	0	6790	2901	0	122	2779
52	Thane MTU	448	0	0	0	0	448	0	140	308
53	TN-CBE	2559	1171	0	0	1171	1388	0	0	1388
54	TN-KUMB	3471	2186	0	2186	0	1285	0	1285	0
55	TN-MDU	2369	1099	0	0	1099	1270	0	0	1270

56	TN-SALEM	2131	1294	0	860	434	837	0	0	837
57	TN-TNV	1762	1064	0	354	710	698	0	52	646
58	TN-VPM	3373	2289	0	1140	1149	1084	0	0	1084
59	Tripura Road Transport Corporation	63	63	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
60	U.P. State Road Transport Corporation	9487	9487	0	9487	0	0	0	0	0
61	Uttarakhand Transport Corporation	1225	1225	0	0	1225	0	0	0	0
62	Varanasi City Tpt. Seviles Ltd.	130	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	0
63	West Bengal TCL	810	92	0	92	0	718	0	632	86
Total		145527	97165	356	24860	71949	48362	11075	15313	21974

SUMMARY

Si.N o.	Nos. of Buses held by STUS	Total Nos of buses	Nos. of accessible/Fully accessible buses	Total	%age of accessibility
1	Intercity Operations	97165	24860*+356**	25216	26%
2	Urban Operations	48362	15313*+11075**	26388	55%
3	Total	145527	40173*+11431**	51604	35.46%

Note : *Accessible without wheelchair accessibility, **Fully accessible having wheel chair accessibility

FRAMEWORKS/GUIDELINES FOR CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**1884. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government concurs with the view that frameworks/guidelines need to be developed to facilitate the preparation of City Economic Development Plans;
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives that are proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in mind that State Governments should be incentivised for developing and adopting such a framework; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Article 243W of the Constitution empowers state legislatures to endow the municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institution of self-government. This law may contain provision for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed therein, which, *inter alia*, includes (i) preparation of plans for economic development and social justice, and (ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule. The Government is of the view that the preparation of City Economic Development Plan framework is needed. The Ministry has urged the State/UT Governments to formulate the 'City Level Economic Vision for 100 tier 2 and tier

3 cities' in pursuance to the action point emerged from 4th National Conference of Chief Secretaries held during December, 2024.

TARGETS OF ETHANOL BLENDING PROGRAMME

1885. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) the current percentage of ethanol blending in petrol across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the original and revised targets set under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of feedstock for sustained ethanol production; and
- (d) whether there are any challenges in achieving uniform blending across States and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, *inter-alia* advanced the target of 20% blending of Ethanol in petrol from 2030 to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26. During the ongoing ESY 2024–25, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have achieved an average ethanol blending of 18.93% as on 30.06.2025. In the month of June 2025, Ethanol blending of 19.92% has been achieved. State-wise Ethanol blending targets are

not set. The current percentage of ethanol blending in petrol, State/UT-wise, for ESY 2024–25 (as on 30.06.2025) are at **Statement**.

In order to ensure availability of feedstock for ethanol production to achieve 20% Ethanol blending target by the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* includes (i) expansion of feedstock for Ethanol production as per the National Policy on Biofuels, as amended in 2022, (ii) development of Maize Cluster around ethanol plants by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAFW) and a Project by ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR) titled “Enhancement of maize production in catchment areas of ethanol industries” to increase the production of maize in catchment area of grain based distilleries, (iii) approval by Government for allocation of 52 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) of surplus Food Corporation of India (FCI) rice for ethanol production, each for the ESY 2024-25 (from 1st November 2024 to 31st October 2025) and ESY 2025-26 up to 30.06.2026, and (iv) diversion of 40 LMT of sugar for ethanol production allowed for the ESY 2024-25.

Further, to support ethanol production in the country, Government introduced administered price mechanism for Ethanol procurement under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, lowered

GST rate to 5% for Ethanol for EBP Programme, introduced various Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS) during 2018-22 for Ethanol production from molasses as well as grains, a dedicated subvention scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills to convert existing sugarcane-based distilleries into

multi-feedstock plants for ethanol production has been notified by the Government on 06.03.2025, Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) between OMCs and Dedicated Ethanol Plants, notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” 2019, amended in 2024, to provide financial assistance for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock, multimodal transportation of Ethanol to enhance availability of ethanol and increasing ethanol storage capacity along with other allied infrastructure for handling of higher blends of ethanol.

STATEMENT

Current percentage of ethanol blending in petrol, State/UT-wise, for ESY

2024-25 (as on 30.06.2025)

STATE / UNION TERRITORY	% Blending (Sales)
Andaman & Nicobar	6.26%
Andhra Pradesh	19.00%
Arunachal Pradesh	18.87%
Assam	18.96%
Bihar	19.02%
Chandigarh	19.04%
Chhattisgarh	16.96%
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	19.01%
Delhi	18.96%
Goa	16.15%
Gujarat	18.95%
Haryana	19.30%
Himachal Pradesh	19.26%
Jammu & Kashmir	18.84%
Jharkhand	18.79%
Karnataka	19.13%
Kerala	19.25%
Ladakh	16.17%
Lakshadweep	16.65%
Madhya Pradesh	19.09%

Maharashtra	18.84%
Manipur	18.17%
Meghalaya	18.96%
Mizoram	16.66%
Nagaland	19.03%
Odisha	19.08%
Pondicherry	19.18%
Punjab	19.23%
Rajasthan	18.98%
Sikkim	19.22%
Tamil Nadu	19.11%
Telangana	19.09%
Tripura	18.82%
Uttar Pradesh	18.81%
Uttarakhand	19.00%
West Bengal	19.28%
TOTAL	18.93%

रतलाम में स्वीकृत मेगा फूड पार्क और कोल्ड चेन परियोजनाएं

1886. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) रतलाम लोग सभा क्षेत्र के किसानों, विशेषकर आदिवासी किसानों के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत मेगा फूड पार्क और कोल्ड चेन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आदिवासी किसानों के लिए उक्त मेगा फूड पार्क और कोल्ड स्टोरेज के माध्यम से बाजरा-अनाजों को संरक्षित करने की योजना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना से किस प्रकार किसानों को बेहतर लाभ प्राप्त करने और कृषि उपज की बर्बादी को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी ?

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

(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक अम्ब्रेला स्कीम " प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)" को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत शीत श्रृंखला परियोजनाओं के लिए एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना तथा मेगा फूड पार्क योजना (दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद) सहित विभिन्न घटक योजनाएं हैं। एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना में फ़सलोत्तर नुकसान को कम करने के लिए खेत से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक बिना किसी रुकावट के एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला, परिरक्षण और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का निर्माण शामिल है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, शीत श्रृंखला योजना और मेगा फूड पार्क योजना के अंतर्गत क्रमशः कुल 395 परियोजनाओं और 41 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई घटक के अंतर्गत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना(सीईएफपीपीसी) की घटक योजना को प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमताओं के सृजन तथा मिलेट आधारित इकाइयों सहित मौजूदा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के आधुनिकीकरण/विस्तार के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रसंस्करण के स्तर को बढ़ाना, मूल्य वर्धन करना तथा अपव्यय को कम करना है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त योजनाएँ मांग-आधारित प्रकृति की हैं और पीएमकेएसवाई की किसी भी घटक योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटित/स्वीकृत/जारी नहीं की जाती है। रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे भारत से अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। और आदिवासी किसानों सहित सभी पात्र आवेदक आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

(घ): प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण सुविधाओं के निर्माण से फ़सलोत्तर नुकसान में कमी आती है। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के निर्माण से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए कृषि उत्पादों जैसे कच्चा माल की माँग बढ़ती है जिनसे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य मिलते हैं और कृषि

लाभप्रदता में वृद्धि होती है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 1601 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1133 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिससे आदिवासी किसानों सहित देश के 3415102 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

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

विवरण

रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का विवरण												
क्र.सं.	योजना	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति	रोज़गार	लाभान्वित किसान
1	एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला एवं मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना योजना (शीत श्रृंखला)	मध्य प्रदेश	श्री उत्तम फूड प्रोडक्ट्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,	एफ एंड वी	झाबुआ	22-05-2015	32.25	8.5	7.50	कार्यान्व नाधीन	600	9552

NEW SUBSIDY SCHEMES TO SUPPORT FPIS

1887. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced new subsidy schemes to support Food Processing Industries (FPIs) of various scales including micro, small, medium and large units and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total allocation and expected outcomes of these schemes particularly for small and medium enterprises;
- (c) the specific steps taken by the Government to reduce post-harvest losses and improve shelf life of fruits, vegetables and perishables;
- (d) whether the Government has taken initiatives to increase investment and global attention through events such as World Food India and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which these schemes aim to enhance value addition, reduce food wastage and promote India as a leading food processing destination?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) for small, medium and large food processing. Further, MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme for micro enterprises. The details of the fund allocated and number of projects approved under the schemes are as follows:

Scheme	Implementation period	Approved Outlay for the Scheme (In Rs Cr.)	Number of approved projects under the Scheme
PMKSY	2021-2026	5,520	1601
PMFME	2020-2026	10,000	1,44,517 (credit linked subsidy sanctioned)
PLISFPI	2021-2027	10,900	170

(c): MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects thereby creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities including cold chain infrastructure. The facilities created under the component schemes help in preservation & processing of raw farm produce and transport of raw & finished products thereby reducing post-harvest losses of farm produce.

Food irradiation facilitates helps in reduction of post-harvest losses and wastage of perishable farm produce by enhancing shelf life. Food irradiation units are assisted under the Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure scheme, one of the component scheme of PMKSY.

These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, value addition etc., thereby help in providing better returns to farmers and creating huge employment opportunities, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, reduction in post harvest losses, enhancing productivity and increasing the processing level.

(d) and (e): MoFPI has organized three editions of World Food India (WFI) during the years 2017, 2023, 2024 and the fourth edition of event is scheduled to be held during 25th to 28th September, 2025. WFI is primarily aimed to showcase the vast investment opportunities available in India for food processors, technology and equipment manufacturers and suppliers, logistic players, cold chain operators in manufacture and trading of food products. Participation in the WFI exhibition helps exhibitors to explore business opportunities and build partnerships with Indian and International businesses, investors and Government to leverage India's food market and economic opportunities to grow their business.

MoFPI is actively working to minimize the losses, reduction in wastage of food, increasing value addition, as well as increase in level of processing through implementation of various schemes for creation and expansion of processing capacities. WFI, 2025 will further strengthen its role as a catalyst for the growth of food industry by facilitating its integration into domestic and international markets.

पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत आवंटित धनराशि

1888. श्री विद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री पी.सी. मोहन:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री करण भूषण सिंह:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

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

(क) देश में जून 2025 तक प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिलावार ब्यौरे सहित राज्यवार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) जनवरी, 2024 से जून, 2025 तक ओडिशा सहित देश में इसके अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या राज्यवार कितनी है।

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं में से छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित देश में कितनी परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई हैं और परिणामस्वरूप उनकी प्रसंस्करण एवं संरक्षण क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि है;

(घ) जालौर और सिरौही जिलों सहित राजस्थान में डेयरी संबंधी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए आवंटित कुल धनराशि और प्रदान की गई राजसहायता की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त योजना से विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग लोक सभा क्षेत्र में मत्स्यपालन और डेयरी उत्पादों की बर्बादी में कमी आई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) पीएमकेएसवाई से मध्य प्रदेश, विशेष रूप से देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के विकास में किस प्रकार सहायता मिली है?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक मांग आधारित योजना है और पीएमकेएसवाई की किसी भी घटक योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटित/स्वीकृत/जारी नहीं की जाती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित पूरे भारत से अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत जून, वर्ष 2025 तक देश में अनुमोदित कुल धनराशि का हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिलावार ब्यौरा सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): जनवरी, वर्ष 2024 से जून, वर्ष 2025 तक ओडिशा सहित देश भर में 52 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। इनमें से एक परियोजना चालू हो गई है। ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(घ): जालौर और सिरोही जिलों सहित राजस्थान में डेयरी संबंधी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए स्वीकृत और जारी की गई कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है।

(ङ): नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंटसी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नैबकॉन्स) द्वारा वर्ष 2020 में "खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित इकाइयों के प्रभाव" पर किए गए और मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के अनुसार, यह रेखांकित किया गया था कि खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना योजना के हस्तक्षेप के कारण, जहाँ सभी क्षेत्रों में अपव्यय में आंशिक कमी देखी गई, वहाँ फल और सब्जियां, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र में

अपव्यय में उल्लेखनीय कमी देखी गई। दुर्ग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा **विवरण-VI** पर दिया गया है।

(च): पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 52 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 30 परियोजनाएँ कुल परियोजना लागत 642.57 करोड़ रुपये के साथ पूर्ण/कार्यरत हैं। जिससे 9442 रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हुए हैं और 87341 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। देवास - शाजपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-VII** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत देश में जून, वर्ष 2025 तक राज्यवार स्वीकृत कुल धनराशि				
क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत जीआईए (करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	2	5.36	3.17
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	77	3293.90	762.11
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12	177.89	82.51
4	असम	106	1224.11	435.35
5	बिहार	15	748.76	170.60
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0.00	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	10	284.31	89.47
8	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	1	26.34	3.64
9	दिल्ली	21	31.15	10.90
10	गोवा	2	31.33	7.71
11	गुजरात	107	2634.63	653.99
12	हरियाणा	98	1502.18	400.26
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	730.05	298.47
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	40	386.92	194.32
15	झारखंड	2	3.10	0.94
16	कर्नाटक	95	1341.77	394.75
17	केरल	51	985.37	303.86
18	लद्दाख	0	0.00	0.00

19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0.00	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	52	1021.26	355.66
21	महाराष्ट्र	245	4764.52	1305.04
22	मणिपुर	8	117.29	59.19
23	मेघालय	10	117.08	71.92
24	मिजोरम	4	107.01	66.32
25	नागालैंड	6	131.34	78.90
26	उड़ीसा	28	748.72	206.85
27	पुडुचेरी	2	0.81	0.81
28	पंजाब	76	1566.31	427.07
29	राजस्थान	55	1049.02	305.37
30	सिक्किम	1	6.17	3.64
31	तमिलनाडु	145	1924.52	497.70
32	तेलंगाना	67	1631.34	394.44
33	त्रिपुरा	9	118.89	66.24
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	97	1953.17	476.24
35	उत्तराखंड	59	1057.54	476.05
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	54	934.44	249.90
	कुल	1601	30656.57	8853.38

विवरण-II

जून, वर्ष 2025 तक पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिलावार स्वीकृत कुल धनराशि			
जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ में)
बिलासपुर	4	19.69	8.62
कांगड़ा	4	10.5672	6.65
कुल्लू	2	42.78	12.45
शिमला	8	220.75	65
सिरमौर	2	19.7147	11.43
सोलन	14	197.6009	96.91

ऊना	10	218.9538	97.39
कुल योग	44	730.0566	298.45

विवरण-III

जनवरी, 2024 से जून, 2025 तक ओडिशा सहित देश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार संख्या	
राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
असम	1
छत्तीसगढ़	1
गुजरात	3
हरियाणा	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
कर्नाटक	1
केरल	3
मध्य प्रदेश	1
महाराष्ट्र	10
ओडिशा	2
पंजाब	2
राजस्थान	2
तमिलनाडु	7
तेलंगाना	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	1
उत्तराखंड	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	3
कुल योग	52

विवरण -IV

जनवरी, 2024 से जून, 2025 तक देश में स्वीकृत 52 परियोजनाओं में से चालू परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा												
योजनाएं	राज्य	परियो जना का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	अनुमो दन की तिथि	परियो जना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति	रोज़ गार	लाभा न्वित किसा न	प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता एलएमटी/व र्ष
खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अवसंरच ना	तेलंगा ना	विमता लैब्स लिमिटे ड	प्राइवे ट	हैदराबा द	दिनां क 01- 03- 2024	10.8 2	4.09	4.0949	प्रचालन रत	37	शून्य	शून्य

विवरण-V

राजस्थान में डेयरी से संबंधित प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए स्वीकृत और जारी की गई कुल धनराशि			
ज़िला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत सहायता अनुदान (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)
बाड़मेर	1	7.26	2.42
बीकानेर	1	3.01	3.01
हनुमानगढ़	1	3.34	3.34
जयपुर	4	22.24	22.24
कोटा	1	6.59	6.59
कुल योग	8	42.44	37.60

विवरण-VI

दुर्ग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा											
क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	ज़िला	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति	रोज़गार	लाभान्वित किसान
1	कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर अवसंरचना योजना (एपीसी)	छत्तीसगढ़	मेसर्स के के एग्रो ट्रेड वेंचर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बेमतरा	दिनांक 28.02.2024	68.866	10	0	कार्यान्वनाधीन	2273	4000

विवरण-VII

देवास - शाजपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा												
क्र. सं.	योजनाएं	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	ज़िला	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति	रोजगार	लाभान्वित किसान
1	मेगा फूड पार्क योजना (एमएफपी)	मध्य प्रदेश	अवंती मेगा फूड पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड		देवास	दिनांक 31-12-2015	146.07	50.00	40.00	प्रचालन रत	240	6000

2	खाद्य प्रसंस्कर ण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/वि स्तार योजना (सीईएफ पीपीसी)	म ध्य प्र दे श	मेसर्स ऑय स्टर एक्जि म प्राइवे ट लिमि टेड	ग्रेन मिलिं ग	देवा स	दिनांक 08.07. 2023	20. 50	4.5 3	2.2 665	कार्यान्व नाधीन	52	10 00
3	खाद्य प्रसंस्कर ण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/वि स्तार योजना (सीईएफ पीपीसी)	म ध्य प्र दे श	मेसर्स पवन श्री फूड इंटरने शनल प्राइवे ट लिमि टेड	दूध प्रसं स्कर ण	शा जापु र	09.08. 2023	19. 05	3.8 0	1.7	कार्यान्व नाधीन	15 3	10 00

SAFETY MEASURE AND TOLL COLLECTION ON NHS**1889. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

(a) the precautions and safety measures taken by the Government/ National Highways Authority of India ahead of the monsoon season in view of the ongoing National Highway(NH) constructions;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of forceful collection of tolls, particularly at Paliyekkara and Aroor toll plazas in Kerala, despite the ongoing constructions, crawling traffic and deficiency in services across the NHs in Kerala;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to mitigate the issues and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to temporarily suspend the collection of tolls until the completion of ongoing works, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Before onset of monsoon, a traffic management plan for each work zone is ensured and signages/ delineators (cones/ drums), barricades, etc. are being provided. The drainage of construction zone is given special attention. Diversion Road/ existing road is being maintained in traffic worthy condition. Dewatering of stagnant water in the construction zone is being pumped out to nearest outfall. Help

of District Administration is being sought for outfalls. Traffic Marshals are being deployed to guide the traffic.

(b): There is no forceful collection of User Fee (Toll) on any toll plaza, including Paliyekkara and Aroor toll plazas in Kerala. Collection of toll is in accordance with user fee notification.

User Fee (Toll) is collected at Paliyekkara Toll Plaza, in accordance with user fee notification published in Gazette No.S.O.1424(E) dated 20.06.2011 for the project of 4-laning of Thrissur – Angamali - Edappally. As per fee rules, *the rate of fee for a section of a four-lane highway shall on and from the commencement of the work relating to upgradation to six laning, be seventy-five per cent, of the fee applicable on the date of commencement of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2013, till the completion of the project without any annual revision.* However, in case of NH-544, no augmentation has been taken up except for work of rectification of Blackspots.

In respect of User Fee (Toll) collection at Kumbalam Toll Plaza (near Aroor) for Edappally to Aroor section, User Fee (toll) is being charged only for the completed stretch from Edappally to Aroor.

(c): The Government ensures regular vigil on potholes and other issues with the National Highways and the same are rectified/ resolved promptly, including dewatering of stagnant water along the diversions to ensure safe and seamless travel for the road users.

(d): No Sir. User fee is being collected as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY ONGC

1890. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

(a) whether the Government has planned to purchase land near Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Hazira plant for future expansion and setting up of additional facilities mainly for security reasons from Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and private landowners;

(b) if so, the details of land purchased till now and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that GIDC has proposed to develop a textile park on the same land;

(d) if so, whether ONGC has assessed the security impact likely to arise due to such development; and

(e) whether ONGC has any plan to acquire land for future expansion and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No.

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

(e): As per information received from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited, it has presently no plans to acquire land near Hazira Plant for future expansion.

REPORT OF AAIB

1891. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether Air India followed all mandated safety checks and maintenance protocols for Flight AI-171 before its crash on 12th June, 2025 at Ahmedabad including compliance with the 2018 FAA advisory on fuel control switch disengagement and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the expert committee constituted for the investigation of the said crash includes senior Boeing 787 pilots, aviation safety experts and independent technical specialists and if so, the details of the composition and qualifications of its members;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency and impartiality in the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB)'s investigation, particularly in light of concerns over premature attribution of pilot error in the preliminary report dated 12th July, 2025; and

(d) the measures being taken to expedite the final AAIB report which is due by 12th June, 2026 and to introduce interim safety recommendations for Boeing 787 operators and GE GEnx-1B engine manufacturers?

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

(a) to (d): An investigation has been ordered by the Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025. Investigation conducted under these Rules and as per International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Statement 13, is fair, impartial and judicious.

A preliminary report has been published on AAIB website at www.aaib.gov.in. The preliminary report was based on the available factual information and does not contain any conclusion.

Further investigation is under progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to accident.;

B787 type rated experienced pilots, type rated engineers, aviation medicine specialist, human factor specialists and flight recorder specialists have been taken on board as Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to assist the investigation.

PROGRESS UNDER PMFME**1892. DR. MALLU RAVI:**

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

- (a) the progress made under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) scheme during the Financial Year 2024-25; and
- (b) the number of beneficiary enterprises supported, disaggregated by the States and the funds disbursed thereunder?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b): Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, 50,875 loans for Credit Linked Subsidy to micro food processing enterprises and Seed Capital support for 1,03,201 SHG members with an amount of Rs. 376.98 Crore have been sanctioned during the Financial Year 2024-25. The State-wise details are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise loans sanctioned to micro food processing enterprises and Seed capital SHG members with amount sanctioned to States/ UTs during Financial Year 2024-25

S. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Loans Sanctioned for Credit Linked Subsidy	No. of SHG members approved for Seed Capital	Seed Capital Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1667	9032	34.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	48	0	0.00
4	Assam	1769	13136	46.39
5	Bihar	10273	5027	17.86
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	396	1163	4.42
8	D & N Haveli & D n D	0	0	0.00
9	Delhi	74	0	0.00
10	Goa	36	10	0.04
11	Gujarat	314	0	0.00
12	Haryana	352	590	2.55
13	Himachal Pradesh	496	928	3.50
14	Jammu & Kashmir	682	138	0.46
15	Jharkhand	1851	2290	7.44
16	Karnataka	2329	6572	25.93
17	Kerala	3116	0	0.00

18	Ladakh	17	59	0.22
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	5103	7049	22.36
21	Maharashtra	7546	9455	31.68
22	Manipur	31	339	1.26
23	Meghalaya	120	1295	4.41
24	Mizoram	20	1017	3.08
25	Nagaland	188	277	0.14
26	Odisha	731	4834	15.18
27	Puducherry	51	173	2.70
28	Punjab	525	111	0.38
29	Rajasthan	513	534	2.54
30	Sikkim	8	49	0.59
31	Tamil Nadu	3587	13838	54.91
32	Telangana	1136	14379	56.15
33	Tripura	77	443	1.33
34	Uttar Pradesh	7449	1665	7.03
35	Uttarakhand	221	6495	22.26
36	West Bengal	149	2303	8.02
	Total	50875	103201	376.98

MIGRATION TO ALTERNATIVE FUELS VEHICLES

1893. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering stricter norms along with incentives for transition from diesel to electric or alternative fuel vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is proposing to establish guidelines for restricting movement of diesel vehicles across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to phase out or restrict the use of diesel vehicles in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways notified BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles vide G.S.R. 889(E) dated 16th September, 2016 by leapfrogging from BS-IV. The Government also notified E20 as a Mono fuel vide G.S.R 27 (E), dated 5th January, 2024 for all category of vehicles.

Further, to facilitate the development of Motor Vehicles running on non-fossil fuels like CNG, Bio-CNG, LNG, EV, Biofuels, etc. the Government has notified mass emission standards in respect of blends of ethanol with gasoline, flex-fuel, Biodiesel, Bio-CNG, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), blends of Methanol with gasoline, dual fuel, Hydrogen etc.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components (PLI Auto) provides for incentive of 13% to 18% on determined (incremental) sales of advanced automotive technology (AAT) vehicles to applicants under Champion OEM category, and incentive of 7.2% to 13% on determined sales of AAT components (additional 5% incentive is provided for AAT components of battery electric vehicles) to applicants under Component Champion

category. The scheme mandates minimum Domestic Value Addition (DVA) of 50% for availing incentives under the scheme which promotes manufacturing in India across the automotive supply chain.

Government has taken following initiatives to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

- (i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018 to grant exemption from the requirements of the permit to the battery operated transport vehicles.
- (ii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 to grant exemption of Battery Operated Vehicles from payment of fees for the purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.
- (iii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 302(E) dated the 18th April, 2023 to grant All India Tourist Permit for battery-operated vehicles without payment of permit fee.
- (iv) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 to facilitate retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles.
- (v) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 749(E) dated the 7th August 2018 enabling registration mark of Battery Operated Vehicles in Yellow colour on Green background for the transport vehicles and for all other cases, in White colour on Green background.

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

(b) and (c): No such proposal is under consideration.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH FHTCs IN JAUNPUR DISTRICT

1894. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of households in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) as on 30 June, 2025;

(b) the total budget allocated, expenditure incurred and unutilised funds under JJM in Jaunpur district since its inception;

(c) the timeline fixed for achieving 100% coverage of FHTCs in Jaunpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the details of FHTCs provided in Jaunpur district including percentage of coverage achieved;

(e) the details of water quality tests conducted in Jaunpur district during 2024-25 including the number of samples found contaminated; and

(f) the details of habitations in Uttar Pradesh identified as having water quality issues such as arsenic, fluoride and bacterial contamination, district-wise along with the remedial actions taken/likely to be taken to address these issues?

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

(a): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States/UTs is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap connection. At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States/UTs under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.44 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, in Uttar Pradesh, 5.16 Lakh rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 235.78 Lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the State. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 267.21 Lakh rural households in the State, around 240.95 Lakh (90.17%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, in Jaunpur district, at the time of announcement of JJM, 2.58 Thousand rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 5.32 Lakh additional rural households in the district have been provided tap water connections. Thus, as on 30.06.2025, out of total 5.93 Lakh rural households in the district, around 5.34 Lakh (90.13%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

(b): State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that financial allocations and disbursement of funds is for the entire state under JJM. No district wise funds are allocated. The fund utilized in Jaunpur district under JJM is Rs. 1909.597 Crores.

(c): The State Government has informed that 100 percent saturation of Jaunpur district is targeted by December 2028.

(d): As informed by the State of Uttar Pradesh, the details of FHTCs provided in Jaunpur district including percentage of coverage, block wise are available as below: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

(e): During 2024-25, total number of 43,835 samples have been tested, and total number of 7 samples have been found contaminated in Jaunpur district as informed by the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(f): Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the

population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including arsenic and fluoride.

State Government of UP has informed that there is no quality affected habitation in UP, at present.. For ready reference, no. of quality affected habitation and population may be seen as below:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/qaualityissue/JJMRep_NoOfQualityAffHabitations_S.aspx

Moreover, as per the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM, States/ UTs are to take corrective actions in case of major water quality contamination, and if required, to alert Health Department for mitigation and/ or corrective actions especially in Arsenic, Fluoride, Uranium contaminants and bacteriological contaminations.

MEETINGS OF UNIFIED METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

1895. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) the date-wise number of meetings convened by the Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA), Chandigarh since its creation along with the minutes of each meeting;

- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the findings of the latest RITES-led feasibility committee constituted and if so, the key recommendations thereof regarding the viability of the project;
- (c) whether any joint proposal has been submitted by the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh to the Union Government regarding the Metro project and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether a Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared and submitted in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the timeline for the same;
- (e) the estimated cost of the Metro project; and
- (f) whether any inter-Governmental financial sharing formula has been proposed between the participating State Governments and the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Chandigarh Administration has informed that Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) was constituted on 28.04.2023. The first, second and third meeting of UMTA were held on 18.07.2023, 13.12.2023 and 02.09.2024, respectively.
- (b) to (f): Respective Union Territory Administrations are responsible for planning, initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including integration amongst various modes of public transport in the Union Territory.

Central Government has formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and Transit Oriented Development Policy, 2017, which act as a guide to State Governments/UT Administrations for integrated planning and implementation of urban transport systems. Central Government considers financial assistance to urban rail based system based on feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Presently, no Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Metro project in Chandigarh has been submitted to Central Government.

SMART METERS SANCTIONED UNDER RDSS IN UP

1896. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of smart meters sanctioned and installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till date, State and year-wise including district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for smart metering under RDSS, State and year-wise;
- (c) the number of households electrified under RDSS in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, district-wise and social category-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment to evaluate the

impact of smart meter installation and if so, the key findings thereof?

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

(a): State-wise details of smart meters sanctioned and installed till date under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) are placed at **Statement-I**. District-wise details of smart meters sanctioned and installed till date in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are placed at **Statement-II**.

(b): State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released for smart metering works under RDSS are placed at **Statement-III**.

(c): The district-wise details of households sanctioned and electrified till date in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are placed at **Statement-IV**.

(d): The smart meter installation is currently in its initial implementation phase. The impact of smart meter installation can be assessed once significant numbers have been installed. In states like Bihar and Assam, where substantial numbers have been installed, the impact of smart meter installation may be seen as below:

i. Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses:

State	FY21	FY24
Assam	18.73%	14.03%
Bihar	35.33%	20.32%

ii. Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised in Rs/kWh:

State	FY21	FY24
Assam	0.1	(0.22)
Bihar	0.72	(0.18)

iii. Annual PAT/ (Loss) in Rs. Crore:

State	FY21	FY24
Assam	(292)	384
Bihar	(1,942)	1,411

As can be seen from above tables, both the States have shown substantial improvement both in terms of operational and financial parameters. It is expected that after large scale deployment of smart meters, similar impact will be seen in other States also.

STATEMENT-I

Smart Meters details under RDSS

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Installed (Nos.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	84,835	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	59,19,344	16,82,446
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,98,250	17,086
4	Assam	64,45,127	37,47,655
5	Bihar	26,07,153	20,47,465
6	Chhattisgarh	61,79,479	22,82,766
7	Delhi	3,521	0
8	Goa	7,50,356	0
9	Gujarat	1,67,87,587	20,94,432
10	Himachal Pradesh	28,41,908	4,59,945
11	Jammu and Kashmir	14,97,690	2,00,224
12	Jharkhand	13,62,044	2,90,516
13	Kerala	1,33,83,001	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,34,29,206	22,43,063
15	Maharashtra	2,40,04,866	49,30,410
16	Manipur	1,66,208	8,867

17	Meghalaya	4,72,743	0
18	Mizoram	2,92,081	1,768
19	Nagaland	3,23,878	7,361
20	Puducherry	4,07,052	0
21	Punjab	89,81,414	0
22	Rajasthan	1,47,36,692	3,59,848
23	Sikkim	1,48,542	42,985
24	Tamil Nadu	3,04,90,774	0
25	Tripura	5,62,870	92,108
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,85,26,731	32,78,563
27	Uttarakhand	16,49,684	2,10,679
28	West Bengal	2,10,35,262	5,13,457
	All India Total	20,33,88,298	2,45,11,644

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of smart meters in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS

S No.	DISCOM	District	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Installed (Nos.)
1	PuVVNL	AZAMGARH	6,05,284	36,656
		BALLIA	3,14,303	59,449
		BASTI	3,52,686	32,353
		CHANDAULI	2,48,363	55,761
		DEORIA	3,75,784	32,555
		FATEHPUR	3,63,972	62,527
		GHAZIPUR	4,28,537	74,194
		GORAKHPUR	7,04,224	1,41,385
		JAUNPUR	5,98,440	47,925

S No.	DISCOM	District	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Installed (Nos.)
		KAUSHAMBI	2,05,140	40,409
		KUSHI NAGAR	3,97,196	33,023
		MAHARAJGANJ	3,56,007	43,655
		MAU	3,29,096	47,540
		MIRZAPUR	3,20,250	56,626
		PRATAPGARH	4,62,404	82,476
		PRAYAGRAJ	4,74,649	47,048
		SANT KABEER NAGAR	2,32,630	24,015
		SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	1,91,035	50,112
		SIDDHARTH NAGAR	3,14,808	23,668
		SONBHADRA	2,69,044	38,349
		VARANASI	2,06,684	61,259
	PuVVNL Total		77,50,536	10,90,985
2	MVVNL	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	3,41,290	15,942
		AMETHI	3,41,291	12,650
		AYODHYA	3,41,296	36,907
		BADAUN	3,80,772	27,462
		BAHRAICH	4,38,521	27,507
		BALRAMPUR	2,14,742	19,628

S No.	DISCOM	District	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Installed (Nos.)
		BARABANKI	3,41,293	18,323
		BAREILLY	6,04,657	62,448
		GONDA	4,61,487	37,318
		HARDOI	3,32,350	30,832
		LAKHIMPUR KHERI	5,74,612	57,784
		LUCKNOW	10,93,296	1,09,294
		PILIBHIT	3,19,480	78,218
		RAE BARELI	5,59,826	53,194
		SHAHJAHANPUR	3,69,663	38,135
		SHRAVASTI	1,98,944	4,723
		SITAPUR	2,88,288	39,554
		SULTANPUR	3,41,290	21,811
		UNNAO	3,70,542	43,167

	MVVNL Total	79,13,640	7,34,897
3	DVVNL	AGRA	4,46,572
		ALIGARH	4,28,888
		AURAIYA	2,16,861
		BANDA	3,04,858

		CHITRAKOOT	1,72,598	3,904
		ETAH	2,38,445	21,721
		ETAWAH	1,82,576	6,244
		FARRUKHABAD	2,18,538	26,033
		FIROZABAD	3,16,422	56,306
		HAMIRPUR	2,04,373	15,825
		HATHRAS	2,68,056	60,095
		JALAUN	2,70,335	26,743
		JHANSI	3,34,800	77,035
		KANNAUJ	2,37,939	34,812
		KANPUR DEHAT	2,71,912	8,234
		KANPUR NAGAR	2,62,502	15,864
		KASGANJ	2,12,302	27,660
		LALITPUR	1,62,424	17,827
		MAHOBA	1,54,548	15,450
		MAINPURI	2,84,021	58,434
		MATHURA	3,57,402	42,438
		DVVNL Total	55,46,372	7,43,983
4	PVVNL	AMROHA	3,17,708	25,048
		BAGHPAT	2,54,249	4,351
		BIJNOR	6,64,248	49,174
		BULANDSHAHR	5,97,338	50,646
		GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	3,56,425	16,737
		GHAZIABAD	9,89,348	59,931
		HAPUR	2,76,747	14,063
		MEERUT	6,14,850	1,17,131
		MORADABAD	5,68,818	84,108
		MUZAFFARNAGAR	5,30,974	53,584
		RAMPUR	3,76,461	36,674
		SAHARANPUR	5,95,716	58,475
		SAMBHAL	2,89,211	24,677

		SHAMLI	2,51,681	80,821
		PVVNL Total	66,83,774	6,75,420
5	KESCO	KANPUR CITY	6,32,408	33,278
		UP- Total	2,85,26,731	32,78,563

STATEMENT-III

Funds details for Smart Metering Works under RDSS

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Sanctioned GBS	Funds Released		
			FY24	FY25	FY26
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	815	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	54	-	-	-
4	Assam	1,052	56	191	111
5	Bihar	412	169	17	-
6	Chhattisgarh	804	-	-	-
7	Delhi	2	-	-	-
8	Goa	95	-	-	-
9	Gujarat	1,885	-	-	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	466	-	-	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	272	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	191	-	-	-
13	Kerala	1,413	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,504	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	2,840	-	-	-
16	Manipur	38	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	86	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	61	-	-	-

19	Nagaland	60	-	-	-
20	Puducherry	56	-	-	-
21	Punjab	960	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	1,686	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	30	-	-	4
24	Tamil Nadu	3,398	-	-	-
25	Tripura	80	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	3,501	-	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	310	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	2,089	-	-	31
	Total	24,173	225	208	145

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise household electrification works in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned Households	Households Electrified Till Date
1	AGRA	1,173	0
2	ALIGARH	1,795	0
3	AURAIYA	3,428	0
4	BANDA	16,697	0
5	CHITRAKOOT	3,977	0
6	ETAH	4,618	0
7	ETAWAH	625	0
8	FARRUKHABAD	1,240	0
9	Firozabad	1,445	0
10	HAMIRPUR	1,452	0
11	HATHRAS	461	0
12	JALAUN	955	0
13	JHANSI	3,976	0
14	KANNAUJ	2,639	0
15	KANPUR DEHAT	3,749	0

16	KANPUR NAGAR	1,681	0
17	KASGANJ	2,162	0
18	LALITPUR	2,341	0
19	Mahoba	1,235	0
20	MAINPURI	490	0
21	MATHURA	1,350	0
22	Ambedkar Nagar	2,853	0
23	Amethi	1,945	0
24	Ayodhya	3,705	0
25	BAHRAICH	5,382	0
26	Balrampur	9,384	0
27	BARABANKI	4,697	0
28	Bareilly	2,052	0
29	Budaun	2,325	0
30	Gonda	44,217	0
31	Hardoi	3,928	0
32	KHERI	228	0
33	Lakhimpur	1,174	0
34	Lucknow	943	0
35	PILIBHIT	1,200	0
36	Raebareli	842	0
37	Shahjahanpur	2,924	0
38	Shrawasti	4,735	0
39	SITAPUR	4,301	0
40	Sultanpur	2,961	0
41	Unnao	2,820	0
42	Azamgarh	2,304	33
43	BALLIA	1,942	04
44	BASTI	145	0
45	BHADOHI	514	0
46	CHANDAULI	934	0
47	DEORIA	3,829	0
48	Fatehpur	3,920	0
49	GHAZIPUR	143	0
50	GORAKHPUR	1,995	0

51	JAUNPUR	9,897	0
52	Kaushambi	3,750	0
53	KUSHI NAGAR	119	0
54	Kushinagar	16,189	0
55	MAHARAJGANJ	76	0
56	Mahrajanj	3,291	0
57	Mau	177	0
58	MIRZAPUR	6,669	0
59	PRATAPGARH	15,540	0
60	PRAYAGRAJ	21,071	25
61	SANT KABEER	13	0
62	Santkabar Nagar	65	0
63	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	327	03
64	SONBHADRA	5,135	0
65	Varanasi	158	03
66	Bijnor	392	195
	Total	2,58,700	263

Of the total above:

- i. 316 belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan)
- ii. 6,897 are tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).
- iii. For the balance households the social category has not been captured.

GREENFIELD PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

1897. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the number of Greenfield Highway projects currently being undertaken in Karnataka along with their total length in kilometres;
- (b) the estimated cost, timeline for completion and any special features or technologies being incorporated in these projects;
- (c) the number of Greenfield Highway Projects completed during the last two years in Karnataka;
- (d) the present status of Bengaluru–Kadapa–Vijayawada Expressway, Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway and Satellite Town Ring Road; and
- (e) the timeline for completion of these projects and the major challenges or issues being faced in their execution including land acquisition and inter-agency coordination?

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

(a) and (b): Details of greenfield highways including cost, timelines for completion and special features incorporated is **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of Greenfield Projects completed in the last two years in Karnataka are mentioned below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Total Length (km)	Remarks
1	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway Phase-I NE-07 (03 Pkgs)	71.7	Provision Completion Certificate(PCOD) issued

2	Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) (02 Pkgs)	80	PCOD issued
3	6L of MH/KN Border (Nimbal Village) to KN/TS Border (Singnodi Village) in Raichur of NH-150C (Pkg-IV) as a part of Surat Chennai Corridor	40.6	PCOD issued
Total		192.3	

(d) and (e): The status is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT - I

The details of Greenfield Highway Projects being undertaken in Karnataka under the Jurisdiction of NHAI are as under:

Sr. No.	Project Name	Length (In Kms)	Total Project Cost (In Cr)	Scheduled Revised Date of Completion	Technology Being Incorporated
1	Akkalkot - KN/TS Border section of NH-150C as part of Surat Chennai Corridor (03 Pkgs)	177	5958	March 2026	(i) Precast Elements such as girders, culvert segments, and crash barriers.
2	Belgaum – Hungund – Raichur Section of NH-748A (06 Pkgs, part of Panji to Hyderabad Corridor)	273	7940	March 2027	(ii) Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS). (iii) Solar-powered lighting systems etc.
3	Bangalore/TN Border to Hoskote (part of Satellite Town Ring Road)	21	1021	September 2025	

4	Mysore – Madikeri Greenfield Access Controlled Highway (04 Pkgs)	92	4128	March 2027	
Total		634	23492		

STATEMENT -II

The present status of Bengaluru–Kadapa–Vijayawada Expressway, Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway and Satellite Town Ring Road and the major challenges or issues being faced in their execution

The Status of Projects is as under:

1. Bengaluru – Kadapa – Vijayawada Expressway

Sr. No.	Project Name	Length (In Km)	Physical Progress (%)	Scheduled Revised Date of Completion
1	Kodur to Vanavolu (Km 0 – Km 24.3) of NH-544G (Package-1)	24.3	59.7	February, 2026
2	Vanavolu to Vankarakunta (Km 24.3 – Km 45+700) of NH-544G (Package-2)	21.4	50.8	March, 2026
3	Vankarakunta to Odulapalle (Km 45.7 - Km. 72.0 of NH-544G (Package-3)	26.3	47.2	March, 2026
4	Odulapalle to Nallacheruvu-palli (Km 72.0 – Km 96.3) of NH-544G (Package-4)	24.3	47.6	February, 2026
5	Nallacheruvu palli to Yerragudipadu (Km 96.3- Km 129.0) of NH-544G (Package-5)	32.7	23.2	November, 2026

6	Yerragudipadu to Audireddipalle (Km 129.0 – Km 160.0) of NH – 544G (Package-6)	31	8.9	November, 2026
7	Audireddipalle to Mallapalle (Km 160.0 – Km 176.000) of NH-544G (Package-07)	16	43.1	March, 2026
8	Mallapalle to Kavulakuntla (Km 176.0 - Km 196.0) of NH-544G (Package-08)	20	23.4	November, 2026
9	Kavulakuntla to Narayanampet (Km 196.0 - Km 203.5) of NH-544(G) (Package-09)	7.5	3.5	February, 2027
10	Narayanampet to Chandrasekharapuram (Km 203.5-Km 228.0) of NH-544(G) (Package-10)	24.5	26	June, 2026
11	Chandrasekharapuram to Polavaram (Km 228.0- Km 260.0) of NH-544(G) (Package-11)	32	22.4	August, 2026
12	Polavaram to Marripudi (Km 260.0-Km 285.5) of NH-544(G) (Package-12)	25.5	33.8	May, 2026
13	Marripudi to Somavaappadu (Km 285.5 – Km 314.6 of NH-544(G) (Package-13)	29.1	44.1	February, 2026
14	Somavarappadu to Muppavaram (Km 314.6- Km 343.240 of NH-544(G) (Package-14)	28.64	17.8	August, 2026
Total		343.24		

2. Bengaluru – Chennai Expressway

Sr. No.	Project Name	Length (In Km)	Physical Progress (%)	Scheduled Revised Date of Completion
1	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway Phase-I Pkg-1 of NE-07	27.1	98.9%	PCOD issued
2	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway Phase-I Pkg-2 of NE-07	27.1	99.8%	PCOD issued
3	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway Phase-I Pkg-3 of NE-07	17.5	100%	PCOD issued
4	Bethamngala in Karnataka to Byreddypalli Section in AP (Km 71.0 - Km.96.0) of NE-7 (Phase-II, Pkg-I)	25	85.9	December, 2025
5	Byreddypalli to Bangarupalem (Km 96.0 - Km.127.0) of NE-7 Section in AP (Phase-II, Pkg-II)	31	64.5	June, 2026
6	Bangarupalem to Gudipala (Km 127.0 to Km 156.0 of NE-7 Section in AP (Phase-II, Pkg-III)	29	97.4	March, 2026
7	Gudipala to Walajahpet (Km 156.0 - Km 180.0) (Phase-III, Pkg-I)	24	86.2	October, 2025
9	Walajahpet to Arakkonam (Km 180.0 - Km 204.50) (Phase- III, Pkg-II)	24.5	91.26	October, 2025
10	Arakkonam to Kancheepuram (Km 204.5 - Km 230.0) (Phase- III, Pkg-III)	25.5	53.56	March, 2026
11	Kancheepuram to Sriperumbudur Section (Km 230.0 - Km 261.705 (Phase- III, Pkg-IV)	31.7	78.11	December, 2025
Total		190.7		

3. The project of Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) in Bengaluru is approx. 288km (243Kms in Karnataka and 45km in Tamil Nadu State) and is considered under 6 packages. The status is mentioned below:-

Sr. No.	Project Name	Length (In Km)	Physical Progress (%)	Scheduled Revised Date of Completion
1	4 laning of Dobaspet to Doddaballapura Bypass Section of NH-648	42	100	Completed
2	4 laning of Doddaballapur to Hoskote Section of NH-648	38	100	Completed
3	Construction of 4-lane Green field highway from TN/KA Border as a part of Bangalore Ring Road of NH-648	21	83.3	September 2025
4	Bangalore Ring Road (STRR) – Tamil Nadu Portion - NH-948 A – Phase-III of Package-I- Belagondapalli to TN/KNT border (Greenfield) in Tamilnadu State	35.76	62.2	May 2026
5	Construction of STRR, NH948A, Phase - I in Karnataka (from Obalapura to Kunagal)	79	Project yet to be approved	NA
6	Construction of STRR, NH948A, Phase-II (Kunagal to S. Mudugadapalli) in Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	65.25	Project yet to be approved	NA
7	Overlapped Portion in Bangalore – Chennai Expressway Project	7	100	Completed
Total		288		

Major Challenges or issues being faced in the execution are:-

- (i) Delay in Land Acquisition due to slow disbursement, Inflated land Awards, missed out valuation of trees / affected structures during preparation of Awards, delay in disposal of land arbitration cases & insufficient Police protection for possession of land, Public Resistance for demand for additional structures and Service Road.
- (ii) Delay in approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) for Canal Crossing by Irrigation Authorities of GoK .
- (iii) Delay in fixation of compensation for Right of Way (ROW) affected due to shifting of EHT Lines .
- (iv) Delay in approval of GAD of ROB by Railway Authorities.

PMAY-U IN ODISHA

1898. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), State-wise;
- (b) the number of projects completed in Odisha including housing units sanctioned for weaker sections in small towns;
- (c) whether any delays have been reported due to land or fund – related issues in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to fast-track the completion of housing in urban poor clusters; and

(e) whether the Government plans to extend the scheme beyond 2026 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The scheme is demand driven and selection of beneficiaries under various verticals preferred by beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution are done by States/UTs. Based on the

demand survey and selection of beneficiaries, the project proposals are prepared and approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary of States/UTs for further consideration of release of Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 119.26 lakh houses including 7.09 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry, so far, including Odisha. Out of which 112.81 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.61 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 14.07.2025. The State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and occupied are at Statement. A total of 2,15,339 houses (including 11,959 houses under PMAY-U 2.0) has been sanctioned under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 in State of Odisha, out of which 1,85,963 have been grounded and 1,64,880 are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 14.07.2025. No delay due to land and fund related issues have been received by the Ministry from State of Odisha. The Ministry conducts regular review with the States/UTs on the progress of the scheme for ensuring completion of all the sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeframe.

Sr. No.		State/ UT	Details of Houses since inception (Nos)			
			Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Occupied
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	19,47,297	18,26,698	10,78,686	9,89,302
2		Bihar	4,45,212	2,96,469	1,89,863	1,89,805

3		Chhattisgarh	2,99,922	2,85,392	2,57,171	2,43,419
4		Goa	3,146	3,146	3,145	3,145
5		Gujarat	9,93,877	9,72,208	9,41,419	9,02,584
6		Haryana	1,30,290	90,636	70,522	70,506
7		Himachal Pradesh	12,640	12,640	11,381	11,363
8		Jharkhand	2,43,421	2,10,640	1,59,751	1,56,291
9		Karnataka	5,84,086	5,08,586	3,94,054	3,53,692
10		Kerala	1,61,957	1,55,162	1,34,127	1,34,026
11		Madhya Pradesh	9,66,133	9,45,487	8,68,097	8,55,011
12		Maharashtra	12,49,047	11,49,437	9,93,361	9,18,102
13		Odisha	2,15,339	1,85,963	1,64,880	1,59,534
14		Punjab	1,33,270	1,18,475	97,920	97,618
15		Rajasthan	3,33,815	2,94,639	2,34,698	2,29,363
16		Tamil Nadu	6,70,425	6,69,514	6,07,051	5,58,877
17		Telangana	3,61,755	2,35,023	2,23,627	1,80,755
18		Uttar Pradesh	19,75,035	17,59,770	17,02,317	16,68,382
19		Uttarakhand	63,605	62,793	42,966	39,360
20		West Bengal	6,15,105	6,05,971	4,65,561	4,64,881
Sub- total (States):-			1,14,05,377	1,03,88,649	86,40,597	82,26,016
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	13,379	8,739	8,068	6,852
22		Assam	1,84,991	1,69,101	1,30,425	1,30,425
23		Manipur	52,519	49,593	18,397	18,397
24		Meghalaya	4,758	4,083	1,995	1,995
25		Mizoram	39,150	39,101	26,596	26,596
26		Nagaland	31,067	31,060	29,029	28,997
27		Sikkim	299	299	219	219
28		Tripura	90,989	88,416	78,061	78,061
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			4,17,152	3,90,392	2,92,790	2,91,542

29	Union Territories	A&N Island	376	376	80	47
30		Chandigarh	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256
31		DNH & DD	9,947	9,947	9,450	9,113
32		Delhi	29,976	29,976	29,976	29,976
33		J&K	43,856	42,159	32,091	32,091
34		Ladakh	1,283	991	882	882
35		Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36		Puducherry	16,442	16,050	11,377	11,377
Sub- total (UT):-			1,03,136	1,00,755	85,112	84,742
Grand - total:-			119.26 Lakh	112.81 Lakh*	93.61 Lakh*	90.92 Lakh*

*Includes 4.01 lakh, 3.41 lakh and 4.90 lakh houses grounded for construction, completed and occupied respectively during PMAY-U mission period pertaining to earlier scheme.

VACANCIES IN CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR

1899. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly half of the positions are lying vacant in key aviation bodies such as the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the details of sanctioned strength and existing staff strength in each of these organisations;

(c) whether these vacancies have had an adverse impact on aviation safety, airport security oversight, regulatory management and overall operational efficiency and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any concrete steps to fill up these vacancies on urgent basis and strengthen human resources and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Details of the sanctioned strength and vacancy position for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) are attached at **Statement**.

It is pertinent to mention that in order to cater the requirements of the civil aviation in the country, many posts in these organizations have been created in the last couple of years. Therefore, the shortfall has not impacted the functioning of these organizations.

Further, all methods of recruitment are pursued vigorously in order to ensure timely and continuous availability of requisite manpower. To meet requirements in the interregnum due to vacancies arising from reasons like inadequate response to advertisements, non-joining of selected candidates, persons with insufficient

service in the feeder cadre for promotion and insufficient response to deputation posts, efforts are made to recruit persons through short terms contractual hiring.

STATEMENT

Details of the sanctioned strength and vacancy position for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI):

Name of Organisation	Sanctioned posts	Filled up	Vacant
BCAS	598	368	230
DGCA	1644	821	823
AAI	25730	16253	9477

Note: Some positions have been created in the last couple of years, as reflected below:

1. In DGCA, 441 posts, including 426 technical posts, have been created between 2022 and 2024.
2. In BCAS, 84 Operational Posts have been created during restructuring in 2024.
3. In Airports Authority of India, 840 posts of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) have been created recently.

UNDER-UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER MSME SECTOR

1900. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and several other key MSME schemes have witnessed under-utilisation of allocated funds during the last two financial years;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated, released and actually utilised under CGTMSE and other major MSME schemes during 2022-23 and 2023-24, scheme-wise within Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure full and timely utilisation of allocated funds and to improve awareness, outreach and ease of access to credit and benefits of the scheme among micro and small entrepreneurs?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various Central Sector Schemes, including Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), wherein no budget allocations are made State/UT-wise. The percentage expenditure with respect to the budget allocated to the Ministry, during F.Y. 2023-24 and F.Y. 2024-25, is 99.46% and 99.87% respectively.

Further, under CGS, since inception in 2000 till 2022, 59.06 lakh guarantees have been extended to MSEs amounting to ₹3.21 lakh crore. In view of various steps taken by the Ministry of MSME to improve the effectiveness of the Scheme, 56.04 lakh guarantees have been extended to MSEs amounting to ₹6.12 lakh crore

within a short span of three years from 2022-25, significantly enhancing credit flow to MSEs.

(c): To create awareness about the benefits of the Scheme and ease of access to credit among Micro and Small Entrepreneurs in the country, outreach programmes are conducted by the field offices of Ministry of MSME, in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other stakeholders like CGTMSE, SIDBI, Banks, MSME Associations etc.

छत्तीसगढ़ में पीएमएवाई-यू

1901. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और पिछले बारह महीनों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में इसके अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बेमेतरा क्षेत्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए आवासों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आवासों का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क): 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, आवास संबंधी योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय

सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रहा है ताकि देश भर के पात्र शहरी परिवारों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं से युक्त पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें। इसके अलावा, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग आधारित योजनाएँ हैं और भारत सरकार ने आवासों के निर्माण के लिए कोई राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। इन योजनाओं के तहत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में मांग सर्वेक्षण करते हैं और पात्रता का पता लगाने के लिए लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन करते हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि यह योजना शहरी गरीबों की आवास आवश्यकताओं को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करती है, मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत एक एकीकृत वेब-पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है। पात्र नागरिकों को एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से भी आवेदन करने और अपनी मांग दर्ज करने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी) योजना दिशानिर्देशों के पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन करते हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थी सूची का चयन/जांच कई स्तरों पर की जाती है। योजना दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा करने के बाद, आवासों को राज्य स्तरीय मंजूरी एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी करने पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मंजूरी एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) को भेजा जाता है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा 21.07.2025 तक पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत कुल 2.99 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत पिछले 12 महीनों के दौरान 12,906 आवास स्वीकृत

किए गए हैं। कुल स्वीकृत आवासों में से अब तक, 2.57 लाख आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 17,813 आवास पिछले 12 महीनों के दौरान पूरे किए गए हैं।

(ख): छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बेमेतरा जिले में पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग): इस योजना के विभिन्न घटकों में तथा संबंधित परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के अनुसार, परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में सामान्यतः 12-36 महीने का समय लगता है। आवासों के निर्माण की समय-सीमा विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि बाधा मुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता, निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए वैधानिक अनुपालन, लाभार्थियों द्वारा निधि की व्यवस्था आदि। पीएमएवाई-यू की योजना अवधि को वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत स्वीकृत आवासों के निर्माण में तेजी लाने की सलाह दी गई है ताकि सभी आवास निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरे हो सकें। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत आवासों को इसी वर्ष स्वीकृति दी गई है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बेमेतरा जिले में पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति

क्रमांक सं.	विवरण	दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	बेमेतरा जिला
1	स्वीकृत आवास (संख्या)	50,329	10,111
2	निर्माणाधीन आवास (संख्या)	47,602	9,248
3	पूर्ण किए गए आवास (संख्या)	43,947	8,761

4	स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	815.02	155.11
5	जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	738.94	118.51

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM SVANIDHI IN TELANGANA

1902. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the total number of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries in Telangana who have availed the second and third tranches of working capital loans during 2024-25;
- (b) whether the Government tracks the income trajectory of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries in Telangana beyond the repayment of the first tranche and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has collaborated with Telangana's Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Mahila Urban Co-operatives to facilitate easier loan uptake and digital literacy for women vendors and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The total number of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries in Telangana who have availed second and third tranches of working capital loans during 2024-25 are 15,351 and 24,404 respectively.

(b): Income trajectory of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries is not monitored under the scheme. However, as per findings of scheme impact assessment study conducted by the Indian School of Business (ISB) in 2023 in select cities with sample size of around 5,000 beneficiaries, first tranche loans generated an average monthly return of ₹1,955 (₹23,460 annually), thereby providing a steady source of additional income and contributing to greater economic stability for street vendors.

(c): As reported by Govt. of Telangana, Community Resource Persons from Area Level Federations and City Level Federations, through Self Help Groups, are actively engaged in sensitizing and mobilizing street vendors to avail working capital loans under the scheme. They also play a key role in facilitation for digital onboarding and training on digital literacy during monthly camps for street vendors, including women, in collaboration with banks and digital payment aggregators.

Till now, 4.26 lakh street vendors have benefitted from the scheme in Telangana out of which 45.48% are women. Also, 3.16 lakh street vendors have been digitally onboarded, out of which 66% are women.

INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR EWS, LIG AND MIG FAMILIES

1903. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the details of the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low-Income Group (LIG) and Middle-Income Group (MIG) families including the number of beneficiaries and the total subsidy disbursed so far;
- (b) the process for applying and receiving the interest subsidy on home loans and the mechanisms in place to ensure timely disbursement;
- (c) whether there is any criteria for redeemable housing vouchers for purchasing houses in private projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries who have used redeemable housing vouchers along with its impact on housing affordability in urban areas?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

CLSS vertical ended on 31.03.2022 and for other verticals, the scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Credit Linked Subsidy scheme (CLSS) vertical was implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) such as National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). The application for the availing interest subsidy was submitted by the beneficiaries to the Banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). The CLSS for MIG ended on 31.03.2021 and CLSS for EWS/LIG ended on 31.03.2022. After due diligence, the interest subsidy was released to eligible beneficiaries by CNAs through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). A total of ₹58,868.4 crore of interest subsidy has been provided to 25,04,220 beneficiaries under CLSS vertical of PMAY-U. Furthermore, based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, under ISS vertical, a maximum release of interest subsidy of ₹1.80 lakh is provided to eligible beneficiaries having income up to ₹9 lakh, home loan value up to ₹25 lakh for property value up to ₹35 lakh with carpet area up to 120 sqm. for a subsidy at 4.0% on first ₹8 lakh for a

tenure up to 12 years. The subsidy is released in 5 yearly instalments in loan accounts of beneficiary provided loan is active at the time of release of subsidy and more than 50% principal is outstanding. Prospective beneficiaries can apply on unified web portal available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>. So far, a total of ₹ 31.65 crore Interest subsidy has been released to 8,357 beneficiaries under ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, Private developers can construct a housing project exclusively for EWS category or a mixed housing project for at least 25% EWS houses on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode on their own available encumbrance free land under AHP vertical. After approval, these projects are included in the list of 'Whitelisted Project' under PMAY-U 2.0 and the developer can avail various incentives as mentioned in the scheme guidelines. The Central Assistance is provided to the beneficiaries of EWS categories in the form of Redeemable Housing Vouchers (RHV) for purchase of house under such whitelisted projects in PMAY-U 2.0. The housing vouchers are to be issued in the name of selected beneficiaries and redeemed by the developer after sale. So far, recently one whitelisted project having proposed 1,951 dwelling units has been sanctioned for availing the benefit of RHV in Maharashtra and project is in initial stage of construction.

ROAD SAFETY FUND

1904. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the annual allocation and use of road safety funds during the last three years, State/UT-wise, year-wise;

(b) the list of States that have created a non-lapsable road safety fund; and

(c) the provisions associated with the allocation and use of road safety funds?

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

(a): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with the task of constructing and maintaining National Highways in the Country. Road Safety is an integral and indispensable component of every National Highways Project. Road Safety initiatives on National Highways commence with the inception of Detailed Project Report (DPR) as road safety audit of all National Highways projects has been made mandatory at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation & maintenance through third party auditors/experts. As per available data, funds allocated to be spent for comprehensive road safety aspects varies from 2.21 % to 15 % of total cost of the development projects depending upon structures involved for construction of National Highways.

Besides, implements the scheme for creation of awareness & publicity among road users and provides financial support to Transport Departments of

States/UTs for setting up of Model Driving Training Institutes/Centres, setting up of Model Inspection & Certification Centres, improving and Strengthening of Public Transport System etc. The details of funds released for these initiatives during the last three Financial Years are placed at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Details of the non-lapsable road safety fund by the States/UTs, the provisions related to the allocation and utilization of such funds is not maintained.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for various road safety initiatives/schemes during the last three FYs

(Rs. In Crores)							
Sl. No	Activity/ Programme	BE FY 2022 - 23	Expenditu re in FY 2022 – 23	BE FY 2023 – 24	Expendit ure in FY 2023 – 24	BE FY 2024 - 2 5	Expenditure in FY 2024 - 25
1	Road Safety publicity measures and awareness campaigns, National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS), refresher Training of Drivers in Unorganised Sector and Human Resource Development, etc.	189.50	68.67	138.10	85.04	103.50	99.20
2	Inspection and Certification Centres (Revenue)	33.00	14.60	24.00	17.77	19.50	10.65
3	Improving and Strengthening of Public Transport System	15.00*	30.33	50.00	38.00	38.00	16.04

*Rs. 40.00 crore at RE Stage

PROJECTS/PROPOSALS UNDER PMKSY IN UTTAR PRADESH**1905. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:**

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

- (a) the total number of projects/proposals received, approved and currently operational under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise since the inception of the yojana;
- (b) the details of all operational Agro Processing Clusters (APCs) under PMKSY that are located in the said State, district-wise;
- (c) the details of direct and indirect employment generated by approved projects in the State, district-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of Cold Chain Scheme units established, made operational and under construction in the said State, district-wise; and
- (e) the number of beneficiaries under PMKSY in the said State, district and component-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): There is no scheme in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries titled "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) scheme".

However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY).

The component schemes under PMKSY are as follows:

- (i) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters (APC Scheme)
- (ii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC Scheme)
- (iii) Operation Green (OG Scheme)
- (iv) Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure (ICC & VAI Scheme)
- (v) Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure (FTL) scheme
- (vi) Research & Development (R&D Scheme)
- (vii) Mega Food Park Scheme (discontinued w.e.f 01.04.2021)
- (viii) Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages (CBFL Scheme) – discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021

As on 30.06.2025, the total number of project proposals approved and operational under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise is at **Statement-I**.

(b): details of all operational Agro Processing Clusters (APCs) under PMKSY that are located in the said State, district-wise is at **Statement-II**.

(c): the details of direct and indirect employment generated by approved projects in the State, district-wise is at **Statement-III**.

(d): the details of the number of Cold Chain Scheme units established, made operational and under construction in the said State, district-wise is at **Statement-IV.**

(e): the number of beneficiaries under PMKSY in the said State, district and component-wise is at **Statement-V.**

STATEMENT-I

Number of project proposals approved and currently operational in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise			
District Name	Total Projects sanctioned	Operational	Under Implementation
Agra	4	3	1
Aligarh	3	1	2
Allahabad	4	4	
Amroha	2	2	
Auraiya	1	1	
Ballia	1		1
Barabanki	2	2	
Bareilly	7	5	2
Bhadohi	1		1
Budaun	2	2	
Bulandshar	1		1
Chandauli	1	1	
Etawah	1		1
Farukhhabad	1	1	
Fatehpur	1	1	
Gautam Budh Nagar	11	10	1
Ghaziabad	2	2	

Gorakhpur	2	2	
Hapur	2		2
Hardoi	1	1	
Hathras	1		1
Jalaun	4	2	2
Jhansi	1	1	
Kanpur	3	3	
Kanpur Dehat	6	5	1
Lucknow	5	4	1
Mathura	13	10	3
Meerut	2	1	1
Mirzapur	2	1	1
Panchsheel Nagar	1	1	
Pilibhit	1		1
Shahjahanpur	1	1	
Unnao	3	2	1
Varanasi	4	4	
Grand Total	97	73	24

STATEMENT-II

Details of all operational Agro Processing Clusters (APCs) under PMKSY in Uttar pradesh, district-wise											
Sr.No	Schemes	State	Project Name	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Released Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Status	Employment	Farmers Benefited
1	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Govindgreen Foods Infratech	Kanpur Dehat	06.04.2018	34.31	9.02	7.1139	Operational	515	400
2	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)	Uttar Pradesh	M/s CRD Foods	Mathura	07.12.2018	21.05	10.00	9.729	Operational	80	5000

STATEMENT-III

Details of direct and indirect employment generated by approved projects in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise	
District Name	Direct and Indirect Employment generated
Agra	1513.5
Aligarh	1201
Allahabad	674
Amroha	1120.74
Auraiya	600
Badaun	3156
Ballia	600
Barabanki	2356.25
Bareilly	910
Bhadohi	1021
Bulandshar	600
Chandauli	425
Etawah	600
Farukhhabad	600
Fatehpur	57
Gautam Buddh Nagar	6844
Ghaziabad	598.33
Gorakhpur	1173.75
Hapur	900
Hardoi	164.01
Hathras	373
Jalaun	2008
Kanpur	393
Kanpur Dehat	3834
Lucknow	1943.11

Mathura	2437
Meerut	3878
Mirzapur	872
Panchsheel Nagar	600
Pilibhit	515
Shahjahanpur	600
Unnao	1800
Varanasi	740
Grand Total	45107.69

STATEMENT-IV

Details of the number of Cold Chain Scheme units established, made operational and under Implementation in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise

District Name	Total projects sanctioned	Operational	Under Implementation
Agra	2	2	0
Aligarh	1	0	1
Allahabad	1	1	0
Amroha	1	1	0
Auraiya	1	1	0
Badaun	1	1	0
Ballia	1	0	1
Bulandshar	1	0	1
Etawah	1	0	1
Farukhhabad	1	1	0
Gautam Buddh Nagar	3	3	0
Gorakhpur	1	1	0
Hapur	1		1

Jalaun	2	1	1
Kanpur Dehat	1	1	0
Lucknow	1	0	1
Mathura	2	1	1
Panchsheel Nagar	1	1	0
Shahjahanpur	1	1	0
Unnao	3	2	1
Grand Total	27	18	9

STATEMENT-V

Number of beneficiaries under PMKSY in Uttar Pradesh, district and component-wise									
District Name	Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme (CEFPPC)	Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure (FTL)	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme (ICC & VAI)	Operation Greens (OG)	Research & Development (R&D)	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (CBFL)	Skill Development	Grand Total
Agra	1	1		2					4
Aligarh	1			1	1				3
Allahabad	0	2		1		1			4
Amroha	1			1					2
Auraiya				1					1
Ballia				1					1
Barabanki	2								2
Bareilly	1	1			1	4			7
Bhadohi	1								1
Budaun				1	1				2

Bulandshar				1					1
Chandauli	1								1
Etawah				1					1
Farukhhabad				1					1
Fatehpur							1		1
Gautam Budh Nagar	5	3		3					11
Ghaziabad	1	1							2
Gorakhpur	1			1					2
Hapur	1			1					2
Hardoi	1								1
Hathras	1								1
Jalaun	1			2			1		4
Jhansi						1			1
Kanpur	1					1	1		3
Kanpur Dehat	3		1	1			1		6
Lucknow	2	1		1		1			5
Mathura	7	1	1	2		2			13
Meerut					1		1		2
Mirzapur	2								2
Panchsheel Nagar				1					1
Pilibhit	1								1
Shahjahanpur				1					1
Unnao				3					3
Varanasi	2					1		1	4
Grand Total	37	10	2	27	4	11	5	1	97

GREEN HIGHWAYS

1906. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the current status of the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Project, including the total length of highways covered and number of trees planted within Tamil Nadu;

- (b) the environmental and social benefits achieved so far, particularly in terms of carbon sequestration, air quality improvement and biodiversity conservation;
- (c) the challenges faced in the implementation and maintenance of green cover along highways, including issues related to funding, coordination with State Governments and survival rate of plantations; and
- (d) the steps being taken to enhance the sustainability and community participation in the Green Highways initiative?

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

(a): Under the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, plantation is being undertaken along various National Highway stretches in the country. Since 2015-16, approximately 5082 km of National Highways in Tamil Nadu have been covered with the plantation of over 27.18 lakh saplings till date.

(b): Greening of highways has ensured significant environmental benefits in terms of air quality improvement, carbon sequestration, reduction in noise pollution, air quality improvement, and biodiversity conservation control of soil erosion, water conservation, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. Environmentally, the trees planted act as significant carbon sinks, directly mitigating climate change, and drastically improve air quality by filtering pollutants and dust. Socially, the project has generated significant employment opportunities through plantation and

maintenance activities, while also enhancing the aesthetic appeal of highways and promoting community engagement and ownership in environmental conservation. Social benefits also include improved road safety, livelihood opportunities and aesthetic values.

(c): While insurmountable challenges are faced with as the plantation and maintenance of trees and plants are done in coordination with the State Governments as well as with local communities, maintenance of the plants and its survival in running highway conditions will always pose a challenge.

(d): Government through its implementing agencies is taking several steps such as use of native species, awareness campaigns etc., to enhance sustainability and community participation including engaging school children and the local communities in the plantation activities and special drives like Ek Pad Maa Ke Naam.

Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 2.0 campaign is being implemented across the country where school children and community participation in plantation drive is being encouraged. During the current year, an ambitious target of 55 lakh saplings has been set under the campaign Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 2.0.

REVIEW OF GROUNDWATER ACTION PLAN

1907. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite announcing a multi-decadal action plan through 2070 to regulate groundwater use and conserve existing reserves, the implementation on the ground remains negligible leading to accelerating depletion in places like Bengaluru and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government is dealing with violations related to borewell drilling and compliance with rainwater harvesting mandates along with the steps taken/being taken to ensure these measures are implemented by States;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to monitor progress against the 2070 water regulation targets, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not establishing clear milestones and accountability frameworks;

(d) the immediate corrective action taken/being taken by the Government to operationalise the plan before irreversible groundwater collapse and to ensure State-wise implementation across all critical regions identified; and

(e) whether the Government would commission an independent performance review of the groundwater action plan within six months to assess its effectiveness and recommend course corrections and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a):The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including Bengaluru and Kashmir, four times in every year.

In Kashmir (covering 6 districts of the valley), analysis of ground water level data collected during post-monsoon (November) 2024 indicates that about 96.7% of monitored wells are having water levels at less than 10 mbgl(meters below ground level). Similarly, in Bengaluru (for both Bengaluru Urban and Rural Districts combined), the data indicates that approximately 96% of the monitored wells have water levels at less than 10 mbgl.

(b): In order to facilitate the states in their endeavour towards proper regulation and management of ground water resources, this Ministry had drafted a Model 'Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill' providing a regulatory framework to curb indiscriminate extraction of ground water while also making provisions for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge. The Model Bill has been circulated to all States/UTs and so far 21 States/UTs have adopted it. Further, the Central Ground Water Authority(CGWA) has been established under the Ministry, which is regulating the extraction of ground water for industrial and other commercial purposes in 19 states and UTs, in accordance with the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020, which have pan India applicability. The Guidelines have stringent measures to regulate unlawful extraction which include imposition of heavy Environmental Compensation (EC) charges, penalties and even sealing of bore wells in certain cases.

This Ministry has been consistently following up with the state governments for prudent regulation and sustainable management of ground water resources

through regular correspondence, seminars, state water ministers' and chief secretaries' level conferences and by taking up the issues through the National Interdepartmental Steering Committee (NISC) on ground water, headed by Secretary, D/o Water Resources. CGWA is also regularly corresponding and holding discussions with the states for setting up their own regulatory mechanisms and wherever established to make them more effective.

(c) and (d): The M/o Jal Shakti is constantly monitoring and reviewing the ground water situation in the country through its organization like CGWB and CGWA and also is implementing targeted schemes and interventions for improvement. Under Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM &R) scheme, CGWB regularly monitors ground water levels and quality throughout the country and also conducts annual ground water resource assessment, in coordination with the states. The reports are disseminated to all stakeholders and brought out in public domain so that early action can be initiated in vulnerable and priority areas. Additionally, the following measures are being taken to ensure ground water sustainability in the country :

- The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2025 is being implemented in the country with special focus on over-exploited and critical districts. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water

recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.

- Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter).
- The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana in 80 water stressed districts of 7 states which has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme.
- Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.
- Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.
- To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with a vision to make rain water

harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.

(e): Water is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the states to sustainably manage their ground water resources. Hence, most of the water sector schemes and plans are formulated, implemented and supervised by the state governments. Wherever, central contribution is involved by way of central sector and centrally sponsored schemes, the central government has established its own review and monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of such schemes. Also impact assessment is regularly done for all such schemes and independent 3rd party evaluation also is taken up from time to time which help in adopting course correction measures and improving the scheme design. Moreover, such measures also ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in handling of ground water issues.

STRENGTHENING OF POWER DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE IN JAMUI

1908. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the progress made in strengthening the power distribution infrastructure in the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme

(RDSS);

(b) the current status of feeder separation for agricultural and domestic consumers in the rural areas of Jamui and the timeline for its completion;

(c) whether there is any plan to establish new Power Sub-Stations or to augment the capacity of existing ones in the regions like Chakai, Sono and Khaira to address low voltage issues and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted and quality power supply across the Constituency and reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses?

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

(a) : The progress of distribution infrastructure works sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency are at **Statement**.

(b): Under RDSS, the Government of India has actively pursued feeder segregation in rural areas where agricultural load exceeds 30%, including in districts like Munger, Sheikhpura and Jamui. The status of feeder segregation works is as under:

Sl. No.	Districts	Sanctioned	Segregated
1	Munger	25	25

2	Sheikhpura	29	25
3	Jamui	27	21
Total		81	71

The sanctioned works are expected to complete by March 2026.

(c): Under the RDSS, a new 33/11 kV 2x10 MVA power substation has been approved at Batiya in the Sono block of Jamui district to mitigate low voltage concerns. In addition to this, the following new 33/11 kV 2x10 MVA substations have also been sanctioned under RDSS across the three districts of the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency:

- i. Indpe Substation in Jamui district
- ii. Garhirampur (Rishikund) Substation in Munger district
- iii. Matokhar Substation in Sheikhpura district
- iv. Gangti Substation in Sheikhpura district

(d): Government of India has undertaken number of reform measures to improve distribution infrastructure and to bring down AT&C losses in the Country, including Jamui Constituency. These include:

- i. Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 mandating timely reconciliation and payment of subsidies declared by State Governments.
- ii. Ensuring that the tariff and true-up orders are issued in time.
- iii. Mandating proper Energy Accounting and Audit based on machine based data.

- iv. Allowing additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments linked with power sector reforms.
- v. Corporate Governance Guidelines to enable mechanisms for performance improvement and accountability in DISCOMs.
- vi. RDSS is also one such key initiative, which aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh crore which include replacement of bare conductors with covered conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/Sub-stations, etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of Distribution Utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and ACS-ARR Gap. Execution of these works would also help improve quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.

As a result of the concerted efforts made by the Centre and the States, the AT&C Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 16.12% in FY2024 at pan India level.

STATEMENT

Details of distribution infrastructure works sanctioned under RDSS in Jamui Constituency (Districts: Munger, Sheikhpura & Jamui) as on 24.07.2025								
Sl. No.	Description	UoM	Munger		Sheikhpura		Jamui	
			Sanctioned quantity	Achievement	Sanctioned quantity	Achievement	Sanctioned quantity	Achievement
Smart Metering Works								
1	Consumer meter	Nos.	55287	31280	21205	13329	24869	18382
2	Feeder meter	Nos.	109	106	57	71	96	103
3	DT meter	Nos.	3848	2779	1996	949	4166	3242
Distribution Infrastructure Works								
4	New Power Substation	Nos.	1	0	2	0	2	0
	(2 x 10 MVA)							
5	33 kV HT Line	ckm	15.5	0	14	0	45	0
6	11 kV HT Line	ckm	629.77	450.09	668.91	463.11	789.28	626.1
7	LT line	ckm	1246.91	1164.39	1041.27	965.32	1436.21	1426.36
8	Distribution Transformer	Nos.	811	946	924	840	1265	1184
9	Feeder Segregation	Nos.	25	25	29	25	27	21

1	Addl.	Nos	206	0	0	0	1182	0
0	Households	.						

LAUNCHING OF SMART CITIES MISSION 2.0

1909. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering the launch of a Smart Cities Mission (SCM) 2.0 building upon the existing projects under the current Smart Cities framework;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed features, focus areas and funding mechanism of the new phase of the mission;
- (c) whether Tiruchirappalli would be considered for further upgradation and expansion of infrastructure and digital public services under the new package and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any review or assessment report has been conducted regarding the status and performance of Smart Cities projects completed or pending in Tiruchirappalli and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government would ensure that unfinished projects and newly identified gaps in urban mobility, waste management, flood mitigation and livability are prioritized under the proposed SCM 2.0 framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): No. With the closure of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on March 31, 2025, there is no further budgetary provision under SCM. Hence, no new city will be taken up under SCM. 100 cities have been selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), including 11 cities in the State of Tamil Nadu, viz. Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur and Vellore.

As on 11.07.2025, in the 11 cities selected under SCM in the state of Tamil Nadu, including Tiruchirappalli, have taken up a total of 729 projects amounting to ₹17,951 Cr. Out of this, 726 projects (99% of total projects) amounting to ₹17,923 Cr have been completed and the remaining 03 projects amounting to ₹28 Cr are ongoing.

In Tiruchirappalli smart city, a total of 83 projects amounting to ₹1547.68 Cr have been undertaken in SCM and all the projects have been completed, as per the information provided by the State.

EROSION AND LAND LOSS IN MAJULI ISLAND

1910. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the findings of the recent study on erosion in Majuli Island which reports a loss of 75 sq. km of land and deposition of 58 sq. km along the Brahmaputra since 1986 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the study has identified the Subansiri-Brahmaputra confluence and Kamalabari as particularly vulnerable erosion zones and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the specific protection and restoration measures being planned or implemented to address erosion in these critical zones; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering a long-term, community-inclusive erosion management strategy for Majuli and other similarly affected riverine islands in Assam and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, a desk-study namely “Identification of potential erosion sites based on satellite imageries for Majuli Island along river Brahmaputra, Assam” was entrusted by Brahmaputra Board to Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune. The study utilized satellite imagery from 1986 to 2023 to analyze river channel behavior, major changes in bank line positions, and also erosion and deposition patterns.

As per the study, continuous erosion in the region near the confluence of Subansiri and Brahmaputra was observed throughout the study period (1986-2023), particularly Major Chapori NC, extending from Katoni Goan Na Satra to

Banpurai. Further, major deposition was observed in between Ratanpur Miri Gaon to Kathal Khowa Pam, whereas the region around Kamala Bari eroded initially and deposited during 2018-2023. A significant deposition of approximately 27.47 Sq. km was observed near Kamala Bari during the period 2021 to 2022. Overall, an area of approximately 75 Sq. km has been eroded from various parts of Majuli Island, and an area of approximately 58 Sq. km has witnessed sediment deposition along the banks of the Brahmaputra River within Majuli Island.

(c): The Brahmaputra Board has implemented the works for the protection of the Majuli Island since 2004. It has executed flood mitigation and erosion protection works in different phases, as mentioned below:

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost (in Cr)	Remarks
1.	Immediate Measures	6.22	Completed (Jan. 2004 to Feb. 2005)
2.	Phase-I	56.07	Completed (March 2005 to April 2011)
3.	Emergent Works	4.99	Completed (2008)
4.	Phase-II & III	115.99	Completed (March 2018)
5.	Protection of the Majuli from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra Phase IV	233.57	Completed (2024)

Recently, Brahmaputra Board has commenced the execution of the project titled 'Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion of River

Brahmaputra (Phase-V)' at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.34 Cr., aiming to address erosion in above critical stretches of the island. This project primarily involves the implementation of bank protection measures using PSC Porcupines at multiple vulnerable locations across Majuli Island.

(d): As per discussion held during 84th Brahmaputra Board meeting, Brahmaputra Board, in collaboration with INTACH, has taken up a comprehensive study titled "Formulation of Policy for Riverine Islands in the Brahmaputra River", which covers over 30 riverine islands, with special attention to Majuli Island with a policy-driven and community-inclusive approach towards the sustainable management of erosion-prone riverine islands.

सभी के लिए आवास

1911. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) देश भर में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के कार्यान्वयन की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पीएमएवाई-यू विश्व के सबसे बड़े शहरी आवास कार्यक्रमों में से एक है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, निर्मित और लाभार्थियों को आवंटित कुल आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) सभी के लिए आवास पहल के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और 2025 तक उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में हुई देरी या आने वाली चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं;

(ङ) देश भर में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में, शहरी गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न तकनीकी और सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से देश की सबसे बड़ी आवास योजनाओं में से एक, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराना है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से प्राप्त सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पाँच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन हेतु 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत 7.09 लाख आवासों सहित कुल 119.26 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इनमें से 112.81 लाख आवास निर्माणाधीन हैं और 14.07.2025 तक 93.61 लाख आवास बनकर

तैयार हो चुके हैं/ देश भर में लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों के लिए स्वीकृत, निर्मित और आवंटित कुल आवासों की संख्या और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग आधारित योजनाएँ हैं और इनके कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य नहीं हैं। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से आवश्यकता का आकलन करते हैं, पात्रता मानदंडों के आधार पर लाभार्थियों का चयन करते हैं और आवास परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करते हैं। मांग सर्वेक्षण और लाभार्थियों के चयन के आधार पर, परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिवों की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं, ताकि केंद्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता जारी करने पर आगे विचार किया जा सके।

आवासों/परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा राज्य-दर-राज्य अलग-अलग होती है और योजना के विभिन्न घटकों में और संबंधित परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) के अनुसार, इसमें आमतौर पर 12-36 महीने लगते हैं। आवासों के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे कि बाधा-मुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता, निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए वैधानिक अनुपालन, लाभार्थियों द्वारा निधियों की व्यवस्था आदि। मंत्रालय योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की निगरानी और स्वीकृत आवासों के निर्माण को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा करने में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा करता है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में शहरी गरीबों के लिए किफायती आवास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई प्रौद्योगिकीय और सुधार-उन्मुख उपाय किए गए हैं:

- i. एक व्यापक और सुदृढ़ प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) विकसित की गई है जो सभी हितधारकों को भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति से संबंधित सूचनाओं का निर्बाध प्रबंधन करने में मदद करती है। एमआईएस, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केंद्र (एनआरएससी) के भुवन पोर्टल और राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) के भारत ऐप के साथ एकीकृत जियो-टैगिंग सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित है ताकि योजना की वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी और कुशल कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
- ii. इस योजना की एमआईएस को सूचना के प्रसार के लिए प्रयास डैशबोर्ड, उमंग मोबाइल ऐप, नीति आयोग डैशबोर्ड और डीबीटी भारत पोर्टल के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है।
- iii. एमआईएस यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि लाभ केवल वास्तविक लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए जनसांख्यिकीय, वन-टाइम पासवर्ड (ओटीपी) और चेहरे के प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग करते हुए लाभार्थियों के आधार सत्यापन के लिए यूआईडीएआई के साथ लिंक स्थापित किया गया है।
- iv. यह योजना प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रणाली को अपनाती है, जिसके तहत निधियां सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार-लिंकड बैंक खाते में अंतरित की जाती हैं, जिससे बिचौलियों का सफाया होता है और धोखाधड़ी या दोहराव का जोखिम कम होता है। इसे सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और पीएमएवाई-यू एमआईएस के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है, जिससे निधि शीघ्रता से जारी होती है और मिशन के तहत आवास वितरण प्रक्रिया की समग्र सत्यनिष्ठा बढ़ती है।
- v. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आवास परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए सार्वजनिक/निजी एजेंसियों को एकल खिड़की मंजूरी, अतिरिक्त फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स (एफएसआई)/फ्लोर एरिया अनुपात (एफएआर), विकास अधिकारों का हस्तांतरण (टीडीआर), अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का प्रावधान और अन्य राजकोषीय एवं वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

- vi. पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 राज्यों को किफायती आवास नीतियां बनाने में भी सहायता करता है, ताकि किफायती आवास स्टॉक बढ़ाने में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन और बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष की भौतिक प्रगति

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत आवास (संख्या)	पूर्ण हुए आवास(संख्या)*	सौंपे गए आवास (संख्या)**
2020-21	15,61,273	14,22,815	13,19,947
2021-22	16,37,364	10,27,744	9,32,638
2022-23	9,27,084	15,42,379	14,96,606
2023-24	3,95,252	8,87,342	9,52,258
2024-25	3,52,915	10,34,435	11,30,257
कुल	48,73,888	59,14,715	58,31,706

* इसमें उस वर्ष में पूर्ण हुए वे आवास शामिल हैं जो पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

** इसमें उस वर्ष में सौंपे गए वे आवास भी शामिल हैं जो पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के दौरान पूर्ण हुए थे।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार वित्तीय प्रगति

वित्तीय वर्ष	केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)		
	स्वीकृत	जारी*	उपयोग की गई **
2022-23	18,272.57	26,277.36	26,679.40

2023-24	5,928.81	19,726.91	15,007.92
2024-25	5,396.30	4,124.09	10,936.31
कुल	29,597.68	50,128.35	52,623.63

* इसमें पिछले वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत आवासों के लिए इस वर्ष के दौरान जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है।

** इसमें पिछले वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता में से इस वर्ष के दौरान उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता भी शामिल

है।

बिजली उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत

1912. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2015 से अब तक देश भर में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता वर्ष-वार कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के आयात के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) : देश में वर्ष 2014-15 से वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) तक कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता का वर्षवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 से देश में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- (i) संस्थापित क्षमता मार्च 2014 के 2,48,554 मेगावाट से बढ़कर जून 2025 में 4,84,819 मेगावाट हो गई है, जिसमें इस अवधि के दौरान कोयला आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की संस्थापित क्षमता 1,39,663 मेगावाट से बढ़कर 2,42,040 मेगावाट और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (आरई) (बड़ी जलविद्युत सहित) की संस्थापित क्षमता 75,519 मेगावाट से बढ़कर 2,33,999 मेगावाट हो गई है।
- (ii) 2,01,088 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनों, 7,78,017 एमवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता और 82,790 मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता के योग से देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक 1,18,740 मेगावाट विद्युत अंतरित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।
- (iii) सौर, पवन, पंप भंडारण संयंत्रों और बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों से उत्पन्न विद्युत के पारेषण पर आईएसटीएस शुल्क में छूट।
- (iv) वर्ष 2029-30 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) और ऊर्जा भंडारण दायित्व ट्रेजेक्ट्री।
- (v) हरित ऊर्जा गलियारों का निर्माण और 13 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केंद्रों की स्थापना।
- (vi) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना हेतु नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की संस्थापना।
- (vii) एटीएंडसी हानियों को वर्ष 2013-14 के 22.62% से घटाकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 16.28% करना। विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) के सभी वर्तमान भुगतान अद्यतन हैं और विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनियों का बकाया 1,39,947 करोड़ रुपये से घटकर 18,857 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।
- (viii) वर्ष 2019 में, सरकार ने जल विद्युत क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपायों की घोषणा की, जैसे कि बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (> 25 मेगावाट) को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत घोषित करना, जल

विद्युत शुल्क कम करने के लिए टैरिफ युक्तिकरण उपाय, बाढ़ नियंत्रण/भंडारण जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (एचईपी) के लिए बजटीय सहायता, सक्षम अवसंरचना अर्थात् सड़कों/पुलों आदि की लागत के लिए बजटीय सहायता। तदुपरांत सक्षम अवसंरचना की लागत के लिए (क) पूलिंग सब-स्टेशनों के उन्नयन सहित निकटतम पूलिंग बिंदु तक पारेषण लाइन, (ख) रेलवे साइडिंग, (ग) संचार अवसंरचना , और (घ) रोपवे हेतु बजटीय सहायता का दायरा दिनांक 08.10.2024 को विस्तारित किया गया है।

(ix) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले के पारदर्शी आवंटन के लिए शक्ति नीति की शुरुआत। इससे ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को दक्ष घरेलू कोयला आवंटन संभव हुआ और विभिन्न संकटग्रस्त ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं का पुनःप्रवर्तन भी सुनिश्चित हुआ।

(x) उत्पादन क्षमता से पहले अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली का निर्माण।

(ग) : कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत कोयले की कीमत और माल ढुलाई की लागत पर निर्भर करती है, और मिश्रण के मामले में मिश्रित आयातित कोयले की कीमत पर भी निर्भर करती है। आयातित कोयले की कीमत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचकांकों, उत्पत्ति के स्रोत और समुद्री माल ढुलाई, बीमा आदि जैसे कारकों से जुड़ी होती है, जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मांग-आपूर्ति परिदृश्य के साथ बदलती रहती है। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक उत्पादन कंपनी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार आयातित कोयले का उपभोग करती है।

घरेलू कोयला आधारित (डीसीबी) संयंत्रों को घरेलू कोयले की निरंतर आपूर्ति के साथ, आयातित कोयले के मिश्रण की परामर्शिका दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 2024 से वापस ले ली गई है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के बीच औसत विद्युत खरीद लागत में 5 पैसे की कमी आई है।

(घ): भारत सरकार ने देश में विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- (i) निष्पक्ष, तटस्थ, दक्ष और स्थिर विद्युत मूल्य निर्धारण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पावर एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना।
- (ii) राज्य/केंद्रीय उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) द्वारा घरेलू कोयले के उपयोग में अनुकूलन लाना।
- (iii) परिवहन लागत को अनुकूलित करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य/केंद्रीय उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) और स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों (आईपीपी) के लिंकेज स्रोतों का युक्तिकरण।
- (iv) वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा विद्युत की प्रतिस्पर्धी खरीद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 63 के अंतर्गत विद्युत खरीद हेतु टैरिफ आधारित बोली प्रक्रिया हेतु दिशानिर्देश जारी करना।
- (v) आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत समग्र तकनीकी एवं वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों में कमी से यूटिलिटी की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार होगा, जिससे वे प्रणाली का बेहतर रखरखाव कर सकेंगे और आवश्यकतानुसार विद्युत खरीद सकेंगे; जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ होगा।
- (vi) उपभोक्ताओं के लिए विद्युत की लागत कम करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय मेरिट ऑर्डर डिस्पैच का प्रचालन।

विवरण

देश में वर्ष 2014-15 से वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता का वर्षवार-
ब्यौरा:

वर्ष (31 मार्च तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)	संस्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में)
2014-15	2,75,895
2015-16	3,06,330
2016-17	3,28,146
2017-18	3,45,631

2018-19	3,57,871
2019-20	3,71,334
2020-21	3,83,521
2021-22	3,99,497
2022-23	4,16,059
2023-24	4,41,970
2024-25	4,75,212
2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक)	4,84,819

महाकुंभ, 2025 के दौरान गंगा नदी की जल गुणवत्ता

1913. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

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

(क) क्या केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने महाकुंभ, 2025 के दौरान गंगा नदी की जल गुणवत्ता की नियमित निगरानी की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थानविशिष्ट पर निगरानी की बारंबारता क्या थी, उसके परिणाम क्या रहे तथा परीक्षण के लिए अपनाए गए महत्वपूर्ण मानदंड क्या थे;

(ग) क्या आयोजन-पश्चात की स्वच्छता अवसंरचना, ठोस अपशिष्ट निपटान और मलजल प्रबंधन की समीक्षा के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम रहे और कार्यान्वित किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) स्वीकृत, पूर्ण, कार्यान्वयनाधीन और अनुमोदन के लिए लंबित नमामि गंगे परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने पूर्ण हो चुकी नमामि गंगे परियोजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता, उनके महत्वपूर्ण परिणामों, चिन्हित चुनौतियों और परिणाम मापन के बारे में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने सूचित किया है कि उसने महाकुंभ 2025 के दौरान 12 जनवरी, 2025 से 20 फरवरी, 2025 तक 5 स्टेशनों (सप्ताह में दो बार) पर जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की, जिसमें श्रृंगवेरपुर घाट, लॉर्ड कुर्जों ब्रिज, नागवासुकी मंदिर, संगम और डीहा घाट पर पवित्र स्नान (अमृत स्नान) के दिन शामिल थे, जिसमें ऐसे पवित्र स्नान के पूर्व और बाद के दिन भी शामिल थे। इसके अलावा, शास्त्री ब्रिज, सोमेश्वर घाट और दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल के नीचे की ओर तीन और जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्थान दिनांक 21.02.2025 से प्रभावी है, जिससे गंगा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता के लिए निगरानी स्थानों की संख्या 5 से बढ़कर 8 हो गई है।

उपरोक्त निगरानी के आधार पर तैयार की गई व्यापक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सभी निगरानी स्थानों के लिए पीएच, घुलित ऑक्सीजन (डीओ), जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग (बीओडी) और फीकल कोलीफॉर्म (एफसी) का औसत मूल्य प्राथमिक स्नान जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड के लिए संबंधित मानदंडों/अनुमेय सीमाओं के भीतर पाया गया।

प्रयागराज मेला प्राधिकरण ने निम्नलिखित मुख्य विशेषताओं के साथ नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियों का पता लगाने और उन्हें अपनाने के लिए उद्योग परामर्श करने के बाद महाकुंभ 2025 के लिए एक व्यापक स्वच्छता योजना तैयार की थी:

- i. जवाबदेही और कार्यनिष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, टॉयलेट वेंडर के साथ संविदा में सेवा स्तर बेंचमार्क (एसएलबी) को शामिल किया गया, जिसमें जन शक्ति की तैनाती, सेसपूल संचालन और जेट स्प्रे सफाई को शामिल किया गया।

- ii. मेले के बाद के स्वच्छता उपायों में सभी शौचालयों को व्यवस्थित रूप से नष्ट करना और हटाना शामिल था। स्वच्छता दल द्वारा स्वच्छतापूर्वक निष्कासन सुनिश्चित किया गया और प्रभावी कीटाणुशोधन तथा अपशिष्ट के निष्प्रभावीकरण के लिए मैलाथियान (5%) और स्लेक्ड लाइम का उपयोग किया गया।
- iii. मेला क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट जल (सेप्टेज को छोड़कर) एकत्र करने के लिए लगभग 250 किलोमीटर लंबी अस्थायी जल निकासी लाइनें बिछाई गईं। एकत्रित जल को समर्पित तालाबों में जैव-उपचार तकनीकों के माध्यम से उपचारित किया गया। इन अस्थायी लाइनों को आयोजन के बाद हटा दिया गया और आगामी माघ मेले जैसे भविष्य के आयोजनों में पुनः उपयोग के लिए संग्रहित किया गया, और बाद में तालाबों को फिर से भर दिया गया।
- iv. सेप्टेज उपचार के लिए, मेला परिसर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर 500 केएलडी क्षमता वाले तीन अस्थायी सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) स्थापित किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, 50 केएलडी क्षमता वाले दो फेकल स्लज उपचार संयंत्र (एफएसटीपी) और 100 केएलडी क्षमता वाला एक एफएसटीपी भी उपयोग में लाया गया। कार्यक्रम समाप्त होने के बाद इन सुविधाओं को हटा दिया गया।
- v. आयोजन के बाद की समीक्षाओं से यह पुष्टि हुई कि स्वच्छता और अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन प्रणालियाँ प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रही थीं। इन निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, महाकुंभ 2025 के लिए सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई और योजनागत सुधार लागू किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें उन्नत पुनः उपयोग रणनीतियाँ, बेहतर कीटाणुशोधन प्रोटोकॉल और स्वच्छता अवसंरचना का सुव्यवस्थित पुनर्नियोजन शामिल है।

(ड): नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए कुल 502 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इनमें से 323 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, 150 वर्तमान में कार्यान्वयन के अधीन हैं, और 29 निविदा चरण में हैं।

(च): नमामि गंगे मिशन (एनजीएम) के मूल्यांकन हेतु भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कॉलेज (एएससीआई) को तृतीय पक्ष एजेंसी (टीपीए) के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। एएससीआई ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित बातें कही हैं:

- i. एनजीएम ने गंगा नदी बेसिन में अपशिष्ट जल उपचार अवसंरचना में काफी वृद्धि की है, जो रिवरफ्रंट और घाट विकास, नदी सतह की सफाई प्रक्रियाओं, वनीकरण, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, जैविक कृषि आदि में निवेश के साथ संतुलित है।
- ii. कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण, साथ ही पहलों के समर्थन के लिए सामुदायिक सहभागिता, परियोजनाओं के अन्य प्रमुख योगदानों में से हैं।
- iii. बेसिन राज्यों और स्थानीय निकाय प्रतिष्ठानों के भीतर कार्यक्रमों का विकेन्द्रीकरण और मुख्यधारा में लाना इस कार्यक्रम की विशेषता रही है।
- iv. एएससीआई ने अपने मूल्यांकन में कहा कि एनजीएम ने निरंतर प्रवाह (अविरल धारा) और प्रदूषण रहित प्रवाह (निर्मल धारा) के अपने अधिदेश को प्राप्त करने में अच्छी प्रगति दिखाई है।
- v. मिशन मोड में बड़े पैमाने पर नदी पुनरुद्धार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सफल और अनुकरणीय मॉडल का प्रदर्शन किया है और वैश्विक मान्यता प्राप्त की है।

नमामि गंगे मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में मुख्य चुनौतियाँ निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. नए सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि की पहचान

- ii. सीवेज से संबंधित नेटवर्क के लिए मार्गाधिकार जैसी वैधानिक मंजूरी जारी करना, सड़क बनाने के लिए अनुमति प्राप्त करना, वन और राजस्व विभाग जैसे सक्षम प्राधिकारियों से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एनओसी) प्राप्त करना;

इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने और उनसे निपटने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) परियोजनाओं की स्थिति की बारीकी से निगरानी करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से शामिल रहा है। एनएमसीजी प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने, संभावित बाधाओं की पहचान करने और समय पर समाधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में और केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से व्यापक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है।

एनजीएम के कार्यान्वयन के मापनीय परिणाम, भारत की नदियों के प्रदूषण मूल्यांकन पर केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से प्रदान किए जाते हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 में किए गए मूल्यांकन (2019 और 2021 के आंकड़ों का उपयोग करके) के आधार पर, गंगा नदी पर प्राथमिकता वाले नदी खंड (पीआरएस) इस प्रकार हैं:

- क. उत्तराखंड प्रदूषित खंडों में नहीं आता (बीओडी < 3 मिग्रा/ली);
- ख. उत्तर प्रदेश में, फर्रुखाबाद से इलाहाबाद और मिर्जापुर से गाजीपुर तक के खंड प्राथमिकता वर्ग V (बीओडी 3-6 मिलीग्राम/लीटर) के अंतर्गत आते हैं;
- ग. बिहार में, बक्सर, पटना, फतवा और भागलपुर के साथ वाले खंड प्राथमिकता वर्ग IV (बी.ओ.डी. 6-10 मिलीग्राम/ली) के अंतर्गत आते हैं;
- घ. झारखंड प्रदूषित खंडों में नहीं आता (बीओडी < 3 मि.ग्रा./ली);
- ङ पश्चिम बंगाल में, बेहरामपुर से हल्दिया तक का खंड प्राथमिकता वर्ग IV (बीओडी 6-10 मिलीग्राम/लीटर) के अंतर्गत आता है।

इसके अलावा, घुलित ऑक्सीजन (डीओ) का मान, जो नदी के स्वास्थ्य का एक संकेतक है, अधिसूचित प्राथमिक स्नान जल गुणवत्ता मानदंडों की स्वीकार्य सीमा के भीतर पाया गया है और गंगा नदी के लगभग पूरे खंड में नदी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सहारा देने के लिए संतोषजनक है।

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के किनारे 50 स्थानों तथा यमुना और उसकी सहायक नदियों के किनारे 26 स्थानों पर किए गए जैव-निगरानी के अनुसार, जैविक जल गुणवत्ता (बीडब्ल्यूक्यू) मुख्यतः 'अच्छी' से 'मध्यम' के बीच रही। विविध बेन्थिक मैक्रो-इनवर्टेब्रेट प्रजातियों की उपस्थिति जलीय जीवन को बनाए रखने के लिए नदियों की पारिस्थितिक क्षमता को दर्शाती है।

इसके अलावा, पिछले एक दशक में गंगा नदी में डॉल्फिन की आबादी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2009 में 2,500-3,000 व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित आधार रेखा से, ये संख्या वर्ष 2015 में लगभग 3,500 हो गई और वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान किए गए राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 6,327 तक पहुँच गई। यह 2009 से दोगुने से अधिक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। गंगा बेसिन में, 17 सहायक नदियों में वर्ष 2021-2023 के आकलन ने कई नदियों में डॉल्फिन की उपस्थिति की पुष्टि की, जहाँ पहले उनका रिकॉर्ड नहीं था, जैसे कि रूपनारायण, गिरवा, कौरियाला, बाबई, राप्ती, बागमती, महानंदा, केन, बेतवा और सिंधा।

SCALING UP OF BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

1914. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the roadmap of the Government for the deployment and scaling up of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to support grid stability and facilitate the integration of variable renewable energy;
- (b) the anticipated role of energy storage infrastructure in enabling India to achieve its target of 500GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by 2030 particularly in high renewable potential States like Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government is undertaking efforts to modernize grid infrastructure and streamline Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to address delays and risks in renewable energy procurement especially in the southern grid and if so, the key initiatives underway; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen decentralized renewable energy sources such as rooftop solar, small wind and hybrid systems in rural and peri-urban areas of Tamil Nadu and other southern States including integration with ongoing DISCOM reform measures?

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

(a): Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated 41.6 GW / 208 GWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity up to FY 2029-30. To support the development of BESS, Government has undertaken several key policy initiatives:

- i) A Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme, approved in 2023, initially aimed to support 4,000 MWh of BESS capacity by FY 2030-31 with a budgetary allocation of ₹3,760 crore. With falling battery costs, the target capacity has now been increased to 13,220 MWh while remaining within the same budget.
 - ii) A second VGF scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Power to develop 30 GWh of BESS capacity, with a financial support of ₹5,400 crore from the Power System Development Fund (PSDF).
 - iii) Full waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been granted for co-located BESS projects commissioned up to 30th June, 2028.
- (b): Energy Storage Systems (ESS), including BESS and Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs), will play a critical role in achieving India's target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by 2030, especially in renewable-rich states like Tamil Nadu. ESS enables storage of surplus power generated during periods of high wind and solar output, which can then be dispatched during peak demand. ESS can be deployed across the generation, transmission, and distribution segments of the power system. This improves grid flexibility, enhances the utilisation of transmission infrastructure, and reduces renewable energy curtailment. Furthermore, ESS supports Load Dispatch Centres (LDCs) in delivering ancillary services, such as frequency regulation and voltage control, thereby strengthening overall grid reliability.

(c): To modernise the transmission system, the Ministry of Power constituted a Task Force, which recommended a comprehensive roadmap for creating a smart and future-ready grid. Key measures include re-powering of existing transmission lines, deployment of Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS), and adoption of Dynamic Line Loading (DLL) to optimise power flow based on real-time conditions. The Task Force also proposed installation of energy storage systems to improve transmission system utilisation and resilience, upgradation of protection and control systems, and conversion of aging substations into Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) or hybrid substations. Implementation of several recommendations is already in progress.

The Ministry has issued Standard Bidding Guidelines for procurement of power from grid-connected renewable energy projects to promote transparency, enhance competition, and accelerate the deployment of clean energy. Letters of Award (LoAs) issued by REIAs to successful bidders will remain valid for only one year. If Distribution Licensees do not enter into PPAs with the Renewable Energy Implementation Agency (REIA) within this period, the corresponding LoAs will be deemed cancelled. To fast-track the signing of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), REIAs have been advised to aggregate demand from Distribution Licensees before inviting bids.

(d): Under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana DISCOMS are promoting roof top solar. The feeder-level integration of small Renewable Energy (RE) plants is being implemented under the PM-KUSUM scheme.

To further streamline rooftop solar deployment, the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 were amended in February 2024 to simplify procedures and improve ease of installation for prosumers. Key amendments include:

- Exemption from technical feasibility study for systems up to 10 kW capacity.
- The technical feasibility study shall be completed within a period of fifteen days and the outcome of the study shall be intimated to the applicant, failing which it shall be presumed that the proposal is technically feasible.
- The cost of distribution system strengthening for rooftop systems up to 5 kW will be borne by the distribution licensee.
- The timeline for commissioning rooftop solar PV systems by DISCOMs has been reduced from 30 days to 15 days.

These measures are expected to accelerate rooftop solar adoption and enhance consumer participation in decentralized renewable energy generation in rural and peri-urban areas of Tamil Nadu and other southern States.

ABANDONED OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SITES

1915. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details regarding oil and gas exploration and production sites (onshore and offshore) that have been declared abandoned across the country during each of the last five years, State- wise and contractor-wise;
- (b) the details of such abandoned sites where site restoration has been completed is currently in progress and is yet to be initiated, State-wise and contractor-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for site restoration activities by oil and gas companies during each of the last five years, company-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has issued any comprehensive guidelines for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) specific to the decommissioning of oil and gas assets and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate such guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details regarding the monitoring and financial accountability mechanisms currently put in place to ensure scientific, timely and environmentally sound site restoration of abandoned oil and gas assets?

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

(a) to (c): During last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25), a total of 721 oil and gas exploration and production sites (onshore and offshore) have been declared abandoned. The details regarding these sites and where site restoration has been

completed or is currently in progress or is yet to be initiated during each of the last five years, State- wise and contractor-wise is provided at **Statement-I**.

The details of the funds allocated and utilised for site restoration activities by oil and gas companies during each of the last five years, company-wise is provided at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), according to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, as amended, Terms of Reference (ToR) are issued to the projects for preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) incorporating a decommissioning and abandonment plan for restoration of the drill sites to its near original condition. As per the EIA Notification 2006, offshore oil and gas exploration and production activities are categorized as 'A' under Item 1(b), necessitating prior clearance from the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) at the central level. The EAC appraises the EMP and subsequently may stipulate additional site-specific environmental safeguards. Based on the recommendations of the EAC, the Environmental Clearances (EC) are granted to the project by the MoEFCC.

(f): The restoration of abandoned oil and gas sites is governed through a combination of regulatory oversight, technical scrutiny and financial safeguards through OISD and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) who serve as the approving authorities for the submitted Site Restoration or Decommissioning

Plan. This *inter-alia* includes well plugging, dismantling of surface infrastructure, waste management and restoration of the site to its original or an environmentally acceptable condition. To ensure financial accountability, the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) and Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSCs) include provisions for the establishment of a Site Restoration Fund (SRF) or Abandonment Fund, into which operators contribute over the productive life of the field. Fund release proposals from the SRF account are however subject to satisfactory decommission work progress and with the approval of the DGH.

Further, the compliance and monitoring of the EC is dealt by **IA-Compliance & Monitoring Division (C&MD)** of the MoEFCC through its **Regional Offices (ROs)** and **Sub-Regional Offices (SROs)**. In accordance with the **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** established, ROs/SROs conduct periodic inspections and prepare monitoring reports that are submitted to MoEFCC for detailed evaluation and follow up action.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Site Abandoned & Restoration During last Five Years (2020-21 to 2024-25)					
Operator	State	No. of wells Abandoned	No. of wells for which SR Completed	No. of wells for which SR is in progress	Sum of No. of wells for which SR is yet to be initiated
AWEL	Western Offshore	1	1	0	0
BPRL	Gujarat	3		3	
GAIL	Gujarat	1		1	
GSPC	Gujarat	10	10	0	0
M/s Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Limited	Gujarat	1	0	0	1
OIL	Assam	89	88	1	0
	Eastern Offshore	8	9	0	0
	Mizoram	0	2	1	1
	Orissa	2	2	1	0
	Rajasthan	15	19	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0
ONGC	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	0	24
	Assam	86	0	0	0
	Eastern Offshore	1	1	0	0
	Gujarat	265	115	13	47
	Jharkahnd	2	0	0	2
	kutch-Saurashtra_offshore	1	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	10		9	1

	Rajasthan	12	6	2	4
	Tamilnadu	17	26	1	0
	Tripura	18	1	11	6
	West Bengal	2	1	1	0
	Western Offshore	116	116	0	0
PMT-JV	Western Offshore	0	38	0	0
RIL	Eastern Offshore	7	7	0	0
Selan Exploration Technologies Ltd	Gujarat	2	2	0	0
Vedanta	Assam	8	1	0	7
	Gujarat	10			10
	Rajasthan	8			8
Total		721	448	44	111

Source: DGH

STATEMENT-II

Details of the funds allocated and utilised for site restoration activities During last Five Years (2020-21 to 2024-25) (Rs.)										
Operator	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized
PMT-JV	1,29,36,74,254	1,29,66,98,304	20,05,41,379	20,20,66,552			2,64,73,10,437	2,36,36,66,925	0	28,43,30,358
OIL	1,00,00,000	40,89,52,000	50,00,000	63,47,75,57	50,00,000	71,98,04,9	54,42,87,8	1,61,74,24,44	5,59,79,94,8	5,76,65,80,9
ONGC		44,00,00,000		23,00,00,000		2,67,00,00,000		1,09,00,00,000		3,19,00,00,000
Total	1,30,36,74,254	1,74,07,87,824	20,55,41,379	43,84,14,309	50,00,000	2,67,71,98,049	2,65,27,53,315	3,46,98,41,169	5,59,79,94,8	3,53,19,96,167

Source: DGH

HELICOPTER CRASH IN UTTARAKHAND

1916. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether there has been a recent increase in the number of major air accidents in the country and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any safety warnings or emergency incidents occurred shortly after the Air India Flight crash on June 12, 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether other recent air accidents such as the Uttarakhand helicopter crash on June 15, 2025 near Kedarnath have also occurred and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government/any concerned agency has conducted enquiry, initiated any regulatory review, implemented safety measures, imposed penalties or operational restrictions in response to these incidents and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure safe operations of helicopter services in Uttarakhand region?

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

(a) to (c): There have been a total of 08 accidents (involving 1 scheduled aircraft, 3 trainee aircraft and 4 helicopters) reported in the year 2025 (till date). The details are attached at **Statement**. No such accident occurred after Uttarakhand helicopter crash on 15 June, 2025.

Post AI-171 accident on 12.06.2025 at Ahmedabad, one case of emergency landing was reported on 27.06.2025, where Indigo flight 6E-1014 (Singapore-Delhi) was diverted and landed safely at Kuala Lumpur. Later on, warning was found to be spurious.

(d) and (e): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) carried out Special Audit of Uttarakhand Civil Aviation Development Authority (UCADA) and Helicopter Operators from 12.06.2025 to 22.06.2025.

Vide DGCA order dated 15.06.2025, the approval granted for helicopter operations of M/s Aryan Aviation in the state of Uttarakhand was suspended, pending investigation.

DGCA has enforced safety measures on UCADA and Helicopter Operators for suitable parking arrangement, helicopter maintenance, marking at helipads, barricading of the movement area, access control, passenger movement, slot allocations, pilot training, and ensuring strict adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

STATEMENT

Details of Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircraft for the year 2025

S . N o .	Date	Place	Aircr aft Type	Airc raft Reg	Operator Name	Brief Description of event
1 . .	31- Ma r- 25	Me hsa na	Ce ss na 15 2	VT - P B A	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	During Solo flight the trainee pilot declared low fuel levels followed by loss of RPM. Thereafter aircraft landed approximately 5 miles from Mehsana. RH wing leading edge tip was substantially damaged.
2 . .	22- Apr -25	Amr eli	Te en am 20	VT - V D F	Vision FI ying Training Institute	During a solo circuit and landing flight by a trainee, the aircraft crashed during the fifth circuit in a field. The aircraft caught fire and was burnt.

S · N o ·	Date	Place	Aircr aft Type	Airc raft Reg	Operator Name	Brief Description of event
			08 JC			
3 ·	4- Ma y- 25	Alig arh	Di am on d DA 40	VT - P N H	Pioneer Flying Academ y Pvt. Ltd.	The aircraft during landing bounced and subsequently exited the runway and hit the boundary wall during solo flight. The aircraft sustained substantial damage.
4 ·	8- Ma y- 25	Uttar kas hi	Bel l 40 7	VT - O XF	Aerotran s Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd.	Helicopter was involved in an accident while operating a charter flight from Kharsali helipad to Jhala helipad.
5 ·	17- Ma y- 25	Ked arn ath Heli pad	Air bu s AS 35 0B 2	VT - K B S	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.	Helicopter was involved in an accident while operating an aero- ambulance flight from AIIMS, Rishikesh to kedarnath. Helicopter made a precautionary landing at the Lower KedarnathJi Helipad and in the process tail boom of the aircraft got separated.
6 ·	07- Jun -25	Ser si	Le on ard o A W 11 9	VT - R N K	Kestrel Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	The helicopter was operating shuttle services. The Helicopter took off from badasu (sersi) helipad and landed immediately at main road just below the helipad.
7 ·	12- Jun -25	Ah me dab ad	Bo ein g B7	VT - A	Air India Limited	Shortly after take-off at Ahmedabad, aircraft crashed into building of the BJ medical college in the Meghaninagar area of Ahmedabad.

S · N o ·	Date	Place	Aircr aft Type	Airc raft Reg	Operator Name	Brief Description of event
			87- 90 0	N B		
8 ·	15- Jun -25	Gau riKu nd	Bel l 40 7	VT - B K A	Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd	Helicopter crashed while carrying out shuttle services from Kedarntah to Guptakashi in bad weather.

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH FPI SCHEMES

1917. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the names of schemes framed by the Government recently in order to increase employment through Food Processing Industry (FPI);
- (b) the details of schemes being implemented at present;
- (c) the funds provided by Government for Food Processing sector during the current year; and
- (d) the details of the grants/subsidy released by the Government for various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): In order to ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI across the country and thereby creating off-farm employment opportunities in Food Processing Sector.

Under PMKSY, financial assistance is provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing industries. Total outlay of PMKSY is Rs 5520 Crore from 2021-2022 to 2025-26. Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. The scheme is operational for a period from 2020 – 2021 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The Scheme is operational for a period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores.

(c) and (d): The total allocation and funds utilized under schemes of MoFPI for food processing sector for FY 2025-26 is as under:-

Name of the Scheme	FY 2025-26 Budget Estimate (Rs in Cr)	FY 2025-26 Actual Expenditure* (Rs in Cr.)
PMKSY	903.38	131.24
PMFME	2000	265.77
PLISFPI	1200	207.07

* as on 24.07.2025

SUPPORT TO MSMEs THROUGH EXPORT FACILITATION CENTRES

1918. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the details of the Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) established by the Government, State and year-wise;
- (b) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) supported through EFCs along with the type of support provided, State-wise;
- (c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for setting up and operating EFCs since their inception classified, State-wise;
- (d) the details of training programmes conducted by EFCs for MSMEs since their inception along with the list of beneficiaries, gender-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has tracked improvements in export performance or market access for MSMEs supported under such centres and if so, the outcomes thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) across the country with the aim of providing requisite mentoring and handholding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. State wise list of EFCs is at **Statement-I**.

(b): Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) serve to support MSME exporters by providing comprehensive assistance across key areas. These include dissemination of information on export-related schemes and benefits, training and workshops on export compliance, handholding in export documentation and procedures, engagement with industry associations, State Governments, and DGFT to facilitate MSMEs.

The total number of MSMEs supported by Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) is at **Statement-II**.

(c): No separate funds have been allocated for setting up of Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) as they are established in the field Offices of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(d): The total number of training/workshop/programmes conducted by Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) is at **Statement-III**.

(e): While specific data on export performance is not maintained at present, the Export Facilitation Centres have been instrumental in providing guidance and support to MSMEs, which is expected to contribute positively in their exports.

STATEMENT - I

List of Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs)

S. No	Name of the state	EFC
1	Tripura	MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Agartala
2	Uttar Pradesh	BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Varanasi
3		Product & Process Development Centre (PPDC), Agra
4		Process cum Product Development Centre (PPDC), Meerut
5		(Centre for Development of Glass Industries (CDGI), Firozabad
6		Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), Kannauj
7		Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Agra
8		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Agra
9		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Kanpur
10		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Allahabad
11	Tamil Nadu	BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Coimbatore
12		Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Chennai
13		MSME Testing Centre, Chennai
14		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Chennai
15	Odisha	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Bhubaneswar
16		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Cuttack
17	Sikkim	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Gangtok

18	Goa	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Margao
19	Assam	Tool Room & Training Centre (TRTC), Guwahati
20		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Guwahati
21	Uttarakhand	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Haldwani
22		Electronics Service & Training Centre (ESTC), Ramnagar
23		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Dehradun,
24	Karnataka	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Hubli
25		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Bangalore
26	Manipur	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Imphal
27	Madhya Pradesh	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Indore
28		Technology Centre , Bhopal
29		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Indore
30	Rajasthan	Technology Centre, Bhiwadi
31		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Jaipur
32	Jammu & Kashmir	BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Srinagar
33		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Jammu
34	Haryana	Technology Centre, Rohtak
35		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Karnal
36	West Bengal	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Kolkata
37		MSME Testing Centre, Kolkata
38		BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Siliguri
39		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Kolkata
40	Punjab	Central Tool Room (CTR), Ludhiana
41		Central Institute of Hand Tools (CIHT), Jalandhar
42		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ludhiana

43	Maharashtra	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Aurangabad
44		Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Mumbai
45		MSME Testing Centre, Mumbai
46		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Mumbai
47		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Nagpur
48	Delhi	MSME Testing Centre, New Delhi
49		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, New Delhi
50	Bihar	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Patna
51		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Muzaffarpur
52	Chhatisgarh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Raipur
53	Jharkhand	Indo Danish Tool Room (IDTR), Jamshedpur
54		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ranchi
55	Himachal Pradesh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Solan
56	Kerala	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Thrissur
57	Gujarat	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Ahmedabad
58		BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Rajkot
59		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ahmedabad
60	Telangana	Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Hyderabad

61		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Hyderabad
62	Nagaland	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Dimapur
63	Andhra Pradesh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Visakhapatnam
64		Technology Centre, Pudi, Vizag
65	Puducherry	Technology Centre, Puducherry

STATEMENT- II

Number of MSMEs supported for exports

S. No	Name of the state/UT	No. of MSMEs Supported on exports		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-45
1.	Uttar Pradesh	289	205	250
2.	Tamil Nadu	48	160	210
3.	Odisha	148	198	160
4.	Sikkim	118	254	120
5.	Goa	0	80	100
6.	Assam	50	50	50
7.	Uttarakhand	0	0	30
8.	Karnataka	0	92	80
9.	Madhya Pradesh	210	172	100
10.	Haryana	200	330	111
11.	West Bengal	183	185	298
12.	Punjab	30	37	55
13.	Maharashtra	47	248	202
14.	Delhi	10	18	28

15.	Jharakhand	0	789	200
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0	37	110
17.	Kerala	527	1137	950
18.	Gujarat	482	219	252
19.	Telangana	45	55	154
20.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	50
21.	Tripura	0	70	0
22.	Bihar	478	391	120
Total		2865	4727	3630

STATEMENT – III

The total number of training/workshop/programmes conducted by Export

Facilitation Centres (EFCs)

S. No	Name of the state/UT	No. of Workshop/training on exports		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-45
1	Uttar Pradesh	7	11	16
2	Tamil Nadu	8	21	24
3	Odisha	0	0	2
4	Sikkim	0	0	1
5	Goa	0	5	6
6	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	8	9	3
8	Haryana	1	0	0
9	West Bengal	2	7	8
10	Punjab	95	116	69
11	Maharashtra	1	3	26
12	Delhi	0	3	2
13	Chhatisgarh	1	1	2
14	Jharakhand	0	0	0

15	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2
16	Kerala	1	2	6
17	Gujarat	0	3	5
18	Telangana	0	1	3
19	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
20	Bihar	3	4	3
Total		127	186	180

ALLOTMENT AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U

1919. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the total number of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since its inception along with the number of such houses that remain unoccupied, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has the data on the number of completed houses pending allotment or handed over without occupancy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any surveys, audits or beneficiary tracking exercises have been undertaken to identify issues in allotment, infrastructure readiness or inhabitability and if so, the details of the key findings thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution including allotment of completed houses to the eligible beneficiaries are done by States/Union Territories (UTs).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 119.26 lakh houses including 7.09 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned since inception of the scheme by the Ministry. Out of which 112.81 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.61 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across

the country, as on 14.07.2025. The State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and occupied are at **Statement**.

As per the scheme guidelines, the progress is monitored through Geo-tagging of various stages of construction of all houses/ projects. In addition, the Third Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM) is mandatory for States/UTs to ensure quality of construction under various components of the Mission by visiting the project site from time to time and advise States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) on quality related issues. Further, Social Audit are conducted by States/UTs through independent agencies to identify and resolve issues related to construction, allotment, infrastructure readiness or inhabitability etc.

STATEMENT

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

Sr. No.		State/ UT	Details of Houses since inception (Nos)			
			Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Occupied
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	19,47,297	18,26,698	10,78,686	9,89,302
2		Bihar	4,45,212	2,96,469	1,89,863	1,89,805
3		Chhattisgarh	2,99,922	2,85,392	2,57,171	2,43,419
4		Goa	3,146	3,146	3,145	3,145
5		Gujarat	9,93,877	9,72,208	9,41,419	9,02,584
6		Haryana	1,30,290	90,636	70,522	70,506
7		Himachal Pradesh	12,640	12,640	11,381	11,363

8		Jharkhand	2,43,421	2,10,640	1,59,751	1,56,291
9		Karnataka	5,84,086	5,08,586	3,94,054	3,53,692
10		Kerala	1,61,957	1,55,162	1,34,127	1,34,026
11		Madhya Pradesh	9,66,133	9,45,487	8,68,097	8,55,011
12		Maharashtra	12,49,047	11,49,437	9,93,361	9,18,102
13		Odisha	2,15,339	1,85,963	1,64,880	1,59,534
14		Punjab	1,33,270	1,18,475	97,920	97,618
15		Rajasthan	3,33,815	2,94,639	2,34,698	2,29,363
16		Tamil Nadu	6,70,425	6,69,514	6,07,051	5,58,877
17		Telangana	3,61,755	2,35,023	2,23,627	1,80,755
18		Uttar Pradesh	19,75,035	17,59,770	17,02,317	16,68,382
19		Uttarakhand	63,605	62,793	42,966	39,360
20		West Bengal	6,15,105	6,05,971	4,65,561	4,64,881
Sub- total (States) :-			1,14,05,377	1,03,88,649	86,40,597	82,26,016
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	13,379	8,739	8,068	6,852
22		Assam	1,84,991	1,69,101	1,30,425	1,30,425
23		Manipur	52,519	49,593	18,397	18,397
24		Meghalaya	4,758	4,083	1,995	1,995
25		Mizoram	39,150	39,101	26,596	26,596
26		Nagaland	31,067	31,060	29,029	28,997
27		Sikkim	299	299	219	219
28		Tripura	90,989	88,416	78,061	78,061
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			4,17,152	3,90,392	2,92,790	2,91,542
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	376	376	80	47
30		Chandigarh	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256
31		DNH & DD	9,947	9,947	9,450	9,113
32		Delhi	29,976	29,976	29,976	29,976
33		J&K	43,856	42,159	32,091	32,091
34		Ladakh	1,283	991	882	882

35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	16,442	16,050	11,377	11,377
Sub- total (UT) :-		1,03,136	1,00,755	85,112	84,742
Grand - total :-		119.26 Lakh	112.81 Lakh*	93.61 Lakh*	90.92 Lakh*

*Includes 4.01 lakh, 3.41 lakh and 4.90 lakh houses grounded for construction, completed and occupied respectively during PMAY-U mission period pertaining to earlier scheme.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BODOLAND

1920. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken necessary steps for solid waste management in Bodoland Territorial Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and released for the purpose during each of the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has faced any implementation delays due to any reasons and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the process of solid waste management in the Region?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste.

Funds under SBM-U are allocated for the entire mission period and not on yearly basis. The State of Assam has been allocated ₹244.30 crores and ₹503.50 crores under SBM-U (2014-2021) and SBM-U 2.0 (2021-2026) respectively. In Phase I of SBM-U, ₹207.49 crores were released to State of Assam and under SBM-U 2.0, the State has claimed ₹84.41 crores so far.

Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution and by the 74th amendment of the Constitution of India the devolution of power has been made to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water and sanitation services. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country.

To support the States/ULBs, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provide policy directions, financial and technical support by sharing Manuals/Standard of Procedures (SoPs) on Solid Waste Management and issue

various Advisories & Guidelines time to time for choosing appropriate technologies to manage solid waste.

NHAI PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

1921. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the details of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects currently under consideration in Karnataka;
- (b) the details of ongoing NHAI projects in Karnataka; and
- (c) the details on their current status, expected dates of completion and the funds sanctioned/spent so far?

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

(a): Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways undertakes Feasibility Study/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for improvement/widening/construction of National Highways in the country including the State of Karnataka. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

(b) and (c): The details are **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Ongoing Projects							
Sr. No	Project Name	NH No	Sanctioned Cost (in Cr)	Total Expenditure (In Cr)	Total Length (Km)	Length Completed (In Km)	Scheduled Revised date of Completion
1	TN/KNT border to Hoskote section	648	1027	993	20.90	19.58	30.09.2025
2	Package I of 6 laning of Belgaum to Sankeshwar bypass section	48	1479	985	40.02	37.16	31.12.2025
3	Package II of 6 laning of Sankeshwar bypass to MH/KNT Border section	48	1389	886	37.83	28.63	31.10.2026
4	6 laning of Hubli-Dharwad Bypass	48	1135	541	30.35	17.77	31.03.2026
5	2L PS from Khanapur-KNT/GOA Border section	748	226	96	53.32	46.67	31.03.2026
6	Package-II of Akkalkot - KNT/TS Border section	150C	2356	734	71.00	44.98	31.03.2026
7	Package-III of Akkalkot -	150C	2105	734	65.50	45.4	31.03.2026

	KNT/TS Border section						
8	4 lane of Channarayapattana & Hassan bypass Section	75	602	551	39.01	30.92	31.10.2025
9	Hassan - Maranahally section	75	1021	1016	45.14	43.48	31.12.2025
10	Package - I of Addahole to Bantwal Cross Section	75	552	371	15.13	14.7	31.07.2025
11	Package II of Addahole to Bantwal Cross section	75	1660	1167	48.49	41.82	30.11.2025
12	Sannur – Bikanakatte Section	169	1383	1041	45.01	27.5	30.06.2026
13	6 lane new bridge across Phalguni River near Kulur	66	69	27	0.78	0	31.12.2025
14	6 laning of Nelamangala - Tumkur section	48	2032	834	44.73	10.3	31.03.2027
15	Package IV of Tumkur - Shimoga section	69	2083	1523	50.98	41.25	31.12.2025
16	Hospet - Bellary - Karnataka/AP border Section	67	1340	695	95.37	92.00	10.05.2026

17	4 lane with paved shoulder of Bellary Bypass	150A	626	36	13.09	0	31.07.2026
18	Haveri – Yakambi – Sirsi Road	766E	313	58	74.98	37.25	31.03.2027
19	Sirsi – Kumta – Belekeri Port	766E & 766E E	440	369	58.92	43.74	31.12.2025
20	Package I of Belgaum - Hungund - Raichur Section	748A	1452	252	43.80	0	17.06.2027
21	Package II of Belgaum - Hungund - Raichur Section	748A	1427	287	46.10	0	28.02.2027
22	Package III of Belgaum - Hungund - Raichur Section	748A	1363	145	46.20	0	03.04.2027
23	Package V of Belgaum - Hungund - Raichur Section	748A	1141	114	46.20	2.22	20.11.2026
24	Package VI of Belgaum - Hungund - Raichur Section	748A	1246	168	44.90	3.55	20.11.2026
25	Package III of Mysore - madikere	275	884	347	24.10	0	02.04.2027

	Section of NH-275						
26	Package IV of Mysore - madikere Section of NH-275	275	1063	162	26.55	0	29.04.2027
27	Package V of Mysore - madikere Section of NH-275	275	1273	350	18.98	0	06.04.2027
	GRAND TOTAL		31749	14455	1151	537	

सतना विमानपत्तन का विस्तार

1922. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार की चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान हाल ही में उद्घाटन किए गए सतना विमानपत्तन का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में सतना विमानपत्तन से वाणिज्यिक और मालवाहक उड़ानें संचालित करने का विचार है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है,

(घ) क्या सरकार सतना विमानपत्तन पर एक एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल (एटीएफ) स्टेशन स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और प्रक्रिया क्या है?

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

(क): हवाईअड्डों का विस्तार और उन्नयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों, यातायात की माँग/ऐसे हवाईअड्डों से/तक परिचालन करने की एयरलाइनों की इच्छा के आधार पर समय-समय पर किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन नीति, 2016 के अनुसार, हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए निःशुल्क और सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त भूमि प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी, संबंधित राज्य सरकार की होती है। भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) ने सतना हवाईअड्डे पर रनवे का 1200 मीटर से 1850 मीटर तक विस्तार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के समक्ष लगभग 100 एकड़ की भूमि की आवश्यकता का अनुमान प्रस्तुत किया है।

(ख) और (ग): मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ ही भारतीय घरेलू विमानन विनियमन मुक्त हो गया है। एयरलाइनें अपनी वाणिज्यिक और परिचालन व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार के विमान के साथ क्षमता बढ़ाने और सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु किसी भी बाजार एवं नेटवर्क/मार्ग का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल) से सतना हवाईअड्डे पर स्थायी विमानन ईंधन स्टेशन (एएफएस) स्थापित किए जाने तक चल रहे परिचालनों में सहायता करने के लिए अंतरिम व्यवस्था के रूप में मोबाइल (ऑन-व्हील) रीफ्यूलिंग इकाई स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

URBAN CHALLENGE FUND

1923. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the objectives and key features of the Urban Challenge Fund including the criteria set for city selection and the types of urban innovation projects eligible for the same;
- (b) the total funds allocation proposed thereunder and whether the funding would be performance-linked or demand-driven;
- (c) whether the Government has invited proposals from States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and if so, the details thereof along with the number of proposals received and approved so far;
- (d) whether any cities from Karnataka, particularly Mangaluru or other urban centres in Dakshina Kannada have submitted proposals under the Urban Challenge Fund and if so, the details and the current status thereof; and
- (e) the timeline fixed for implementation of approved projects and the mechanism put in place for monitoring and evaluation of outcomes?

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

- (a) to (e): The Government of India, in the budget for 2025-26 has announced to set up an Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for 'Cities as Growth Hubs', 'Creative Redevelopment of Cities' and 'Water and Sanitation'. As per the budget announcement, this fund is planned to finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per

cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). ₹10,000 crore has been allocated for the financial year 2025-26. The objective is to enhance urban resilience and economic productivity through integrated urban planning, land-use efficiency, and sustainable financing.

The Draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Note for UCF initiative is at Inter-Ministerial Consultation stage.

IMPACT OF KEN BETWA RIVER LINK PROJECT

1924. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any environmental impact assessments, including the assessment of deforestation in Panna Tiger Reserve and its surrounding areas, for the Ken-Betwa River Link Project and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the loss of forest cover and ensure the protection of wildlife corridors during the execution of the said project;
- (c) the number of families that have been or are expected to be displaced due to the project and the details of the rehabilitation and resettlement measures undertaken/proposed to be undertaken; and

(d) whether inter-state water sharing issues related to the Ken-Betwa River Link Project have been resolved between the participating States and if so, the details thereof along with the current status of such agreements?

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

(a): Under the Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP), the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) study has been done for the project. As per EIA, around 6017 hectares of forest area in and around Panna Tiger Reserve (PTR), Madhya Pradesh has been identified to be affected due to submergence and other project logistic usage.

(b): An Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP) has been prepared, by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), to improve habitat quality, maintain critical wildlife corridors linking adjacent Protected Areas (PAs), and enable the holistic protection and management of flagship species - including tigers, vultures, and gharials – as well as promote biodiversity conservation within PTR and its surrounding ecological sensitive zones in both States as well as mitigation measures for the loss of forest cover and to ensure the protection of wildlife .To ensure systematic and time-bound implementation of the ILMP, a Greater Panna Landscape Council (GPLC) is constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c): For construction of Daudhan Dam, land acquisition is taken up by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLAR Act, 2013). At the time of Section 11 Notification, approximately 7193 families were estimated to be project affected. Government of Madhya Pradesh has approved a special Rehabilitation & Resettlement package.

(d): Inter-State water sharing issues related to the KBLP have been resolved between the participating States through the Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed on 22.03.2024. MoA may be accessed at URL: <https://nwda.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Tripartite%20MoA%20of%20KBLP.pdf>

ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL-DOMINATED VILLAGES

1925. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the total number of tribal-dominated villages electrified under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether the Government has assessed the functionality and reliability of solar-based electrification systems in tribal areas and if so, the findings thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

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

(a): Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. All works sanctioned under SAUBHAGYA have been successfully completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. As reported by the States, a total of 2.86 Cr households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period (State wise details are enclosed as **Statement-I.**

Further, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. This includes electrification of left out households under SAUBHAGYA and all identified households under PM-JANMAN as per the scheme guidelines. Under RDSS, works for electrification of 1,27,061 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned. Further, electrification of PVTG households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal are being covered under respective State plan.

As on 14.07.2025, 1,23,446 no. of PVTG households have been electrified (State wise details are enclosed as **Statement-II**).

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49.8 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9961 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details are enclosed as **Statement-III**).

(b):For areas where grid connectivity is not technically/ economically feasible, the households are being electrified through off-grid solutions, specifically solar-based systems, as per details submitted by the States.

As per the guidelines of the New Solar Power Scheme, the off-grid system being provided to the tribal/ PVTG household includes 5 years of comprehensive maintenance services. There is also provision for a third-party inspection after completion of two years by the implementing agency, as per the scheme guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

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

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045

10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

STATEMENT-II

Electrification of PVTG Households identified under PM-JANMAN (as on 14/07/2025)

S. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified
A					
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	24,967	24,925
2	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	7,144

3	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442	5,341
4	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	1,546
5	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	313
6	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290	24,036
7	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
8	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	16,023
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	8,603	6,235
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	11,692
12	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
Sub Total (A)		516	328	1,27,061	1,11,219
B					
14	Gujarat				6,626
15	Odisha				2,229
16	West Bengal				3,372
Sub Total (B)					12,227
Grand Total (A+B)		516	328	1,27,061	1,23,446

STATEMENT-III

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

S. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3.	Jharkhand	2,342
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
5.	Karnataka	179

6.	Kerala	98
7.	Telangana	326
8.	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,961

जनजातियों को रोज़गार

1926. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी :

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

(क) देश में अब तक केंद्रीय जनजातीय योजनाओं या ट्राइफेड, एनएसटीएफडीसी आदि जैसी संबद्ध संस्थाओं के अंतर्गत राजस्थान, विशेषकर दौसा जिले सहित राज्य-वार कितने जनजातीय परिवारों/युवाओं को रोज़गार या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) क्या कौशल विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण के बाद जनजातीय युवाओं को पर्याप्त प्लेसमेंट सहायता मिल रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जनजातीय उम्मीदवारों की प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोज़गार की स्थिति पर नज़र रखने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र मौजूद है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या ट्राइफेड राजस्थान के जनजातीय कारीगरों को उनके उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए प्रशिक्षण और आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और राजस्थान में अब तक उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी खरीद की गई है; और

(च) राजस्थान में, विशेषकर दौसा ज़िले में, उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने जनजातीय लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ प्रदान किया गया है?

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

(क) से (घ): प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) और प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों को वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जो जनजातीय स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के क्लस्टर हैं। वीडिवीके से जुड़े जनजातीय सदस्यों को मूल्यवर्धन प्रशिक्षण और अग्रिम (अग्र) बाज़ार संपर्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिससे उनकी आजीविका/स्व-रोज़गार गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इसके अलावा, ट्राइफेड जनजातीय कारीगरों को आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के रूप में सूचीबद्ध करके और उनसे उत्पादों की खरीद करके जनजातीय उपज/उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए पश्च और अग्रिम (अग्र) संपर्क (बैकवर्ड और फारवर्ड लिंकेज) स्थापित करता है। ट्राइफेड ने राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में 90 परिवारों से जुड़े 11 कारीगरों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को सूचीबद्ध किया है। राजस्थान सहित वीडिवीके का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई), राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी), पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आय सृजन गतिविधियाँ/स्व-रोज़गार शुरू करने के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करता है जिससे उनमें उद्यमिता की भावना का संचार होता है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों और उन्हें वितरित ऋणों का राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ड) और (च): पीएमजेवीएम योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) की खरीद के लिए राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को 20.00 लाख रुपये की परिक्रामी

निधियां प्रदान की है। अब तक, राजस्थान राज्य ने 251.88 लाख रुपये मूल्य के 377.51 मीट्रिक टन लघु वनोपज की खरीद की सूचना दी है।

विवरण-I

पीएमजेवीएम वीडिवीके का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत वीडिवीके की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	415	123258	6162.9
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	106	32897	1590
3	असम	508	154976	7620
4	छत्तीसगढ़	139	41700	2085
5	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	302	15
6	गोवा	10	3000	150
7	गुजरात	200	57968	2895.65
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	1110	55.5
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	100	29791	1457
10	झारखंड	146	43701	2174.7
11	कर्नाटक	140	41748	2087.4
12	केरल	44	12038	597.25
13	लद्दाख	10	3000	150
14	मध्य प्रदेश	126	37860	1890
15	महाराष्ट्र	279	83850	4185
16	मणिपुर	204	61,503	3051.8
17	मेघालय	169	50835	2534.1
18	मिजोरम	286	84268	4211.55
19	नागालैंड	347	104068	5203.4
20	ओडिशा	170	50094	2479.25
21	राजस्थान	505	152362	7511.55

22	सिक्किम	80	23801	1169.05
23	तमिलनाडु	8	2400	120
24	तेलंगाना	17	5100	255
25	त्रिपुरा	57	16116	776
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	25	7238	359.55
27	उत्तराखंड	12	3605	179.95
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	6719	329.35
कुल		4130	1235308	61296

पीएम-जनमन वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत वीडिवीके की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	1	56	2.8
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	73	6,162	307.55
3	छत्तीसगढ़	16	2,422	119.75
4	गुजरात	21	1,050	52.5
5	झारखंड	35	2,876	143.8
6	कर्नाटक	33	1,836	91.8
7	केरल	7	537	26.85
8	मध्य प्रदेश	83	5,091	254.5
9	महाराष्ट्र	40	3,624	181.2
10	मणिपुर	2	600	30
11	ओडिशा	58	4773	223.65
12	राजस्थान	51	8,842	442.1
13	तमिलनाडु	37	2,403	120.15
14	तेलंगाना	25	1427	73.05
15	त्रिपुरा	30	2,550	127.5
16	उत्तराखंड	9	634	31.7

17	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	319	15.95
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	278	13.9
कुल		531	45480	2258.75

विवरण-II

एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वितरित ऋणों की राज्य-वार राशि और लाभार्थी

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	राशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5022.24	12533	1127.19	2006	4119.80	13669	5551.49	27221	6039.21	12899
2	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	970.52	435	814.01	8143	699.90	1835	25.77	13	17.88	17
4	असम	5.00	2	-	-	-	-	40.02	43	24.24	21
5	बिहार	-	-	11.48	955	-	-	3.06	3	0	0
6	छत्तीसगढ़	197.49	236	1398.99	1107	295.69	1216	227.29	503	499.43	4837
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.55	6	0	0
8	गोवा	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	1	0	0
9	गुजरात	1442.03	8230	2022.50	11053	1019.61	5224	2810.12	11848	4931.39	18461
10	हरियाणा	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13.40	2	14.00	2	56.90	120	2.19	2	30.60	33
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	408.75	175	1362.87	410	1272.54	535	295.19	106	1102.49	409
13	झारखंड	1001.60	10752	1422.00	15523	3.00	756	684.25	1703	247.45	135
14	कर्नाटक	3109.08	3014	1369.31	962	1582.42	1927	853.41	1003	1854.44	1368
15	केरल	298.76	192	637.30	436	720.73	666	446.74	258	684.80	567
	लद्दाख									73.53	13
16	मध्य प्रदेश	3360.10	5685	2755.00	2373	5392.05	10857	1759.58	828	1660.72	1582
17	महाराष्ट्र	37.27	822	209.06	7408	658.19	1204	2523.52	1528	567.76	1005
18	मणिपुर	62.37	65	-	-	25.00	57	235.49	174	102.80	65
19	मेघालय	4485.43	35016	694.81	1883	470.60	1227	475.91	1193	298.09	112
20	मिजोरम	3324.18	1399	5450.68	16278	5295.74	3584	6856.69	4573	6948.28	3529
21	नागालैंड	1098.72	48240	693.36	48257	20.39	1	1199.77	771	627.08	282
22	ओडिशा	1794.44	22231	2457.92	30026	63.19	4337	362.35	17025	883.56	15045
23	राजस्थान	2205.16	2664	508.60	588	789.35	1856	712.22	885	130.16	1091
24	सिक्किम	82.11	21	62.56	16	-	-	34.23	27	201.63	46
25	तमिलनाडु	12.50	1609	15.00	1609	1087.13	3403	3265.67	7327	1210.39	6437
26	तेलंगाना	5359.23	13065	3111.55	9355	4583.99	11861	3218.52	11369	5174.31	10777
27	त्रिपुरा	2216.28	1056	580.26	2196	48.02	20	2014.62	2234	1695.98	569
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.55	4	-	-	-	-	3.37	4	1.92	2
29	उत्तराखंड	6.15	2	-	-	81.42	244	32.59	8	85.81	628
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	275.64	2089	573.92	4515	1643.34	8393	1526.59	4486	2233.75	8828
	कुल	36790.00	169539	27292.37	165101	29929.00	72992	24221.12	52432	37327.70	88758

HUMSAFAR POLICY

1927. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) The current implementation status of the Humsafar Policy across National Highways;
- (b) The number of wayside amenity hubs developed under the Humsafar Policy so far;
- (c) The number of dormitories set up at fuel stations to assist long-distance travellers;
- (d) The budget allocation for the Humsafar Policy and the amount utilised so far; and
- (e) The number of EV charging stations that have been installed under this policy and the planned target for the upcoming years in this regard?

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

(a): Humsafar policy was launched on 8th October, 2024 to onboard the existing and upcoming service providers along the National Highways/Expressways. This is being implemented by the National Highways Logistics Management Limited (NHLML), a 100% subsidiary of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) working in Logistics Sector.

(b): Humsafar Policy is the voluntary onboarding policy for the existing / upcoming service providers along the National Highways / expressways for enrolling as Wayside Amenities (WSAs) to cater the requirement of commuters. This is in addition to the existing facilities available on the National Highways for benefit of the commuters by enabling access to standardized, well maintained and hygienic facilities. The service provider enjoys branding on NHs in addition to the benefit of saving the Access Fee. As on date 01 (one) facility on NH 48 has been voluntarily enrolled under the Humsafar Policy.

(c): A total of 59 (fifty nine) wayside amenities have been developed with dormitories facilities till date.

(d) and (e): The EV charging is provisioned as one of the mandatory facility in the WSAs having more than 1 hectare of land. As on date, a total of 62 (sixty two) EV charging stations on the National Highways are operational. The facility onboarded in the Humsafar Policy has the EV charging facility. No specific budget allocation has been made towards the Humsafar Policy.

DIGITAL SUPPORT TO MSMEs

1928. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any specific measures to support MSMEs affected by economic slowdown and rising input costs;
- (b) if so, the details of financial aid, credit schemes and digital support provided to MSMEs during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has launched any programs to promote skill development, technology upgradation and market access for MSMEs and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of new MSMEs registered and the employment generated through them during the last two financial years?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India has taken various steps to strengthen and support the MSMEs affected by economic slowdown and disruptions. Some of these steps are as under:

- i. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme of Rs.5 lakh crore, as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3%

of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved from slipping into Non-Performing Asset (NPA) classification.

- ii. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) of Ministry of MSME, additional corpus fund of Rs. 9,000 crore was infused into the corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSEs, to enable an additional credit of Rs. 2.00 lakh crore, at a reduced cost of credit.
- iii. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund.
- iv. Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.
- v. Launch of Udyam Assist platform (UAP) on 11.01.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending.
- vi. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs.200 crores.

The Government has taken several other initiatives to provide financial and digital support to the MSME Sector. For uninterrupted flow of credit, schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, PM Vishwakarma Yojana, Mudra Loan, etc. are implemented. Government enhanced the guarantee coverage under CGS from Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 10 Crore through Budget Announcement 2025.

Several measures to encourage MSMEs to integrate with digital systems and e-commerce platforms have been taken. Udyam Registration Portal (URP) is an

online Digital Platform for registration based on self-declaration. Through URP, the MSMEs can link with GeM Platform and participate in Government Tender. MSME Global Mart Portal under National Small Industries Corporation is a business to business (B2B) Portal facilitating online marketing support to MSMEs. PM Vishwakarma Scheme seeks to incentivize digital transactions undertaken by the artisans and craftspeople through cash-backs to promote a new digital culture among the Vishwakarmas with regard to embracing digital payments ecosystem.

The details of financial support extended under CGS and PMEGP, during the last three years, are as given below:

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:

FY	Number of Guarantee approved	Amount approved (₹ Crore)
2022-23	11,65,786	1,04,781
2023-24	17,24,073	2,02,807
2024-25	21,15,275	3,05,507

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme:

FY	No. of Units Assisted	Estimated Employment Generated	Margin Money Subsidy (in crore)
2022-23	85,167	6,81,336	2,722.17
2023-24	89,118	7,12,944	3,093.87
2024-25	59,708	4,77,664	2,202.00

(c): To promote skill development, technology upgradation and market access for MSMEs, Government has taken the following steps:

- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme promotes new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country.
- The network of Technology Centres / Tool Rooms in the country supports MSMEs in providing access to advance manufacturing technologies, training & skilling and business consultancy services to make them competitive.
- Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012 provides an assured market share to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme extends benefits to MSEs for market access through participation in Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions, Vendor Development Programmes, adoption of Modern Packaging Technique, e-Commerce platforms, etc

(d): As per Udyam Registration Portal, the details of MSMEs registered and the employment declared during the last two financial years, are given below:

Financial year-wise MSMEs registered and employment declared		
FY	MSME registered	Employment declared
2023-24	2,48,93,528	7,39,75,638
2024-25	2,06,55,273	8,26,31,494

Source: Udyam Registration Portal

सिंचाई जल की अनुपलब्धता

1929. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को श्रीगंगानगर के किसानों द्वारा हाल ही में गंगनहर में आवंटित हिस्से के अनुसार सिंचाई जल की अनुपलब्धता के मुद्दे पर की गई भूख हड़ताल और विरोध प्रदर्शन की जानकारी है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गंगनहर में आवंटित हिस्से के अनुसार सिंचाई जल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में श्रीगंगानगर में सिंचाई जल की कमी की ऐसी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए किसी कार्य योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): श्री गंगानगर के किसानों द्वारा गंग नहर में आवंटित सिंचाई जल की आपूर्ति के लिए विरोध और भूख हड़तालें की जाने की सूचना दी गई है। राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, जून 2025 में गंग नहर में वास्तविक आपूर्ति आवंटित शेयर से कम थी, जिसे मुख्य रूप से फीरोजपुर फीडर नहर की कम हुई क्षमता का कारण बताया गया है, जिससे गंग नहर को जल प्राप्ति होती है। इसके समाधान के लिए, यह मंत्रालय दोनों राज्य सरकारों के साथ प्रयासों को समन्वयित कर रहा है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा फीरोजपुर फीडर नहर की रिलाइनिंग/पुनर्स्थापन के लिए एक परियोजना का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं के संबंध में जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा दिनांक 24.04.2025 को आयोजित अपनी 158वीं बैठक में इस परियोजना पर विचार किया और इसे स्वीकार किया है।

MAINTENANCE OF ROAD AND AMENITIES ALONG NHS**1930. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:****SHRI THANGA TAMILSELVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is lack of timely and proper maintenance of National Highways (NHs) along with basic facilities such as refreshment shop/canteen, proper parking bays and resting rooms for the road/car users due to which many travellers are facing inconvenience despite paying the tolls and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Highways Authority of India would take necessary steps against the contractual company for violating the condition of maintaining the road properly and ensuring that no tolls are collected till all maintenance works are completed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government would take necessary steps to ease out the above deficiencies for the convenience of car/road users along NHs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): As far as maintenance of the National Highways (NH) is concerned, the same is a continuous process and is carried out in through the Concessionaires in Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects during the concession period and through the contractors in Engineering Procurement Contracts (EPC) projects during the Defect Liability Period (DLP) in accordance with the maintenance requirements set forth in the respective Concession Agreement / Contract Agreement. For the NH stretches, where the Concession Period/ DLP has ended, the Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). While STMC works are generally undertaken for a contract period of 1-2 year, PBMC works are undertaken for a longer period of about 5-7 years.

Wayside Amenities are being planned at an approximate interval of 40-60 kms along National Highways for providing essential facilities to road users like toilets, parking, eateries, short term accommodation, fuel station, EV charging stations, drinking water etc. So far, 102 Wayside Amenities along various National Highways / Expressways have been developed and operationalized through National Highway Logistics Management Limited (NHLML), a fully-owned company of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). In addition, the Government has also launched Humsafar Policy to onboard existing facilities along NHs with the intent to improving services for commuters by standardizing the facilities provided, which will complement the Wayside Amenities being developed by NHLML.

(b): Complaints regarding maintenance of National Highway stretches are forwarded to the respective Implementing Agencies for taking prompt action for their redressal. Deficiencies pointed out in complaints are rectified through the agency (Concessionaire / Contractor) in accordance with the provisions of Contract Agreement.

(c): If the Concessionaire / Contractor responsible for the concerned NH stretch fails to maintain the said stretch as per the provisions of Concession/ Contract Agreement within the given timelines, then suitable action including levy of damages for each day of delay in completing maintenance obligations are levied against such Concessionaire / Contractor. Further, Supervision Consultants appointed by the concerned Highway Authority to monitor the Operation & Maintenance are also penalized for deficiency in the work in accordance with the provisions of consultancy agreements.

Tolling of any section of National Highways (NH) is taken up upon completion of the said stretch of NH with issuance of Completion Certificate in accordance with the rates (including revision thereof) mentioned in the Toll Notification published in the Govt Gazette.

(d): To ensure effective and timely enforcement of maintenance activities, all implementing agencies carry out regular inspections and tests through the supervision consultants and field officials. In addition, periodic survey through Network Survey Vehicles (NSVs) is also carried out to assess and monitor the road

condition. Based on the results of these surveys / tests, necessary repair and maintenance works are being carried out by the Field Units through respective Contractors / Concessionaires as per the provisions of the Contract Agreement.

Further, National Highways Authority of India is also using NHAI One App for monitoring of maintenance activities along the National Highways / Expressways. The action taken by Contractor / Concessionaire for the rectification of these defects within specified timelines given under the Contract Agreement is also monitored through this App.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED TRIBALS

1931. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) the details of tribal persons displaced in the country during the last ten years due to infrastructure, mining and conservation projects, State-wise;
- (b) the status of rehabilitation of such displaced persons, particularly in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha;
- (c) the details of the initiatives taken to ensure access to land, housing, education and livelihood opportunities for displaced tribal communities;
- (d) whether any monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms are currently in place to evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) which is Nodal Ministry at the Centre for land related matters has informed that Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule- List II (State List)- Entry No. (18).

Further, land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are implemented by 'appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act. The data of displaced /affected families is not centrally maintained. However, the Government has been advising the State Governments with regard to safeguards available for the tribal communities under various laws. The special provisions under various laws to protect the interests of the Scheduled Tribe community are in the **Statement**.

(d) and (e): As informed by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) with regard to the monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms, under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the State Monitoring Committees are constituted by the State Governments for reviewing and monitoring the

implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans. For speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Authorities" are established by the appropriate Government, as per Section 51 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The LARR Authorities have to dispose of reference made to them within a period of six months from the date of receipt. At National level, the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) has been constituted under Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 headed by Secretary (DoLR) to review and monitor the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement schemes or plans for only National or Inter-State projects."

Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for Monitoring and administering the legislative matters of FRA, by exercising power under Section 12 of the Act, has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act. Any grievances received in the Ministry related to displacement of ST community are forwarded to concerned State Government for necessary action.

STATEMENT

Special provisions to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribe community are as follows:

(1) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Para 5.2 of the V Schedule of the Constitution has a predominant object of imposing total prohibition on transferring immovable property in a scheduled area to any person other than a tribal.

(2) The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (in short PESA) also provides that "The Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas".

(3) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act" (in short, FRA) enacted in 2006 provides adequate safeguards to avoid any displacement of tribal population but also seeks to involve democratic institutions in the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights at the grassroots level.

a) **Section 4 (4) of FRA** stipulates that the right shall be heritable but not alienable or transferable and shall be registered jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of the single head in the case of a household headed by a single person and in the absence of a direct heir, the heritable right shall pass on to the next-of-kin.

b) **Section 4 (5) of FRA** states that "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

(4) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provides wrongfully dispossessing members of the Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops or taking away the produce there from amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.

(5) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) has special provisions for STs, which have been spelled out under Sections 41 and 42.

(i) The First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act provides for compensation for land owners. As per Section 3(r)(ii) of the RFCTLARR, 2013, '**land owner**' includes any

person who is granted forest rights under FRA, 2006(2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force.

(ii) The Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR, provides for rehabilitation and resettlement for all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the first Schedule.

(iii) The Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR, provides for infrastructural amenities for a reasonably habitable and planned settlement in the resettlement area. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 further spells out the procedure for identification of the affected persons/ families [sub-section (c) of Section 3], determining and calculating the compensation amount (Section 26 to 29), as well as mechanisms for developing rehabilitation and resettlement processes (Chapters V and VI).

INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT SUPPORT FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

1932. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to boost India's position as a global leader in the food processing sector;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the key initiatives taken by the Government to support farmers and enhance agricultural value through food processing;
- (c) the extent to which India's status as a leading producer of fruits, vegetables and millets has contributed to this growth;
- (d) whether the sector has seen growth in export potential and employment opportunities in recent years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to expand infrastructure and investment support under the Make in India campaign for food processing industries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): Ministry of Food Processing is implementing a Central Sector Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crores.

With the objective to boost investments and sourcing of Indian food products, MoFPI had organized three editions of World Food India (WFI) during the years 2017, 2023 and 2024 which serve a premier platform to highlight investment opportunities and advancements in food processing by facilitating their integration

into domestic and international markets. The event brings global food processing companies, innovators, supply chain stakeholders, equipment manufacturers, etc. on a collaborative platform and provide foreign companies with tie-up/ business opportunities with its Indian counterparts.

(c) and (d): India's food processing industry has undergone rapid transformation, driven by its vast agricultural base, rising domestic demand, and supportive government policies. India is poised to emerge as a global leader in the food-processing sector, with an impressive growth trajectory. Agriculture sector forms the backbone of the India's food processing industry, India being the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables as per the Agriculture Statistics at Glance, 2023. Further, MoFPI took the initiative to encourage the use of Millets in Ready to Cook (RTC) / Ready to Eat (RTE) products and incentivizing them under the [Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-based Products \(PLISMBP\)](#) to increase usage of millets in food products and promote value addition and sales. Food Processing sector emerged as an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to GDP, employment and exports. Agriculture and processed food exports reached approximately USD 49.4 billion in Financial Year 2024-25, with processed food exports constitutes around 20.4%. Further, processed food export share has risen from 13.7% in 2014-15 to 20.4% in 2024-25. Among the registered food processing units, about 2.23 million workers are employed as per Annual

Survey of Industries, 2022-23 while the unregistered segment supports 4.68 million workers as per the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, 2023-24.

(e): With a view to promote manufacturing and to attract investment to this sector, the Government has initiated several reforms and policy measures along with schemes to promote development of post-harvest infrastructure and value addition under the Make in India campaign :-

(i) 100% FDI was earlier permitted under the automatic route in food processing industries. In 2016-17, 100% FDI was permitted through Government approval route for trading including through e-commerce in respect of food products manufactured and / or produced in India.

(ii) As per announcement in the Budget 2014-15, a special fund of Rs. 2,000 Crore has been set up in NABARD to provide affordable credit in designated Food Parks & food processing units to be set up in these parks.

(iii) In respect of Ease of doing business, MoFPI is working completely on an online scheme management system from receiving of proposals to release of grant in aid.

(iv) Further, MoFPI through implementation of the Central Sector Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana across the country, helps in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet for promotion, overall development and growth of Food Processing Industries, through creation of employment opportunities, reducing wastage of

agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing export of the processed foods.

(v) MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme- PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme for providing technical, financial and business support for setting up/upgradation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises.

जल संचयन जन भागीदारी अभियान

1933. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में भू-जल स्तर की निरंतर निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र विकसित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा भू-जल स्तर की दृष्टि से देश के कितने जिलों को डार्क जोन घोषित किया गया है और उक्त जिलों में भूजल स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार की गई कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भू-जल पुनर्भरण के लिए जल संचयन जन-भागीदारी अभियान शुरू किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार जल संचयन जन-भागीदारी अभियान के व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए किसी कार्य योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने जल संचयन जन-भागीदारी अभियान के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच कोई समन्वय तंत्र विकसित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) देश भर में अवस्थित लगभग 27,000 मॉनिटरिंग कुओं के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से प्रत्येक वर्ष में चार बार भूजल स्तर की मॉनिटरिंग करता है। भूजल स्तर की प्रत्येक मानीटरिंग अवधि के पश्चात प्राप्त निष्कर्षों को बुलेटिनों के रूप में और वर्ष में एक बार भूजल वार्षिकी के रूप में भी प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में टेलीमेट्री प्रणाली सहित डिजिटल जल स्तर रिकार्डर (डीडब्ल्यूएलआर) भी संस्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनसे भूजल आंकड़ों की वास्तविक समय मॉनिटरिंग और विश्लेषण में सहायता प्राप्त होती है।

(ख): सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से आकलन इकाइयों (जो सामान्यतः ब्लॉक/तहसील/ तालुका हैं) का वार्षिक रूप से किए जा रहे देश के डायनेमिक भूजल संसाधन आकलन के अनुसार 'अति-दोहित' (ओई), 'गंभीर', 'अर्ध-गंभीर', और 'सुरक्षित' आदि के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। वर्ष 2024 में किए गए आकलन के अनुसार, देश में 751 अति-दोहित (जिसे इससे पूर्व डार्क ज़ोन के रूप में जाना जाता था) आकलन इकाइयां हैं जहाँ 'भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर' 100% से अधिक है।

जल राज्य का विषय होने के बावजूद, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर में सुधार लाने पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए देश में भूजल संसाधनों के सतत प्रबंधन के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की गयी हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के प्रमुख अभियान जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का देश में वर्ष 2019 से कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस अभियान में विभिन्न योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं के तहत सभी प्रयासों और निधियों को जमीनी स्तर पर जल संरक्षण और भूजल पुनर्भरण कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। वर्तमान में जेएसए 2025 के तहत अति-दोहित और गंभीर क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत देश के जल की कमी वाले 80 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है। इसके तहत मांग पक्ष

के मुद्दों पर विशेष बल देते हुए सामुदायिक नेतृत्व में स्थायी भूजल प्रबंधन के विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है।

(ग): माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सितंबर 2024 में जल शक्ति अभियान की गति में और अधिक तेज़ी लाने के उद्देश्य से जल संचय जन भागीदारी (जेएसजेबी): भारत में जल की स्थायित्वता के लिए समुदाय-संचालित प्रयास का शुभारंभ किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य वर्षा जल संचयन को देश में एक जन-आंदोलन का रूप देना है। इस पहल के माध्यम से सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और दायित्व को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट जल चुनौतियों के अनुरूप लागत प्रभावी, स्थानीय समाधान विकसित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

(घ): सरकार द्वारा जेएसजेबी के व्यापक कार्यक्षेत्र और जागरूकता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों के साथ साझेदारी में जेएसजेबी पहल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए व्यापक उपाय किए गए हैं। इस पहल का उद्देश्य उद्योग, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सिविल सोसायटियों और शैक्षिक संस्थानों के साथ भागीदारी करते हुए बड़े पैमाने पर समुदाय को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करना है। कई राज्य सरकारें इन अभियानों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रही हैं। सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म, सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से जागरूकता अभियान चलाए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक जिले में स्थापित जल शक्ति केंद्र (जेएसके) भी भूजल पुनर्भरण से संबंधित जानकारी के प्रचार-प्रसार में सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इन जागरूकता प्रयासों में रेजीडेंट वेलफेयर एसोसिएशनों (आरडब्ल्यूए), स्वयं-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से सक्रिय सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है। आम जनता के मध्य पुनर्भरण और वर्षा जल संचयन विधियों को सुग्राही बनाने के लिए कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं से संबंधित अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्नों (एफएक्यू) और मानक डिजाइनों का संकलन तैयार किया गया है और इन्हें सभी हितधारकों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

(ड): जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के तहत इस अभियान के कार्यान्वयन हेतु राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन (एनडब्ल्यूएम) नोडल केंद्रीय एजेंसी है, जो राज्य सरकारों, जिला प्रशासनों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, सहकारी समितियों और अन्य प्रतिभागी संगठनों को नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन और महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस संबंध में प्रगति की मॉनिटरिंग और समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए राज्य के अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं। विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के लिए 'डाइलॉग विद डीएम' जैसे मंच स्थापित किए गए हैं। सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों और सफल मॉडलों को नियमित रूप से संकलित किया जाता है तथा राज्यों/जिला प्रशासनों के साथ इसे साझा किया जाता है ताकि उनके द्वारा इसे आगे बढ़ते हुए अपनाया जा सके। जल संचय जन भागीदारी डैशबोर्ड, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म को सामूहिक डेटाबेस के रूप में विकसित किया गया है जिससे प्रभावी मॉनिटरिंग में सहायता भी प्राप्त होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त जिला प्रशासन और राज्य स्तरीय विभागों के मध्य संपर्क बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) के नोडल अधिकारियों को दायित्व सौंपा गया है, ताकि जमीनी स्तर पर तकनीकी सहायता, क्षमता निर्माण और नियमित रूप से मॉनिटरिंग सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES

1934. SHRI THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

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

- (a) the total number of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for flood management and irrigation across the country as on date;
- (b) the details of the total funds earmarked, sanctioned, released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the achievement made through these programmes during the said period?

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

(a) to (c): Flood management and irrigation schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Total 522 flood management projects covering 25 States/UTs with an estimated cost of Rs. 13238.37 Crore were included during XI and XII plan and 7 new flood management projects of six states with an estimated cost of Rs. 2573.80 crore have been included under FMP component of FMBAP during 2021-26. Total central assistance amounting to Rs. 7260.50 crore and Rs 1477.15 crore has been released under FMP and River Management and Border Area (RMBA) component

respectively to various states upto March 2025. Details of State wise fund released under FMBAP scheme during last three years is placed as **Statement-I**.

Total Budget earmarked and fund utilised under FMBAP scheme during last three years is given below:

Amount in Rs. Crore			
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2022-23	450	450	433.204
2023-24	450	200	198.384
2024-25	449.57	400	386.95

Total 431 projects under FMP component of FMBAP have been completed in various States which give protection to an area of around 5.13 Mha and protected a population of about 54.84 million.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with the aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP).

Further, a special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 surface minor irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs.

13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved during 2018-19 for financial assistance by Government of India.

Details of central assistance provided under AIBP and CAD&WM components of PMKSY and under Maharashtra package is placed as **Statement-II**.

3.90 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created/restored under PMKSY-AIBP during 2022-23 to 2024-25 with command area development of 4.69 lakh hectare. Further, 0.63 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created under Maharashtra Package during 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Presently, 58 clusters comprising of 5,861 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies schemes are included under the SMI/RRR component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP). The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 9,965 crores. The central assistance liability for these schemes during the 15th Finance Commission period amounts to Rs. 5,449 crores.

Details of State wise CA released and Irrigation Potential created/restored under SMI and RRR of Water Bodies component of PMKSY-HKKP during the last three years is given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

**State-wise central Assistance released under FMBAP in last three years
(Rs in Cr)**

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Arunachal Pradesh			22.50
2	Assam	248.65	7.20	25.50
3	Bihar	88.96	74.59	32.51
4	Himachal Pradesh		30.16	
5	Jammu & Kashmir		0.49	
6	Manipur	76.63	62.00	99.00
7	Nagaland		0.86	
8	Punjab			0.93
9	Uttar Pradesh			164.7
10	Uttarakhand			12.50
11	West Bengal			7.78
	Total	414.24	175.30	365.42

STATEMENT-II

Details of State wise CA released and Irrigation Potential created/restored

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released in last three financial years (in crore) under PMKSY-AIBP and CADWM		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Assam	41.98	0	42.46
2	Bihar	0	0	49.82
3	Chhattisgarh	1.85	10.44	3.33
4	Goa	0	0	0

5	Gujarat	61.15	32.4	11.77
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	414.46	369.53
7	Jharkhand	0	0	0
8	Karnataka	6.39	0	0
9	Kerala	0	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	93.43	53.44	10.94
11	Maharashtra	216.03	336.81	182.19
12	Manipur	24.86	13.65	0
13	Odisha	0	0	0
14	Punjab	213	288.45	157.65
15	Rajasthan	20.78	177	212.83
16	Telangana	0	0	0
17	Tamil Nadu	25.7	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	23.91	0	0
19	Uttarakhand	38.58	165.56	479.97
20	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
Total		767.66	1492.21	1520.49

STATEMENT-III

**State wise Central Assistance (CA) released under SMI and RRR of WBs component
of PMKSY-HKKP (Rs. in crores)**

S No.	State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.95	138.70	77.27

3	Assam	71.54	52.09	125.03
4	Bihar	11.76	7.78	
5	Gujarat	3.16	2.57	
6	Himachal Pradesh	40.50	142.30	38.63
7	J&K & Ladakh			
8	Karnataka	30.00	37.50	37.50
9	Manipur	26.46	23.55	
10	Meghalaya	46.52	74.21	57.09
11	Mizoram		0.81	
12	Nagaland	21.01	92.71	57.81
13	Odisha	11.10	56.25	46.67
14	Rajasthan	9.30	10.46	35.99
15	Sikkim	12.88	29.25	9.40
16	Tamil Nadu	27.70	49.60	26.98
17	Telangana			
18	Tripura			
19	Uttarakhand	17.20	93.40	76.00
	Total	371.08	811.19	588.37

दादरा और नागर हवेली में बिजली की कमी

1935. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देश में बिजली की कमी की स्थिति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में, विशेषकर दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में उक्त स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) देश में, विशेषकर दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में, बिजली की कमी को कम करने या समाप्त करने लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) और (ख): देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 484.819 गीगावाट है। भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2014 से 260.784 गीगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी की गंभीर समस्या का समाधान किया है, जिससे देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत अधिशेष की स्थिति में परिवर्तित हो गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली सहित देश की राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/क्षेत्र-वार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

ये ब्यौरा दर्शाते हैं कि देश में ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति, ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है और दोनों के बीच का अंतर वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में 0.5% से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 0.1% और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) में लगभग 0.0% हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली में वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) तक विद्युत की कोई कमी दर्ज नहीं की गई है।

(ग): विद्युत आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए, भारत सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नागर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव को 526.4 मेगावाट फर्म पावर तथा केंद्रीय उत्पादन स्टेशनों के अनाबंटित कोटे से 1,208.7 मेगावाट विद्युत आवंटित की है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने और विद्युत की कमी को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं।

1. उत्पादन योजना:

- (i) वर्ष 2031-32 में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 874 गीगावाट होने की संभावना है। इसमें पारंपरिक स्रोतों - कोयला, लिग्नाइट आदि, नवीकरणीय स्रोतों - सौर, पवन और जलविद्युत से प्राप्त क्षमता शामिल है।
- (ii) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्पादन क्षमता अनुमानित अधिकतम माँग से आगे बनी रहे, सभी राज्यों ने केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) के परामर्श से अपनी **"संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएँ (आरएपी)"** तैयार की हैं, जो गतिशील 10 वर्षीय चल योजनाएँ हैं और जिनमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत क्रय योजना भी शामिल है।
- (iii) सभी राज्यों को अपनी संसाधन पर्याप्तता स्कीमों के अनुसार, सभी उत्पादन स्रोतों से उत्पादन क्षमता सृजन की प्रक्रिया शुरू करने की सलाह दी गई।
- (iv) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं:
 - (क) वर्ष 2034-35 तक अनुमानित तापीय (कोयला और लिग्नाइट) क्षमता की आवश्यकता लगभग 3,07,000 मेगावाट है, जबकि दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक संस्थापित क्षमता 2,11,855 मेगावाट है। इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने अतिरिक्त न्यूनतम **97,000 मेगावाट** कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय क्षमता संस्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की है।

इस संबंध में कई पहल पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी हैं। अप्रैल 2023 से जून 2025 तक लगभग 11,680 मेगावाट की तापीय क्षमताएँ पहले ही चालू की जा चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 38,935 मेगावाट (5,695 मेगावाट संकटग्रस्त तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं सहित) तापीय क्षमता वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन है। इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 15,440 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता के विवरण अवार्ड किए जा चुके हैं और इनका निर्माण कार्य पूरा होना है। देश में अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, 35,460

मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित संभावित क्षमता की पहचान की गई है, जो देश में नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(ख) 13,463.5 मेगावाट जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अलावा, 9802 मेगावाट जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इन्हें वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) 6,600 मेगावाट परमाणु क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है और इसे वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। 7,000 मेगावाट परमाणु क्षमता नियोजन और अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(घ) 1,58,450 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता, जिसमें 74,150 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा, 30,080 मेगावाट पवन ऊर्जा और 53,750 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड ऊर्जा शामिल है, निर्माणाधीन है, जबकि 62,000 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता, जिसमें 46,010 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा और 15,990 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड ऊर्जा शामिल है, नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है और इसे वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ङ) ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों में, 8250 मेगावाट/49500 मेगावाट घंटा पंप भंडारण परियोजनाएँ (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुल 5780 मेगावाट/34680 मेगावाट घंटा क्षमता की पंप भंडारण परियोजनाएँ (पीएसपी) संस्वीकृत हैं और अभी निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जाना है। इनमें से 3500 मेगावाट/21000 मेगावाट घंटा क्षमता की पंप भंडारण परियोजनाएं (पीएसपी) बोली प्रक्रिया के अधीन हैं और 15,829 मेगावाट/51,106 मेगावाट घंटा बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) वर्तमान में निर्माण/बोली प्रक्रिया के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

2. पारेषण योजना: अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतःराज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि की समय-सीमा के अनुरूप इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2031-32 तक की दस वर्ष की अवधि के

दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 1274 जीवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की योजना है।

3. वितरण प्रणाली नियोजन:

- (i) भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं तक विद्युत आपूर्ति की पहुँच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास योजना (आईपीडीएस), प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत, विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की गईं। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया और सौभाग्य के दौरान 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।
- (ii) इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचलनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई, 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम(आईपीडीएस) शुरू की है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, वितरण यूटिलिटी के लिए 2.82 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अवसंरचना कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है।
- (iii) भारत सरकार, सौभाग्य योजना के दौरान छोटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए, आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत राज्यों को और सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महाअभियान) के अंतर्गत चिन्हित सभी विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) परिवारों, डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत जनजातीय परिवारों, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति परिवारों और वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम (वीवीपी) के अंतर्गत दूरस्थ एवं सीमावर्ती घरों

को स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण हेतु संस्वीकृत किया जा रहा है। अब तक, आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत 13.59 लाख घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 6,486 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है।

- (iv) केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से, वित्त वर्ष 2025 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति के औसत घंटे क्रमशः 22.6 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे हो गए हैं।

4. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा:

- (i) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (आरईआईए) द्वारा 50 गीगावाट/वर्ष की नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्रय बोलियाँ जारी करने हेतु बोली प्रक्रिया जारी की है।
- (ii) स्वचालित मार्ग के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- (iii) दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं, हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2032 तक सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की अंतर-राज्यीय बिक्री हेतु अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क माफ कर दिए गए हैं।
- (iv) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) और उसके बाद नवीकरणीय उपभोग दायित्व (आरसीओ) की अवधि वर्ष 2029-30 तक अधिसूचित की गई है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम **2001** के तहत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ का अनुपालन न करने पर दंड लगाया जाएगा। आरसीओ में विकेंद्रीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।

- (v) ग्रिड से जुड़े सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और फर्म एवं डिस्पैचेबल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत क्रय के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया हेतु मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- (vi) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर ऊर्जा योजना (आदिवासी और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए), राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर निधि (वीजीएफ) जैसी स्कीमों शुरू की गई हैं।
- (vii) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना हेतु नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सौर पार्क और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना की स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।
- (viii) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की निकासी के लिए हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा स्कीम के अंतर्गत नई पारेषण लाइनें बिछाने और नए सब-स्टेशन क्षमता निर्माण के लिए वित्त पोषण किया गया है।
- (ix) "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना हेतु रणनीति" जारी की गई है।
- (x) तीव्र नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा ट्रेजेक्टरी हेतु आवश्यक पारेषण अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने हेतु, वर्ष 2032 तक पारेषण योजना तैयार की गई है।
- (xi) एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की बिक्री को सुगम बनाने के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- (xii) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, भारत सरकार उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के लिए उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम लागू कर रही

है। इससे उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल में गीगावाट (जीडबल्यू) पैमाने की विनिर्माण क्षमता सक्षम होगी।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 से वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 तक की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश की राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र /क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2019 - मार्च, 2020				अप्रैल, 2020 - मार्च, 2021			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,732	1,732	0	0	1,523	1,523	0	0
दिल्ली	33,086	33,077	9	0	29,560	29,555	4	0
हरियाणा	54,505	54,492	13	0	53,161	53,108	53	0.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,424	10,353	71	0.7	10,186	10,130	56	0.5
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20,025	16,259	3,767	18.8	19,773	17,222	2,551	12.9
पंजाब	56,776	56,770	6	0	58,445	58,377	67	0.1
राजस्थान	81,281	81,222	58	0.1	85,311	85,205	106	0.1
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,22,549	1,21,004	1,545	1.3	1,24,367	1,23,383	984	0.8
उत्तराखंड	14,472	14,376	96	0.7	13,827	13,818	8	0.1
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	3,94,851	3,89,285	5,566	1.4	3,96,151	3,92,323	3,829	1
छत्तीसगढ़	30,111	30,107	4	0	30,472	30,449	22	0.1
गुजरात	1,13,940	1,13,939	1	0	1,11,622	1,11,622	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	76,172	76,172	0	0	83,437	83,437	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	1,55,167	1,55,166	0	0	1,50,679	1,50,663	16	0
दमन और दीव	2,574	2,574	0	0	2,223	2,223	0	0
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	6,528	6,528	0	0	5,497	5,497	0	0
गोवा	4,350	4,350	0	0	4,083	4,083	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	3,88,841	3,88,836	5	0	3,88,013	3,87,975	38	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	65,452	65,414	38	0.1	62,080	62,076	4	0
तेलंगाना	68,306	68,303	3	0	66,998	66,994	4	0
कर्नाटक	72,799	72,796	3	0	68,851	68,831	19	0
केरल	26,315	26,265	50	0.2	25,118	25,102	16	0.1

तमिलनाडु	1,08,816	1,08,812	4	0	1,01,194	1,01,189	5	0
पुदुचेरी	2,847	2,846	1	0	2,644	2,644	0	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	46	46	0	0	56	56	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,44,535	3,44,436	99	0	3,26,885	3,26,836	48	0
बिहार	31,627	31,533	94	0.3	34,171	34,018	153	0.4
डीवीसी	22,429	22,427	2	0	21,368	21,368	0	0
झारखंड	8,941	8,872	69	0.8	9,953	9,675	278	2.8
ओडिशा	29,692	29,692	0	0	29,848	29,848	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	52,948	52,824	124	0.2	51,644	51,543	100	0.2
सिक्किम	554	554	0	0	546	546	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	346	323	23	6.7	346	323	23	6.7
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,46,191	1,45,902	289	0.2	1,47,530	1,46,999	531	0.4
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	753	749	4	0.5	719	714	5	0.7
असम	9,804	9,288	516	5.3	10,192	9,815	377	3.7
मणिपुर	924	917	6	0.7	974	969	5	0.5
मेघालय	2,112	2,064	48	2.3	2,031	2,005	26	1.3
मिजोरम	647	643	4	0.7	728	723	4	0.6
नागालैंड	814	809	5	0.7	826	822	4	0.5
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,538	1,515	23	1.5	1,484	1,481	3	0.2
पूर्वोत्तर	16,591	15,984	607	3.7	16,955	16,531	424	2.5
अखिल भारतीय	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को

निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली

सहित देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2021 - मार्च, 2022			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,606	1,606	0	0
दिल्ली	31,128	31,122	6	0

हरियाणा	55,499	55,209	290	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,115	12,088	27	0.2
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6
पंजाब	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
राजस्थान	89,814	89,310	504	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
उत्तराखंड	15,521	15,426	94	0.6
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	4,17,934	4,13,915	4,019	1
छत्तीसगढ़	31,908	31,872	35	0.1
गुजरात	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2
मध्य प्रदेश	86,501	86,455	46	0.1
महाराष्ट्र	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0
दमन और दीव	2,594	2,594	0	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली	6,839	6,839	0	0
गोवा	4,448	4,448	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	4,29,065	4,28,683	383	0.1
आंध्र प्रदेश	68,413	68,219	194	0.3
तेलंगाना	70,539	70,523	16	0
कर्नाटक	72,437	72,417	20	0
केरल	26,579	26,570	9	0
तमिलनाडु	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0
पुडुचेरी	2,894	2,893	1	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	56	56	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,50,678	3,50,421	258	0.1
बिहार	36,216	35,761	455	1.3
डीवीसी	23,741	23,736	4	0
झारखंड	11,148	10,590	558	5
ओडिशा	38,339	38,332	7	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	54,001	53,945	57	0.1
सिक्किम	610	609	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	335	327	8	2.3
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,64,054	1,62,973	1,081	0.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	875	874	1	0.1
असम	10,844	10,825	19	0.2
मणिपुर	1,019	1,018	1	0.1

मेघालय	2,256	2,243	13	0.6
मिजोरम	656	644	12	1.8
नागालैंड	852	851	1	0.1
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,578	1,578	0	0
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र	18,079	18,033	47	0.3
अखिल भारतीय	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश की राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,788	1,788	0	0	1,789	1,789	0	0
दिल्ली	35,143	35,133	10	0	35,501	35,496	5	0
हरियाणा	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
पंजाब	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0
राजस्थान	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
उत्तराखंड	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
छत्तीसगढ़	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
गुजरात	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0
मध्य प्रदेश	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
महाराष्ट्र	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	10,018	10,018	0	0	10,164	10,164	0	0
गोवा	4,669	4,669	0	0	5,111	5,111	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
आंध्र प्रदेश	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
तेलंगाना	77,832	77,799	34	0	84,623	84,613	9	0
कर्नाटक	75,688	75,663	26	0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
केरल	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0
तमिलनाडु	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0
पुदुचेरी	3,051	3,050	1	0	3,456	3,455	1	0
लक्षद्वीप (#)	64	64	0	0	64	64	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
बिहार	39,545	38,762	783	2	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
डीवीसी	26,339	26,330	9	0	26,560	26,552	8	0
झारखंड	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
ओडिशा	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
सिक्किम	587	587	0	0	544	543	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.18562
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0
असम	11,465	11,465	0	0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
मणिपुर	1,014	1,014	0	0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
मेघालय	2,237	2,237	0	0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
मिजोरम	645	645	0	0	684	684	0	0
नागालैंड	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,547	1,547	0	0	1,691	1,691	0	0
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
अखिल भारतीय	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) की अवधि के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश की राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रवार अखिल

भारतीय विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - मार्च, 2025				अप्रैल, 2025 - जून, 2025			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,952	1,952	0	0	555	555	0	0
दिल्ली	38,255	38,243	12	0	11,303	11,299	4	0
हरियाणा	70,149	70,120	30	0	18,816	18,757	59	0.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	3,387	3,375	11	0.3
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	4,853	4,847	6	0.1
पंजाब	77,423	77,423	0	0	20,885	20,860	25	0.1
राजस्थान	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	28,036	28,036	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	46,028	46,022	6	0
उत्तराखंड	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	4,426	4,417	10	0.2
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	1,38,697	1,38,576	121	0.1
छत्तीसगढ़	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	11,474	11,472	2	0
गुजरात	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0	41,752	41,752	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	25,168	25,166	2	0
महाराष्ट्र	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0	52,395	52,393	1	0
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	10,852	10,852	0	0	2,845	2,845	0	0
गोवा	5,411	5,411	0	0	1,486	1,486	0	0
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0	1,38,472	1,38,466	6	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	79,028	79,025	3	0	20,471	20,471	0	0
तेलंगाना	88,262	88,258	4	0	19,690	19,690	0	0
कर्नाटक	92,450	92,446	4	0	22,945	22,945	0	0
केरल	31,624	31,616	8	0	8,015	8,015	0	0

राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - मार्च, 2025				अप्रैल, 2025 - जून, 2025			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा		ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	आपूर्ति नहीं की गई ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
तमिलनाडु	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0	34,817	34,817	0	0
पुदुचेरी	3,549	3,549	0	0	948	946	2	0.2
लक्षद्वीप (#)	68	68	0	0	20	20	0	0
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0	1,06,899	1,06,897	2	0
बिहार	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	12,716	12,713	4	0
डीवीसी	25,891	25,888	3	0	6,368	6,367	1	0
झारखंड	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	3,931	3,930	1	0
ओडिशा	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	11,830	11,828	2	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	20,645	20,626	18	0.1
सिक्किम	574	574	0	0	128	128	0	0
अंडमान-निकोबार (#)	425	413	12	2.9	107	104	3	2.8
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	55,637	55,611	26	0
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,050	1,050	0	0	283	283	0	0
असम	12,843	12,837	6	0	3,506	3,506	0	0
मणिपुर	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	274	272	2	0.9
मेघालय	2,046	2,046	0	0	494	494	0	0
मिजोरम	709	709	0	0	177	177	0	0
नागालैंड	938	938	0	0	243	243	0	0
त्रिपुरा (*)	1,939	1,939	0	0	512	512	0	0
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	5,492	5,490	2	0
अखिल भारतीय	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	4,45,197	4,45,040	157	0

(#) लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वतंत्र प्रणालियाँ हैं, इनकी विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(*) बांग्लादेश को निर्यात की गई ऊर्जा इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

नोट: विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति रिपोर्ट राज्य यूटिलिटी/विद्युत विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। एमयू के आंकड़ों को निकटतम इकाई स्थान तक पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

DEEP POTHoles ON NH-966

1936. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether deep potholes on National Highway (NH)-966 especially along the Olavakkode-Thanavu road stretch in Palakkad have been causing traffic jams and accidents if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the incomplete widening work on this highway just 250-300 metres before Thanavu Junction at Puthuppariyaram in Palakkad has resulted into a bottleneck on the said stretch causing traffic jams and accidents if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this highway needs to be converted/upgraded into four lanes to reduce traffic jams between Olavakkode and Chandranagar and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address all the above issues?

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

(a) and (b): The maintenance work for the stretch between Thanavu and Olavakkode on NH-966 in Palakkad town was approved in December 2024 at an estimated cost of ₹34.90 lakh. Due to no response of bidders, the tender was finalized in the fifth call. The work is scheduled to commence shortly and is targeted for completion by October 2025. A stretch of approximately 300 metres near Thanavu Junction was excluded from the widening work of NH-966 from Nattukal

to Thanavu, which was completed in June, 2023, due to inadequate Right of Way (ROW) to accommodate widening.

(c) and (d): A proposal for a four lane greenfield access controlled project between Palakkad and Kozhikode, aimed at decongesting the existing NH-966, is under consideration.

जल जीवन मिशन में अनियमितताएँ

1937. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण घरों में नल का जल उपलब्ध कराने की योजनाओं में भ्रष्टाचार, लागत में वृद्धि, घटिया निर्माण और ठेके में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कई राज्यों से शिकायतें मिली हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण आबादी की जलापूर्ति अनियमित हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन जिलों से प्राप्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ सरकार द्वारा 119 केंद्रीय नोडल अधिकारी तैनात किए गए थे तथा उनके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या रहे;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर जिम्मेदार पाए गए ठेकेदारों या अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई अनुशासनात्मक या कानूनी कार्रवाई की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में नागरिक शिकायत तंत्र को मजबूत करने और एक मजबूत नियामक प्रणाली लागू करने के लिए किसी नीतिगत प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क): जल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, कार्यान्वयन और संचालन एवं रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की है। इस प्रकार, सवालों/शिकायतें आदि, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जेजेएम के तहत भ्रष्टाचार, घटिया कार्य और वित्तीय अनियमितताओं पर कार्रवाई और उनका निपटान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर किया जाता है। जब कभी इस विभाग में ऐसी शिकायतें/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं, उन्हें आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग कार्यशीलता मूल्यांकन, राष्ट्रीय वॉश विशेषज्ञों द्वारा जमीनी वास्तविकता का पता लगाने, शिकायतकर्ता से कॉल-आधारित फीडबैक लेने, राष्ट्रीय टीमों द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे, बैठकों में स्थिति की समीक्षा आदि जैसे कई उपाय करता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कार्यों की गुणवत्ता से संबंधित शिकायतों का समाधान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ): कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी), भारत सरकार ने अभिचिह्नित जिलों में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) योजनाओं के जमीनी निरीक्षण के लिए केंद्रीय नोडल अधिकारी (सीएनओ) नियुक्त किए हैं। केंद्रीय नोडल अधिकारियों के दौरों और उनके द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का कार्य वर्तमान में चल रहा है।

एनएच-34 पर निर्माण

1938. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-34 के दूसरे खंड (i) दमोह से अभाना तक शोल्डर सहित चार लेन सड़क और (ii) अभाना से कटंगी तक शोल्डर सहित दो लेन सड़क

तथा (ii) कटंगी से जबलपुर तक शोल्डर सहित चार लेन सड़क के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त मानदंड के साथ इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण कार्य के लिए सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मानदंडों के साथ स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के चौड़ीकरण/सुदृढ़ीकरण/नए ग्रीनफील्ड के लिए सरकार व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करती है। परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन और निवेश का निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणामों, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिया जाता है। जहाँ तक दमोह-जबलपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 34 का संबंध है, इस खंड के लिए डीपीआर तैयार करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लेन विन्यास पर अंतिम निर्णय यातायात की मात्रा, भूमि की आवश्यकता, वैधानिक मंजूरियों और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर लिया जाएगा।

PRODUCTION OF BIO-FUEL IN NUMALIGARH REFINERY LIMITED

1939. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by the Government to increase the productivity of biofuel in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount invested in the biofuel project of Numaligarh Refinery Limited;

(c) the name of the agency implementing the project of Numaligarh Refinery Limited;

(d) the date on which the said project was initiated and the production is likely to be commenced;

(e) the total cost of the project along with its present cost; and

(f) the details of employments likely to be generated under this project?

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

(a): The Government, under the National Policy on Biofuels, have been promoting blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with multiple objectives, which *inter-alia* includes environmental sustainability, reduction of import dependence on crude oil, while saving foreign exchange and to promote domestic agriculture sector. Further, Government have launched SATAT (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation) initiative across the country, with the aim of establishing an ecosystem for production and use of compressed biogas (CBG) from various waste/ bio-mass sources including agri-residue. Under this initiative CBG plants are set up across the country, based on the techno-commercial feasibility and feed stock availability.

Government, since 2014, have taken several measures to increase biofuel production across the country which *inter-alia* includes expansion of feedstock for

production of ethanol, administered price mechanism for procurement of sugarcane based ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, lowered GST rate to 5% on ethanol for EBP Programme, Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS), for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains, a dedicated subvention scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills to convert existing sugarcane-based distilleries into multi-feedstock plants for ethanol production, Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs), etc.

Government have also notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” to provide financial support for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.

(b) to (f): Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is setting up a 2G bamboo based bio-refinery project in the state of Assam through a joint venture company, Assam Bio-Ethanol Private Limited (ABEPL). The project was approved in June, 2020 with a cost of Rs. 1750 crore and implemented through Engineers India Limited (EIL). The revised cost of project is Rs. 4930 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 4200 crore has been incurred so far. The project has been mechanically completed and currently under advanced stage of commissioning. The total number of employment envisaged under this project is as under:

Description	Direct Employment (Nos.)	Indirect Employment (Nos.)	Total (Nos.)
Construction Phase	30	2000	2030
Operation Phase	150	50000	50150

एनटीपीसी की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

1940. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एनटीपीसी) की वर्तमान विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या एनटीपीसी का अपनी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को तीन गुना बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में एनटीपीसी द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट योजना बनाई गई है, और

(घ) उक्त योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) : वर्तमान में, एनटीपीसी समूह (संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों सहित) की संस्थापित क्षमता लगभग 82,895 मेगावाट है।

(ख) से (घ): एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड ने एक 15-वर्षीय कॉर्पोरेट योजना तैयार की है जिसमें इसके विद्युत उत्पादन पोर्टफोलियो की परिकल्पना की गई है। वर्तमान कॉर्पोरेट योजना के अनुसार, एनटीपीसी ने वर्ष 2032 तक 1,30,000 मेगावाट संस्थापित क्षमता प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जिसमें विविध ईंधन मिश्रण का लाभ उठाते हुए, जीवाश्म ईंधन, जलविद्युत, न्यूक्लियर और नवीकरणीय स्रोतों को एकीकृत करके अपने पोर्टफोलियो का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण

1941. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने संपूर्ण देश में जनजातीय समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट नीति या राष्ट्रीय रणनीति तैयार की है.

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है साथ ही राज्यवार मुख्य उद्देश्य, लक्षित समूह और कार्यान्वयन अभिकरण कौन से हैं;

(ग) जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) के अंतर्गत पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण से संबंधित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई अंतर-मंत्रालयी समन्वय तंत्र विकसित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार ने वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई केंद्रीय निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) अब तक राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तिगत वन अधिकार (आईएफआर) और सामुदायिक वन अधिकार (सीएफआर) स्वत्व जारी किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक कार्य नीति के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) को लागू कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) और

गैर-अनुसूचित जनजाति वाली आबादी के बीच विकासात्मक अंतर को पाटने और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास हेतु हर वर्ष अपने कुल स्कीम बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आवंटित की गई निधियों के साथ-साथ स्कीमों के लिए <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2024-25/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf> लिंक में केंद्रीय बजट दस्तावेज़ के व्यय प्रोफाइल के विवरण 10ख में दी गई हैं।

राज्य सरकारों को राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी (2011 की जनगणना) के अनुपात में, कुल स्कीम आवंटन के संबंध में टीएसपी निधियां निर्धारित करनी होती हैं। महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने स्वयं के कोष से टीएसपी के लिए आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा <https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। मंत्रालय द्वारा पिछले पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान किए गए राज्य-वार निधि आवंटन और इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए), भारत सरकार अपनी स्कीमों को एजेंसियों जैसे भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास महासंघ (ट्राइफेड) जो जनजातीय उत्पाद विपणन और आर्थिक विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है; राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) जो ऋण और स्वरोजगार सहायता प्रदान करता है; और राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस), जो एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों की देखरेख करती है, के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित करता है। मुख्य रूप से, राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन जमीनी स्तर पर

कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। राज्य स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों में राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग और राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियाँ (जैसे ट्राइफेड और एनएसटीएफडीसी) की राज्य शाखाएँ शामिल हैं।

इसी प्रकार, बाध्य मंत्रालय/विभाग अपने-अपने राज्य स्तरीय संबंधित विभागों और एजेंसियों के माध्यम से डीएपीएसटी के अंतर्गत स्कीमों को लागू करते हैं।

(घ): मंत्रालय/विभाग और नीति आयोग क्रमशः सीएस और सीएसएस स्कीमों का मूल्यांकन तृतीय पक्षकार के माध्यम से करते हैं। नीति आयोग ने वर्ष 2020-21 में समाप्त हुए ईएफसी चक्र के लिए एक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया, जिसमें मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति, मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति, टीआरआई को सहायता, लघु वनोपज के लिए एमएसपी, टीएसएस को एससीए, पीवीटीजी का विकास, जनजातीय महोत्सव, बुनियादी ढाँचा, जन शिक्षा जैसी स्कीमों को शामिल किया गया है। कुछ स्कीमों के अंतर्गत कुछ प्रमुख निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं:

1. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति स्कीम** ने कुछ प्रगति दिखाई है, परंतु स्कूल व कॉलेज स्तर पर दोनों ही स्कीमों में धीमा कार्यान्वयन और सीमित जागरूकता देखने को मिली है। राज्यों और हितधारकों ने पहुँच और प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए बेहतर संचार, जवाबदेही और क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। छात्रवृत्ति के नवीकरण और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना भी मैट्रिकोत्तर स्कीम की प्राथमिकता है।
2. **जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता** स्कीम अत्यंत प्रासंगिक बनी हुई है लेकिन प्रभावी थिंक-टैंक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए इसके उद्देश्यों को नया रूप देने की आवश्यकता है। गुणवत्तापूर्ण अनुसंधान, सुदृढ़ सामुदायिक सहभागिता, बेहतर निधि प्रवाह कार्य प्रणाली और क्षमता निर्माण पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए। मंत्रालय को इस स्कीम की नियमित रूप से ट्रैक व निगरानी करनी चाहिए और बेहतर मानव संसाधन एवं संस्थागत संरचना में निवेश करना चाहिए।

3. **टीएसएस को एससीए** स्कीम जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन संसाधन आवंटन, निधि उपयोग और परियोजना निगरानी में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। समय पर और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निधि प्रवाह के लिए बेहतर प्रणालियाँ और सुदृढ़ निगरानी संरचनाएं आवश्यक हैं।

(ड): मंत्रालय ने डीएपीएसटी के तहत विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के पास उपलब्ध निधियों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से अजजा के विकास के लिए दो मिशन नामतः प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजाति ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान शुरू किए हैं

पीएम-जनमन: सरकार ने 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) शुरू किया है। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य तीन वर्षों में सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क और दूरसंचार संपर्क, अविद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित छात्रावासों और सचल चिकित्सा इकाइयों (एमएमयू) सहित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा करने की योजना है। पीएम-जनमन का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 24,104 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹15336 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹8768 करोड़) है।

डीएजेजीयूए: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य पांच वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में पाँच करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को पूरा करना, छात्रावास, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं और सचल चिकित्सा इकाइयों जैसी सामाजिक बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए वन धन

विकास केंद्र स्थापित करना है। इस अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, समन्वय और निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर पर समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं। राज्य स्तर पर मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक राज्य स्तरीय शीर्ष समिति (एसएलएसी) गठित की गई है। जिला स्तर पर, जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला स्तरीय समिति और ब्लॉक स्तर पर, विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों को शामिल करते हुए एक ब्लॉक स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन दल (बीएलआईटी) का गठन किया गया है, ताकि उपायों के जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित करता है। संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों में नोडल अधिकारी भी नियुक्त किए जाते हैं।

(च): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों की निगरानी करता है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय इस अधिनियम के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न पहलुओं पर निर्देश और दिशानिर्देश जारी करता रहा है। इसके अलावा, राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ समय-समय पर नियमित रूप से समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं। डीसी/डीएम को सभी लंबित एफआरए दावों का समय पर निपटान करने की सलाह दी गई है। एफआरए के उल्लंघन के संबंध में मंत्रालय में प्राप्त शिकायतों/अभ्यावेदनों को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को अग्रेषित कर दिया जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वैध दावेदारों को उनके वन अधिकारों से वंचित न किया जाए।

इसके अलावा, एफआरए के व्यापक कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (डीए-जेजीयूए) के तहत जिलों को राज्य और जिला/उपखंड स्तर पर समर्पित एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने के लिए दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए

वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। मंत्रालय एफआरए के अंतर्गत विचार किए जा सकने वाले वन क्षेत्रों का संभावित मानचित्रण करने के लिए राज्यों से एफआरए एटलस तैयार करने का आग्रह कर रहा है जिन्हें और सभी हितधारकों का क्षमता निर्माण किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय डीए जेजीयूए के तहत राज्य विशिष्ट एफआरए पोर्टल (जिसमें समर्पित सर्वर, सॉफ्टवेयर की लागत, हार्डवेयर, सुरक्षा ऑडिट, भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटल मानचित्रण और अन्य परिचालन लागत शामिल हैं) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

(छ): एफआरए और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारें एफआरए के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई और एमपीआर के अंतर्गत संकलित नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार, एफआरए का कार्यान्वयन 20 राज्यों और 1 संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक, एफआरए में दायर किए गए दावों की कुल संख्या 51,23,104 थी, जिनमें से 85.47% दावों का निपटान कर दिया गया है और 2,32,73,947.39 एकड़ वन भूमि के संबंध में दावे और **25,11,375 अधिकार पत्र (49.02%)** वितरित किए गए हैं। दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक एफआरए अधिकार पत्र के विवरण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की जा रही प्रमुख स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा:

(i) **धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान:** माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य पाँच वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में पाँच करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 63,843 गाँवों में अवसंरचना संबंधी अंतरों को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक बेहतर पहुँच

और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना हैं। इस अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) रुपये है।

(ii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन): सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन का उद्देश्य तीन वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं से संतृप्त करना है।

(iii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं अर्थात्, “न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए कार्य तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास” और “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपज के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता” के विलय के माध्यम से तैयार किया गया है।

इस योजना में चयनित लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित और घोषित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) वस्तु का प्रचलित बाजार मूल्य निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम होने की स्थिति में, पूर्व-निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद और विपणन कार्य, निर्दिष्ट राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही, सतत् संग्रहण, मूल्य संवर्धन, अवसंरचना विकास, लघु वनोपज (एमएफपी) के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार सूचना विकास जैसे अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

(iv) एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस): वर्ष 2018-19 में जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) शुरू किए गए थे। इस नई योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने 440 ईएमआरएस, 50% से अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है। 288 ईएमआरएस स्कूलों को शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान के तहत वित्त पोषित किया गया था, जिन्हें नए मॉडल के अनुसार उन्नत किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कुल 728 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

(v) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बेहतर बनाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण हेतु अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किए जाते हैं। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढाँचे की गतिविधियों में अंतर को कम करने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

(vi) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता: अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है, जिसमें आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, सचल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल, आजीविका आदि शामिल हैं।

(vii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति: यह योजना कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए लागू है। माता-पिता की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों को 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों को 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के माध्यम से वितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर जैसे पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों जहाँ यह अनुपात 90:10 है, को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। विधायिका रहित संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पद्धति (पैटर्न) 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(viii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को उनकी शिक्षा पूरी करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। माता-पिता की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर जहाँ यह 90:10 है को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधायिका वाले संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पद्धति (पैटर्न) 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(ix) अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ: यह योजना चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल अध्ययन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान करती है। प्रतिवर्ष कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के छात्रों के लिए हैं। माता-पिता/परिवार की आय सभी स्रोतों को मिलाकर ₹6.00 लाख प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(x) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों, जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में भी निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से पारिवारिक आय 6.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में शिक्षण शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और पुस्तकों व कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी की उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को प्रति वर्ष 750 अध्येतावृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्ति यूजीसी के मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती है।

(xi) जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता: मंत्रालय इस योजना के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को जहाँ पहले से नए टीआरआई स्थापित नहीं हैं, वहाँ उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है और मौजूदा टीआरआई के कामकाज को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण, समृद्ध जनजातीय विरासत को बढ़ावा देने आदि के प्रति अपनी मुख्य जिम्मेदारी निभा रहा है। जनजातीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, कला और कलाकृतियों के रखरखाव और संरक्षण, जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना, जनजातियों के लिए राज्य के अन्य हिस्सों में आदन-प्रदान यात्राएँ, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से देश भर में जनजातीय संस्कृति और विरासत को संरक्षित और

बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियां करने हेतु टीआरआई को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन से आवश्यकतानुसार टीआरआई को 100% सहायता अनुदान वित्तपोषित है।

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय द्वारा इन स्कीम/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत आबंटित की गई निधियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति स्कीम के तहत जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधियां

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25*
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.12	0.08			0.10
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	14.34	39.35		57.00	30.77
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	2.07	2.67		
4	असम	0.17	1.02	1.07	1.88	1.00
5	बिहार	0.00	0.00			
6	छत्तीसगढ़	35.42	0.00		52.50	
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2.34	2.07			
8	गोवा	0.41	0.00	1.08	0.53	0.36
9	गुजरात	21.99	36.89	54.52	62.00	9.23
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.92	0.00	0.79	1.10	
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	0.00			
12	झारखंड	0.00	38.99		57.00	
13	कर्नाटक	0.00	17.53	23.70	34.00	7.00
14	केरल	1.17	3.47		4.36	1.00
15	लद्दाख	0.42	0.74			0.40
16	मध्य प्रदेश	54.29	114.58	127.44		53.05

17	मणिपुर	0.00	0.00			
18	मेघालय	0.00	0.00	1.15		0.70
19	मिजोरम	1.68	6.57		3.07	
20	नागालैंड	0.61	0.00			
21	ओडिशा	69.45	52.37	93.97		29.50
22	पुडुचेरी	0.02	0.00			
23	राजस्थान	31.27	62.34	35.31		22.36
24	सिक्किम	0.09	0.00	0.18		
25	तमिलनाडु	2.41	5.47	4.04	3.62	0.60
26	तेलंगाना	0.00	0.00		1.50	0.00
27	त्रिपुरा	2.52	0.59	11.37		6.92
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	0.88			
29	उत्तराखंड	1.38	0.00		0.15	0.70
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	7.88	9.13		29.89	
	कुल	248.90	394.14	357.29	308.60	163.69

*अनंतिम

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति स्कीम के तहत राज्य-वार जारी की गई निधियां

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25*
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.13	0.10			0.10
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	60.39	89.91	133.57	114.71	120.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57.13	123.61	96.16	80.00	100.00
4	असम	54.14	10.93	68.45	35.00	79.71
5	बिहार	7.08				4.43

6	छत्तीसगढ़	87.90		93.30	71.25	70.00
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	34.82			4.04	4.90
8	गोवा	4.58		11.87	5.27	5.00
9	गुजरात	229.78	461.70	244.26	350.00	231.22
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00				5.00
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8.05		6.84	7.46	9.95
12	झारखंड	0.00	126.55		53.11	200.00
13	कर्नाटक	0.00	170.81		225.56	125.00
14	केरल	32.85	25.16		46.89	29.00
15	लद्दाख	7.38	22.14	18.91	5.96	35.00
16	मध्य प्रदेश	123.44	245.29	270.49	350.00	250.00
17	महाराष्ट्र	181.50	192.15	90.27	570.36	117.81
18	मणिपुर	21.84	42.92	41.38	30.00	25.00
19	मेघालय	0.00	26.36	146.20	85.00	145.08
20	मिजोरम	34.47	38.75	25.90	25.00	24.00
21	नागालैंड	32.26	44.36	36.08	35.00	62.00
22	ओडिशा	190.96	218.43	171.33	135.64	294.00
23	पुडुचेरी	0.20				0.00
24	राजस्थान	255.57	137.45	188.10	220.00	350.00
25	सिक्किम	5.54	10.36	9.25		6.00
26	तमिलनाडु	33.29	48.49	28.54	20.00	25.00
27	तेलंगाना	272.98	75.04	238.51	112.50	152.50
28	त्रिपुरा	48.05	71.89	45.22	40.00	74.94
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	22.19			10.00	15.00
30	उत्तराखंड	0.00	35.68		1.88	2.70
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	22.56	38.72		34.06	35.00
	कुल	1829.08	2256.80	1964.63	2668.69	2598.34

*अनंतिम

पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को जारी की गई निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.स.	राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	14.97	5.00
2	छत्तीसगढ़	8.52	0.00
3	गुजरात	1.66	4.37
4	झारखंड	0.62	1.50
5	कर्नाटक	3.33	10.26
6	केरल	2.29	0.00
7	मध्य प्रदेश	25.99	0.00
8	महाराष्ट्र	12.47	5.00
9	ओडिशा	12.68	23.92
10	राजस्थान	3.33	3.44
11	तमिलनाडु	5.20	20.67
12	तेलंगाना	2.91	13.24
13	त्रिपुरा	4.57	7.50
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.83	0.00
15	उत्तराखंड	0.62	4.78
	कुल	100.00	99.68

*अनंतिम

“पीवीटीजी का विकास” स्कीम के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1245.51	1829.6	1645.5	0	0

2	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	252.11	0	0	0
3	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	989.32	996.9	1500	0	0
5	गुजरात	552.2	761.8	1731.2	0	0
6	झारखंड	1777.29	1696.93	0	0	0
7	कर्नाटक	438.46	661.17	1439.42	0	0
8	केरल	88	0	0	0	0
9	मध्य प्रदेश	2188.11	2888.69	0	0	0
10	महाराष्ट्र	1411.66	0	0	0	0
11	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0
12	ओडिशा	1202	1197	1796.75	0	0
13	राजस्थान	968	706.17	1120.625	0	0
14	तमिलनाडु	551.08	1967.81	907.7	0	2723..11
15	तेलंगाना	1460.5	1193.04	1508.13	0	2746.87
16	त्रिपुरा	231.43	1481.71	1402.65	0	207.95
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	82.04	0	0	0	0
18	उत्तराखंड	295	367.07	0	0	0
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	519.4	0	665.95	0	1631.05
	कुल	14000	16000	13717.925	0	7308.98

*अनंतिम

पिछले पांच वर्षों में एनएसटीएफडीसी द्वारा वितरित ऋण राशि

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5022.24	1127.19	4119.80	5551.49	6039.21
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह				0.00	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	970.52	814.01	699.90	25.77	17.88
4	असम	5.00			40.02	24.24
5	बिहार		11.48		3.06	0.00
6	छत्तीसगढ़	197.49	1398.99	296.00	227.29	499.43

7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली				4.55	0.00
8	गोवा				0.22	0.00
9	गुजरात	1442.03	2022.50	1019.61	2810.12	4931.39
10	हरियाणा					0.00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13.40	14.00	56.90	2.19	30.60
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	408.75	1362.87	1272.54	295.19	1102.49
13	झारखंड	1001.60	1422.00	3.00	684.25	247.45
14	कर्नाटक	3109.08	1369.31	1582.42	853.41	1854.44
15	केरल	298.76	637.30	720.73	446.74	684.80
16	लक्षद्वीप					73.53
17	मध्य प्रदेश	3360.10	2755.01	5392.05	1759.58	1660.72
18	महाराष्ट्र	37.27	209.06	658.19	2523.52	567.76
19	मणिपुर	62.37		25.00	235.49	102.80
20	मेघालय	4485.43	694.81	470.60	475.91	298.09
21	मिजोरम	3324.18	5450.68	5295.74	6856.69	6948.28
22	नागालैंड	1098.72	693.36	20.39	1199.77	627.08
23	ओडिशा	1794.44	2457.93	63.19	362.35	883.56
24	राजस्थान	2205.16	508.60	789.35	712.22	130.16
25	सिक्किम	82.11	62.56		34.23	201.63
26	तमिलनाडु	12.50	15.00	1087.13	3265.67	1210.39
27	तेलंगाना	5359.23	3111.55	4583.99	3218.52	5174.31
28	त्रिपुरा	2216.28	580.26	48.02	2014.62	1695.98
29	उत्तराखंड	6.15		81.42	32.59	1.92
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.55			3.37	85.81
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	275.64	573.91	1643.33	1526.59	2233.75
	कुल	36790.00	27292.38	29929.30	35165.42	37327.70

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान टीएसएस/पीएमएएजीवाई को एससीए के अंतर्गत जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधियां

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	टीएसएस को एससीए	पीएमएएजीवाई			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
		जारी की गई निधियां	जारी की गई निधियां	जारी की गई निधियां	जारी की गई निधियां	जारी की गई निधियां
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4954.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7015.50	733.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	असम	4578.76	8743.02	11538.22	7182.38	5186.19
4	बिहार	3106.00	774.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	8769.06	15595.8	23021.82	0.00	0.00
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	173.23	0.00	0.00
7	गोवा	724.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	गुजरात	10786.40	15916.78	19401.76	0.00	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1367.00	377.03	288.09	0.00	0.00
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	0.00	932.39	0.00	0.00
11	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	470.53	0.00	0.00
12	झारखंड	7049.64	6531.79	6915.28	0.00	0.00
13	कर्नाटक	0.00	2139.9	937.48	0.00	0.00
14	केरल	459.15	0.00	0.00	61.19	30.00
15	मध्य प्रदेश	0.00	12268.76	27694.54	0.00	0.00
16	महाराष्ट्र	0.00	0.00	13485.50	0.00	0.00
17	मणिपुर	0.00	427.98	295.47	0.00	0.00
18	मेघालय	328.25	0.00	3342.30	0.00	0.00
19	मिजोरम	1236.22	580.83	1818.61	1112.009	1468.00
20	नागालैंड	2846.14	886.53	2233.97	0.00	3827.44
21	ओडिशा	9010.42	2771.68	1001.24	3044.42	0.00
22	राजस्थान	8662.66	7224.71	15269.66	0.00	0.00
23	सिक्किम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

24	तमिलनाडु	377.47	285.32	285.62	855.805	461.37
25	तेलंगाना	4191.00	2262.18	1681.04	0.00	1646.00
26	त्रिपुरा	1173.30	631.78	904.48	2737.23	0.00
27	उत्तराखंड	757.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	508.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	3746.00	0.00	3495.20	0.00	0.00
	कुल	81648.82	78152.21	135186.41	14993.04	12619.00

*अनंतिम

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधियां दर्शाने वाला विवरण (दिनांक 05.06.2025 तक)						
(लाख रुपये में)						
क्र.सं.	राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
		कुल निर्मुक्ति	कुल निर्मुक्ति	कुल निर्मुक्ति	कुल निर्मुक्ति	कुल निर्मुक्ति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2055.55	2638.65	0.00	0.00	9841.55
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6014.00	9830.00	7265.30	6740.00	10030.00
3	असम	4592.37	2570.000	2300.00	3294.12	4286.23
4	बिहार	0.00	642.08	1001.01	871.24	524.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	9976.24	11604.02	13578.43	15676.77	14506.46
6	गोवा	0.00	600.41	667.79	150.00	479.91
7	गुजरात	5940.04	6923.79	7549.12	4584.77	2727.27
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1161.00	1500.00	1655.00	1696.45	2244.23
10	झारखंड	10278.00	12264.19	6677.87	14299.82	5147.06
11	कर्नाटक	3305.68	3210.00	4297.57	4070.00	4730.26
12	केरल	0.00	0.00	817.67	1910.44	395.81
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4279.78	5319.10	8438.75	15741.70	9183.585

14	महाराष्ट्र	4573.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	1067.36	2456.35	1981.32
16	मेघालय	492.71	1595.25	2904.84	3127.29	2217.40
17	मिजोरम	1909.71	2971.54	1654.05	2897.97	2143.80
18	नागालैंड	1717.38	3202.39	5863.47	5020.11	2050.50
19	ओडिशा	6304.62	11382.05	10150.55	6870.56	10107.95
20	राजस्थान	9166.00	10435.21	11002.53	8940.07	4626.61
21	सिक्किम	516.00	2045.00	720.38	1754.38	4485.06
22	तमिलनाडु	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.49	2019.665
23	तेलंगाना	2517.00	2050.00	3114.46	5169.00	13797.00
24	त्रिपुरा	201.74	607.53	1294.71	4226.39	4151.82
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	927.426	832.71	1135.82	1353.63	1829.90
26	उत्तराखंड	0.00	100.65	306.02	964.05	0.00
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	4041.14	0.00	4186.50	4744.40	3549.61
कुल योग		79969.55	92324.57	97649.20	117210.00	117057.00

*अंतिम

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान स्कीम के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा (लाख रुपये में)					
राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
आंध्र प्रदेश	50.26	162.29	183.01	92.19	249.08
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	271.84	237.79	213.91	205.74	639.09
असम	40.62	185.12	214.46	121.75	284.47
छत्तीसगढ़	49.00	130.37	138.42	140.64	250.83
दिल्ली	13.16	14.29	8.31	-	17.42

गुजरात	120.98	104.03	284.73	299.17	338.79
हिमाचल प्रदेश	224.25	131.55	226.02	437.22	578.27
जम्मू और कश्मीर	46.39	26.73	36.76	-	49.28
झारखंड	501.37	697.12	881.91	918.76	2666.31
कर्नाटक	116.51	222.94	290.59	247.33	520.86
केरल	120.82	142.81	129.48	7.53	186.75
लद्दाख	-	43.09	74.33	84.54	181.79
मध्य प्रदेश	223.89	1102.69	1091.13	975.56	1438.54
महाराष्ट्र	402.57	673.98	1358.81	1047.53	1550.50
मणिपुर	280.92	602.03	207.54	406.09	657.29
मेघालय	845.01	776.02	2132.05	914.83	2017.34
मिजोरम	69.64	111.51	51.50	38.69	158.85
ओडिशा	1536.82	2424.82	2049.49	4095.84	2885.48
राजस्थान	189.80	101.66	269.21	217.68	498.95
सिक्किम	9.46	27.18	46.81	53.16	117.11
तमिलनाडु	117.03	274.74	250.31	377.29	189.10
तेलंगाना	54.82	56.64	39.99	96.98	208.03
त्रिपुरा	33.54	1.56	95.69	42.09	186.63
उत्तर प्रदेश	112.23	32.21	61.49	51.03	140.36
उत्तराखंड	48.54	64.22	112.93	44.30	98.68
पश्चिम बंगाल	470.51	577.61	476.10	1167.79	1390.18
कुल	5950.00	8925.00	10925.00	12083.71	17500.00

*अनंतिम

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के दौरान 'जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता' स्कीम के तहत जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	जारी की गई निधियां				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	455.00	432.75	219.13	125.00	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	184.15	0	0.00	48.63	150.00
4	असम	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	270.00
5	बिहार	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00
6	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	189.04	113.43	250.00	1100.00
7	गोवा	202.50	111.75	0.00	50.57	200.00
8	गुजरात	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	250.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50.00	114.1	0	0.00	125.00
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	206.51	200	170.84	770.85	100.00
11	झारखंड	0.00	13.92	164.96	417.03	200.00
12	कर्नाटक	26.35	184.25	0.00	0.00	200.00
13	केरल	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	300.00
14	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00
15	मध्य प्रदेश	447.00	484.58	0.00	143.08	600.00
16	महाराष्ट्र	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	250.00
17	मणिपुर	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	140.00
18	मिजोरम	1178.22	766.65	53.75	550.00	723.14
19	नागालैंड	0.00	85	205.000	400.00	600.00
20	ओडिशा	503.00	644.76	313.15	600.00	600.00
21	राजस्थान	8.89	215.34216	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	सिक्किम	144.00	273.3	0.00	0.00	200.00
23	तमिलनाडु	0.00	135.09	0.00	25.00	300.00
24	तेलंगाना	375.75	548.95	0.00	0.00	1300.00
25	त्रिपुरा	0.00	44.29384	0.00	25.00	300.00
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	35.15	89.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	मेघालय	0.00	66.224	0.00	0.00	100.00
29	उत्तराखंड	2183.48	1400.75	0.00	948.01	793.86
	कुल	6000.00	6000.00	1240.26	4353.17	9000.00

*अनंतिम

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ईएमआरएस के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,199.12	14,591.28	12,600.57	10,795.05	20,252.60
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	200.24	119.54	1,010.87	693.91	1,998.01
3	असम (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	750	1,800.00	1,433.65	2,732.67	10,638.59
4	बिहार	10	0	0	8.95	34.12
5	छत्तीसगढ़	6,968.12	13,259.66	19,435.93	15,888.89	75,241.68
6	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	95.7	252.55	568.22	163.45	173.77
7	गुजरात	4,755.86	1,060.00	10,088.95	15,667.55	23,739.43
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	255.06	599.11	483.18	829.76	1,353.01
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	392.4	1,200.00	891.4	373.56
10	झारखंड	2,205.73	11,309.20	23,562.27	23,915.13	63,365.39
11	कर्नाटक	2,495.83	3,672.86	1,768.84	2,677.67	5,996.19
12	केरल	0	229.56	1,515.66	249	1,030.37
13	लद्दाख	0	10	450	800	17.41
14	मध्य प्रदेश	14,459.36	3,560.00	31,817.79	13,157.19	24,589.25
15	महाराष्ट्र	2,787.16	4,393.74	12,919.16	8,525.91	26,849.30
16	मणिपुर (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	1,268.00	398.08	2,369.98	3,044.92	2,325.91
17	मेघालय (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	1,123.45	1,100.00	800	21,014.66	31,442.72
18	मिजोरम (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	3,283.73	6,085.41	2,094.54	1,242.52	14,313.18
19	नागालैंड (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	5,885.51	9,481.60	557.71	18,377.12	698.27
20	ओडिशा	6,174.27	10,648.82	28,164.31	48,934.80	60,184.05
21	राजस्थान	12,944.17	18,214.71	19,463.30	13,687.79	8,532.54
22	सिक्किम (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	800.33	1,037.88	1,047.35	1,118.83	845.00
23	तमिलनाडु	1,225.14	1,190.62	1,098.78	1,099.80	1,738.95
24	तेलंगाना	9,517.30	19,695.52	12,794.53	14,276.17	13,492.34
25	त्रिपुरा (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र)	6,064.89	5,715.44	6,435.19	6,670.35	9,946.98
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	386.68	337.49	596.23	624.14	949.43
27	उत्तराखंड	321.28	598.39	474.95	1,537.53	3,475.04
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,062.45	0	2,303.67	1,869.70	1,789.50
	कुल	92,239.38	1,29,753.86	1,97,055.63	2,30,494.86	4,05,386.59

*अनंतिम

विवरण-II

दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक “अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006” के तहत प्राप्त दावे, अधिकार पत्रों का वितरण और वन भूमि का विस्तार जिसके लिए अधिकार पत्र वितरित किए गए (व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक) का ब्योरा:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक प्राप्त दावों की संख्या			दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक वितरित अधिकार पत्रों की संख्या			वन भूमि विस्तार जिसके लिए अधिकार पत्र वितरित किए गए (एकड़ में)		
		व्यक्ति	समुदाय	कुल	व्यक्ति	समुदाय	कुल	व्यक्ति	समुदाय	कुल
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	285,098	3,294	288,392	226,651	1,822	228,473	454,706	526,454	981,160.00
2	असम	148,965	6,046	155,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर
3	बिहार	4,696	0	4,696	191	0	191	53.03	0.00	53
4	छत्तीसगढ़	890,220	57,259	947,479	481,432	52,636	534,068	949,770.89	9,102,957.49	10,052,728.38
5	गोवा	9,757	379	10,136	856	15	871	1,506.45	18.66	1,525.11
6	गुजरात	183,055	7,187	190,242	98,732	4,792	103,524	168,448.83	1,240,680.15	1,409,128.99
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,883	683	5,566	662	146	808	126.65	62,677.24	62,803.89
8	झारखंड	107,032	3,724	110,756	59,866	2,104	61,970	153,395.86	103,758.97	257,154.83
9	कर्नाटक	288,549	5,940	294,489	14,981	1,345	16,326	20,077.30	36,340.52	56,417.82
10	केरल	44,455	1,014	45,469	29,422	282	29,704	38,810.58	788,651.25	827,461.83
11	मध्य प्रदेश	585,326	42,187	627,513	266,901	27,976	294,877	903,533.06	1,463,614.46	2,367,147.52
12	महाराष्ट्र	397,897	11,259	409,156	199,667	8,668	208,335	461,491.25	3,371,497.43	3,832,988.68
13	ओडिशा	701,148	35,024	736,172	462,067	8,832	470,899	674,775.33	743,193.39	1,417,968.72
14	राजस्थान	113,162	5,213	118,375	49,215	2,551	51,766	70,387.18	239,763.95	310,151.13
15	तमिलनाडु	33,119	1,548	34,667	15,442	1,066	16,508	22,104.80	60,468.77	82,573.57
16	तेलंगाना	651,822	3,427	655,249	230,735	721	231,456	669,689.14	457,663.17	1,127,352.32
17	त्रिपुरा	200,557	164	200,721	127,931	101	128,032	465,192.88	552.40	465,745.28
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	92,972	1,194	94,166	22,537	893	23,430	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर
19	उत्तराखंड	3,587	3,091	6,678	184	1	185	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	131,962	10,119	142,081	44,444	686	45,130	21,014.27	572.03	21,586.29
21	जम्मू और कश्मीर	33,233	12,857	46,090	429	5,591	6,020	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर	एनए/एनआर
	कुल	4,911,495	211,609	5,123,104	2,389,670	121,705	2,511,375	5075083.51	18198863.89	23273947.39

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STORM WATER DRAIN PROJECTS**1942. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:****SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:****SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government to provide financial assistance for storm water drain projects;
- (b) the details of the total number of storm water drain projects supported by the Government under its schemes, State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the physical progress of sanctioned storm water drain projects, State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated and released for storm water drain projects, year and State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any audit of the quality of storm water drains constructed under its schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details and the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (d): As per seventh schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution, Water including drainage and embankments are State subjects. Government of India supplements

the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in the year 2015, under which storm water drainage was an admissible component which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains.

Funds under AMRUT were allocated/released State/UT wise and not sector wise. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects submitted by the States worth ₹3016.82 crore have been approved by the Ministry. The State-wise details of total number of projects, project cost and physical status of storm water drain projects approved under AMRUT is given in **Statement-I**.

Under AMRUT, State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up 14 drainage projects worth ₹342.72 crore. As reported by the State on AMRUT portal works worth ₹198.75 crore have been physically completed. District wise details is given in **Statement-II**. No drainage project under AMRUT has been taken up by the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f): The Mission guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise the implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban

Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Funds are released to the States/ UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports. Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of projects, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress of projects. Further, NITI Aayog had conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported Satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged.

STATEMENT-I**Status of storm water drainage projects under AMRUT**

SI. NO	State /UT	No. of projects	Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	Physical completion (In ₹. Cr.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	4.02	4.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	14	342.72	198.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	40.37	40.37
4	Bihar	3	237.99	207.82
5	Delhi	3	5.38	5.38
6	Gujarat	36	224.49	224.03
7	Haryana	19	452.37	442.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	10	31.91	31.91
9	Jammu and Kashmir	36	184.73	184.73
10	Karnataka	83	238.06	238.06
11	Kerala	535	363.40	357.44
12	Madhya Pradesh	23	248.32	248.32
13	Maharashtra	1	94.06	94.06
14	Mizoram	3	57.20	57.20
15	Nagaland	8	79.75	78.40
16	Rajasthan	6	63.07	63.07
17	Sikkim	25	14.91	14.91
18	Uttarakhand	15	32.57	32.57
19	West Bengal	7	301.50	301.50
	Grand Total	838	3016.82	2824.59

STATEMENT-II**Status of storm water drainage projects under AMRUT in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	No. of projects	Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	Physical completion (In ₹. Cr.)
1	Anantapur	2	21.37	3.28
2	East Godavari	4	169.29	134.60
3	Krishna	2	19.02	13.71
4	Nellore	2	82.02	29.15
5	Srikakulam	2	38.83	5.82
6	Chittor	2	12.19	12.19
	Total	14	342.72	198.75

FASTAG TRANSACTIONS**1943. SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:****SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:****SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**

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

(a) the number of FASTag transactions taken place during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether 'loose FASTag' or 'tag-in-hand' poses a challenge to the efficiency of electronic toll collection operations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has strengthened the process for reporting loose FASTag and blacklisting such users to ensure smooth tolling operations, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NHAI has issued any directives to toll collecting agencies and concessionaries in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken or being taken by the NHAI to make toll operations more efficient, ensuring a seamless and comfortable journey for National Highway users?

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

(a): The details of State/UT-wise FASTag transactions during the last three years and current year at fee plazas on National Highways are at **Statement**.

(b): Yes Sir. As per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, “FASTag” means an onboard unit or any such device fitted on the front windscreen of the vehicle.

The practice of using ‘loose FASTags’ or ‘tag-in-hand’, where the FASTag is not properly affixed to the front windshield of the vehicle, poses a significant challenge to the efficiency and integrity of the Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system. Such practices lead to manual lane operations, congestion at fee plazas, misuse in closed-loop tolling systems, generation of false chargebacks, and disruption of automated toll processing.

(c) and (d): Yes Sir. The Government through Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL) has progressively strengthened the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for detecting and blacklisting 'loose FASTags' or 'tag-in-hand'. As per the IHMCL's Policy Circular dated 19th August, 2019, fee plaza operators are required to report such violations to the concerned Acquirer Bank and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). The Issuer Bank must verify the case and blacklist the non-compliant FASTag, while IHMCL monitors adherence.

Subsequently, the Circular dated 16th July, 2024, reiterated the provisions of the National Highways Fee Rules, 2008, which mandate that vehicles not fitted with a valid and functional FASTag are to be charged double the applicable fee. The circular draws from the same and specifies that vehicles with non-affixed FASTags would also fall under this category and must pay the fee in cash at double the applicable rate, thereby enforcing deterrence.

To streamline enforcement, the Circular dated 26th June, 2025 introduced a structured reporting format requiring fee collecting agencies to submit weekly data to etc.operations@ihmcl.com. Based on these reports, IHMCL directs NPCI to initiate blacklisting.

Directives have been issued to all fee collecting agencies and concessionaires from time-to-time regarding 'loose FASTag' or 'Tag-in-hand'.

(e): To increase the efficiency of the Tolling operation and in order to ensure seamless and free-flow movement of vehicles along national highways, the

Government has decided to implement Automatic Number Plate Registration (ANPR) based barrier-free Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System with available technology at selected sections of National Highways as an added facility along with FASTag where the user fee shall be charged from the vehicle users without having to stop, slow down or stay in a given fee plaza lane.

In addition, the Annual Pass scheme for non-commercial vehicles has been introduced to offer affordability for road users.

STATEMENT

The details of State/UT-wise FASTag transactions during the last three years and current year at fee plazas on National Highways:

Name of the State/UT	Total FASTag transactions.			
	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Till Jun)
Andhra Pradesh	19,21,31,757	20,04,65,753	21,16,79,360	11,29,46,170
Assam	1,87,23,623	1,95,85,091	2,12,22,039	1,26,94,926
Bihar	6,03,50,085	7,02,17,036	7,76,04,068	5,01,95,782
Chhattisgarh	3,88,37,654	4,80,03,780	5,43,88,371	3,05,74,657
Delhi	18,16,570	31,24,194	37,17,145	19,03,088
Gujarat	21,97,18,137	24,03,64,837	24,85,92,949	13,59,79,345
Haryana	20,64,58,046	24,23,28,717	23,75,28,453	12,76,70,909
Himachal Pradesh	75,83,044	71,49,493	78,83,008	60,63,011
Jammu & Kashmir	2,08,57,670	2,16,02,139	1,98,53,127	1,00,98,680
Jharkhand	3,16,32,687	3,75,52,179	4,18,94,268	2,62,26,853
Karnataka	27,18,19,576	31,66,45,234	34,97,53,465	18,92,94,575
Kerala	4,14,75,799	4,67,39,799	4,72,40,325	2,41,31,801

Madhya Pradesh	13,84,83,770	15,12,81,076	16,68,03,514	9,90,50,542
Maharashtra	22,14,55,356	25,11,35,711	27,68,04,418	16,03,84,290
Meghalaya	78,69,470	83,96,227	78,48,892	39,46,898
Odisha	4,60,46,513	6,15,59,801	6,61,07,158	3,64,45,781
Punjab	12,67,81,806	14,45,45,455	14,76,66,622	7,95,65,813
Rajasthan	26,07,42,419	28,43,50,099	30,31,90,205	16,70,66,184
Tamil Nadu	32,24,13,100	35,80,79,672	37,65,49,913	20,64,63,426
Telangana	10,05,51,620	11,15,65,059	12,05,02,516	6,69,87,786
Uttar Pradesh	28,31,02,705	33,06,78,419	37,05,07,816	21,60,14,417
Uttarakhand	3,18,38,135	3,54,72,086	3,76,54,287	2,15,44,224
West Bengal	10,91,81,023	11,26,77,349	11,66,90,548	6,54,04,288

RISE IN COST OF JJM SCHEMES

1944. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the total estimated cost of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes has reportedly risen to Rupees 8.29 lakh crore more than double the original estimate as per the current survey report conducted by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any audit or investigation into potential cost inflation or misuse of funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India had launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a centrally sponsored scheme, in August 2019, aiming to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural household of the country. At the time of the launch, the Government also approved support for the States and UTs with a central outlay of ₹2,08,652 crore. The approved central outlay has almost been utilized.

At the start the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 28.07.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.44 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

To achieve the goal of the mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Government.

SUPPORT TO START-UPS BY NIFTEM -K**1945. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:****SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:****SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:****SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) the number of start-ups supported by National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM-K) under National Science and Innovation Programme (NSIP) along with amount of financial assistance, incubation and mentorship support provided, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has data on number of students admitted to NIFTEM-K during the academic year 2024-25, State/UT-wise;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including the students from Uttar Pradesh particularly Jhansi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up regional campuses or collaborative centres of NIFTEM in various States/UTs and if so the details thereof; and
- (e) whether a regional centre is being considered for Bundelkhand or Jhansi and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) : NIFTEM-Kundli supported a total of eight (8) start-ups under NIFTEM Start-up Incubation Programme (NSIP-4). The State/UT-wise distribution of the selected start-ups is as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of Start-ups	Amount of Financial Assistance (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	1	13.00
2.	Odisha	1	12.00
3.	Gujarat	1	10.00
4.	Rajasthan	1	10.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1	10.00
6.	Maharashtra	1	10.00
7.	Haryana	1	10.00
8.	Karnataka	1	10.00

(b) and (c): Data on State/UT wise details of students admitted in NIFTEM-K during the academic year 2024-25 is at '**Statement**'. No separate Lok Sabha constituency wise data of students admitted in NIFTEM-K is maintained. However, as per available records, three students have mentioned Jhansi/ Jhansi District as their place of residence during registration.

(d) and (e): At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up regional campuses or collaborative centres of NIFTEM in various States/Union Territories

including Bundelkhand and Jhansi. However, establishment of NIFTEM in Bihar state has been announced by government in the Budget Speech 2025-26.

STATEMENT

STATE and UT Wise Admitted Student in the Academic Year 2024-25						
		PROGRAMME COURSE				
Type	NATIVE STATE	B.Tech	M.Tech	MBA	Ph.D	Grand Total
UT	CHANDIGARH	1				1
UT	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1				1
UT	DELHI	9	1	4	3	17
UT	PUDUCHERRY	1				1
UT Total		12	1	4	3	20
STATE	ANDHRA PRADESH	7	8	1		16
STATE	ASSAM	2	1			3
STATE	BIHAR	28	3	3	2	36
STATE	CHHATTISGARH	5	3	1		9
STATE	GUJARAT	1				1
STATE	HARYANA	23		5	7	35
STATE	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	2		3	9
STATE	JHARKHAND	4				4
STATE	KARNATAKA	3	17		1	21
STATE	KERALA	1	8			9
STATE	MADHYA PRADESH	1	8		1	10
STATE	MAHARASHTRA	13	4			17

STATE	MIZORAM		1			1
STATE	NAGALAND	1				1
STATE	ODISHA	1			1	2
STATE	PUNJAB	2	2			4
STATE	RAJASTHAN	11	1		1	13
STATE	TAMIL NADU	24	2	2		28
STATE	TELANGANA	2	2		1	5
STATE	UTTAR PRADESH	27	15	4	6	52
STATE	UTTARAKHAND	4			3	7
STATE	WEST BENGAL	8	5			13
STATE Total		172	82	16	26	296
Grand Total		184	83	20	29	316

SEAPLANE SERVICE

1946. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the current status of seaplane service in the country;
- (b) the number of seaplane routes currently operational as on date;
- (c) the number of passengers travelled through seaplane till 30.06.2025; and
- (d) the total number of seaplane operators operating this service in the country?

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

(a): Ministry of Civil Aviation introduced seaplane operations from water aerodromes under the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik 3.0 (RCS-UDAN 3.0). During various rounds of bidding, 32 valid seaplane routes have been awarded, connecting 25 water aerodromes in the States/UTs of Gujarat, Assam, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, and Lakshadweep for seaplane operations.

Under UDAN 5.5 Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued to the airline operators for bids connecting the water-bodies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar islands.

(b) to (d): Currently, there are no operational seaplane routes.

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन

1947. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि देश के प्रमुख शहरों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है और देश में प्रतिदिन लगभग 1,60,000 टन ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न हो रहा है, जिसमें से केवल लगभग 25% का ही वैज्ञानिक तरीके से निपटान किया जा रहा है और इसके कारण,

अधिकांश महानगरों में कचरा निपटान केंद्र भरे हुए हैं, जिससे पर्यावरण और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का एक एकीकृत अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीति तैयार करने के लिए समयबद्ध योजना बनाने का विचार है या निकट भविष्य में ऐसी नीति बनाने की योजना बना रही है ताकि अपशिष्ट पृथक्करण को अनिवार्य बनाया जा सके और नगर पालिकाओं की संसाधन क्षमता में वृद्धि की जा सके; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) की शुरुआत की थी। इसका उद्देश्य शहरों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त (ओडीएफ) बनाना और देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) का वैज्ञानिक तरीके से प्रसंस्करण करना था। इस प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 की शुरुआत 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को पाँच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए इस उद्देश्य से की गई है कि 100% स्रोत पृथक्करण, कचरे के डोर-टू-डोर कलेक्शन और अपशिष्ट के अलग-अलग अंशों के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के माध्यम से सभी शहरों को कचरा मुक्त बनाया जा सके।

एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अपशिष्ट के 100% स्रोत पृथक्करण, कचरे के डोर-टू-डोर कलेक्शन, क्षमता निर्माण पहल, आईईसी और व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन अभियानों के माध्यम से नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट का 100% वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) का वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण 2014 में 16% से बढ़कर 80% हो गया है, अर्थात् प्रतिदिन

उत्पन्न 1,61,163 टन (टीपीडी) अपशिष्ट में से कुल 1,28,842 टीपीडी अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण किया जा रहा है। पुरानी अपशिष्ट डंपसाइटों सहित अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं का विवरण <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess> पर देखा जा सकता है।

संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है और भारतीय संविधान के 74वें संशोधन द्वारा जल एवं स्वच्छता सेवाओं के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को शक्तियाँ सौंप दी गई हैं। देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना, डिज़ाइन करना, क्रियान्वयन करना और उनका संचालन करना राज्य/यूएलबी की जिम्मेदारी है।

राज्यों/यूएलबी को सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर नियमावली/प्रक्रिया मानक (एसओपी) साझा करके नीतिगत निदेश, वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करता है और ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन हेतु उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकियों के चयन हेतु समय-समय पर विभिन्न परामर्श एवं दिशानिर्देश जारी करता है। यूएलबी/राज्य सरकारों के पास प्रौद्योगिकियों के चयन का विकल्प है, जिससे वे केंद्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण अभियांत्रिकी संगठन (सीपीएचईईओ) नियमावली और समय-समय पर जारी परामर्शों में उल्लिखित किसी भी प्रमाणित प्रौद्योगिकी का चयन कर सकते हैं।

FLYOVER ON NH-66 IN GOA

1948. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

Will the **MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the proposed flyover construction from Kesarval junction to Verna junction on National Highway(NH)-66 in Goa;

- (b) whether the Pirna junction is incorporated in the project scope or the flyover is extended further to ease traffic at subsequent junctions or crossings at Verna and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for delay in initiating the flyover project including administrative, financial or environmental clearance hurdles;
- (d) the estimated cost, funding allocation and revised timeline for completion of the project;
- (e) whether the project incorporates provisions to mitigate traffic congestion at the Verna-Cansualim junction and Verna-Utorda junction through a flyover to address traffic flow issues and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps proposed to expedite the project to alleviate persistent traffic congestion faced by commuters on the Margao-Panjim highway?

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

- (a): The proposed flyover from Kesarval junction to Verna junction on NH-66 is part of the sanctioned project for four-laning from km 536.800 to km 543.450 of NH-66 in Goa. The civil construction work is awarded on 24.03.2025 with 2 years construction period.
- (b): Development of Pirni Junction as an at-grade junction with service road on both sides has been incorporated in the scope of the sanctioned project.

(c): There are no delays in initiating the construction work and appointed date for the start of construction works notified after completion of obligations of Contractor and signing of joint memorandum for handing over of Right of Way (RoW).

(d): The project has been approved at an estimated total capital cost of Rs. 398.25 crore with two years completion period after declaration of appointed date. Funds are allocated State/UT/Agency-wise and not project-wise. An amount of Rs. 344 crores has been allocated for the state of Goa during the current Financial Year 2025-26.

(e): The scope of the project includes construction of Vehicular Underpass (VUP) at Casualim Junction and at the Start of Margao Bypass, approximately 300 meters from the Utorda Junction. In addition to this, service roads are proposed on both sides in the entire 6.65 km project length from Kesarval junction to start of Margao bypass to facilitate local vehicular movement and mitigate traffic congestion, thereby, enhancing traffic flow and safety.

(f): Progress of all NH projects is continuously monitored through advanced digital platforms such as Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS) and Data Lake, Bhoomi Rashi portal (for Land Acquisition). In addition, periodic reviews are held at various levels with all stakeholders including officers of executing agencies (Goa PWD) to resolve pending contractual issues and ensure timely implementation of the projects.

PROGRESS IN CLEANING OF YAMUNA RIVER

1949. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the water quality status of the Yamuna river in the Delhi-NCR stretch at Palla, Nizamuddin Bridge and Okhla Barrage has been recorded each month since January, 2025 and if so, the details thereof along with the ways in which these values compare with the baseline standards for bathing water;
- (b) the monthly volume of untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluent entering the river since January, 2025 and the reduction achieved till date;
- (c) the details of sewerage-infrastructure works completed, under construction or pending along with their capacities and scheduled commissioning dates;
- (d) the total funds sanctioned, released and utilised under Yamuna Action Plan components since January, 2025;
- (e) whether any penalties have been imposed on agencies or industries for non-compliance with discharge norms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the timeline fixed for achieving Class-B bathing standards in the Delhi stretch of the Yamuna and the monitoring adopted to enforce accountability?

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

- (a): The water quality of the Yamuna River at Palla, Nizamuddin Bridge, and Okhla Barrage in Delhi is being monitored monthly by the Central Pollution Control Board

(CPCB) under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Since January 2025, data for parameters such as BOD, DO, and Faecal Coliform (FC) are enclosed in **Statement-I**.

(b) and (e): As per the information provided by the Delhi Jal Board (DJB), the estimated sewage generation in Delhi is 3,596 million litres per day (MLD). The total installed capacity of 37 operational sewage treatment plants (STPs) of DJB is 3,474 MLD. As of June 2025, the capacity utilization of these STPs was 2,955 MLD of which 2,014 MLD of treated sewage from 23 STPs complied with the discharge standards prescribed by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and 14 STPs are non-compliant to DPCC norms. Further, about 641 MLD of sewage remains untreated and enters the river or drainage network, contributing to pollution in the Yamuna.

Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducts annual inspections of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) operating in the Yamuna River basin in NCT-Delhi, which have the potential to discharge into the Yamuna and its tributaries. These inspections are carried out by joint teams comprising officials from technical institutes such as IITs, NITs, and the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)/State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

During the last inspection conducted by CPCB in 2024, a total of 189 GPIs located along the main stem of the Yamuna River were inspected. It was estimated

that these GPs discharge approximately 1.33 MLD of treated wastewater, carrying a pollution load of 0.046 TPD in terms of BOD.

Out of the 189 GPs inspected, 158 were found operational, while 31 were self-closed. Among the 158 operational GPs, 49 were found non-complying with respect to discharge norms or lacked valid consent to operate. These 49 non-complying GPs were issued directions by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs, including 40 show-cause notices and 9 closure directions.

(c): Under the Namami Gange Programme(NGP) for the rejuvenation of River Yamuna, 9 projects have been sanctioned for the creation of a sewerage treatment capacity of 1,268 MLD at a cost of ₹ 1,951 crores. All of these projects have been completed. The list of projects is enclosed in **Statement-II**.

(d): The total funds of ₹ 140 crores have been allocated by NMCG and the Government of NCT of Delhi for Yamuna cleaning since January, 2025; Out of which ₹ 108.31 crores have been utilized.

(f): The cleaning of river is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi besides Uttar Pradesh. The various projects aimed at rejuvenation of river Yamuna are in different stages of planning/construction/ completion and close monitoring is being done at multiple levels to ensure timely completion.

STATEMENT-I

Water quality data of river Yamuna monitored under NWMP in Delhi in 2025 is given in the table below:

S.No	Name of monitoring location	Sampling Month	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	pH	BOD (mg/L)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)
Primary Water Quality Criteria			> 5mg/L	6.5-8.5	< 3 mg/L	< 2500 MPN/ 100 ml
1	RIVER YAMUNA AT PALLA, DELHI	Jan	6	7.23	3	950
		Feb	6	7.42	6	1300
		Apr	5.4	7.9	4	2200
		May	9.8	8.4	4	1700
		Jun	9.2	8.42	5	2100
2	RIVER YAMUNA AT NIZAMUDDIN, DELHI	Jan	0.3(BDL)	7.46	39	460000
		Feb	0.3(BDL)	7.28	52	540000
		Mar		7.8	48	NA
		Apr	0.3(BDL)	7.2	38	79000
		May	0.3(BDL)	6.9	37	240000
		Jun	0.3(BDL)	7.53	40	790000
3	RIVER YAMUNA AT OKHLA BARRAGE D/S	Jan	0.3(BDL)	7.11	50	410000
		Feb	0.3(BDL)	7.49	39	920000
		Mar		7.4	50	140000
		Apr	0.3(BDL)	7.4	46	130000
		May	0.3(BDL)	7	23	330000
		Jun	0.3(BDL)	7.52	30	110000
4	RIVER YAMUNA AT ASGARPUR (AFTER CONFLUENCE OF SHAHDARA DRAIN AN	Jan	0.3(BDL)	7.74	64	7900000
		Feb	0.3(BDL)	7.3	72	16000000
		Mar	0.3(BDL)	7.4	70	1300000
		Apr	0.3(BDL)	7.1	56	1500000
		May	0.3(BDL)	7.1	38	2300000
		Jun	0.3(BDL)	7.57	44	2400000

S.No	Name of monitoring location	Sampling Month	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	pH	BOD (mg/L)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)
Primary Water Quality Criteria			> 5mg/L	6.5-8.5	< 3 mg/L	< 2500 MPN/ 100 ml
	TUGHLAKABAD DRAIN)					

STATEMENT-II

The List of project sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme in NCT-Delhi

SI.No	Name of Project	Treatment Capacity (MLD)	Sanctioned Cost (₹ In crore)	Status
A. Delhi				
1	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.4	-	87.43	Completed
2	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.5	-	83.4	Completed
3	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Kondli Phase-I STP (45 MLD), Phase-II STP (114 MLD) & Phase-III STP (45 MLD)	204	239.11	Completed
4	Rehabilitation of Rising Mains	-	59.13	Completed
5	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewers	-	43.92	Completed
6	Rehabilitation of Rising Main	-	45.4	Completed
7	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of Phase-I STP	182	211.79	Completed
8	Construction of 564 MLD (124 MGD) Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)	564	665.78	Completed
9	Construction of 318 MLD (70 MGD) at Coronation Pillar, Delhi	318	515.07	Completed

Sl.No	Name of Project	Treatment Capacity (MLD)	Sanctioned Cost (₹ In crore)	Status
Grand Total		1,268	1,951.03	

FUNDS FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

1950. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government intends to interface with the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development to ensure that urban infrastructure projects receive adequate and timely funding to meet future demands; and
- (b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address land acquisition issues and community concerns to ensure the smooth execution of projects keeping in view the challenges faced by projects such as the Dharavi Slum Redevelopment in Mumbai?

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

- (a) and (b): The Government of India, in the budget for 2025-26 has announced to set up an Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for 'Cities as Growth Hubs', 'Creative Redevelopment of Cities' and 'Water and Sanitation'. As per the budget announcement, this fund would finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of

the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). Banks and Financial institutions including National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development can partner with the State/ Cities in taking up the projects under this scheme.

As per seventh schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution, land is a State subject. Further, as per 12th Schedule of the Constitution, Urban Planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The Government of India implemented the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment Scheme (SSASCI) (Urban Planning Reforms) during 2023-24 and 2024-25 in which, States were incentivised for undertaking various urban reforms including implementation of Town Planning Schemes (TPS) and Land Pooling Schemes (LPS). The TPS/ LPS reform component of the scheme has been extended for the year 2025-26. 81 LPS/TPS schemes in 15 States are at various stages of implementation.

TARGETS FOR INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS

1951. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the total outlay and estimated Government budgetary support during the last five years under the scheme meant for the purpose of smart meters;
- (b) the number of smart meters installed and sanctioned till June 2025;
- (c) the targeted number of smart meters to be installed by 2025; and
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) smart metering works worth Rs. 1,30,671 Cr with Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 24,173 Cr from Government of India have been sanctioned.

(b) and (c): Till date, a total of 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.45 crore smart meters have been installed. The installation of sanctioned smart meters is to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).

(d): Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

- i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh crore which include replacement of bare conductors with covered conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/ augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/ Sub-stations, etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap. Execution of these works would also help improve quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.
- ii. Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.
- iii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities which would be contingent to the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

- iv. Rules for implementation of FPPCA and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.
- v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures undertaken, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24.

MEGA FOOD PARKS IN KARNATAKA

1952. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the number of Mega Food Parks in Karnataka;
- (b) the number of operational Mega Food Parks along with the total investment made, received and estimated to be received for these Mega Food Parks in the State of Karnataka;
- (c) the details of employment generated in these food parks in Karnataka so far; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to adopt new technologies in setting up Mega Food Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park scheme (MFPS), a component scheme of Pradhan Mantra Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMSKY) for creating modern infrastructure for the food processing sector along the value chain from farm to market. The scheme has been discontinued by the Government w.e.f. 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities during 15th Finance Commission cycle. Two projects have been sanctioned in the state of Karnataka. The details of status of the Mega Food Parks approved under MFP scheme in Karnataka State are at **Statement**.

The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of M/s Integrated Food Park Ltd Tumkur, Karnataka which is operational have made an investment of ₹280.4 crore. In addition, so far, investments worth around ₹270 crore have been received and investment of ₹85 crore is estimated to be received in the near future. The project has generated direct and indirect employment for 4,000 individuals to date.

Mega Food Park (MFP) provides modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling

infrastructure at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw materials to the processing units located in the CPC. The Mega Food Parks also have common facilities like Cold stores, Warehouses, Common processing facilities etc. apart from having enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity & water supply etc.

STATEMENT

Mega Food Parks approved under MFP scheme in Karnataka

SPV/IA Name	State/UT Name	District Name	Date of Final Approval	Total Project Cost (INR in Cr)	Grant Approved (INR in Cr)	Grant Released (INR in Cr)	Status
Integrated Food Park Ltd	Karnataka	Tumkur	29-Mar-11	144.33	48.72	48.72	Operational
Favoritech Infra Pvt Ltd	Karnataka	Mandya	19-Dec-17	113.83	50	37.57	Under Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT 2.0

1953. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is closely monitoring the implementation and progress of the drinking water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 in Eloor, Kalamassery, Maradu, North Paravur, Thrikkakara, Thrippunithura Municipalities and Kochi Municipal Corporation and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the projects identified in Ernakulam district so far under the AMRUT 2.0 scheme, particularly in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including Eloor, Kalamassery, Maradu, North Paravur, Thrikkakara, Thrippunithura Municipalities and Kochi Municipal Corporation;
- (c) whether the Government has approved drinking water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 in various wards of the above-mentioned municipalities and Kochi Municipal Corporation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the ward/division number, name of the project, estimated expenditure, expected date of completion, State/ULB share and the current status of the work?

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

(a) to (d): Water is a State subject and management of drinking water is the responsibility of the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/

Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0).

Under AMRUT 2.0, States/ Union Territories (UTs), through their respective SHPSCs, have been empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. The Mission guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor the implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of AMRUT 2.0, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT 2.0 online portal for tracking progress and project-wise outcomes.

In Ernakulam District, 86 projects worth ₹471.96 crore have been approved under AMRUT 2.0. The details of projects approved in various Urban Local Bodies of Ernakulam District are as under:

ULBs	Water Supply		Sewerage/Septage Management		Water Body Rejuvenation		Parks/ Green Spaces Development	
	No.	Approved Cost (in Cr.)	No.	Approved Cost (in Cr.)	No.	Approved Cost (in Cr.)	No.	Approved Cost (in Cr.)
ALUVA	2	4.93			1	0.12	1	0.35
ANGAMALY (M)	1	4.96			1	0.93	1	0.55
ELOOR	1	7.35			3	0.85	1	0.55
KALAMASSE RY (M)	1	14.41			1	0.51	1	0.85
KOCHI	15	122.50	3	225.90	3	7.66	4	1.60
KOOTHATTU KULAM	1	5.30			1	0.53		
KOTHAMANG ALAM (M)	9	11.34			2	0.70	1	0.55
MARADU(M)	1	1.74			1	0.27	1	0.75
MUVATTUPU ZHA (M)	1	7.40			5	0.69	1	0.54
PARAVUR (M)	1	5.18			6	1.10	1	0.54
PERUMBAYO R (M)	2	12.95			1	0.42	1	0.55
PIRAVOM	1	4.53			1	0.55	1	0.35
THRIKKAKARA (M)	2	7.04			1	0.30	1	0.80
THRIPPUNITHURA (M)	1	12.50			1	0.57	1	0.79
Grand Total	39	222.12	3	225.90	28	15.18	16	8.77

The Details of water supply projects approved in Ernakulam district under AMRUT 2.0 is given in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS IN ERNAKULAM DISTRICT UNDER AMRUT 2.0

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
1	KOCHI	Priority 7-Water supply improvements to Kaloor zone-laying distribution mains from the OHSR at Kaloor	19.95	13.298 7	NIT Issued
2	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0 -Priority-24- Construction of GLSR-15LL & OHSR-I5 LL capacity, Supply and Erection of 120HP (2Nos) & 75Hp (2Nos) pump sets and interconnection works at perumanoor pump house and replacement of old and damaged pipes in various roads in Division 39 (Old) of Kochi Corporation	17.01	11.338 9	Contract Awarded
3	THRIKKAKARA(M)	AMRUT2.0-Construction of 10LL GL SUMP, pump house and allied works in cochin university compound	3.36	1.68	Contract Awarded
4	MARADU(M)	AMRUT 2.0-WSS TO MARADU MUNICIPLITY -Phase 1	1.74	0.87	Contract Awarded
5	KOCHI	Priority 23-Improving water supply to divisions 33,70,71 and 72- Replacing old and damaged	5.05	1.6887 2	Contract Awarded

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
		200 mm CI pipe and 100 mm AC pipes			
6	KOCHI	Priority 06-Water supply improvements to Pachalam zone - providing distribution mains from the Pachalam OHSR-PHASE 2	15.75	5.2668	Contract Awarded
7	ANGAMALY (M)	AMRUT 2.0-Providing Functional Household tap connections to Angamaly Municipality,Replacement of damaged distribution lines ,providing rider lines and extensions and allied works	4.96	2.48	Contract Awarded
8	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	AMRUT-2.0 AMRUT 2.0-UWSS to Kothamangalam-Providing FHTC to Urban house holds in Kothamangalam municipality	2.5	1.25	Completed
9	KOCHI	Amrut 2.0-Water supply improvement to Edakochi Zone- Construction of 5LL capacity GLSR, pump house,and supply and installation of Pump set	2.6	0.8694 4	NIT Issued
10	THRIKKAKA RA(M)	AMRUT 2.0- Replacing old, damaged, under size distribution lines and sluice valves in Thrikkakara Municipality	3.68	1.84	Contract Awarded

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approved Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
11	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0- SWAP-2- Replacing old and damaged 700mm primo pipe (pumping main to Karuvelippady pump house) by 700mm DI K9 pipe from Perumanoor pump house to Thevara	10.51	3.5145 4	Contract Awarded
12	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0 - Replacing old and damaged CI and AC pipes with DI K9 and PVC pipes on both side along Deshabhimani road, Kochi Corporation.	5	1.672	Contract Awarded
13	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0 -Priority 24 A- Improving water supply to Fort Kochi area - Supplying, laying, testing and commissioning of 600mm DI K9 pumping main for a length of 3300m from Beach road Jn. to Fort Kochi OHSR	11.48	3.8389 1	NIT Issued
14	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-22: Karakkunnam Drinking Water Project	0.58	0.29	Completed
15	MUVATTUP UZHA (M)	AMRUT 2.0-Muvattupuzha Municipality-Renovation of Existing Water Supply Scheme UWSS to Muvattupuzha & Providing FHTC to all Households	7.4	3.7	Contract Awarded

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
16	ALUVA	AMRUT 2.0 - Aluva Municipality- Providing new house connections ,replacing old damaged AC/GI pipes ,supplying and installing 2 Nos VT pump sets at WTP.	1.36	0.68	Contract Awarded
17	KOCHI	Priority13-Construction of 4 lakh litres GLSR at Thoppumpady- interconnecting the pumping main from Maradu plant with proposed GLSR and renovation of pump house	7.41	2.4779	NIT Issued
18	ALUVA	AMRUT 2.0 - Aluva Municipality- Providing new house connections in various wards of Aluva Municipality, replacing old damaged AC/CI/GI pipes and allied works, shifting of existing water connections to new lines, supply and fixing of valves at various locations etc.- Phase- II	3.57	1.785	NIT Issued
19	ELOOR	AMRUT 2.0 - Eloor Municipality - Construction of 15LL capacity OHSR near old Ayurvedha hospital Manjummal, laying 300mm DI(k9) pipes and allied works.	7.35	3.675	NIT Issued
20	PERUMBAV OOR (M)	AMRUT 2.0-Perumbavoor Municipality –UWSS to Perumbavoor Municipality – Replacing damaged 400 mm AC	3.3	1.65	NIT Issued

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
		pumping main with 400 mm DI K9 pipe and providing FHTC.			
21	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-3&4: Karingazha Drinking Water Project	1.75	0.875	Contract Awarded
22	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-06: Kumbalathumury Drinking Water Project	0.26	0.13	Contract Awarded
23	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-25: South Venduvazhy Drinking Water Project	1.58	0.79	Contract Awarded
24	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-06: Ayyappanmudy Drinking Water Project	1.42	0.71	Contract Awarded
25	KALAMASS ERY (M)	AMRUT 2.0 - Kalamassery Municipality- Construction of 20LL OHSR tank near CUSAT pump house and allied works.	14.41	7.205	NIT Issued
26	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-12: Valiyapara Drinking Water Project	1.49	0.745	Contract Awarded
27	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-27: Vilayal Drinking Water Project	0.75	0.375	NIT Issued
28	KOTHAMAN GALAM (M)	Ward-13: Puthuppady Drinking Water Project	1.02	0.51	Contract Awarded
29	PARAVUR (M)	AMRUT 2.0 - Providing FHTC by Augmenting or Retrofitting the Existing scheme & Replacement of old damaged AC Premo Pipe lines in North Paravur Municipality in Ernakulam District	5.18	2.59	Contract Awarded

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
30	PERUMBAV OOR (M)	AMRUT2.0-Perumbavoor Municipality-Augmentation of water supply scheme	9.65	4.825	Contract Awarded
31	KOCHI	Priority-4 Water supply improvements to Pachalam zone - providing distribution mains from the Pachalam OHSR - PHASE 1	4.2	1.4044 8	Contract Awarded
32	PIRAVOM	Amruth 2.0 Improvement of waterline distribution and providing FHTC to Urban households of Piravom municipality	4.53	2.265	Contract Awarded
33	THRIPPUNI THURA (M)	AMRUT 2.0 -WSS to Tripunithura Municipality- Providing FHTC,by augmenting or retrofitting the existing Water Supply Scheme and laying new rider line	12.5	6.25	Contract Awarded
34	KOOTHATT UKULAM	AMRUTH 2.0 - Kuthattukulam Municipality - Renovation of Existing Water Supply Scheme UWSS to Koothat	5.3	2.65	Contract Awarded

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approved Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
35	KOCHI	AMRUT2.0 -Priority1- Improving water supply at Palarivattom, Edappally,Vennala area- replacement of old pipes- laying distribution mains from Palarivattom to Vadathode- Improving Water Supply to Kochi Corporation Divisions 34,35,36,37 & 40(NEW) (old 32,49 & 50) by laying 500 mm DI (K9) & 160 mm PVC (6Kg/cm2) pipe line from edappally to vadathodu at Ponekkara road and laying 160 mm PVC from Thammanam to Palarivattom at Vyloppilly road	15.76	5.2701 4	Contract Awarded
36	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0 -Priority 8- Improving water supply at Chalikkavattom area-Laying 200mm DI pipe and 160mm PVC pipe along Nandanath Kochacko road from Thammanam Junction and crossing NH by HDD method using 225mm PE pipe and 400mm MS pipe as casing for improving water supply at Chalikkavattom in Kochi Corporation Division 45 & 48(new) 31,32 &33(old)	2.01	0.6721 4	NIT Issued

SI N O	ULB	Project Title	Approve d Total Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)	State/U LBs share (In ₹. Cr.)	Status of project
37	KOCHI	Priority 12-Improving the water supply at Kumaranasan road-laying distribution pipe from Kathrikadavu bridge to STP junction	1.01	0.3377 4	Contract Awarded
38	KOCHI	AMRUT 2.0 -Priority 11-Improving water supply at Ponnurunni area in Kochi Corporation division no.53(new) and 31(old) by laying 160mm PVC pipe along Ponnurunni Kunjan Bava road	0.51	0.1705 4	Contract Awarded
39	KOCHI	Priority 18-Improving water supply at Perumpadappu and Edakochi area- providing feeder lines	4.27	1.4278 9	Contract Awarded

Note: NIT – Notice Inviting Tender

CHUNDI BYPASS ON NH-167B

1954. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the date on which the Chundi bypass on National Highway (NH)-167B in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh was proposed and the date on which the work was started;

(b) whether this small stretch was targeted to be completed by February 2025, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether so far only about 80% of the work has been completed, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected date of completion of this small stretch of the bypass?

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

(a) to (d): The Chundi Bypass in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh was sanctioned as part of the project of “Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Malakonda to Singarayakonda section of NH-167B”. The project commenced on 24.02.2023 with a scheduled completion date of 24.08.2024.

The work on the Chundi Bypass was completed on 13.02.2025, and the bypass has since been opened to traffic.

PERFORMANCE OF DISCOMS IN RAJASTHAN

1955. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the location of the major power plants situated in Rajasthan and their role in ensuring a stable power supply in the State;

(b) the manner in which the performance of DISCOMs has improved in Rajasthan particularly in meeting renewable energy obligations and reducing power losses;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure reliable agricultural power supply in regions like Jhalawar-Baran, Kota-Bundi and other rural areas of Rajasthan; and

(d) the status of power cuts in Rajasthan particularly in rural and agricultural regions along with the steps being taken by the Government to minimize disruptions for farmers?

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

(a): The details of major power plants situated in Rajasthan are given at **Statement**. These Power plants (State, Central and Private Owned) cater to the base load demand (24x7) of the State.

(b): Rajasthan DISCOMs have promoted diverse array of projects ranging from Utility/Grid Scale Solar parks to Distributed Generation and Solar Rooftop & Solar Pump installation under various schemes of Government of India to achieve its RPO target. This includes implementation of component-A of PM-KUSUM wherein 489 no. of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) of 602 MW capacity have been signed and 457 MW capacity has been commissioned till date. Further, under Component-C of PM-KUSUM scheme, Rajasthan DISCOMs signed 1696 no. of PPAs of 4,300 MW. Generation has commenced from 850 MW projects under this

scheme. Along with this, tenders are being issued for setting up solar projects of 4,700 MW under PM-KUSUM A in the state.

PM-KUSUM scheme facilitated Rajasthan DISCOMs in meeting the Agriculture demand and reducing the CAPEX on Transmission/Distribution system and Transmission losses. This has resulted in lower tariff discovered under the scheme ultimately reducing the average power purchase cost of DISCOMs.

Further, Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 18,693 Cr. and Rs. 9,715 Cr. for distribution infrastructure and smart metering works respectively have been sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan. These works are under various stages of implementation. In addition, various other initiatives have also been undertaken by Government of India to improve the performance of distribution utilities. As a result of implementation of various reform measures, the AT&C losses of Utilities of Rajasthan have declined from 26.23% in FY21 to 22.08% in FY24.

(c): Government of India has continuously laid emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders with more than 30% agricultural load into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. It would help in efficient load management, facilitate judicious roistering of supply for agricultural consumption and enable solarization of

agricultural feeders which would help in day-time supply to farmers while reducing the cost of supply. Under RDSS, segregation of 12,835 Agriculture feeders at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,201 Cr. has been sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan out of which 248 feeders have already been segregated and segregation works in 12,587 feeders is in progress which is expected to be completed within the scheme period (March, 2028). Implementation of sanctioned works would help in providing reliable and quality supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas of the State.

(d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers including rural and agricultural regions in a State/UT is responsibility of the respective State Government/Power Utility. As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and UTs.

State Government has reported that there have been no power cuts during the last nine months and uninterrupted power supply has been provided in rural area except few interruptions due to technical fault. In rural areas, Rajasthan DISCOMs provided on an average 21 to 23 hours of single-phase power supply to domestic consumers and 6 hours of three-phase block supply to agricultural consumers. To minimize disruptions in power supply to farmers, steps such as

timely rectification of faults, regular maintenance of power lines, replacement of burnt transformers without undue delay etc. are being undertaken by the State Government.

STATEMENT

The details of major power plants situated in Rajasthan

	Power Plant	District	Installed Capacity (in MW)
State Owned	Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant	Suratgarh, Sri Ganganagar	2,820
	Kota Thermal Power Plant	Kota	1,240
	Dholpur CCPP	Dholpur	330
	Chhabra Thermal Power Station	Baran	2,320
	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station	Ramgarh	270
	Kalisindh Thermal Power Station	Jhalawar	1,200
Private IPP	Rajwest Thermal Power Plant	Barmer	1,080
	Adani Power Limited	Kawai, Baran	1,200
Central Sector	Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant	Kota	1,780
	NLC Thermal Power Plant	Bikaner	250

दिल्ली में दुकानों की सील खोलने की कार्रवाई

1956. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में पूर्व में सील की गई 13,000 दुकानों को खोलने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी योजना या प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कई बार इस आशय की घोषणा के बाद भी दुकानों को न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति के कारण सरकार को राजस्व की भारी हानि हो रही है और हजारों लोगों की नौकरियाँ छिन रही हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): दुकानों पर सील लगाना/सील हटाना स्थानीय निकायों अर्थात् दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। केंद्र सरकार ने दिल्ली में दुकानों की सीलिंग हटाने के संबंध में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। दिल्ली नगर निगम (एमसीडी) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने रिट याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 4677/1985 (एम. सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य शीर्षक) में दिनांक 15.12.2017 के अपने आदेश के तहत सील हटाने की प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की है, जिसके तहत स्थानीय निकायों/एल एंड डीओ/निगरानी समिति की जारी अधिसूचना/आदेश/परिपत्रों के अनुसार अपेक्षित शुल्क का भुगतान करने पर दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान (एमपीडी)-2021 और एकीकृत भवन उप-नियम (यूबीबीएल)-2016 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करने के बाद मालिक/कब्जेधारी से आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर मामले-दर-मामले आधार पर सील हटाने संबंधी स्थायी आदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।

परिचालित विद्युत परियोजनाएँ

1957. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वर्तमान में परिचालित विद्युत परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है, उद्देश्य और प्रमुख विशेषताएँ क्या हैं तथा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में उनका योगदान क्या है;

(ख) बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान विद्युत कवरेज की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और कितने गाँवों और घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(ग) गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) और अन्य परिवारों को प्रदान किए गए विद्युत कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) और अन्य परिवारों को निःशुल्क या रियायती विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर बऔर बालोतरा जिलों में वंचित परिवारों के लिए अंतिम सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था और लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(च) क्या इन जिलों में घरेलू कनेक्शनों के लिए कोई बजट आवंटित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रस्तावित बस्तियों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) सुदूर क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): वर्तमान में, देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। देश में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 484.81 गीगावाट है और 13.59 लाख एमवीए की रूपांतरण क्षमता वाली 4.95 लाख सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनें (220 केवी और उससे अधिक) प्रचालनरत हैं।

विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत वितरण कंपनी की जिम्मेदारी है। हालांकि भारत सरकार विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण हासिल करने में राज्यों की मदद के उद्देश्य से उनके प्रयासों में सहायता कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग): डीडीयूजीजेवाई के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य (बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित) में कुल 427 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) के 1,49,854 परिवारों को विद्युत कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान राज्य (बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित) में सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 21,27,728 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था। राज्य द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार, डीडीयूजीजेवाई के तहत सभी गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया और सौभाग्य के दौरान सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।

भारत सरकार चालू संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) के तहत सौभाग्य के दौरान छोटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य की सहायता कर रही है। इसमें पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान) के तहत चिन्हित किए गए विशेष रूप से कमजोर सभी जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) परिवारों के घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत चिन्हित किए गए सभी जनजातीय परिवारों के घरों का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है। इस स्कीम के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य के लिए 4,39,177 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 1,764 करोड़ रुपये

की राशि के कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से अब तक 95,986 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(घ) और (ङ): विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं को सब्सिडी सहायता प्रदान करना राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विद्युतीकरण के लिए शेष घरों की पहचान के लिए अंतिम सर्वेक्षण वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में किया गया था। इसके अलावा, लंबित आवेदनों की सूची एक परिवर्तनशील डेटा है जिसका रखरखाव संबंधित वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(च): बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और बालोतरा जिलों में विद्युतीकरण हेतु राज्य द्वारा चिन्हित लंबित घरों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	जिला	प्रस्तावित घर (संख्या)	संस्वीकृत घर	संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	बाड़मेर	3593	71,864	186.37
2	बालोतरा	1219	18,999	132.57
3	जैसलमेर	5076	34,455	141.03

(छ): विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के नियम (10) के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत की आपूर्ति करेगा। हालाँकि, आयोग कृषि कार्य जैसे कुछ श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटे निर्दिष्ट कर सकता है। ये नियम सभी राज्यों और शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों पर लागू होते हैं।

जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (क) में सूचित किया गया है, भारत सरकार ने सभी घरों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चूँकि अधिकांश छोटे हुए घर दूरस्थ, पहाड़ी और वन क्षेत्रों में हैं, इसलिए आरडीएसएस के तहत विद्युतीकरण के मानदंडों में ढील दी गई और विद्युतीकरण की लागत की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ा दी गई है। जहाँ भी संशोधित मानदंडों के

अनुसार व्यवहार्य पाया गया, वहाँ आरडीएसएस के तहत ग्रिड आधारित विद्युतीकरण कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। अब तक, आरडीएसएस के तहत 13.59 लाख घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 6,486 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में स्थित घर भी शामिल हैं।

SUPPORT TO FARMERS FOR ADOPTING QUALITY STANDARDS

1958. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is facilitating direct linkages between farmers and food processors to ensure fair prices;
- (b) the details of the existing initiatives to promote contract farming and aggregators for supply chain efficiency;
- (c) the manner in which the farmers are supported in adopting quality standards and certifications; and
- (d) the details of the training and capacity-building programmes available to farmers for value addition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a) and (b): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry

(PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented.

Farmer producer organization (FPO) are eligible to apply under these schemes. Under PMKSY, the following preferential provisions have been made in component scheme guidelines of PMKSY for FPOs:

- i. Net Worth requirement reduced to amount equal to grant sought, in comparison to 1.5 times for proposals from general areas;
- ii. Term Loan requirement reduced to 10% of eligible project cost, in comparison to 20% for proposals from general areas;
- iii. Equity requirement reduced to 10% of eligible project cost, in comparison to 20% for proposals from general areas;
- iv. Quantum of grant at enhanced level of 50% of eligible project cost, in comparison to 35% for proposals from general areas (Subject to the maximum ceiling under respective sub-schemes);
- v. Requirement of minimum project cost reduced to Rupees One Crore, in comparison to rupees Three Crores in respect of Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme projects [for other component schemes, no such criteria is fixed]

Under Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure component scheme of PMKSY, creation of farm level infrastructure in the catchment area of the targeted produce is mandatory. Similarly, under Integrated Value Chain

Development Projects of Operation Greens component scheme of PMKSY, formation of new FPOs, Controlled temperature/ ventilated vehicle and Marketing Infrastructure (Retail chain of outlets for perishable products with facilities such as frozen storage/ cold room/ cold storage/ deep freezers/ refrigerated display cabinets/ chillers/ packing/ packaging/ ripening chamber etc.) are mandatory.

All these help in creation of linkage between farmers & food processors and thereby increasing the income of the farmers.

(c) and (d): PMFME scheme provides for handhold support for formalization and operationalization of the micro food processing enterprises including FSSAI registration/licensing, as applicable. Under Capacity building component of the PMFME scheme, trainings in FSSAI regulations, safety and hygiene practices, food quality testing norms etc. is provided to ensure the outreach of food safety and hygiene practices to all micro food enterprises.

MoFPI also provide Grants for training of Trainers (Master Trainers, District Level Trainers), District Resource Persons, Food Processing Entrepreneurs and various other groups (SHGs/ FPOs/ Cooperatives). Grants upto 50% for branding and marketing support to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or a Special Purpose Vehicle of Micro Food Processing Enterprises is available under related component of PMFME Scheme.

GROWTH OF MSME SECTOR

1959. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country during the last five years and its overall contribution to the national economy;

(b) the comparison of this growth with the previous five-year period in terms of economic indicators and socio-economic impact, particularly in terms of employment generation and livelihood support; and

(c) the details of new schemes, policies or initiatives undertaken by the Government to further boost the MSME sector with specific reference to the initiatives and support extended in the State of Bihar?

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

(a) and (b): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 with the revised criteria for classification of MSMEs. As on 28.07.2025, the total number of MSMEs registered on the Udyam Registration Portal (including Udyam Assist Platform) and Employment reported in all India from 01.07.2020 to 15.07.2025 was 6.59 Crore and 28.49 crore respectively. The details are given below:

Period	No. of MSMEs Registered	Employment
From 01/07/2020 to 31/03/2021	28,29,746	2,73,18,171
Upto31/03/2022	79,52,575	6,22,03,234
Upto31/03/2023	1,64,99,727	10,77,91,936
Upto31/03/2024	4,13,93,255	18,17,67,574
Upto31/03/2025	6,20,48,528	26,43,99,068
Upto15/07/2025	6,58,74,401	28,49,41,243

As per the latest information received from the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the share of MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in all India GDP from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as given below:

Year	Contribution of MSME in GDP (%)
2019-20	31.8
2020-21	29.1
2021-22	31.1
2022-23	31.3
2023-24	31.1

(c): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promoting the growth and competitiveness of MSMEs and facilitating technological upgradation and innovation of MSMEs in the country including Bihar. These schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, etc.

SLUM REHABILITATION AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN KARNATAKA

1960. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the number of slum rehabilitation projects undertaken in Karnataka particularly in Bengaluru under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) or any other centrally sponsored schemes during each of the last five years;
- (b) the total number of slum dwellers rehabilitated under these schemes in Bengaluru along with the number of housing units constructed and allotted;
- (c) the details of central assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for slum redevelopment projects in Karnataka;

(d) whether any proposals from the State Government of Karnataka or Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) for new slum rehabilitation projects are currently under consideration; and

(e) if so, the details and the current status thereof along with the expected timeline for their implementation?

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

(a) to (c): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing and slum rehabilitation are implemented by State/Union Territory (UT) Governments in their respective regions. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) to provide pucca house with basic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers. Eligible beneficiaries including slum dwellers could avail benefit of PMAY-U through available four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction or Enhancement (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

The scheme is demand driven and selection of beneficiaries under various verticals preferred by beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution are done by States/UTs. Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, more than 1.12 crore houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry across the

country including 5.84 lakh in Karnataka, out of which 93.61 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 14.07.2025. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Out of the total sanctioned houses under the scheme, about 29 lakh houses have been sanctioned to slum dwellers under AHP/BLC/ISSR verticals of PMAY-U, of which more than 1.29 lakh houses have been sanctioned for slum dwellers in Karnataka. The details of houses sanctioned, grounded & completed along with fund sanctioned, released & utilised in the State of Karnataka and Bangaluru district for the slum dwellers under PMAY-U is at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). Slum redevelopment projects can be taken under BLC or AHP vertical depending on method of implementation. The State Government of Karnataka has signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement the PMAY-U 2.0 scheme. However, the State has not

submitted any new proposals for sanctioning houses including for slum under PMAY-U 2.0 to the Ministry.

STATEMENT

The details of houses sanctioned, grounded & completed along with fund sanctioned, released & utilised in the State of Karnataka and Bengaluru district for the slum dwellers under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	Particulars	Karnataka	Bengaluru District
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	1,29,608	25,310
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	1,09,836	20,699
3	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)	94,041	17,801
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	2,222.12	439.41
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)	1,672.61	330.75
6	Central Assistance Utilised (₹ in Cr.)	1,619.99	320.34

SUPPORT TO MARBLE AND MINERAL-BASED MSMEs

1961. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide dedicated support to stone-art, marble and mineral-based MSMEs in Rajsamand, Kishangarh, and Makrana in Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of MSMEs registered under Udyam Portal in Rajasthan and the sector-wise distribution thereof;
- (c) whether any special credit or technology upgradation schemes are being provided to artisans and small-scale mining enterprises; and
- (d) if so, the outcomes and coverage under such schemes in Rajasthan since Financial Year 2023?

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

(a) to (d): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country including Rajasthan. The schemes are operational in all the states and UTs of the country. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME

Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund scheme, etc.

In state of Rajasthan total 37, 64,099 MSMEs registered under Udyam & UAP since 1/07/2020 to 15/07/2025, the sector-wise distribution is at **Statement**.

The following Schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector and demand driven Schemes:

- (i). Ministry of MSME is implementing **Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)** with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by extending financial assistance for establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and creation and up-gradation of industrial estates. Establishment of Flatted Factory Complexes is also supported under the scheme. For CFCs, Government of India Grant is up to 80%, upper limit of Project cost is Rs. 30 crore whereas, for ID projects Government of India Grant is up to 70%, upper limit of Project is Rs. 15 crore. A project for setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Stone Carving Cluster, Pindwara, Sirohi District, Rajasthan under Micro & Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP) approved in year 2025 at a project cost of Rs 916.10 Lakh having Gol contribution of Rs 641.27 Lakh.
- (ii). **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:** The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development

Bank of India (SIDBI) jointly instituted Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in the year 2000, to provide credit guarantees for loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), without requiring collateral security or third-party guarantees. CGTMSE implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs.

The State/UT-wise details of the guarantees approved under CGS					
Sr. No.	States / UTs	01/04/2025 - 30/06/2025		Cumulative since inception in 2000 till 30/06/2025	
		No of Guarantees approved	Amount Approved in CR	No of Guarantees approved	Amount Approved in CR
1	Rajasthan	24,276	4,318	5,31,307	44,813
Total (Across the Country)		5,53,150	91,273	1,20,64,487	10,26,144

(iii). Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund:

State/UTs –wise details of MSMEs assisted under SRI Fund as on 30.06.2025	
Name of State/UTs	MSMEs assisted
Rajasthan	8
Total (Across the Country)	629

iv) The PM Vishwakarma Scheme Since its launch, as of 28.07.2025, 2.51 lakh applications have been successfully registered in state of Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

NIC 2 Digit Wise Total Registered Enterprises Under Udyam Since 01/07/2020 to 15/07/2025 for Rajasthan State						
Sl. No.	NIC 2 Digit Code	Description	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	45,871	925	65	46,861
2	05	Mining and quarrying	7,617	77	10	7,704
3	06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1,599	155	-	1,754
4	07	Mining of metal ores	5,245	39	7	5,291
5	08	Other mining and quarrying	47,740	971	49	48,760
6	09	Mining support service activities	5,864	210	14	6,088
7	10	Manufacture of food products	204,900	3,917	441	209,258
8	11	Manufacture of beverages	7,087	94	11	7,192
9	12	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,446	29	2	2,477
10	13	Manufacture of textiles	75,493	2,180	209	77,882

11	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	64,063	485	24	64,572
12	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	13,665	73	19	13,757
13	16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	34,088	207	3	34,298
14	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	12,638	275	16	12,929
15	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	11,065	101	11	11,177
16	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2,591	235	11	2,837
17	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	20,309	602	89	21,000
18	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	6,511	262	16	6,789
19	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	17,870	681	74	18,625
20	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	45,219	989	51	46,259
21	24	Manufacture of basic metals	24,686	907	146	25,739
22	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	22,554	694	63	23,311

23	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11,299	209	26	11,534
24	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	21,710	604	94	22,408
25	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	22,658	481	38	23,177
26	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	10,917	152	26	11,095
27	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	6,944	83	8	7,035
28	31	Manufacture of furniture	41,319	397	27	41,743
29	32	Other manufacturing	139,033	2,291	172	141,496
30	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	33,593	361	37	33,991
31	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,838	401	28	8,267
32	36	Water collection, treatment and supply	4,626	38	12	4,676
33	37	Sewerage	1,125	25	5	1,155
34	38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	3,193	108	5	3,306
35	39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	631	19	1	651

36	41	Construction of building	104,675	844	57	105,576
37	42	Civil Engineering	29,225	1,258	150	30,633
38	43	Specialized construction activities	39,111	789	93	39,993
39	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73,561	907	109	74,577
40	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	261,535	7,252	333	269,120
41	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	447,401	4,015	92	451,508
42	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	221,430	1,958	71	223,459
43	50	Water transport	10,591	30	2	10,623
44	51	Air Transport	3,065	24	8	3,097
45	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	35,914	832	59	36,805
46	53	Postal and courier activities	7,291	28	2	7,321
47	55	Accommodation	23,566	292	32	23,890
48	56	Food and beverage service activities	184,109	1,164	55	185,328
49	58	Publishing activities	13,833	53	3	13,889

50	59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	13,553	30	5	13,588
51	60	Broadcasting and programming activities	1,502	6	2	1,510
52	61	Telecommunications	18,090	239	27	18,356
53	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	47,617	304	24	47,945
54	63	Information service activities	29,338	175	22	29,535
55	64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	23,625	156	13	23,794
56	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	4,989	23	3	5,015
57	66	Other financial activities	27,627	245	24	27,896
58	68	Real estate activities	28,957	381	34	29,372
59	69	Legal and accounting activities	21,548	27	4	21,579
60	70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	7,571	75	10	7,656
61	71	Architecture and engineering activities;	11,069	205	17	11,291

		technical testing and analysis				
62	72	Scientific research and development	883	18	4	905
63	73	Advertising and market research	8,113	63	8	8,184
64	74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	52,022	639	46	52,707
65	75	Veterinary activities	3,475	17	2	3,494
66	77	Rental and leasing activities	37,977	324	35	38,336
67	78	Employment activities	16,652	269	12	16,933
68	79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities	68,425	161	6	68,592
69	80	Security and investigation activities	5,084	95	5	5,184
70	81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	22,909	357	20	23,286
71	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	26,925	587	37	27,549
72	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,041	29	2	2,072
73	85	Education	42,867	417	71	43,355

74	86	Human health activities	33,850	541	24	34,415
75	87	Residential care activities	6,333	33	1	6,367
76	88	Social work activities without accommodation	9,387	33	1	9,421
77	90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	12,288	32	4	12,324
78	91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	3,214	6	2	3,222
79	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	5,442	24	1	5,467
80	94	Activities of membership organizations	2,826	37	2	2,865
81	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	37,347	204	9	37,560
82	96	Other personal service activities	209,500	401	36	209,937
Report Dated:- 28/07/2025 05:00 PM						

APNA GHAR RESTING FACILITIES FOR TRUCK DRIVERS BY OMCS

1962. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has launched Apna Ghar Resting Facilities for truck drivers and these have been set up by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at fuel stations along with National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such facilities set up so far along with National Highways; and

(c) the response of the truck drivers in making use of such facilities?

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

(a) to (c): In line with the Government's vision of enhancing the safety and well being of truckers, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has launched an ambitious initiative named 'Apna Ghar' aimed at improving truckers' long haul journey across the country. As on 01.07.2025, 368 'Apna Ghar' with 4611 beds besides other facilities, have been set up by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at Retail Outlets (ROs) along Highways across the country.

The facilities at 'Apna Ghar' include:

- Dormitories (10-30) beds
- Restaurants/Dhabas
- Self-cooking areas
- Clean toilets
- Dedicated bathing areas (Houdas)
- Purified drinking water facilities

This initiative of 'Apna Ghar' has been well received by truck drivers as evidenced by increasing trend in bookings by truck drivers, download/registrations on 'Apna Ghar' App and overall positive feedback recorded from actual users.

EVICTON DRIVE IN VASANT KUNJ

1963. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing eviction drive and has received complaints regarding the disconnection of electricity and water supply in Jai Hind Colony, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the legal provisions or notifications under which these actions are being carried out;
- (c) the number of families affected by the eviction drive in that area;
- (d) whether the Government has verified the citizenship or legal residency status of the evicted persons and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any compensation or relocation plan has been initiated for the affected families and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (e): Action is taken by the land owning agencies from time to time to get the encroachments cleared/demolished from their land. As informed by Delhi

Development Authority, they have not carried out any eviction drive nor received any complaints regarding the disconnection of electricity and water supply in Jai Hind Colony, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. In view thereof, the question of legal provisions for carrying out eviction proceedings and the question of number of evicted families, compensation to them or relocation plan for them does not arise. Also, as informed by Delhi Jal Board, they have not received any written complaint regarding disconnection of water supply in Jai Hind Colony, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi except one post on social media platform 'X' on 10.07.2025. In addition to this Department of Power (Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi) has informed that 2 (two) electricity connections were disconnected on 08.07.2025 in compliance to the Hon'ble Civil Court's judgement dated 14.05.2024 (Civil Suit No. 56914/2016).

EXPANSION OF PMFME SCHEME

1964. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) the number of individual micro food processing units and groups (SHGs, FPOs, cooperatives) supported under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME) since its launch in 2020-21, year-wise;

(b) the total number of units approved for credit-linked subsidy, seed capital, common infrastructure and branding/marketing support, category and component-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds sanctioned and disbursed under the scheme since 2020-21, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to continue or expand the PMFME scheme beyond its current period and if so, the specific timelines, financial outlays and revised targets proposed; and

(e) the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the food processing industry in the country from 2020-21 along with its percentage share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment contribution, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, 1,44,517 Loans have been sanctioned for Credit Linked Subsidy to individual micro food processing units and groups (SHGs, FPOs, cooperatives) till 30th June 2025. The year-wise details of loans sanctioned are mentioned below:

Financial Year	No. of Loans Sanctioned
FY 2020-21	0
FY 2021-22	3218
FY 2022-23	28492
FY 2023-24	54594
FY 2024-25	50875
FY 2025-26	7338
Total	1,44,517

(b): Under the PMFME Scheme, Component and Category wise total number of units approved till 30th June 2025, are as follows:

S.No.	Component	No. of Applications Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Credit Linked Subsidy	1,44,517	11501.79*
	General	49,035	10629.26
	SC	12,361	609.39
	ST	7,566	263.14
2.	Seed Capital**	3,48,907	1182.48
3.	Common Infrastructure**	93	187.20
4.	Branding & Marketing**	27	82.82

*Loan amount sanctioned

** Category-wise bifurcation of these components not maintained

(c): The details of year-wise Centre Share released to the States/ UTs for implementation of various components of the scheme as on 30th June 2025, is mentioned below:

Financial Year	Amount of Centre Share Released (Rs. in Crore)
FY 2020-21	367.6
FY 2021-22	297.44
FY 2022-23	268.52
FY 2023-24	765.3
FY 2024-25	1142.6
FY 2025-26	949.63
Total	3791.1

(d): Mid-term evaluation study of the PMFME Scheme conducted by a third party has recommended for continuation of the PMFME Scheme beyond its current period. However, till date, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has not submitted any proposal to Government in this regard.

(e): The GVA and employment in food processing Industry in India from 2020-2021, as per the latest data available, is as below:

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Gross Value Added (GVA)[#] (Rs. In lakh crore)	1.96	1.90	2.08	2.24

[#]As per First Revised Estimates of National Accounts Division, Central

Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Employment in FPI ^{##}	2036874	2068048	2296654

^{##}As per the latest report of Annual Survey of Industries released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Further, the GVA of FPI is 1.39% of overall GVA of the country.

राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा बोर्ड

1965. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

डॉ. नामदेव किरसान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सड़क सुरक्षा, यातायात प्रबंधन, सड़क निर्माण हेतु मानक तैयार करने और सड़क सुरक्षा नीति आदि के कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रभावी कार्यनीति विकसित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा बोर्ड की स्थापना की है या उसके गठन हेतु अधिसूचना जारी की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बोर्ड के कब तक कार्यशील होने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों को नकदी रहित उपचार प्रदान करने हेतु प्रायोगिक परियोजना आरंभ की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा बोर्ड नियमावली को क्रमशः अधिसूचना का.आ. 3627(अ), दिनांकित 03.09.2021, और सा.का.नि 615(अ), दिनांकित 03.09.2021, के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने नागरिकों और अन्य

हितधारकों की टिप्पणियाँ आमंत्रित करने के लिए उक्त अधिसूचनाओं में संशोधन हेतु मसौदा अधिसूचना सा.का.नि 480(अ), दिनांकित 18.07.2025, के माध्यम से प्रकाशित किया है।

बोर्ड दिनांक 18.07.2025 को प्रकाशित मसौदा अधिसूचना पर प्राप्त टिप्पणियों, यदि कोई हो, की जांच के बाद अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन के पश्चात क्रियाशील होगा।

(ग): सरकार द्वारा चुनिंदा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों को नकदी रहित उपचार प्रदान करने के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना आरंभ की गई थी। इसके बाद, मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 162 के कानूनी अधिदेश के तहत, सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के लिए नकदी रहित उपचार योजना, 2025 को दिनांक 05.05.2025 के का.आ. 2015(अ) के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया गया है। दिनांक 04.06.2025 के का.आ. 2489(अ) के माध्यम से अधिसूचित योजना के दिशानिर्देशों में विस्तृत प्रक्रिया प्रणाली, निर्दिष्ट हितधारकों की भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्वों, और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का प्रावधान है।

CONNECTIONS RELEASED UNDER PMUY 1.0 AND 2.0

1966. DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the number of total connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) including Ujjwala 1.0 and Ujjwala 2.0 from the year 2019-20 onwards, State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) the number and percentage of beneficiaries who have taken at least one refill, two refills, three refills and more than six refills since the year 2022-23, year-wise;
- (c) whether any study or impact assessments have been conducted by the Government to evaluate, if PMUY connections have reduced the use of traditional cooking fuel like firewood and kerosene and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has the data on the percentage of dormant or inactive PMUY connections and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the steps taken to reduce such cases ?

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

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh

connections under PMUY scheme which was also achieved by July 2024. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country.

State-wise and Year-wise, number of connections released under PMUY are at **Statement-I**.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through PPAC's Consumption reports, Common LPG Data Platform (CLDP) and meetings with OMCs. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

To create awareness about the scheme and also to address any issue pertaining to LPG usage, OMCs regularly conduct LPG Panchayats for the customers. Government has taken several steps to encourage better consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government

increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs. 553 per cylinder in Delhi. As a result of these efforts, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 (FY 2024-25).

The dormant or inactive nature of PMUY connections can be assessed through consumers who have taken nil refills after installations of connections. As on 01.07.2025, about 1.3% PMUY consumers have not taken any refill since installation of their connections.

Further, details of number of PMUY consumers who have taken one refill, two refills, three refills and more than six refills for the last three years are at **Statement-II.**

Various independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

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

- (ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.
- (iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.
- (iv) With improved cooking facilities, there is a potential positive impact on nutrition. Families may find it easier to cook a variety of nutritious meals, contributing to better overall health.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State-wise, LPG Connection released under PMUY Scheme Since 2019-20

State/UT	PMUY (Phase 1)	Ujjwala 2.0			
	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,547	811	46	383	-
Andhra pradesh	49,262	25,222	95,672	4,55,997	3,203
Arunachal Pradesh	5,384	3,457	1,514	4,544	9
Assam	6,48,961	5,11,073	4,24,243	6,77,955	8,138
Bihar	6,43,107	16,13,210	6,39,296	8,85,019	9,662
Chandigarh	-	5	569	1,366	-

Chhattisgarh	2,96,736	3,73,735	1,44,003	2,93,324	16,605
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu	644	39	14	2,795	2
Delhi	3,058	22,638	43,594	1,14,936	2,941
Goa	10	-	141	692	-
Gujarat	3,79,993	5,40,537	4,06,881	4,62,062	4,795
Haryana	50,472	13,675	29,097	3,45,912	2,333
Himachal Pradesh	23,048	2,058	2,525	10,089	54
Jammu and Kashmir	1,88,317	9,415	7,110	25,324	367
Jharkhand	3,56,981	2,19,486	1,74,072	2,49,411	1,559
Karnataka	3,23,478	3,28,275	2,93,751	3,91,934	695
Kerala	46,379	44,456	40,802	46,564	97
Ladakh	745	28	1	2	-
Lakshadweep	-	10	14	61	-
Madhya Pradesh	7,08,815	7,95,859	2,92,462	6,05,761	15,730
Maharashtra	3,64,878	2,81,997	1,94,467	3,27,823	3,523
Manipur	26,221	22,025	23,691	22,970	-
Meghalaya	10,433	22,628	41,847	1,01,774	1,385
Mizoram	2,337	1,523	3,962	2,436	22
Nagaland	5,738	21,977	14,956	30,324	68
Odisha	5,14,096	4,55,549	1,37,729	2,26,972	2,798
Puducherry	203	655	616	4,485	20
Punjab	15,256	17,132	48,514	75,928	53
Rajasthan	6,73,000	2,64,503	3,10,247	4,51,692	7,030
Sikkim	954	3,707	1,341	6,116	-
Tamil Nadu	1,00,374	2,14,225	2,57,068	3,97,716	1,849
Telangana	1,48,480	40,198	41,845	32,890	336
Tripura	33,495	5,827	11,673	31,959	1,060
Uttar Pradesh	17,93,397	20,00,914	7,98,372	10,90,440	5,861
Uttarakhand	51,645	46,778	48,157	33,756	151
West Bengal	7,94,376	20,96,373	14,69,708	6,107	2,108

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-II

Details of year-wise, number of PMUY beneficiaries who have taken one refill, two refills, three refills, and more than six refills since 2022-23

FY	Total PMUY customers (closing of FY)	One Refills	Two Refills	Three Refills	More than 6 Refills
2022-23	9,58,59,418	1,54,74,040	1,49,24,938	1,31,19,605	1,58,42,186
2023-24	10,32,66,007	1,66,52,314	1,39,79,305	1,24,79,489	2,03,15,458
2024-25	10,33,24,916	1,29,75,672	1,13,33,996	1,05,50,650	2,81,17,559

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMC

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

1967 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन (जैव ईंधन वातावरण अनुकूल फसल अवशेष निवारण) योजना के अंतर्गत जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश से कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने स्वीकृत किए गए हैं;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त अनुमोदित जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजनाओं के लिए आज तक स्वीकृत और संवितरित वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) चयनित जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके पूरा होने की प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में कोई देरी हुई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा ऐसी देरी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ):सरकार ने, लिग्नोसेल्युलॉसिक जैवमास और अन्य नवीकरणीय फीडस्टॉक का उपयोग करके देश में उन्नत जैव ईंधन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से “प्रधान मंत्री जी-वन (जैव ईंधन वातावरण अनुकूल फसल अवशेष निवारण) योजना” 2019, वर्ष 2024 में यथा संशोधित, को अधिसूचित किया था। इस योजना के तहत कुल 14 वाणिज्यिक पैमाने के प्रस्ताव और 8 प्रदर्शन पैमाने के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए गए, जिसमें से 8 वाणिज्यिक पैमाना परियोजनाओं तथा 5 प्रदर्शन पैमाना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। उक्त प्रस्तावों में से कोई भी प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं है। वर्ष 2024 में पीएम जी-वन योजना में संशोधन के बाद, उन्नत जैव ईंधन परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत करने में सहायता करने हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के लिए 6 अगस्त, 2025 को अंतिम तिथि के रूप में रखकर नए प्रस्तावों की मांग की गई। अब तक, मध्य प्रदेश के एक प्रस्ताव सहित 6 प्रस्ताव (3 वाणिज्यिक परियोजनाएं तथा 3 डेमो परियोजनाएं) प्राप्त हुए हैं।

पीएम-जीवन योजना के तहत अनुमोदित जैव-एथेनॉल परियोजना हेतु, अनुमोदित वित्तीय सहायता, वितरित तथा पूरा करने की समयसीमा का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	परियोजना डेवलपर	राज्य	परियोजना प्रकार	अनुमोदन का वर्ष	स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	वितरित वित्तीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	पूरा होने की समय-सीमा
1	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	हरियाणा	वाणिज्यिक	2020	150	75	कमीशन किया गया

2	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	ओडिशा	वाणिज्यिक	2020	150	75	कमीशनिंग की जा रही है
3	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	पंजाब	वाणिज्यिक	2020	150	37.5	मार्च, 2026 तक यांत्रिक रूप से पूरा होना
4	नुमालीगढ़ रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड	असम	वाणिज्यिक	2020	150	75	कमीशनिंग की जा रही है
5	मैंगलोर रिफाइनरी पेट्रोकेमिकल लिमिटेड	कर्नाटक	वाणिज्यिक	2022	100	शून्य	परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप प्रगति पर हैं
6	राइस सेल्यूलोज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाणिज्यिक	2023	150	शून्य	परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप प्रगति पर हैं
7	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	हरियाणा	प्रदर्शन	2020	15	7.5	कमीशनिंग की जा रही है
8	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	बिहार	प्रदर्शन	2022	15	शून्य	परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप प्रगति पर हैं
9	लिग्नोपुरा एप्रोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	प्रदर्शन	2023	13.25	शून्य	परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप प्रगति पर हैं
10	गोदावरी बायो-रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड	कर्नाटक	प्रदर्शन	2023	15	शून्य	परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप प्रगति पर हैं

कोविड-19 के कारण संयंत्र निर्माण का प्रभावित होना, नई तकनीकी उपकरणों के लिए सीमित विक्रेता, इन्वेंट्री आदि जैसी विशिष्ट वस्तुओं के लिए बढ़ी हुई समय-सीमा के कारण परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी हुई है। सरकार द्वारा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है और समस्याओं का निरंतर समाधान किया जाता है।

LACK OF UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE**1968. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:****SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

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

(a): whether rapidly developing localities abutting the Chennai-Tirupati-Bengaluru corridor, Nalgonda-Vijayawada, Mahabubnagar-Kurnool, Kurnool-Bengaluru Highway, Delhi-Sonepat, Delhi-NOIDA, Delhi-Faridabad and other connecting roads are grappling with deep-rooted civic challenges that remain unresolved beneath their real estate boom and several other areas on the city's fringe, various localities situation on the southern-western-eastern-northern peripheries of cities and connecting the capital cities of the States which are falling under various Municipal Corporations, lack comprehensive underground drainage and in also some of its residential localities, the lack of basic infrastructure is reflected in the pathetic state; and

(b): if so, the details thereof along with the demands of each State and the action taken thereon including corrective steps being taken, the future action plan worked out and the manner in which the Government plans to address such issues to achieve themes and goals of Viksit Rajya-Viksit Bharat-2047?

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

(a) and (b): As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0 (PMAY-U 2.0), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0 (SBM – U 2.0), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), etc.

Through these Missions/Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts.

AMRUT: AMRUT was launched by the Central Government on June 25, 2015, for 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) across all States/UTs in the country. The major thrust areas of the Mission are water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & parks, non-motorized urban transport. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 launched on 01 October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation

of water bodies, development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Under AMRUT, MoHUA has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of all the States/Union Territories (UTs) amounting to ₹77,640 crore for the entire Mission period, which includes committed Central Assistance (CA) of ₹35,990 crore. So far, States/UTs have grounded 6,010 projects worth ₹83,482.60 crore, of which works worth around ₹80,102.60 crore have been physically completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, State Water Action Plans have been approved for 8,873 projects worth ₹1,94,172.99 crore submitted by States/UTs which includes 3,571 water supply projects worth ₹1,18,421.92 crore, 586 Sewerage & Septage Management projects worth ₹68,461.78 crore, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore and 1,684 parks projects worth ₹1,078.63 crore. State wise details are given in **Statement**.

SBM-U: Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving safe sanitation and scientific management of all fractions of waste including construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community Toilets (CTs)/ Public Toilets (PTs), setting up of sewage treatment plants/faecal sludge treatment plants/interception & diversion drains networks and procurement of mechanical desludging vehicles for safe sanitation, setting up waste processing facilities such as waste-to-compost, waste-to-energy plants, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction & Demolition Waste processing plants, bio-methanation plants, transfer stations

etc. Sanitary scientific landfills & remediation of legacy dumpsites are also allowed under the mission.

Under SBM – U, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹62,009 crore, including committed Central Assistance of ₹14,623 crore. Out of central share assistance, a total of ₹11,905.57 crore has been released to the States/UTs. Under SBM – U 2.0, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹1,41,600 crore, including committed Central Assistance of ₹36,465 crore. Out of central share assistance, a total of ₹28,762.82 crore has been approved so far for various components of the scheme, i.e., toilet construction (IHHL/CT/PT), used water management, solid waste management, Information, Education & Communication (IEC), and capacity building (CB) for the States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Approved Projects under AMRUT 2.0

SI NO	State/UT's	No of Projects	Approved Project Cost (In ₹. Cr.)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	34.9
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	506	9514.63
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19	185.02
4	ASSAM	57	961.98
5	BIHAR	64	8481.14
6	CHANDIGARH	6	175.94
7	CHHATTISGARH	76	3308.19
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1	63.47

9	DELHI	94	5328.35
10	GOA	24	173.42
11	GUJARAT	927	16316.32
12	HARYANA	77	3823.54
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	49	321.66
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	153	1665.11
15	JHARKHAND	113	4202.53
16	KARNATAKA	684	10274.13
17	KERALA	737	3744.49
18	LADAKH	7	908.9
19	Lakshadweep	-	-
20	MADHYA PRADESH	1273	12963.14
21	MAHARASHTRA	286	30505.5
22	MANIPUR	32	155.73
23	MEGHALAYA	1	121
24	MIZORAM	106	157.78
25	NAGALAND	64	218.9
26	ODISHA	348	3940.98
27	PUDUCHERRY	19	189.68
28	PUNJAB	211	3622.22
29	RAJASTHAN	321	10823.72
30	SIKKIM	8	49.41
31	TAMIL NADU	1270	14687.83
32	TELANGANA	252	9584.26
33	TRIPURA	18	191.53
34	UTTAR PRADESH	655	26758.53
35	UTTARAKHAND	29	712.16
36	WEST BENGAL	385	10006.9
	Total	8873	194172.99

STATUS OF SMART CITIES MISSION

1969. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) the current implementation status of the Smart Cities Mission including the number of completed and ongoing projects as on July 2025;
- (b) whether any new metro rail or urban transit projects have been sanctioned this year and if so, the details thereof along with their proposed locations; and
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to address the shortfall in affordable urban housing, particularly under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)?

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

(a): As per the information provided by the States/UTs, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 8063 projects amounting to ₹ 1,64,695 Cr undertaken in the 100 cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), 7,636 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,53,977 Cr have been completed and the remaining 427 projects amounting to ₹10,718 Cr are ongoing.

Under SCM, the Central Government had a total outlay of ₹48,000 Cr for the 100 cities. As on 11.07.2025, the cities have been able to claim central financial assistance of ₹47,459 Cr (i.e. 99% of the total Central share allocation). The States/Union Territories are reported to have utilized ₹45,881 Cr (i.e. 97% of the total Central share claimed).

(b): During the Calendar Year 2025, three Metro Rail Projects viz. Delhi Metro Rithala Kundli Corridor of length 26.43 km with an estimated cost of Rs. 6231 Cr, Pune Metro Phase 2 of length 12.75km with an estimated cost of Rs. 3626 crore and Extension of Noida Metro Aqua line from Depot Station to Boraki, which is a **Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH)** Project of length 2.6 km with an estimated cost of Rs. 416 Cr have been sanctioned by Government of India.

(c): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs, by providing Central Assistance for pucca houses to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015. PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and Government of India has not fixed any state wise target for construction of houses. Participating States/UTs have prepared project proposals in consonance with the scheme guidelines, based on the demand for houses in urban areas and submitted to this Ministry for release of admissible Central Assistance. The scheme period, has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to

support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries with an estimated government subsidy of ₹2.30 Lakh Cr through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, States/Union Territories (UTs) conduct demand survey in their respective jurisdiction and validate the beneficiaries to ascertain eligibility. Eligible citizens are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 and register their demand. After fulfilling the procedures laid down in the Scheme Guidelines, the houses are approved by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) and forwarded to Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for consideration of release of Central Assistance. +++

MISSION AMRIT SAROVAR–JAL DHAROHAR SANRAKSHAN PROGRAMME

1970. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the Mission Amrit Sarovar–Jal Dharohar Sanrakshan Programme to cover more traditional water bodies across the country including in Kerala particularly in Malappuram Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of water bodies identified for conservation and development under this Mission in Kerala especially in the said Constituency along with the status of approvals and funds sanctioned; and

(c) whether the Government has set any time-bound targets for completing the conservation and development works of water bodies in Malappuram and if so, the details thereof indicating the implementation plan and expected timelines?

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

(a) and (c): Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 24, 2022, with the objective of constructing or rejuvenating 75 Amrit Sarovars in each rural district, aiming for a total of 50,000 Sarovars across the country by August 15, 2023. This initiative was undertaken as a concerted effort to promote water conservation for future generations.

Building on this momentum, Central Government is implementing Mission Amrit Sarovar Phase II across the country including Kerala, with a broadened vision that places strong emphasis on community participation. This phase seeks to deepen the impact of the Mission by encouraging local engagement, thereby ensuring that the Sarovars serve not only as sustainable water resources but also as vibrant hubs of community life.

No numerical targets are specified by the Government for Phase II, allowing for a flexible and participatory approach tailored to local needs and capacities.

(b): Total number of Amrit Sarovar constructed/rejuvenated in Kerala is 865. District wise details of Amrit Sarovar, constructed/rejuvenated under Mission Amrit Sarovar in the State of Kerala is detailed in **Statement-I**.

Block-wise details of Amrit Sarovar, constructed/rejuvenated under Mission Amrit Sarovar in the Malappuram district (Malappuram Lok Sabha Constituency comprises the 7 Legislative Assembly, all in Malappuram districts) is detailed in **Statement-II**.

Further, as mentioned in Mission Amrit Sarovar Guidelines, funds for construction /rejuvenation of Amrit Sarovar may be availed from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, XV Finance Commission Grants, Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-WDC), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Har Khet Ko Pani – Repair, Renovation and Restoration (PMKSY- HKKP-RRR) or similar schemes from the State/ Central Government either individually or in combination may be accessed for this purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Total Number of Amrit Sarovar constructed/Rejuvenated in Mission Amrit Sarovar in State of Kerala

Sr. No.	District	Total Number of Amrit Sarovar constructed/Rejuvenated in phase-I of Mission Amrit Sarovar
1	Alappuzha	74
2	Ernakulam	88
3	Idukki	16

4	Kannur	30
5	Kasaragod	19
6	Kollam	86
7	Kottayam	28
8	Kozhikode	31
9	Malappuram	72
10	Palakkad	104
11	Pathanamthitta	33
12	Thiruvananthapuram	163
13	Thrissur	48
14	Wayanad	73
TOTAL		865

STATEMENT-II

Total Number of Amrit Sarovar constructed/Rejuvenated in Mission Amrit Sarovar in Malappuram district

Sr. No.	Block	Total Number of Amrit Sarovar constructed/Rejuvenated in phase-I of Mission Amrit Sarovar
1	Ernad	6
2	Kondotty	6
3	Nilambur	17
4	Perinthalmanna	14
5	Ponnani	9
6	Tirur	16
7	Tirurangadi	4
TOTAL		72

EXTENSION OF SMART CITIES MISSION IN TELANGANA

1971. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Telangana seeking an extension of the Smart Cities Mission tenure up to June, 2026 for Greater Warangal and Karimnagar Municipal Corporations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether significant infrastructure and civic improvement works under the mission are still ongoing in these two cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects completed and currently ongoing in Greater Warangal and Karimnagar under the mission along with their respective project costs;

(d) whether the Government proposes to approve the requested extension to ensure timely and effective completion of all projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a), (d) and (e): No. With the closure of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on March 31, 2025, there is no further budgetary provision under SCM. Hence, no new city will be taken up under SCM.

Post the financial closure of SCM on 31 March 2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10 June 2025 to all States/UTs, including Telangana, wherein all Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are requested to ensure the timely completion of all ongoing SCM projects.

(b) and (c): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), two cities, viz. Greater Warangal and Karimnagar have been selected in the State of Telangana. In Greater Warangal, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 119 projects amounting to ₹1,800 Cr, 79 projects (66% of total projects) amounting to 1,386 Cr have been completed and the remaining 40 projects amounting to 415 Cr are ongoing.

In Karimnagar, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 49 projects amounting to 1,094 Cr, 37 projects (76% of total projects) amounting to 1979 Cr have been completed and the remaining 12 projects amounting to 115 Cr are ongoing as per the information provided by the cities.

ROAD ACCIDENTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY-16

1972. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that on an average at least one road accident is reported daily on National Highway-16 between Gannavaram and Nallajerla in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said stretch of National Highway-16 is in poor and uneven condition with bumps and irregularities causing frequent mishaps and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the total number of accidents, fatalities and valuation of damage caused by accidents during the last five years across Andhra Pradesh especially on National Highway-16 between Gannavaram and Nallajerla in Eluru district;

(d) the reasons for the delay in maintenance or repair work on this road;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure smooth and safe passage for commuters on this route; and

(f) the measures being undertaken to prevent accidents on this particular stretch of National Highway-16?

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

(a) and (c): Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways collects road accident data on a calendar year basis from States/Union Territories and publishes the data in the annual publication 'Road Accidents in India'. The details of number of accidents, fatalities and persons Injured on National Highways for the State of Andhra Pradesh during year 2018 to 2022, is given below:

Calendar Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nos. of Accidents	8122	7682	7167	8241	8650
Nos. of Fatalities	2929	3114	2858	3602	3793
Nos. of Persons Injured	8251	8651	7215	8323	8890

Further, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has reported total 1614 Nos. of accidents and 254 Nos. of fatalities on Gannavaram to Nallajerla section of NH-16 in last five years.

(b), (d), (e) and (f): Gannavaram to Nallajerla stretch is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by Contractors/ Concessionaire as per provisions of Agreement. However, occasional settlements have been observed at the approaches of some structures which are rectified by the Concessionaire/ Contractors from time to time.

In addition to this, regular site inspections are carried out for identifying the defects and rectification measures are taken up through Concessionaire/ Contractors. NHAI has also appointed Road Safety Consultants and necessary safety measures like sign boards, speed calming measures, road safety awareness programs etc., are done for reducing the accidents. Further, District Road Safety Committee meeting is held regularly for addressing the issues related to Road Safety in co-ordination with District Administration and police department.

DISTRIBUTION/ALLOCATION OF NEW PETROL PUMPS

1973. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the details of the current plans for the distribution/allocation of new petrol pumps across the country including the total number of new petrol pumps proposed and distributed, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the criteria and guidelines established for the distribution/allocation of new petrol pumps including eligibility, location, selection and other relevant factors;
- (c) the total number of petrol pumps closed down during each of the last five years and the current year along with the reasons for their closure such as non-compliance with regulations, financial viability or other factors;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to repurpose or utilize the closed petrol pump infrastructure for other public or private work and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of petrol pumps in remote, rural and underserved areas to address their fuel needs?

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

(a) to (e): Subsequent to dismantling of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the selection/cancellation of Retail Outlet (RO) dealers is done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) themselves.

Expansion of RO network (in urban/rural) by PSU OMCs is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motor fuels such as petrol & diesel

throughout the country. ROs are set up by PSU OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs. PSU OMCs award RO dealership to the selected applicants meeting eligibility criteria and fulfilling the selection process laid down as per extant Dealership Selection Guidelines. The selection is made based on online process of draw of lots/bidding amongst eligible applicants maintaining transparency. Detailed Criteria/Guidelines for allotment of RO dealerships in the country are available at www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in/petrol-2023/.

As on 01.07.2025, PSU OMCs have a network of total 88,526 ROs including 25,705 ROs in rural and remote areas. PSU OMCs have released advertisement in June, 2023/July, 2023 for selection of 49,964 RO dealerships on all India basis including remote and rural areas. Out of these, Letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued in respect of 23,448 ROs and 5,267 ROs have been set up as on 01.07.2025. State-wise details of locations advertised by PSU OMCs in June, 2023/July, 2023 are given in **Statement**.

PSU OMCs have informed that as on 01.07.2025, there are 3,095 temporarily non-operational ROs which have been non-operational on account of various factors which, inter alia, include dealers finance issues, suspension, low sales, family dispute etc. Currently, there is no plan to repurpose or utilize the

infrastructure of such temporarily non-operational ROs for other public or private usage.

STATEMENT

PSU OMC - State-wise number of locations advertised for setting up of new Retail Outlets		
Sl. No.	State / UT	Total Locations advertised
1	Andaman & Nicobar	17
2	Andhra Pradesh	2104
3	Arunachal Pradesh	239
4	Assam	941
5	Bihar	1552
6	Chandigarh	6
7	Chhattisgarh	1359
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	46
9	Delhi	138
10	Goa	235
11	Gujarat	3174
12	Haryana	2729
13	Himachal Pradesh	641
14	Jammu & Kashmir	643
15	Jharkhand	1105
16	Karnataka	4112
17	Kerala	1509

18	Ladakh	34
19	Lakshadweep	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	2342
21	Maharashtra	5186
22	Manipur	0
23	Meghalaya	225
24	Mizoram	84
25	Nagaland	115
26	Odisha	1453
27	Puducherry	110
28	Punjab	1625
29	Rajasthan	2787
30	Sikkim	70
31	Tamil Nadu	4151
32	Telangana	1975
33	Tripura	152
34	Uttar Pradesh	6609
35	Uttarakhand	583
36	West Bengal	1908
GRAND TOTAL		49964

Source - PSU OMCs

NATIONAL AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME IN ODISHA

1974. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT

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

- (a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has conducted National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme in Jharsuguda district of Odisha particularly focusing on industrial zones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the key findings and recommendations made in this regard;
- (c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations including the measures to regulate over-extraction of groundwater by industries; and
- (d) the action taken/being taken by the Government for sustainable groundwater recharge and long-term groundwater security in Jharsuguda?

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

(a) and (b): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed a study titled “Aquifer Management Plan in parts of Jharsuguda and Sambalpur Districts, Odisha” under NAQUIM 2.0, which particularly focuses on the industrial zones of the districts. The key findings and recommendations of the study are summarized in **Statement**.

(c): Water is a state subject and sustainable management of water/ground water resources falls in the purview of state governments, including the responsibility of preventing and mitigating the effects of water pollution. Accordingly, the above said NAQUIM study report has been shared with the state government of Odisha and discussions have been held with the state authorities and line Departments for guiding them regarding the implementation of the recommendations/suggestions.

Also ministry is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission –Har Ghar Jal scheme in co-ordination with states, since 2019, with the objective to ensure provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity to every rural household of the country including those of Jharsuguda, Odisha.

For regulating the extraction of ground water for industrial and other commercial purposes, the Ministry has established the Central Ground Water Authority(CGWA), which is enforcing regulations in 19 states and UTs, including Odisha, in accordance with the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020. The Guidelines stipulate that all industries extracting ground water should compulsorily obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CGWA. Additionally, the following stringent measures have been mandated by the Guidelines to regulate over extraction :

- NOC shall not be granted to new industries in over-exploited areas, except for MSMEs.

- NOC shall be granted only in case of non-availability of sufficient quantity of local government water supply.
- Industries shall adopt water efficient practices to reduce dependence on ground water and those industries extracting more than 100 Kilo Litres/Day (KLD) of ground water shall undertake biennial water audit.
- All industries must install water flow meters and ground water extraction data should be regularly shared with CGWA for monitoring and ensuring compliance.
- Hefty Environmental Compensation (EC) charges for unlawful extraction and penalties for non-compliance with NOC conditions are being imposed as deterrent measures.

(d): The following are the some of the important measures being taken by the Union Government for improved ground water recharge and management in the country, including Jharsuguda area of Odisha :

- i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2025 is being implemented in the country with special focus on over-exploited and critical districts. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. As per the

available information under JSA, a total of around 4.35 lakh water conservation and rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed/renovated in Odisha and 8,800 in Jharsuguda district in the last 4 years.

- ii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater - 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country including Jharsuguda, Odisha and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water. For Jharsuguda, a total number of 321 artificial recharge structures have been recommended.
- iii. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country including Odisha, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.
- iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country including Jharsuguda, Odisha. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 80 in Jharsuguda.

- v. Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs including Odisha have adopted it.
- vi. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has circulated Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States / UTs, including Odisha have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

STATEMENT

Key findings and recommendations given in “Aquifer Management Plan in parts of Jharsuguda and Sambalpur Districts, Odisha” under NAQUIM 2.0 are given below:

- i. Industrial cluster area of around 456 sq.km area comprising of part of Jharsuguda Block and part of Kolabira block of Jharsuguda district and part of Rengali block of Sambalpur district has been covered under the study.
- ii. Major industries are metal and thermal power plant based and their operation solely depends on surface water supply from the State Government Department.
- iii. In the study area, average pre and post monsoon depth to water level in dug well is 6.08 mbgl & 2.77 mbgl respectively.

- iv. Occurrence of Nitrate and Fluoride above permissible limits has been found in some dug well/hand pump samples. However, water samples collected from ash pond, nalla, river etc. show much higher levels of Fluoride contamination.
- v. Samples from Bheden river and Ib river indicate contamination from industrial and municipal wastes. Regular checking of river water quality is recommended to prevent pollution in irrigation water.
- vi. It is recommended to test water samples from all bore wells/handpumps/dug wells used by public for drinking water purposes and seal the ones tapping contaminated aquifers.
- vii. Fly ash disposal sites by all thermal power plants near the river Bheden, Ib and all tributaries should be stopped.
- viii. On the basis of post monsoon depth to water level map of hand pump/ bore wells more than 5 mbgl water level area which corresponds to 112.17 sq. km is demarcated as recharge area.
- ix. Artificial recharge structure is proposed in 18 sq. km area with 20 RWH in 3 sq.km area and 300 farm pond in 3 sq.km. area in Jharsuguda Municipality on the basis of post-monsoon decadal trend and mean water level analysis.
- x. Ground water supply in rural areas can be managed by construction of 427 number of farm ponds in agricultural field.

COST ESCALATION UNDER BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA**1975. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

- (a) the length of highways in kilometres sanctioned/completed and the percentage of projects completed/pending under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, State-wise;
- (b) the total estimated cost of the above pariyojana at the time of initial approval and the current revised estimated cost along with the reasons for cost escalation;
- (c) the funds released under the scheme so far, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to expedite the completion of pending highway stretches to avoid further delays and cost overruns?

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

(a) to (d): Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase I was approved by Government in 2017 covering a length of 34,800 km across the country at an estimated cost of Rs.5.35 lakh Crore. Under the program, projects covering a total length of 26,425 km were awarded at a cost of about Rs 8.53 lakh Crore and 20,770 km has already been constructed. The State-wise length of awarded and constructed projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana upto June 2025 is **Statement**.

The various factors such as issues related to land acquisition, delays in pre-construction activities, financial difficulties faced by contractors, force majeure

events, and scarcity of construction materials etc. have resulted in delays and cost overrun in certain projects.

To overcome these challenges and expedite project execution, the government has undertaken various initiatives. These include streamlining and expediting the land acquisition process through Bhoomi Rashi portal, revamping the Parivesh Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) for Road over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUB) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments. The Government is taking all necessary steps for timely completion of these projects.

STATEMENT

The State-wise length of awarded and constructed projects under Bharatmala

Pariyojana

State	Total Length (km)	Length Awarded (km)	Length Constructed till June 2025 (km)
Andhra Pradesh	2,525	1,936	1,234
Assam	433	431	349
Bihar	1,572	1,159	698
Chhattisgarh	571	471	344
Delhi	203	203	187
Goa	26	26	26
Gujarat	1,577	1,194	1,023
Haryana	1,058	1,058	977

Himachal Pradesh	167	167	115
Jammu & Kashmir	433	251	145
Jharkhand	1,000	801	508
Karnataka	2,059	1,603	1,156
Kerala	1,126	708	506
Madhya Pradesh	3,063	2,017	1,674
Maharashtra	3,029	2,174	1,944
Manipur	635	635	443
Meghalaya	170	170	118
Mizoram	593	593	493
Nagaland	208	208	153
Odisha	1,586	967	928
Punjab	1,764	1,553	714
Rajasthan	2,503	2,360	2,257
Tamil Nadu	2,414	1,476	1,265
Telangana	1,719	1,026	874
Tripura	94	94	64
Uttar Pradesh	3,126	2,495	2,061
Uttarakhand	273	264	174
West Bengal	874	385	339
Total	34,800	26,425	20,770

DUMARIA GHAT BRIDGE ON NH-27

1976. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned and the expenditure incurred for construction work of the Dumaria Ghat Bridge on Gandak River on NH-27;

(b) the alternate routes being used due to the construction work of the above bridge;
and

(c) whether the testing of material for construction work of the above bridge is being done, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The work of Dumaria Ghat Bridge has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.358 Crore. The expenditure incurred as of now is about Rs.175 Crore.

(b): There is an existing two lane bridge adjacent to the under construction new two lane bridge, on which traffic is plying smoothly.

(c): Yes Sir. material testing for construction of work of the Bridge is being done as per specifications on regular basis.

नदियों में प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करना

1977. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश की नदियों को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई/की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनसे क्या उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने हेतु व्यय की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा नदी का जल पीने योग्य बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए/ उठाए जा रहे हैं और इस उद्देश्य हेतु क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार की सभी छोटे और बड़े शहरों के समस्त मलजल को नदियों में प्रवाहित होने से पहले उसे सीवेज उपचार संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) के माध्यम से उपचारित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्थानीय निकायों की यह प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वे सीवेज और औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों को प्राप्तकर्ता जल निकायों या भूमि में छोड़ने से पहले, उनमें प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण हेतु आवश्यक उपचार सुनिश्चित करें। यह मंत्रालय गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम और देश की अन्य नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ताकि बाह्य स्नान के लिए निर्दिष्ट सर्वोत्तम जल गुणवत्ता प्राप्त की जा सके।

नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, कुल 212 सीवरज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें 5220 किमी लंबा सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाना और 6540 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) सीवेज उपचार क्षमता निर्मित करना शामिल है। इनमें से 136 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 3781 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता का निर्माण/पुनर्स्थापन हुआ है। नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अभी तक लगभग 20,000 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय में से, पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर लगभग 10,500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

एनआरसीपी में अभी तक देश के 17 राज्यों की 57 नदियों को 8970 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कवर किया गया है और चिन्हित शहरों में 2945 एमएलडी की कुल सीवेज उपचार क्षमता निर्मित की गई

है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान 1677 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत), स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी की योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य चिन्हित कस्बों में सीवरेज अवसंरचना का निर्माण और/या संवर्धन करना है और इस प्रकार उन कस्बों में नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों, स्वच्छता प्रणालियों और जल प्रबंधन की जल गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है।

नदियों की सफाई/पुनरुद्धार एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी परिणामों के आधार पर देश में नदियों के प्रदूषण आकलन पर सीपीसीबी की वर्ष 2022 की अंतिम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में प्रदूषित नदी खंड वर्ष 2018 में 351 की तुलना में घटकर 311 हो गए। साथ ही, 106 नदी खंड प्रदूषित नहीं पाए गए और 74 खंडों में नदी के पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार देखा गया। गंगा नदी के मामले में, सीपीसीबी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गंगा नदी के विभिन्न खंडों में सुधार देखा गया है और घुलित ऑक्सीजन स्वीकार्य सीमा के भीतर पाई गई है तथा इसके पूरे खंड में नदी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए संतोषजनक है। साथ ही, गंगा नदी में डॉल्फिन की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है और गंगा बेसिन के नए खंडों और नदियों में इसकी उपस्थिति देखी गई है जो संरक्षण प्रयासों के कारण नदियों की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार को दर्शाता है।

(घ) और (ङ): पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित अपशिष्ट जल प्रवाह मानकों के अनुसार, शहरों/कस्बों से निकलने वाले घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल को सतही जल, भूमि या सार्वजनिक सीवरेज प्रणाली में छोड़ने से पहले उसका उपचार करना आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के ओए संख्या 673/2018 में दिए निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में प्रदूषित नदी खंडों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए चिन्हित शहरों/कस्बों में सीवेज प्रबंधन सहित कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं।

इन कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की समय-समय पर राज्य स्तर और केंद्रीय स्तर पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण अधिकारियों की कमी

1978. श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देशभर के कई छोटे विमानपत्तनों पर स्थायी हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण अधिकारियों (एटीसीओ) की भारी कमी से अवगत है;

(ख) क्या कई श्रेणी-सी विमानपत्तनों पर एक ही एटीसीओ को रनवे क्लीयरेंस, रडार निगरानी और मौसम संबंधी रिपोर्टिंग जैसे अत्यधिक संवेदनशील कार्यों का काम सौंपा जा रहा है, जिससे विमानन सुरक्षा और संरक्षा को गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का सभी विमानपत्तनों पर न्यूनतम मानकों के अनुसरण में पूर्णकालिक तकनीकी मानव संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वॉच ड्यूटी समय-सीमा (डब्ल्यूडीटीएल) के संबंध में नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय – नागर विमानन अपेक्षाओं (सीएआर) के आधार पर भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) द्वारा हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण अधिकारियों (एटीसीओ) की तैनाती की जाती है जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानदंडों और हवाईअड्डों पर हवाई यातायात की संख्या के अनुरूप होता है ताकि सुरक्षित और कुशल हवाई यातायात प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। मौजूदा नियमों और मानकों के अनुसार उपलब्ध जनशक्ति के इष्टतम उपयोग के माध्यम से विमानन सुरक्षा को बनाए रखा जाता है।

हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण अधिकारियों (एटीसीओ) की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो डीजीसीए द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा निष्पादित की जाती है। कुल 5537 एटीसीओ के स्वीकृत कार्यबल के साथ, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण विभिन्न हवाईअड्डों पर परिचालन आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर समय-समय पर एटीसीओ की आवश्यकता का आंकलन करता है। सीधी भर्ती के साथ-साथ विभागीय परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से रिक्तियां भरी जाती हैं।

WATER RELEASED FROM DAMS

1979. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the details about water released from Maithon and Panchet Dams during the months of June to August during the last five years;
- (b) the date on which the last dredging was carried out in Damodar River;
- (c) whether any representative is there in the Damodar Valley River Board and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the manner in which the said board communicates with the State Government of West Bengal?

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

- (a): The details about water released from Maithon and Panchet Dams during the months of June to August in the last five years are given at **Statement**.

(b): Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has not carried out any dredging work in Damodar River, so far.

(c) and (d): The Damodar Valley Reservoir Regulation Committee (DVRRC) comprises of members from Central Water Commission, DVC, Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand.

DVRRC releases water from Maithon and Panchet dams after due consultation with all stakeholders viz. DVC, Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand.

STATEMENT

Water released from Maithon and Panchet Dams during the months of June to August in the last five years

Year	Month	Maithon outflow (Thousand Acre feet)	Panchet outflow (Thousand Acre feet)	Combined (Maithon + Panchet) outflow in (Thousand Acre feet)
2020	June	231	236	467
	July	413	428	841
	August	441	713	1154
2021	June	452	680	1132
	July	389	651	1040
	August	741	1309	2050
2022	June	19	75	94
	July	12	89	101
	August	1	330	331
2023	June	6	39	45
	July	38	70	108
	August	14	94	108
	June	62	69	131

2024	July	91	146	237
	August	664	1708	2372

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT HISAR

1980. SHRI JAI PARKASH :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the plan to develop an international airport at Hisar in Haryana has been going on for several years, yet no regular commercial flights or international services have been started so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress and expenditure incurred under all three phases of the project till date;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that objections have been raised by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or the Public Works Department (PWD) regarding the quality of construction work and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is taking any special measures to ensure timely completion of the said project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Hisar Airport, situated in the State of Haryana, is an operational airport owned by the State Government of Haryana and operated by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) under an Operations & Maintenance Agreement signed between the

State Government and AAI. Scheduled commercial flights from Hisar Airport are currently being operated by Alliance Air to destinations including Delhi, Ayodhya, and Chandigarh.

The development works of the airport have been undertaken by the State Government of Haryana in a phased manner and an expenditure of approximately Rs.1457 Crore has been incurred so far under Phase I and Phase II of the project.

(c): No objections regarding the quality of construction work have been reported by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or the Public Works Department (PWD).

(d): The work related to the construction of a new terminal building and associated infrastructure has been awarded in August 2024. The timely completion of airport projects is contingent upon various factors, including land acquisition, statutory clearances, removal of obstacles, and financial closure by the respective project authorities.

हिसार में अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन का निर्माण

1980. श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) क्या हरियाणा के हिसार में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन विकसित करने की योजना कई वर्षों से चल रही है, हालांकि अभी तक कोई नियमित वाणिज्यिक उड़ान या अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेवा शुरू नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और परियोजना के तीनों चरणों में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ग) क्या नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) या लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) ने निर्माण कार्य की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में आपत्तियाँ उठाई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई विशेष उपाय कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): हरियाणा राज्य में स्थित हिसार हवाईअड्डा, हरियाणा राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व वाला एक प्रचालनरत हवाईअड्डा है तथा राज्य सरकार और भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) के बीच हस्ताक्षरित प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण समझौते के तहत भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) द्वारा प्रचालित किया जाता है। वर्तमान में हिसार हवाईअड्डे से दिल्ली, अयोध्या और चंडीगढ़ सहित अन्य स्थानों के लिए एलाइंस एअर द्वारा अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक उड़ानें परिचालित की जा रही हैं।

इस हवाईअड्डे का विकास कार्य हरियाणा राज्य सरकार द्वारा चरणबद्ध रूप से किया गया है और परियोजना के चरण I और चरण II के तहत अब तक लगभग 1457 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग): नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) या लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) द्वारा निर्माण कार्य की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में कोई आपत्ति रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है।

(घ): नए टर्मिनल भवन और संबंधित अवसंरचना के निर्माण से संबंधित कार्य अगस्त 2024 में अवाई किया गया है। हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं का समय पर पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें भूमि अधिग्रहण, सांविधिक मंजूरियां, बाधाओं को दूर करना और संबंधित परियोजना प्राधिकरणों द्वारा वित्तीय समापन शामिल है।

LPG DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OF IOC IN LAKSHADWEEP**1981. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the islands of Chetlat and Bitra in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are currently not covered under the LPG distribution network of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the continued non-availability of LPG distribution facilities in these remote islands;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take immediate steps to establish LPG distribution or alternative supply mechanisms in Chetlat and Bitra islands to ensure access to clean cooking fuel for the residents;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline and modalities proposed for the implementation of such facilities; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Domestic LPG supplies in Lakshadweep island is solely done by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL). The UT of Lakshadweep islands constitutes of 10 inhabited islands, viz- Kavaratti, Androth, Minicoy, Amini, Agatti, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Kiltan, Chetlat & Bitra.

LPG cylinders are taken on ships/boats from Calicut bottling plant to various islands in the UT. Domestic LPG distribution to these islands is done by distributorship run by Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation (LCMF), a cooperative society under the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA). LCMF currently oversees the distribution of LPG cylinders across the UT of Lakshadweep through a network of godowns and extension counters.

Chetlat and Bitra are small islands with populations of only 2,347 and 271 people respectively, according to the 2011 Census. Residents of these islands avail LPG supplies from extension counters/godowns located in nearby islands currently.

To further improve the supply infrastructure in Chetlat and Bitra, UTLA, has constructed dedicated LPG cylinder Godowns in these islands for use by LCMF.

गंगा पेयजल आपूर्ति

1982. श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजियाबाद के कौशाम्बी सेक्टर 14 स्थित आवासीय सोसाइटियों सीमांत विहार, आशापुष्प विहार, नीलम विहार और अन्य कॉलोनियों में गंगा पेयजल में कुल घुले हुए ठोस पदार्थों (टीडीएस) के गुणवत्ता मानक क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या गाजियाबाद नगर निगम/राज्य सरकार के जल विभाग को कौशाम्बी सेक्टर 14 स्थित आवासीय सोसायटी के निवासियों से गंगा पेयजल की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने/कुल घुले हुए ठोस पदार्थों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रतिदिन आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले गंगा पेयजल की मात्रा संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पेयजल आपूर्ति संयंत्र कहाँ अवस्थित हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ग): गाजियाबाद नगर निगम द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि कौशाम्बी सेक्टर-14 स्थित आवासीय सोसाइटियां नामतः सीमान्त विहार, आशापुष्प विहार, नीलम विहार और अन्य कालोनियां गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के वसुंधरा जोन के अंतर्गत आते हैं। वर्तमान में, क्षेत्र की पेयजल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रताप विहार में स्थित जल शोधन संयंत्र से प्रतिदिन लगभग 55 मिलियन लीटर (एमएलडी) शोधित जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने पेयजल में कुल घुले हुए ठोस पदार्थ (टीडीएस) की स्वीकार्य सीमा 500 मिग्रा/ली निर्धारित की है जबकि हाल ही में की गई निगरानी एवं जांच में यह पाया गया है कि गाजियाबाद में आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले पेयजल में टीडीएस स्तर 90-100 मिग्रा/ली के रेंज में पाया गया है जो निर्धारित की गई सीमाओं के भीतर है।

गाजियाबाद नगर निगम को आशापुष्प विहार को-ऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, कौशाम्बी, सेक्टर 14, गाजियाबाद के सचिव द्वारा गंगा पेयजल की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव मिला है। तथापि, गाजियाबाद नगर निगम द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम वसुंधरा जोन, जिसमें कौशाम्बी सेक्टर-14 शामिल है, की जल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 55 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) पेयजल उपलब्ध करा रहा है और इसलिए अब तक गंगा जल की आपूर्ति के संबंध में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

अमृत प्रभाग, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, शहरी क्षेत्रों में लागू मानकों (पेयजल के लिए बीआईएस 10500:2012 मानक और सीपीसीबी द्वारा निर्धारित अपशिष्ट जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड) के अनुसार जल गुणवत्ता तथा जल निकायों का प्रबंधन और रखरखाव राज्य सरकार/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की जिम्मेदारी है। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 में जल गुणवत्ता के लिए अलग से दिशानिर्देश निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, मिशन के दिशानिर्देशों में शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल गुणवत्ता मानकों की निगरानी करने और उनका अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने की सिफारिश की गई है।

विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों में स्टेलर का उपयोग

1983. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या स्टेलर नामक अत्याधुनिक, पूर्णतः स्वदेशी संसाधन पर्याप्तता मॉडल सभी राज्यों और विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम) को वितरित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्य उपयोगिताओं और डिस्कॉम का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने इस उपकरण को अपनाया अथवा संचालित किया है;

(ग) वे शीर्ष तीन राज्य कौन से हैं जिनमें अपने पिछले संसाधन नियोजन मॉडल और स्टेलर द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमानों के बीच सबसे अधिक अंतर देखा गया है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी नीतियों अथवा अवसंरचना में क्या बदलाव आया है; और

(घ) उत्पादन, वितरण, भंडारण और सहायक सेवाओं के अनुकूलन में स्टेलर के उपयोग के कारण अनुमानित लागत बचत कितनी है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (घ): सीईए द्वारा विकसित संसाधन पर्याप्तता मॉडल (स्टेलर) मांग प्रतिक्रिया के साथ एक दीर्घकालिक क्षमता विस्तार मॉडल है। विद्युत प्रणाली विकास निधि (पीएसडीएफ) की निगरानी समिति ने दिनांक 13.06.2025 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में, ₹5.35 करोड़ के पीएसडीएफ अनुदान से सीईए स्टेलर टूल के लिए 31 जीएमएस सॉफ्टवेयर लाइसेंस खरीदने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी प्रदान की है। यह टूल जल्द ही राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

PNG NETWORK IN TAMIL NADU

1984 SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to lay a Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network across the State of Tamil Nadu under the City Gas Distribution (CGD) project or any other initiative and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the names of the cities/towns in Tamil Nadu where PNG service is currently operational;
- (c) whether any specific measures are being taken to expedite the implementation of PNG in uncovered districts of Tamil Nadu particularly in rural and semi-urban areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has put any monitoring mechanism in place to ensure timely implementation and safety compliance during PNG network development in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and laying of pipeline infrastructure is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP).

PNGRB has authorized 18 Geographical Areas (GAs) including (1 GA spread over Puducherry (UT) & Tamil Nadu and 1 GA spread over Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka), in the state of Tamil Nadu with Minimum Work Programme (MWP) target of 2,30,94,884 domestic PNG (D) connections and 37,374 inch-Km pipeline to be provided by 2032. As on 31.05.2025, the authorised entities have provided 98,878 PNG(D) connections and laid 17,189 inch-Km pipelines. The GAs wise details of domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections as on 31.05.2025 in the state of Tamil Nadu are at **Statement**.

The Government and PNGRB monitor the progress of CGD networks based on reports submitted by the entities. If there are any delays or shortfalls, the PNGRB

advises the entity to take corrective action. This includes calling them for progress review meetings or statutory hearings under existing regulations to discuss challenges and the latest updates on their MWP targets in authorized GAs.

To ensure safe operations, the authorized entities carry out periodic health assessment of pipelines as per Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2009 (T4S regulations) and PNGRB (Integrity Management System for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2013 (IMS regulations) and their fitness for purpose is assessed on prescribed frequency. Monitoring, Survey, Inspection, Assessments and Maintenance of pipelines are being carried in line with T4S Regulations, IMS regulations and Oil Industry Safety Directorate Standards. Additionally, the authorized entities undertake various awareness/educational programme to propagate the benefits of PNG and the safety protocols among people.

STATEMENT**Details of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) Connections and Pipeline****Infrastructure in the state of Tamil Nadu - as on 31.5.2025**

S.No	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity	Date of Authorization	Domestic		Pipeline Infrastructure-Inch KM	
					MWP Target	Achievement	Pipeline MWP Target	Total
1.	The Nilgiris and Erode districts	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	884777	18882	1316	738
2.	Dindigul and Karur districts		Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	1008000	0	3510	67
3.	Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli Kattabo and Tenkasi districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	2939842	2201	2001	729
4.	Madurai, Theni and Virudhnagar districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	2846696	2178	2001	738
5.	Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Thanjavur districts		Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	1400004	0	6498	187
6.	Namakkal and Tiruchirapalli districts		IRM Energy Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024)	1774000	624	1450	456
7.	Ariyalur and Perambalur districts		Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	419400	0	1530	117
8.	Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Kallakurichi districts		Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	1323000	0	2520	47
9.	Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	1619227	1753	1201	555

10	Tiruppur District	Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	375005	851	829	590
11	Salem District		Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	337062	4593	1368	701
12	Ramanathapuram District		AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-Sep-18	41311	4846	251	455
13	Cuddalore, Nagapattinam&Tiruvarur Districts		Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	300089	0	839	136
14	Coimbatore District		Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	912783	38362	2500	3063
15	Chennai &Tiruvallur Districts		Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	07-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	3300000	2958	6666	2433
16	Kanchipuram District	Puducherry& Tamil Nadu	AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	1151111	5218	668	2011
17	Karaikal&Nagapattinam Districts		Torrent Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	166644	532	495	329
18	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-04-2019 (New start date 01.04.2022)	2295933	15880	1731	3836
Total CGD Networks authorized by PNGRB					2,30,94,884	98,878	37,374	17,189

SVS AND MVS UNDER JJM

1985. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Single Village Schemes (SVS) and in-village components of Multi Village Schemes (MVS) under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are maintained by the respective Village Panchayats and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that one candidate per Village Panchayat is being trained under the Nal Jal Mitra multi-skilling programme to maintain the SVS and in-village components by the Village Panchayats and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State/UT Governments to set up drinking water quality testing laboratories to encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply and advised them to identify and train five persons, preferably women, in every village to test drinking water quality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the said purpose?

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

(a): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection.

Since its launch, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti are being empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Accordingly, it has been envisaged that with the support of PHED/ RWS Department/ agency,

in-village infrastructure development and management to be looked after by respective Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water and distribution systems up to the village boundary will be the responsibility of PHED/ RWS department/ board/ corporation, as the case may be.

(b): For enabling the local village community to play their role in planning, implementation and to shoulder the responsibility of operation and maintenance, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop “Nal Jal Mitras”, so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc. NJMP envisages to ensure availability of at least one and preferably two “Nal Jal Mitra” in each Gram Panchayat of country, for operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure.

(c) and (d): Up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs under JJM can be utilized by the States/ UTs for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities which *inter-alia* includes setting up of and upgrading existing water quality laboratories at various levels, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, procurement of equipment's, instruments, chemicals/ reagents, glassware, consumables, procurement of Field Test Kits(FTKs)/ H₂S vials for

water quality surveillance at grass root level and NABL accreditation/ recognition of laboratories, etc.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 28.07.2025, there are 2,775 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, District, sub-division and/ or block level labs in the country including 591 Water Treatment Plant located labs.

In order to empower citizens, States/ UTs have been advised to identify and train 5 persons, preferably women, in every village to conduct water quality testing using Field Testing Kits (FTKs)/ bacteriological vials at village level and report the same on the Water Quality Monitoring Information System (WQMIS) portal. So far, as reported by states/UTs, more than 24.80 lakh women have been trained for testing water using FTKs.

भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए कानून

1986. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

(क) क्या देश के राज्य, विशेषकर बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश, जल संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और यहाँ जलाशयों में जल स्तर घट रहा है;

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

(ग) क्या देश का आधा भूजल दूषित है, जिसके कारण देश की आबादी में विभिन्न जल जनित बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में, विशेषकर बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश में, डार्क ज़ोन की पहचान की है और भूजल के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा, विनियमन और प्रबंधन के लिए एक आदर्श कानून तैयार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा देश में भूजल स्तर के संरक्षण और पुनर्भरण के लिए किए गए/ किए जा रहे अन्य उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों सहित देश के डॉयनेमिक भूमि जल संसाधनों का वार्षिक रूप से आकलन किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2020 और 2024 के आंकड़ों की तुलना से यह ज्ञात होता होता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान देश में वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 436.15 बिलियन घन मीटर (बीसीएम) से बढ़कर 446.90 बीसीएम हो गया है और भूजल निष्कर्षण (एसओई) का स्तर 61.6% से घटकर 60.47% हो गया है। तथापि, स्थानीय स्थितियों के कारण कुछ छिट पुट क्षेत्र भूजल की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं। उक्त अवधि के लिए बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों के भूमि जल संसाधन आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि पंजाब के अलावा तीन राज्यों में वार्षिक भूमि जल पुनर्भरण में वृद्धि हुई है और भूजल निकासी के स्तर में भी हरियाणा के अलावा तीन राज्यों में सुधार पाया गया है। विस्तृत ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा भूमि जल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग कार्यक्रम और विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के एक भाग के रूप में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर देश के भूजल गुणवत्ता आंकड़े तैयार किए जाते हैं। इन अध्ययनों से यह ज्ञात होता है कि देश में भूजल सामान्यतः पीने योग्य है। तथापि, कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कुछ छिट पुट पॉकेटों में मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुमेय सीमा (बीआईएस के अनुसार) से अधिक फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक, नाइट्रेट, भारी धातु आदि जैसे संदूषकों की उपस्थिति पाई गई है। तथापि सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने का पूरा प्रयास कर रही है कि देश के

प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को जल जीवन मिशन-हर घर जल योजना का कार्यान्वयन करते हुए नियमित और पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय डॉयनेमिक भूजल आकलन रिपोर्ट 2024 के अनुसार, देश में आकलन किए गए कुल 6746 इकाइयों में से कुल 751 अति-दोहित (ओई) आकलन इकाइयाँ (जिन्हें पहले डार्क ज़ोन कहा जाता था) हैं। बिहार, पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों में ऐसी अति-दोहित इकाइयों की संख्या क्रमशः 4, 115 और 88 हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई अति-दोहित इकाइयाँ नहीं हैं।

भूजल संसाधनों के उचित विनियमन और प्रबंधन की दिशा में राज्यों के प्रयासों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से मंत्रालय द्वारा भूजल के अंधाधुंध दोहन को रोकने के लिए विनियामक ढांचे का प्रावधान करते हुए एक मॉडल भूजल (विकास और प्रबंधन का विनियमन एवं नियंत्रण) विधेयक का मसौदा तैयार किया था। यह मॉडल बिल सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परिचालित कर दिया गया है और अब तक बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इसे अपना लिया गया है।

(ङ): जल राज्य का विषय है। भूजल संसाधनों का सतत विकास और प्रबंधन मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराते हुए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को समर्थन प्रदान किया जात है। इस दिशा में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा जल की कमी का सामना करने वाले क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए देश में भूजल संसाधनों के सतत विकास के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से देश में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह अभियान वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए एक मिशन मोड और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है। वर्तमान में, जेएसए 2025 को देश में लागू किया जा रहा है, जिसमें अति-दोहित और महत्वपूर्ण जिलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जेएसए एक अम्ब्रेला अभियान है

जिसके तहत विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं के अभिसरण में विभिन्न भूजल पुनर्भरण और संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

- ii. बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के लिए भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर प्लान-2020 तैयार किया गया है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ इसे साझा किया गया है, जिसमें 185 बीसीएम (बिलियन घन मीटर) का दोहन करने के लिए देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है।
- iii. भारत सरकार द्वारा 7 राज्यों के 80 जल संकट वाले जिलों में अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह स्थायी प्रबंधन और मांग प्रबंधन थीम पर आधारित सामुदायिक नेतृत्व वाली योजना है।
- iv. कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एवं एफडब्ल्यू), भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया रहा है। यह योजना सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि और उपलब्ध जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए बेहतर ऑन-फार्म जल प्रबंधन प्रथाओं पर केंद्रित है।
- v. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर का आरंभ किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और पुनरुद्धार करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार किया गया है।
- vi. माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सामुदायिक स्वामित्व को बढ़ावा देकर देश में वर्षा जल संचयन को एक जन आंदोलन बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से जल शक्ति अभियान की गति को अधिक सुदृढ़ करते हुए जल संचय जन भागीदारी: भारत में जल स्थिरता के लिए एक समुदाय-संचालित पथ का शुभारंभ किया गया है।

विवरण

**वर्ष 2020 और 2024 के मध्य बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के डायनेमिक
भूजल संसाधनों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा**

क्र.सं.	पैरामीटर	वर्ष	भूजल संसाधन आकलन			
			बिहार	पंजाब	हरियाणा	हिमाचल प्रदेश
1	वार्षिक भूजल रिचार्ज (बीसीएम में)*	2024	34.15	19.19	10.32	1.11
		2020	28.05	22.80	9.53	1.07
2	वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन (बीसीएम में)	2024	30.95	17.63	9.36	1.01
		2020	25.46	20.59	8.63	0.97
3	सभी उपयोगों के लिए वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण (बीसीएम में)	2024	14.10	27.66	12.72	0.36
		2020	13.02	33.85	11.61	0.36
4	भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर (एसओई)	2024	45.54%	156.87 %	135.96 %	35.48 %
		2020	51.14%	164.42%	134.56%	36.83%

* बीसीएम – बिलियन घन मीटर

EXPANSION OF THERMAL POWER CAPACITY

1987. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes for expansion of thermal power capacity from 800 to 1600 MW in Chausa thermal power plant;
- (b) if so, the details and the total estimated cost thereof including capacity for expansion; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be done and completed?

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

(a) to (c): Buxar Thermal Power Project (BTPP) located at Chausa Village in Buxar District of Bihar is being developed by SJVN Thermal Power Limited (STPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SJVN Limited under the Ministry of Power. The Project is currently under construction and have two (02) Units of 660 MW each with total capacity of 1,320 MW.

As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a power plant including expansion of capacity of an existing Thermal Power Plant is a de-licensed activity in the country. Any generating company on the basis of the techno-commercial requirement and feasibility, may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

राज्यीय राजमार्ग- 213 और 232 को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित करना

1988. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) में परिवर्तित करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र में कितने राज्य राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में राज्यीय राजमार्ग-213 (डिगरस-पुसद) और राज्यीय राजमार्ग-232 (पुसद-उमरखेड़) को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार की इन सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मानकों के अनुरूप उन्नत करने की भी कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उक्त मार्गों के भौगोलिक, औद्योगिक और सामाजिक महत्व को देखते हुए इस निर्णय को प्राथमिकता देगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) महाराष्ट्र में राज्यीय राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए समय-सीमा और बजट प्रावधान क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (च): राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को समय-समय पर सुस्थापित व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) घोषित किया जाता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं: -

- i. निकटवर्ती देशों, राष्ट्रीय राजधानियों को राज्य की राजधानियों/ राज्य की परस्पर राजधानियों, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा विकास के लिए चिन्हित पत्तन, बड़े औद्योगिक केंद्रों या पर्यटन केंद्रों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाली सड़कें।
- ii. पहाड़ी और अलग-थलग क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सामरिक महत्व वाली सड़कें।
- iii. मुख्य सड़कें जो यात्रा की दूरी को कम करने और पर्याप्त आर्थिक विकास हासिल करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं।
- iv. सड़कें जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बड़े भूभागों से जुड़ने में मदद करती हैं।
- v. प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ अनुरूप सड़कें।

सरकार को समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्य की सड़कों, जिनमें राज्य राजमार्ग भी शामिल हैं, को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने/उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के व्यापक सिद्धांतों, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में एसएच-213 (दिग्रस-पुसाद) और एसएच-232 (पुसाद-उमरखेड) को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

राज्य राजमार्गों सहित राज्य सड़कों के विकास और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार की है।

DEVELOPMENT WORKS ON NH-183 AND 183A

1989. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the current status of development works on National Highway (NH)-183 (Kollam-Theni) and NH-183A in Kerala;
- (b) the details of sanctioned projects with regard to widening, upgradation or maintenance works including their estimated cost, executing agencies and physical and financial progress as on June 2025;
- (c) whether any portions of the above NHs are facing delays due to land acquisition, forest clearance or other administrative reasons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the timeline set for completion of ongoing and pending works under execution by the Ministry/National Highways Authority of India or the State Public Works Department; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite development of these highways which are vital for connectivity to the Western Ghats and the Sabarimala pilgrimage corridor?

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

(a) to (d): National Highway (NH)-183 (Kollam–Theni) and NH-183A in the State of Kerala are currently at the Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage for upgradation to two-lane with paved shoulders / four-lane standards. As on 30th June 2025, the details of sanctioned works, including maintenance works, on NH-183 and NH-183A in the State of Kerala are enclosed as **Statement**.

(e): Government has included 9 projects pertaining to these NHs, covering a total length of 267 km at an estimated cost of ₹5,057 crore in the Annual Plan for 2025–26.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing works on NH-183 and NH-183A in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Total Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Cumulative Financial Progress (in %)	Cumulative Physical Progress (in %)	Scheduled/Revised date of completion
1	Strengthening and Geometric improvements	183A	5.64	9.45	96%	100 %	Work completed

	from Km 27/300 to 32/940						
2	Strengthening and Geometric improvements from Km 40/290 to 72/390	183A	32.10	47.58	95%	100%	Work completed
3	PR Work of NH 183 from CH 65/100 (Vellavoor) to CH 99/100(Kottayam Ida Jn) excluding CH 72/700 to CH 74/700 (Thiruvalla Town)	183	32.00	39.48	79%	89%	29.08.2025
4	Performance based maintenance between Km 89.10(Kanamala) to Km 103.20 (Erumely) of NH 183	183A	14.10	10.04	0%	23%	11.09.2029
5	Performance based maintenance Contract of NH 183A from Bharanikkavu (Km 0/000)-Nellimootilpadi (Km 16/000), Adoor (Km 17/200)- Kaipattoor (Km 27/300) and Pathanmthitta Ring road to Mylappra (900m stretch in Km 32/940 to Km 37/300)	183A	27.00	25.54	16%	22%	28.07.2029
6	Short term improvement and routine maintenance NH183A- Plappally ch72/390 to Kanamala ch.86/090	183A	13.70	2.88	51%	75%	11.09.2025
7	Short term improvement and routine maintenance between Km 106/700(Ida Hotel Jn) to Km 115/00(Manarcad) NH 183	183	8.30	4.70	49%	85%	30.08.2025
8	Short term improvement and routine maintenance	183	45.00	4.65	58%	76%	30.08.2025

	between Km 115/00 – 160/000 NH 183						
9	Short term improvement and routine maintenance between km 160/000 (Mundakkayam)- 215/450 (Kumily) except (km 172/700-185/500 NH 183 and km 205/180-210/00) NH 183	183	37.80	2.55	60%	80%	30.08.2025

हरियाणा में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि

1990. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) हरियाणा में विशेषकर सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्र में विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान खाद्य प्रसंस्करण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ज़िलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आवंटित निधि का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अप्रयुक्त रह गया है;

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

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निधि के उपयोग और योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं, यथा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, एमओएफपीआई द्वारा केंद्रीय प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन

(पीएमएफएमई) योजना भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। ये तीनों योजनाएँ हरियाणा के सभी जिलों सहित पूरे देश में एमओएफपीआई द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई और पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत जिला/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार धनराशि का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा राज्य में 1398.43 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत और 350.27 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता वाली 47 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इनमें से 589.78 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत और 147.56 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता वाली 22 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएँ हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले में स्थित हैं। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा राज्य में 74.53 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश के साथ 9 स्थानों पर प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी है। इनमें से 19.9 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश वाली 4 परियोजनाएँ हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले में स्थित हैं।

वर्ष 2020-21 से पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत हरियाणा को जारी की गई धनराशि में केंद्र के हिस्से का विवरण निम्नानुसार है-

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
हरियाणा	3.23	3.98	5.46	11.25	25	25

राज्यवार निधि आवंटन वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से शुरू किया गया था, और यह राज्य के किए गए व्यय और प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों के आधार पर संशोधन के अधीन है।

योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का आकलन करने के लिए लाभार्थियों के साथ लगातार वर्चुअल/फिजिकल बैठकें आयोजित कर रहा है और राज्य स्तर पर नियमित निगरानी भी की जा रही है।

LOWER TAPI MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

1991. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Lower Tapi Major Irrigation Project in Jalgaon District has been pending for the last 25 years despite its importance for irrigation, drinking water and regional development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted the proposal under PMKSY-AIBP and the Central Water Commission has declared the project techno-economically viable and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Public Investment Board (PIB) has already recommended the project with approval to the Ministry of Jal Shakti;

(d) if so, the time by which the Ministry is likely to accord final approval for its inclusion under AIBP; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure timely release of funds and completion of this long-pending project on priority and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Government of Maharashtra has submitted the proposal for inclusion of Lower Tapi Project, Stage-I under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). Revised Cost Estimate of Lower Tapi Project, Stage-I of the project has been firmed up in

consultation with Central Water Commission (CWC) for Rs. 2,888.48 crore at December-2023 price level with Benefit Cost ratio of 1.45.

Public Investment Board (PIB), in its meeting held on 12.06.2025, has recommended for inclusion of the project under PMKSY-AIBP. After successful appraisal and recommendation of PIB, the project can be included under PMKSY-AIBP only after approval is received from Government of India. Central Assistance is released to a project as per extant guidelines, after inclusion of the project under PMKSY-AIBP.

RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS FOR TRIBALS

1992. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

SHRI AMRA RAM:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of applications — individual and community — received by the Government for grant of pattas under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and the number of applications out of them accepted, rejected and pending during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;

- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to reconsider the rejected applications, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the action being contemplated by the Government against forest and other department officials who are evicting Adivasis and other traditional forest dwellers in the name of illegality;
- (e) the total land area distributed to beneficiaries in Kerala under the said Act and the number of ST families who have received legal entitlements;
- (f) whether any bottlenecks, administrative delays or legal disputes have been reported in Kerala regarding the implementation of the Act and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address them; and
- (g) the major benefits availed by forest-dwelling communities in Kerala under the Forest Rights Act including access to livelihood schemes, welfare entitlements and community resource management?

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

(a) and (b): As per the provisions of “Scheduled Tribes And Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition Of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” and Rules made thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the FRA, which is being implemented in 20 States and 1 UT. Ministry of Tribal Affairs monitors Monthly Progress Reports submitted by the States/UTs. As reported by States/UTs, cumulatively till 31st May 2025, a total of 51,23,104 claims have been filed at Gram Sabha Level, comprising

49,11,495 individual and 2,11,609 community claims. Out of which a total of 25,11,375 (49.02%) titles were distributed, comprising 23,89,670 individual and 1,21,705 community titles. A total of 18,62,056 (36.35%) claims have been rejected and 749,673 (14.63%) claims have been pending for disposal. The State wise details are at **Statement**. However, The State/UT wise details in the form of Monthly Progress Report for the last 5 years are available on this Ministry's website - <https://tribal.nic.in/FRA.aspx>.

(c): As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2019 in Writ Petition 108/2008 to Chief Secretaries , all States have to complete the exercise of review of rejection of claims in a time-bound manner. MoTA has asked states in various review meetings and through letters to inter alia have the meetings of the State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC), to be chaired by Chief Secretary, at least once in three months, to monitor the implementation process of FRA and also to review the rejected claims as per extant procedures. MoTA has been exhorting all State Governments to abide by the provisions contained in FRA and ensure that all eligible claimants are provided the rights which are due to them.

(d): FRA provides safeguards against forced eviction. Section 4(5) of FRA provides that Save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers shall be evicted or removed from the forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete. There is a provision of petition by aggrieved persons to SDLC and DLC [Section 6(2) and 6(4) of FRA]. The grievances /representations

received in the Ministry regarding violation of FRA (including eviction) are forwarded to the State / UTs concerned, to ensure that legitimate claimants are not denied their forest rights. Further to resolve field level issues with the Forest department, the MoTA has also issued two joint advisories with the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change dated 14.03.2024 and 06.07.2021.

(e): As informed by the State Government of Kerala, a total of 29,422 beneficiaries have been given Individual Forest Rights to 38,794.10 Acres of land.

(f): State Government of Kerala has informed that there are no legal disputes, administrative delays, or other bottlenecks related to the implementation of the Forest Rights Act in Kerala.

(g): In order to accelerate benefit of various schemes to the forest right holders in full measure, Ministry under scheme of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA), has inter alia taken several initiatives like Mapping of Potential Area under FRA, digitization of legacy data and claim process, support to Gram Sabha for preparation and execution of Community Forest Resource Rights (CFR) Management Plans and setting up dedicated FRA cells at the State and district/subdivision levels, for a period of two years to facilitate the settlement claim process under FRA. Under DA-JGUA, Ministry also supports FRA patta holders through convergence with several schemes of Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries where the respective scheme guidelines have been modified to limit the beneficiary contribution, to only 10 % wherever needed.

For the state Government of Kerala, MoTA has approved an amount of Rs. 129.89 Lakhs for setting up FRA Cells at State and at 12 districts level, as per the proposal received from Kerala. Further, State Government of Kerala has informed that District Collectors have been directed to convert the Scheduled Tribe areas which have been granted individual forest rights under the Forest Rights Act, into revenue villages. Livelihood schemes are being implemented through the schemes of the Central Government, PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA, and other schemes of the State Government, in collaboration with other state departments or independently.

STATEMENT

Statement of Claims and Distribution of title deeds, Details of claims disposed of, rejected claims and pending claims under “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” reported by States/UT as on 31.05.2025:

S. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 31.05.2025			No. of Titles Distributed upto 31.05.2025			No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off	% Claims disposed off with respect to claims received	Total No. of Claims Pending
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total				
1	Andhra Pradesh	285,098	3,294	288,392	226,651	1,822	228,473	58,410	286,883	99.48%	1,509
2	Assam	148,965	6,046	155,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	NA/NR	58,802	37.93%	96,209
3	Bihar	4,696	0	4,696	191	0	191	4,496	4,687	99.81%	9
4	Chhattisgarh	890,220	57,259	947,479	481,432	52,636	534,068	406,787	940,855	99.30%	6,624
5	Goa	9,757	379	10,136	856	15	871	447	1,318	13.00%	8,818
6	Gujarat	183,055	7,187	190,242	98,732	4,792	103,524	2,331	105,855	55.64%	84,387
7	Himachal Pradesh	4,883	683	5,566	662	146	808	54	862	15.49%	4,704
8	Jharkhand	107,032	3,724	110,756	59,866	2,104	61,970	28,107	90,077	81.33%	20,679
9	Karnataka	288,549	5,940	294,489	14,981	1,345	16,326	253,269	269,595	91.55%	24,894
10	Kerala	44,455	1,014	45,469	29,422	282	29,704	12,835	42,539	93.56%	2,930

11	Madhya Pradesh	585,326	42,187	627,513	266,901	27,976	294,877	322,407	617,284	98.37%	10,229
12	Maharashtra	397,897	11,259	409,156	199,667	8,668	208,335	172,631	380,966	93.11%	28,190
13	Odisha	701,148	35,024	736,172	462,067	8,832	470,899	144,636	615,535	83.61%	120,637
14	Rajasthan	113,162	5,213	118,375	49,215	2,551	51,766	65,921	117,687	99.42%	688
15	Tamil Nadu	33,119	1,548	34,667	15,442	1,066	16,508	12,711	29,219	84.28%	5,448
16	Telangana	651,822	3,427	655,249	230,735	721	231,456	94,426	325,882	49.73%	329,367
17	Tripura	200,557	164	200,721	127,931	101	128,032	68,848	196,880	98.09%	3,841
18	Uttar Pradesh	92,972	1,194	94,166	22,537	893	23,430	70,736	94,166	100.00%	0
19	Uttarakhand	3,587	3,091	6,678	184	1	185	6,493	6,678	100.00%	0
20	West Bengal	131,962	10,119	142,081	44,444	686	45,130	96,587	141,717	99.74%	364
21	Jammu & Kashmir	33,233	12,857	46,090	429	5,591	6,020	39,924	45,944	99.68%	146
TOTAL		4,911,495	211,609	5,123,104	2,389,670	121,705	2,511,375	1,862,056	4,373,431	85.37%	749,673

SERVICE ROAD ON NH-66

1993. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the delay in completing construction of the service road between Pantheerankavu Junction and Thondayad Junction on National Highway (NH)-66 Kozhikode bypass in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in construction and the time frame for its completion;

(c) whether the Government is aware of any encroachment by private establishments on land acquired for NH-66 between Pantheerankavu Junction and Thondayad Junction; and

(d) if so, whether such encroachments are the reason for the delay in the completion of the service road construction and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (b) and (d): The work of service road has been taken up and is under progress/completed particularly between Thondayad to Pantheerankavu Junction except at 3 locations as given below due to delay in Land Acquisition.

- i) Ch. Km 249+00 to Ch. Km 249.300 (RHS) (Near Hilite residency)
- ii) Ch. Km 249+642 to Ch. Km 249+740 (LHS) (Opposite to Metro Hospital)
- iii) Ch. Km 251+560 to 251+740 (RHS) (Pantheerankavu).

Service Road works at above said locations are targeted for completion by September, 2025 after resolving the land related issues.

(c): Encroachments, if any, are being removed on regular basis under the provisions of Control of NH (Land & Traffic) Act.

हवाई दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के उपाय

1994. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में हाल ही में हुई हवाई दुर्घटनाओं की कोई जाँच कराई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन हवाई दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की पहचान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) देश के विभिन्न भागों में हवाई दुर्घटनाओं के कारण हुई कुल मौतों और घायलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या हवाई दुर्घटनाओं में जान गंवाने वाले या घायल हुए यात्रियों के परिवारों को कोई मुआवजा या सहायता प्रदान की जाती है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वितरित की गई मुआवजा राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए पायलटों, ग्राउंड स्टाफ और अन्य संबंधित कर्मियों के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या देश में संचालित सभी विमान आधुनिक तकनीकों से लैस हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें तकनीकी रूप में उन्नत करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) क्या सरकार ने हवाई दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानदंड अपनाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2025 (आज तक) में कुल 08 दुर्घटनाएं (जिसमें 1 अनुसूचित विमान, 3 प्रशिक्षु विमान और 4 हेलीकॉप्टर शामिल हैं) रिपोर्ट की गई हैं। इनका ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच वायुयान दुर्घटना अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (एएआईबी) द्वारा वायुयान (दुर्घटनाओं और घटनाओं की जांच) नियमावली, 2017 के अनुसार की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ): हवाई दुर्घटना/घटना के कारण मृत्यु या शारीरिक चोट के मामले में यात्री या निकटतम संबंधी को मुआवजे का भुगतान विमानवहन अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रावधानों के तहत किया जाता है। भारत ने वर्ष 2009 में विमानवहन अधिनियम, 1972 में संशोधन करके मॉन्ट्रियल कन्वेंशन 1999 का अनुसमर्थन किया है। उक्त अधिनियम के अनुसार, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिवहन के संबंध में यात्री की मृत्यु, सामान या कार्गो के विलंब, क्षति या हानि के मामले में मुआवजे के भुगतान करने का दायित्व वाहकों का है।

(च) से (ज): नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) ने नागर विमानन अपेक्षाएं (सीएआर) जारी की हैं जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप हैं। सभी पायलटों को ओईएम (विमान विनिर्माता) द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण लेना आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण केवल डीजीसीए द्वारा अनुमोदित उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संगठनों (एफटीओ)/विमानन प्रशिक्षण संगठनों (एटीओ) में ही लिया जा सकता है। डीजीसीए अपनी वार्षिक निगरानी योजना (एएसपी) के तहत नियमित निगरानी के माध्यम से एफटीओ की गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करता है।

ग्राउंड स्टाफ को प्रचालकों द्वारा ग्राउंड हैंडलिंग मैनुअल के अनुसार प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। यही अन्य संबंधित कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होता है।

देश में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक परिचालन में लगे सभी विमान आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों से सुसज्जित हैं।

भारत शिकागो कन्वेंशन, 1944 का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता होने के नाते, कन्वेंशन के अनुलग्नकों के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों का अनुपालन करता है। नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय हवाई परिवहन सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईसीएओ द्वारा स्थापित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मानकों और विनियमों का अनुपालन करते हुए समय-समय पर नागर विमानन अपेक्षाएं (सीएआर) जारी करता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2025 के लिए भारतीय नागरिक पंजीकृत विमानों की दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	विमान का प्रकार	विमान पंजीकरण	प्रचालक का नाम	घटना का संक्षिप्त विवरण	हताहतों और घायलों की संख्या
1.	31-मार्च-25	मेहसाणा	सेसना 152	वीटी-पीबीए	ब्लू रे एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सोलो उड़ान के दौरान, प्रशिक्षु पायलट ने ईंधन के निम्न स्तर और उसके पश्चात आरपीएम में	हताहत: शून्य घायल: 01

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	विमान का प्रकार	विमान पंजीकरण	प्रचालक का नाम	घटना का संक्षिप्त विवरण	हताहतों और घायलों की संख्या
						कमी की घोषणा की। तत्पश्चात विमान मेहसाणा से लगभग 5 मील दूर उतरा। विमान के दाहिने पंख के अगले किनारे का सिरा काफी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था।	
2.	22-अप्रैल-25	अमरेली	तीनम 2008 जेसी	वीटी-वीडीएफ	विजन उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	एक प्रशिक्षु द्वारा सोलो सर्किट और लैंडिंग उड़ान के दौरान, पाँचवें सर्किट के दौरान विमान एक खेत में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया। विमान में आग लग गई और जलकर खाक हो गया।	हताहत: 01 घायल: शून्य
3.	4-मई-25	अलीगढ़	डायमंड डीए 40	वीटी-पीएनएच	पायनियर फ्लाईंग अकादमी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	लैंडिंग के दौरान विमान उछलकर रनवे से बाहर निकल गया और सोलो उड़ान के दौरान बाउंड्री दीवार से टकरा गया। विमान को काफी नुकसान पहुँचा।	हताहत: शून्य घायल: शून्य
4.	8-मई-25	उत्तरकाशी	बेल 407	वीटी-ओएक्सएफ	एयरोट्रांस एविएशन सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	खरसाली हेलीपैड से झाला हेलीपैड तक चार्टर उड़ान भरते समय हेलीकॉप्टर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया।	हताहत: 06 घायल: 01
5.	17-मई-25	केदारनाथ हेलीपैड	एयरबस एस 350बी2	वीटी-केबीएस	पिनेकल एअर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	एम्स, ऋषिकेश से केदारनाथ के लिए एयरो-एम्बुलेंस उड़ान	हताहत: शून्य

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	विमान का प्रकार	विमान पंजीकरण	प्रचालक का नाम	घटना का संक्षिप्त विवरण	हताहतों और घायलों की संख्या
						भरते समय हेलीकॉप्टर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया। हेलीकॉप्टर को लोअर केदारनाथजी हेलीपैड पर एहतियातन उतरना पड़ा और इस दौरान विमान का टेल बूम अलग हो गया।	घायल: शून्य
6.	07-जून-25	सेर्सी	लियोनार्डो एडब्ल्यू119	वीटी-आरएनके	केस्ट्रल एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	हेलीकॉप्टर शटल सेवाएँ परिचालित कर रहा था। हेलीकॉप्टर ने बदासु (सेर्सी) हेलीपैड से उड़ान भरी और हेलीपैड के ठीक नीचे मुख्य सड़क पर उतर गया।	हताहत: शून्य घायल: 01
7.	12-जून-25	अहमदाबाद	बोइंग बी787-900	वीटी-एएनबी	एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड	अहमदाबाद से उड़ान भरते ही अहमदाबाद के मेघानीनगर क्षेत्र में स्थित बी.जे. मेडिकल कॉलेज की इमारत से टकरा गया।	हताहत: 260 घायल: 81
8.	15-जून-25	गौरीकुंड	बेल 407	वीटी-बीकेए	आर्यन एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	केदारनाथ से गुप्तकाशी तक शटल सेवा प्रदान करते समय खराब मौसम के कारण हेलीकॉप्टर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया।	हताहत: 07 घायल: शून्य

AIRPORTS SERVICE QUALITY RANKING

1995. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the performance of airports including private airports in the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) rankings conducted by Airports Council International (ACI) in the country till date;
- (b) the manner in which these rankings compare with other privately operated and Airports Authority of India (AAI) operated airports; and
- (c) whether the Government has set any service benchmarks for private airport operators and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The score and ranking obtained by airports operated by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and partners under Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) conducted by Airports Council International (ACI) in their respective categories during 2024 in the country is attached as **Statement**.

The performance of AAI airports with airports under PPP is compared based on the average score achieved in the calendar year. During 2024, on the 5 point scale, the average score obtained by AAI airports was 4.81 and private operated airports achieved score of 4.96.

(c): As per Nation Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, AAI is required to maintain an ASQ rating of 4.5 or more across all airports which have a throughput above 1.5 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) and ASQ rating of 4.0 or more for the rest. Further, PPP airports including AAI's airports under PPP are required to comply with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)/Service Quality Requirements as per their respective Contractual Agreements.

STATEMENT

AIRPORTS SERVICE QUALITY (ASQ) RATING by (ACI) AND RANK OF AAI AND PPP AIRPORTS FOR 2024			
S.No	Name of the Airport	2024	
		Rating on 5 point scale	WORLD RANK
AAI AIRPORTS			
1	Amritsar	4.68	85
2	Bhubaneswar	4.88	67
3	Calicut	4.82	76
4	Chennai	4.91	63
5	Coimbatore	4.75	81
6	Goa	4.92	62
7	Indore	4.82	78
8	Kolkata	4.88	68
9	Patna	4.74	82
10	Pune	4.85	74
11	Raipur	4.83	75
12	Srinagar	4.33	146
13	Trichy	4.89	64
14	Varanasi	4.89	66
15	Chandigarh*	5.00	36

	Average of AAI Airports	4.81	
PPP AIRPORTS			
1	Bangalore	4.97	53
2	Cochin	5.00	31
3	Delhi	5.00	1
4	Hyderabad	5.00	1
5	Mumbai	5.00	1
6	Ahmedabad	4.98	52
7	Lucknow	4.99	42
8	Mangalore	4.96	58
9	Guwahati	4.88	69
10	Jaipur	4.98	51
11	Trivandrum	4.82	77
12	Goa (Mopa)	4.93	60
13	Kannur	5.00	32
	Average of PPP airports	4.96	

*Chandigarh airport is operated by CHIAL which is AAI's subsidiary.

बिहार में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम

1996. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों (2019-20 में 2024-25) के दौरान नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत भागलपुर

जिला सहित बिहार में क्रियान्वित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त में से प्रत्येक परियोजना की लागत, लक्षित क्षमता और कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रत्येक परियोजना पर अब तक व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क), (ख) और (घ): नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम (एनजीपी) के अंतर्गत, बिहार राज्य में कुल 38 सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ (भागलपुर ज़िला सहित) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान, बिहार में 14 सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ (भागलपुर ज़िला सहित) स्वीकृत की गईं। इनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत, क्षमता, व्यय और कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति का ज़िला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

भागलपुर जिले में, 70 एमएलडी की कुल उपचार क्षमता वाली चार सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ (भागलपुर, कहलगाँव, सुल्तानगंज और नौगछिया) स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 583 करोड़ रुपए है। इनमें से, 19 एमएलडी की संयुक्त क्षमता वाली दो परियोजनाएँ (सुल्तानगंज और नौगछिया) पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

(ग): जी, हां। केंद्र और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर एक व्यापक निगरानी तंत्र मौजूद है।

- 1. अधिकार प्राप्त कार्य बल (ईटीएफ) की बैठकें:** माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री, गंगा संरक्षण पर अधिकार प्राप्त कार्य बल (ईटीएफ) की बैठकों की नियमित रूप से अध्यक्षता करते हैं। इन बैठकों में प्रमुख हितधारक और राज्य सरकारें शामिल होती हैं और इनका उद्देश्य नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम की निरंतर प्रगति और समय पर लक्ष्य प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करना है।
- 2. केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) द्वारा समीक्षा:** जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) के माध्यम से समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि प्रगति का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके, संभावित बाधाओं की पहचान की जा सके और समय पर समाधान सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। जून 2025 तक, कुल बीस सीएमसी बैठकें आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

3. **एनएमसीजी द्वारा समीक्षा:** राज्य स्तर पर प्रभावी समन्वय और निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एनएमसीजी द्वारा प्रमुख हितधारकों और संबंधित राज्य कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन समूहों (एसपीएमजी)/ राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एसएमसीजी) के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें भी की जाती हैं।

इन उपायों का सामूहिक उद्देश्य कार्यान्वयन दक्षता को बढ़ाना, बाधाओं को दूर करना और नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के इच्छित परिणामों की समय पर प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करना है।

विवरण

इनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत, क्षमता, व्यय और कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान

स्थिति का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिला	कार्यों का नाम/प्रकृति	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	एस.टी.पी. क्षमता (एमएलडी)	कुल व्यय (करोड़ में)	स्थिति/लक्ष्य पूर्ति वित्तीय वर्ष
1	मुंगेर	मुंगेर में सीवर नेटवर्क, एसपीएस और एसटीपी	522.85	30	428.7	पूर्ण
2	पटना	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र - बेउर पटना, बिहार के लिए	93.94	43	69.96	पूर्ण
3	पटना	सीवर नेटवर्क के साथ सीवरेज प्रणाली, बेउर , पटना	225.77	-	369.66	पूर्ण
4	पटना	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र- पटना, बिहार के लिए करमालीचक	90.94	37	68.39	पूर्ण
5	पटना	पटना, बिहार के लिए सैदपुर एसटीपी और आसपास का नेटवर्क	184.93	60	184.77	पूर्ण
6	पटना	सैदपुर सीवर नेटवर्क, पटना, बिहार	493.85	-	491.13	पूर्ण
7	पटना	करमालीचक, पटना के साथ सीवरेज प्रणाली	277.42	-	336.59	पूर्ण
8	पटना	पहाड़ी-पटना, बिहार में सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र	191.62	60	125.67	पूर्ण

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	कार्यों का नाम/प्रकृति	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	एस.टी.पी. क्षमता (एमएलडी)	कुल व्यय (करोड़ में)	स्थिति/लक्ष्य पूर्ति वित्तीय वर्ष
9	पटना	पहाड़ी (जोन IV (एस)), पटना, बिहार में सीवरेज योजना	230.48	-	215.48	पूर्ण
10	पटना	पहाड़ी जोन V, पटना, बिहार में सीवरेज योजना	356.37	-	312.89	पूर्ण
11	पटना	मोकामा में इंटरसेप्शन, डायवर्जन और सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र का कार्य	73.4	8	52.03	पूर्ण
12	पटना	बाढ़ में आई एंड डी और एसटीपी परियोजना	58.26	11	41.81	पूर्ण
13	पटना	मनेर शहर के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र	69.77	6.5	43.5	पूर्ण
14	पटना	दानापुर शहर के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र	103.27	25	73.94	पूर्ण
15	पटना	फुलवारीशरीफ शहर के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र	46.25	13	13.54	पूर्ण
16	पटना	फतुहा में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी कार्य	35.49	7	16.41	पूर्ण
17	भागलपुर	सुल्तानगंज में इंटरसेप्शन, डायवर्जन और सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र का कार्य	60.22	10	35.38	पूर्ण
18	भागलपुर	नौगछिया में इंटरसेप्शन, डायवर्जन और सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र का कार्य	60.79	9	49.11	पूर्ण
19	सारन	सोनपुर में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी कार्य	47.41	3.5	29.47	पूर्ण
20	सारन	छपरा में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी कार्य	236.15	32	153.66	पूर्ण

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	कार्यों का नाम/प्रकृति	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	एस.टी.पी. क्षमता (एमएलडी)	कुल व्यय (करोड़ में)	स्थिति/लक्ष्य पूर्ति वित्तीय वर्ष
21	पटना	बख्तियारपुर में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी कार्य	84.93	10	62.7	पूर्ण
22	बेगूसराय	बेगूसराय में सीवर नेटवर्क, एसपीएस और एसटीपी	230.06	17	261.47	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
23	वैशाली	हाजीपुर में सीवर नेटवर्क, एसपीएस और एसटीपी	305.19	22	346.46	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
24	पटना	कंकड़बाग -पटना में सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (50 एमएलडी) और सीवरेज नेटवर्क (150 किमी)	578.89	50	164.87	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
25	पटना	दीघा में सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (100 एमएलडी) और सीवरेज नेटवर्क (288 किमी)	824	100	384.17	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
26	भागलपुर	भागलपुर में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी कार्य	413.29	45	126.67	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
27	भागलपुर	कहलगांव में इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी योजना	48.2	6	23.8	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
28	लखीसराय	बड़हिया में इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी कार्य	59.28	6	1.44	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
29	रोहतास	सोन में डेहरी पर इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन, तथा एसटीपी कार्य	63.89	21	7.45	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
30	सुपौल	आई एंड डी और एसटीपी कार्य, सुपौल	76.69	12.1	-	प्रगति मे (2025-26)
31	पूर्वी चंपारण	मोतिहारी के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी योजना	149.16	23	-	प्रगति मे (2026-27)
32	औरंगाबाद	दाउदनगर में नालियों का इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी कार्य	42.25	10.5	-	प्रगति मे (2026-27)

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	कार्यों का नाम/प्रकृति	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	एस.टी.पी. क्षमता (एमएलडी)	कुल व्यय (करोड़ में)	स्थिति/लक्ष्य पूर्ति वित्तीय वर्ष
33	जमुई	जमुई शहर के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी योजना	77.39	13	-	प्रगति में (2026-27)
34	पूर्वी चंपारण	रक्सौल के लिए नालियों का इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी योजना	78.78	12	-	प्रगति में (2026-27)
35	बक्सर	बक्सर शहर के लिए आई एंड डी और एसटीपी योजना	257.03	51	-	टेंडरिंग
36	लखीसराय	लखीसराय शहर के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी योजना	94.13	22	-	टेंडरिंग
37	कटिहार	कटिहार के लिए नालियों का इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन तथा एसटीपी योजना (एचएएम)	356.99	55.5	-	टेंडरिंग
38	भोजपुर	आरा के लिए इंटरसेप्शन एवं डायवर्जन और एसटीपी योजना (एचएएम)	328.29	47	-	टेंडरिंग
कुल			7,527.62	878.10	4,491.12	

ENERGY CONSERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022

1997. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 does not clearly specify the responsibility for the carbon credit certificate and its regulation; and
- (b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government has already notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) in June 2023, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, thereby establishing the institutional framework for its implementation.

PAHAL SCHEME IN MADHYA PRADESH

1998. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the PAHAL scheme to provide direct cash transfers for LPG subsidies especially in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has ensured the inclusion of all eligible beneficiaries in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to ensure the scheme's success; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a) and (b): Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL)-PAHAL Scheme has been implemented since January 2015 for transparent and effective disbursement of subsidy across the country including in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Under PAHAL Scheme, all domestic LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and applicable subsidy to LPG consumers is transferred directly into the bank account of the consumers. The applicable subsidy is transferred either through Aadhaar Transfer Compliant (ATC) or Bank Transfer Compliant (BTC) mode.

As on 01.07.2025, there are 30.63 crore LPG consumers enrolled under PAHAL scheme including 1.67 crore consumers in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

The details of number of Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) LPG consumers under PAHAL Scheme, as on 01.07.2025, in Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency (which covers Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur district) are at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): PAHAL has helped in identifying 'ghost' accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts. This has helped in curbing diversion of subsidised LPG to commercial purposes. It is important to ensure that these benefits reach the eligible and targeted beneficiaries in an efficient and timely manner.

From August 2021, subsidy payments for DBTL are being administered through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). PFMS facilitates sound Public Financial Management System for Government of India by

establishing an efficient fund flow system as well as a payment cum accounting network. PFMS provides real time, reliable and meaningful management information system and an effective decision support system, as part of the Digital India initiative of Government of India.

To ensure the effective implementation of the PAHAL scheme, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), through their LPG distributors, regularly conduct awareness camps, outreach drives, and offer digital support through mobile applications and online customer portals to promote inclusion and ensure the smooth implementation of the PAHAL scheme. Additionally, grievance redressal mechanisms are in place to address any concerns raised by customers regarding the LPG subsidy transfer under the PAHAL scheme.

STATEMENT

**Details of PAHAL consumers in Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho
in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency as on 01.07.2025**

District	No. of Active LPG Consumers	Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) Consumers
Katni	3,45,277	3,25,628
Panna	2,17,061	2,13,585
Chhattarpur	4,23,799	4,16,542

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

PROPOSAL FOR URBAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

1999. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate or create Urban Administrative Services, Financial Services and Technical Services Cadre for cities having population of one lakh and above in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide funds/financial assistance to the States to recruit staff required to run the said cadre efficiently and improve urban structure;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done;

(d) whether the Union Government has formulated the necessary framework for the recruitment of staff for the said cadre and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of cities initially selected for this purpose by the Union Government?

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

(a) to (e): As per the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, matters related to urban governance, including administrative, financial, and technical functions, are the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

The Government of India has implemented the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment Scheme (SSASCI)- (Urban Planning Reforms) Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 aimed at leveraging urban planning as a key driver of development, under which States were encouraged through Incentive for Augmentation of Human Resource for Strengthening Urban Planning Ecosystem by the State Government.

Under SSASCI (Urban Planning Reforms) as reported by the States so far, 1034 vacant posts were filled (Regular/Contractual), 320 new posts were created for Planners and 13 States collaborated with private experts for specific urban projects.

To further encourage States/UTs to strengthen Urban/Municipal Technical Cadre of the States/UTs, the Government has extended the component under Urban Planning Reforms in SSASCI scheme 2025–26 - Governance Reforms including Building Municipal Cadres for improved Governance which also covers incentives for filling and creation of posts. The Scheme covers incentives for the following reforms: -

- Completion of the recruitment for at least 50% of already sanctioned vacant posts of engineers of Public Health, Mechanical, Civil, Electrical in ULBs (more than One lakh Population)
- Hiring for Contractual Post to strengthen Technical Municipal Cadres including engineers from disciplines of Public Health, Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and finance specialists

- Creating a Municipal Staff Framework for Small Towns (up to population 1 lakh) including, Municipal Administrative Service: One Executive Officer, Municipal Finance Service: One Financial Officer, One Accountant and Municipal Technical Service: Engineers: 3 Civil, 2 Mechanical, 1 Electrical, 1 Public Health.
- Sanction of posts of Environmental Engineers and Hydrologists

State/UTs are required to complete the reforms by 15th December 2025 to be eligible for incentives under the scheme.

AUDIT OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED NHs

2000. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct any Nation wide audit of newly constructed National Highways (NH) that have shown early signs of damage;

(b) if so, the details of NHs where such deficiencies have been reported, State-Wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government maintains a database of highway stretches failing within two years of construction and their contractors, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to prevent such recurring damage across the country?

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

(a) to (d): All efforts are made to ensure that the National Highways (NHs) are constructed as per stipulated quality standards specified in the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure that highway construction adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineers- AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Officials of executing agencies undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors with stipulated requirements.

Assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) has been mandated for all NHs and Expressway works at the time of completion and every six months thereafter, which is monitored through electronic platform. NSV system for road condition assessment has been revamped using analytics for enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (O&M) through dedicated central cell.

Deficiencies observed, if any, are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires/ Contractors for taking up necessary corrective/ remedial actions as stipulated in technical schedules of the Contract/ Concession Agreement or within a reasonable period as decided by the executing agency / AE/ IE.

The Government has additionally taken the following initiatives for improvement of quality control systems in implementation of NHs works : -

- i. Adoption of Automated & Intelligent /Machine-aided Construction (AI-MC) in NH projects;
- ii. Operationalization of a centralized system called NHAI One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;
- iii. Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;
- iv. Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases;
- v. Deployment of Third Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis.

The Government through the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H) has established system of receiving complaints through Public Grievance Portal, various Social Media Platforms apart from complaints received from other sources including from Public Representatives, etc., about various issues concerning National Highways including issues related to quality

of construction. The Government takes cognizance of these complaints, apart from regular review and monitoring of NHs projects towards ensuring that necessary corrective actions are taken up by the Concessionaires / Contractors for the NHs projects.

Actions against defaulting agencies are taken as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement in case of any defaults, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/ blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

As per the information provided by the executing agencies, 81 Nos. of complaints regarding major deficiencies/ damages in NH works have been received/ found during the last five years (including 2024-25) and current Financial Year (excluding complaints received through various social media platforms/ public grievance portal); State/ Union Territory (UT) wise details of such deficiencies including for the State of Kerala is **Statement**.

Necessary remedial works taken up for rectification of these deficiencies/ damages are at various stages of progress. Penal actions have been initiated against the Contractor/ Concessionaire / AE/IE, etc. as per relevant contractual provisions, wherever applicable.

STATEMENT

State/ Union Territory (UT) wise List of projects where major deficiencies/ damages in NH works have been received/ found during the last five years (including 2024-25) and current Financial Year:

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of Projects	NH No.	Length of Projects (in Km.)
1	Kerala	06	NH-66	205.298
2	Andhra Pradesh	04	NH-71, NH-16, NH-9, NH-4	199.344
3	Bihar	02	NH-31, NH-333B	74.749
4	Chattishgarh	03	NH-130, New NH-30	126.525
5	Himachal Pradesh	01	NH-22 (New NH-05)	39.139
6	Haryana	03	NH-48, NE-4	61.7
7	Gujarat	05	NE-4, NH-754K, NH-48	118.713
8	Jharkhand	01	NH 75	34
9	Karnataka	05	NH-63, NH-48, NH-75	347.846
10	Arunachal Pradesh	01	NH-713A & NH-13	Protection works
11	Maharashtra	23	NH-06 (New NH-53), NH-48, NH-66, NH-160, NH-848, NH-753L, NH-752G, NH-548C, NH-161A, NH-753F, NH-752K, NH-752H, NH-753, NH-160, NH-17, NH-166G, NH-266	1287.292

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of Projects	NH No.	Length of Projects (in Km.)
12	Rajasthan	12	NE-4, NH-754K, NH-148N, NH-65, NH-89	325.173
13	Telangana	01	NH-161	48.963
14	Uttar Pradesh	03	Lucknow Ring Road, NH-76	92.618
15	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	02	NH-74	165.709
16	Uttarakhand	02	NH-125, NH-134 (Old NH-94)	44.589
17	West Bengal	03	NH-32, NH-6, NH-34	166.435
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	02	NH-4	25 Km, 4 Minor Bridges
19	Mizoram	01	NH-154 (New NH-6)	27.98
20	Tripura	01	NH-208	25.6

एससीएम के तहत हासिल की गई उपलब्धियां

2001. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य:

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

(क) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से अब तक क्या महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की गई हैं;

(ख) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन ने चयनित शहरों, विशेषकर असम के सिलचर शहर के संबंध में, सड़क, जल आपूर्ति और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन जैसे शहरी बुनियादी ढाँचे में किस प्रकार सुधार किया है;

(ग) क्या स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन को पूरे देश में, विशेषकर असम के सिलचर शहर में सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) असम के उन शहरों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहाँ स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन को क्रियान्वित किया गया है?

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

(क) और (ख): स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) 25.06.2015 को शुरू किया गया था। शहर स्तर पर एससीएम का कार्यान्वयन एक विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्र (एसपीवी) द्वारा किया गया है। इस मिशन ने 100 शहरों में रेट्रोफिटिंग, पुनर्विकास और ग्रीनफील्ड विकास के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 11.07.2025 तक एससीएम के तहत चयनित 100 शहरों में 1,64,695 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 8063 परियोजनाओं में से 1,53,977 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 7,636 परियोजनाएँ (कुल परियोजनाओं का 95%) पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

एससीएम के अंतर्गत, 100 शहरों के लिए केंद्र सरकार का कुल परिव्यय 48,000 करोड़ रु. था। 11.07.2025 तक, शहर 47,459 करोड़ (अर्थात् कुल केंद्रीय अंश आवंटन का 99%) की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का दावा कर पाए हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 45,881 करोड़ रु. (अर्थात् कुल दावा किए गए केंद्रीय अंश का 97%) का उपयोग किया गया है।

एससीएम के अंतर्गत प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ): असम राज्य से केवल एक शहर, अर्थात् गुवाहाटी, को स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत चुना गया है। 11.07.2025 तक, गुवाहाटी स्मार्ट सिटी द्वारा शुरू की गई 755 करोड़ रु. की कुल 21 परियोजनाओं में से, 746 करोड़ रु. की 20 परियोजनाएँ (कुल परियोजनाओं का 95%) पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। सिलचर एस.सी.एम. के तहत चयनित शहरों में नहीं था।

विवरण

एससीएम के तहत परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	एससीएम के क्षेत्र	परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या	परियोजनाओं की लागत
1	आर्थिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर	932	12973.04
2	पर्यावरण	151	2715.27
3	स्मार्ट ऊर्जा	694	14263.15
4	स्मार्ट गवर्नेंस	680	17808.82
5	स्मार्ट मोबिलिटी	1737	41623.06
6	सामाजिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर	898	13022.29
7	जीवंत सार्वजनिक स्थान	1408	12261.96
8	डब्ल्यूएसएच	1545	49621.47

11 जुलाई, 2025 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

ADVISORY TO AIRLINES

2002. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued an advisory to airlines regarding proper communication and in-flight catering services to passengers in view of international flights having longer flying times due to the closure of airspace by neighbouring country for Indian flights and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the DGCA's advisory focuses on five main areas - pre-flight passenger communication, in-flight catering and comfort, medical preparedness and alternative aerodromes, customer service and support readiness and intra-

departmental coordination and also mandates that passengers be proactively informed about changes in routing, revised travel time and potential technical stops at intermediate airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the response received in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issued an advisory to all airlines on 26th April 2025 regarding "Advisory Guidelines - Passenger Handling Measures in View of Airspace Restrictions". The details are at **Statement**. Airline operators have confirmed compliance with the said advisory.

STATEMENT

ADVISORY TO AIRLINES

Passenger Handling Measures in View of Airspace Restrictions Resulting in Extended Flight Durations and Technical Stops.

Due to recent developments involving international airspace closures and overflight restrictions, airline operations have been impacted by:

- Significant rerouting of international and regional flights
- Increased block times compared to scheduled durations
- Possibility of technical halts enroute for operational or fuel requirements

In light of the above, all airline operators are directed to implement the following passenger-handling measures to ensure transparency, compliance, and passenger welfare:

1. Pre-Flight Passenger Communication

Airlines shall ensure that all passengers are proactively informed about:

- The change in routing due to airspace restrictions
- Revised total expected travel time (departure to arrival)
- The possibility of a technical stop at an intermediate airport

- Clarify that the stop is operational in nature

-Passengers will generally remain onboard during such stops

This information must be communicated at check-in, boarding gates, and where feasible, through SMS/email alerts.

2. In-Flight Catering and Comfort

Airlines must ensure that catering uplift is revised based on actual expected block time (including technical halt). This includes:

- Adequate meals and beverages for the full duration
- Additional hydration and dry snacks
- Special meals as per manifest requests

3. Medical Preparedness and Alternate Aerodromes

Operators shall:

- Ensure medical kits and first-aid resources onboard are sufficient for extended operations

- Validate that alternate/technical halt airports have:
 - Emergency medical support
 - Ground ambulance availability if required
- Brief cabin crew on managing passenger fatigue, discomfort, or medical incidents

4. Customer Service and Support Readiness

Airlines shall:

- Brief call center/reservations teams on likely delays and schedule disruptions assistance
- Establish processes for managing missed onward connections and delay-related
- Prepare for compensatory action in case of delays beyond thresholds (as per

CAR provisions)

5. Intra-Departmental Coordination

Operators must ensure seamless coordination between:

- Flight Dispatch / IOCC
- Commercial and Customer Support teams
- Ground handling and airport operations
- Inflight service providers
- Medical vendors at designated alternates

Compliance and Monitoring

All operators are advised to treat this circular as mandatory guidance in the interest of passenger safety, comfort, and regulatory compliance. Non-compliance or passenger inconvenience resulting from failure to implement these measures may attract appropriate enforcement action under applicable CARS.

This circular comes into effect immediately and shall remain valid until further notice.

Chief Flight Operations Inspector

Flight Standards Directorate

Directorate General of Civil Aviation

INITIATIVES FOR REDUCING FOOD WASTE

2003. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment study to quantify food loss occurring at the farm-gate, during transportation, and in the processing stage across major agri-value chains in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the key findings, particularly concerning perishable commodities like fruits, vegetables and dairy;
- (c) whether the Government is coordinating with other Ministries (such as Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, etc.) and State Government to develop a cross-sectoral action plan to minimize food loss;

- (d) if so, the details of such coordinating mechanisms;
- (e) whether the Government plans to incentivize innovations such as decentralized processing, improved logistics or packaging solutions that directly address food waste reduction and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had commissioned a study through NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS), namely, "Study to determine Post harvest losses of Agri Produce in India" in 2022 with reference year 2020-22. The scope of the study was to assess post-harvest losses with respect to 54 crops/commodities across the country including the state of Punjab. The details of estimated loss of various agri-produce selected in Punjab during various stages of processing are as below:

Sr. No.	Crop Name	Estimated Loss (%)	
		Farm Operations	Market Level
1.	Capsicum	1.49	2.82
2.	Citrus	3.62	1.78
3.	Green Pea	4.77	1.89
4.	Maize	4.04	2.87
5.	Milk	0.51	0.12
6.	Mushroom	5.45	1.25
7.	Muskmelon	3.23	2.25

8.	Paddy	2.7	0.45
9.	Potato	4.91	0.66
10.	Sugarcane	3.15	1.23
11.	Wheat	2.84	1.71

(c) and (d): MoFPI co-ordinates with other Ministries and organizations to unlock the full potential and holistic development of India's food processing sector. MoFPI co-ordinates with following Ministries, Departments, State Governments and autonomous bodies of Government of India:

- MoFPI co-ordinates with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to boost exports and promote FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in the FPI sector. Further, the Ministry in co-ordination with Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) takes initiatives like organising buyers- sellers meet, industry consultations, etc. for promotion of exports of processed food products.
- MoFPI co-ordinates with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for identifying clusters for promoting processing and value addition. Additionally, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also implementing schemes NABARD Special Food Processing Fund, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) - NABARD etc. for supporting FPI sector.
- MoFPI co-ordinates with FFSAI on various issues related to quality and standards for the processed food products.

- State Governments implements PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MoFPI to enhance competitiveness of individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment, to promote formalization and to support individual enterprises / FPOs/ SHGs along the entire value chain. As a part of implementation of the said scheme there is regular consultation and coordination with the State Governments.

(e) and (f): MoFPI is actively incentivizing innovation in the food processing sector, particularly through its two autonomous institutions namely, [National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Kundli, Haryana \(NIFTEM-K\)](#) and National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. This collaboration focuses on fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and collaboration to strengthen the sector.

NIFTEMs, have developed a technology, called SURAKSHIT, that transforms agri-food processing waste into fully biodegradable, bio-based packaging material, offering a sustainable alternative to conventional plastics. This technology showcases a waste-to-resource approach, converting agro-waste into a useful product while promoting a circular economy.

In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector schemes. MoFPI is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA

Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored PMFME Scheme across the country for promoting food processing, improved logistics, etc that also addresses the issue of post-harvest losses.

UPGRADATION OF SHS TO NH IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2004. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the list of State Highways (SHs) in Andhra Pradesh that have been proposed/under consideration/notified as National Highways (NHs), district-wise, especially those passing through Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the total length of the above-mentioned SHs that have been notified as NHs during the last five years across Andhra Pradesh, especially those passing through Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any expansion, maintenance or upgradation works for SHs that have been notified as NHs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;
- (d) if so, the details regarding the total funds allocated/utilised for such roads passing through Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (e) the details regarding the list of those SHs in Andhra Pradesh for which proposals have been received or which are under consideration or have been rejected to be notified as NHs especially those passing through Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) and (b): 11 State roads, with a total length of 925 km, have been declared as National Highways (NHs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, passing through various districts of the State. Details of the same are enclosed as **Statement**. However, no National Highway has been notified in the Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency during this period.

(c) and (d): Government has undertaken development and maintenance works on NHs declared in the last five years in Andhra Pradesh. Funds for NHs are allocated on a consolidated, State-wise basis and not earmarked project-wise. The year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the development and maintenance of NHs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	4281	4281
2021-22	5890	5890
2022-23	6957	6957
2023-24	11440	11440
2024-25	11777	11756

(e): Government receives proposals from various State Governments/UTs, including from the State of Andhra Pradesh from time to time for declaration / up-gradation of State roads as NHs. Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se

priority, traffic levels and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

STATEMENT

Details of NHs declared in last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	NH-No.	Districts through which NH is passing
1	516F	Kakinada
2	167 K	Nandyal, YSR Kadapa
3	440	YSR Kadapa, Nandyal, Annamayya
4	716 G	YSR Kadapa, Sri Sathya Sai
5	340B	Kurnool, Nadayal
6	167AG	Palnadu, Guntur
7	167AD	Palandu
8	216H	Krishna, Eluru, NTR
9	342	Sri Satya Sai
10	216E	Dr. BR Ambedkar, Konaseema
11	516B	Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram

उज्जैन में सड़क अवसंरचना में सुधार

2005. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) क्या उज्जैन में आयोजित होने वाले सिंहस्थ आयोजन के मद्देनज़र, भीड़ प्रबंधन और आपातकालीन सेवाओं के दृष्टिगत अस्थायी बाईपास, संपर्क सड़कों अथवा वैकल्पिक मार्गों के निर्माण या सुधार हेतु कोई बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित बजट सहित ऐसी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सिंहस्थ के दौरान संभावित भारी यातायात दबाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, स्मार्ट यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली, सीसीटीवी निगरानी, साइनेज बोर्ड आदि जैसे सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार और उज्जैन नगर निगम सिंहस्थ आयोजन के दौरान सड़कों की गुणवत्ता, साइनेज, पार्किंग व्यवस्था और आपातकालीन एम्बुलेंस मार्गों में सुधार के उद्देश्य से, आपसी समन्वय में कोई संयुक्त कार्यबल गठित कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के माध्यम से उज्जैन शहर से संपर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने पूर्वी इंदौर बाईपास के विकास, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 552जी के उज्जैन-झालावाड़ खंड को चार लेन का बनाने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 752डी के नव घोषित बदनावर-तिमरवानी खंड को चार लेन का बनाने के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। इन विकास कार्यों की कुल लंबाई लगभग 280 किलोमीटर है और इसकी अनुमानित लागत 7000 करोड़ रुपए है। भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के कोड्स के अनुसार, सभी आवश्यक संकेतक, एम्बुलेंस और स्मार्ट यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास और रखरखाव का अभिन्न अंग हैं।

(ग): यद्यपि सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से वर्ष 2028 में आयोजित होने वाले सिंहस्थ मेले के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त राजमार्ग अवसंरचना के निर्माण पर सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रहा है, फिर भी इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक विशिष्ट कार्यबल के गठन का प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है।

CLSS FOR MIDDLE INCOME GROUP IN TAMIL NADU

2006. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) the total number of applications received and approved under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for the Middle Income Group (MIG) in Tamil Nadu during the last year along with the total subsidy amount disbursed in the State;

(b) the ratio of individuals categorised as MIG to the number of people who have received the subsidies across the country, State-wise, particularly in comparison to Tamil Nadu;

(c) the reasons for the rejection of applications from Tamil Nadu, particularly of those eligible for subsidies and the specific challenges encountered in urban and rural-urban transition areas;

(d) the details of awareness campaigns conducted by the Government in Tamil Nadu to ensure that eligible households are informed about the scheme; and

(e) the measures being undertaken to streamline the application process and enhance access to the scheme in Tamil Nadu?

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

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

The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

The CLSS vertical of PMAY-U was implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) such as National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). CLSS for MIG ended on 31.03.2021 and CLSS for EWS/LIG ended on 31.03.2022. The applications for the availing interest subsidy are submitted by the beneficiaries to the Banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). After due diligence, the interest subsidy has been released to the eligible beneficiaries by CNAs through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) in the country, including Tamil Nadu.

During the scheme period of CLSS vertical, a total of ₹58,868.4 crore of interest subsidy has been provided to 25,04,220 beneficiaries under the scheme across the country. In the State of Tamil Nadu, an amount of ₹ 2,675.03 crore has been released as interest subsidy to 1,20,114 beneficiaries under CLSS. A total of 6,08,317 beneficiaries under CLSS across the country belong to MIG category, out of which 42,629 beneficiaries are from Tamil Nadu. The State/UT wise details of MIG beneficiaries who have availed the benefit of CLSS across the country, including Tamil Nadu is at **Statement**. Since the CLSS for MIG was effective only up to 31.03.2021, no funds were released after 31.03.2021.

As per the scheme guidelines, the States/UTs including Tamil Nadu organized loan melas, conduct monthly review with PLIs to resolve challenges

faced by beneficiaries in availing the benefit of the scheme. Further, the States/UTs facilitated the identified eligible beneficiaries in getting approvals and documents, etc. to avail the benefit of Interest Subsidy under the Scheme. In order to facilitate awareness and benefit of the scheme among the beneficiaries, all PLIs had mandatorily displayed the details of the scheme along with the contact details at their respective branches for smooth disbursement of loan and interest subsidy.

Further, based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years.

PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the scheme guidelines, all activities such as submission of applications by applicants, verification, Geo-tagging, attachment, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), generation of beneficiaries list, releases of various instalments of Central Assistance/Subsidies, its utilisation amongst others are done through the Unified Web Portal (UWP). The usage of MIS enhances the transparency, efficiency, and accountability. It enables real-time monitoring, accurate beneficiary management, and timely decision-making through data-driven insights. It also helps in reducing the duplication and

leakages by verifying and updating records dynamically. It also supports faster fund disbursement, better coordination in States/UTs/ULB. The prospective beneficiaries of ISS may also apply on unified web-portal available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in> and trace their application.

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of MIG beneficiaries

Sl. No.		Name of the State/ UT	No. of Beneficiary	Central Subsidy Released (₹ in Cr.)
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	29,122	611.06
2		Bihar	7,297	150.06
3		Chhattisgarh	7,627	153.37
4		Goa	1,581	35.04
5		Gujarat	63,375	1,366.42
6		Haryana	18,312	371.34
7		Himachal Pradesh	807	16.99
8		Jharkhand	7,649	149.29
9		Karnataka	57,480	1,227.05
10		Kerala	5,742	121.89
11		Madhya Pradesh	22,839	461.62
12		Maharashtra	1,34,214	2,943.26
13		Odisha	5,867	117.30
14		Punjab	12,755	269.33
15		Rajasthan	29,043	592.86
16		Tamil Nadu	42,629	882.39
17		Telangana	48,126	1,047.16
18		Uttar Pradesh	62,733	1,298.73
19		Uttarakhand	5,617	114.45
20		West Bengal	26,731	562.93
Sub- total (States) :-			5,89,546	12,492.55
21	NO of	Arunachal Pradesh	42	0.92

22		Assam	1,837	36.50
23		Manipur	28	0.51
24		Meghalaya	36	0.59
25		Mizoram	139	2.12
26		Nagaland	13	0.21
27		Sikkim	47	0.96
28		Tripura	1,036	19.86
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			3,178	61.67
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	10	0.22
30		Chandigarh	608	13.19
31		DNH & DD	582	11.85
32		Delhi	13,083	279.70
33		J&K	618	11.66
34		Ladakh	6	0.07
35		Lakshadweep	-	-
36		Puducherry	686	13.71
Sub- total (UT) :-			15,593	330.39
Grand Total :-			6,08,317	12,884.61

VIABILITY GAP FUNDING

2007. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the exorbitant airfares being charged by the airlines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to cap these airfares to make air travel accessible and affordable for all and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount paid to airlines under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to compensate for low airfares, year and airline-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The pricing of airfares is subject to dynamic fluctuations influenced by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, and competitive factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.;

To ease surge in air fare, Ministry remains vigilant and sensitize airlines to exercise moderation/ self- regulation, measures like increase in the number of flights, reallocating capacity, etc. are adopted as done during Pandemic, festivals, Mahakumb and Pahalgam Incident.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, DGCA has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them, under the provision of sub-rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic.;

(d): The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) envisages providing connectivity to un-served and underserved airports of the country through revival of existing air strips and airports, which in turn also promotes tourism, increase employment opportunities and regional growth across the country.

637 RCS routes connecting 92 unserved and underserved airports, including 15 heliports and 2 water aerodromes have been operationalized under the scheme. The airfare on the RCS seats on which VGF is provided to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) is for a 3-year tenure.

The total amount paid to airlines under Viability Gap Funding (VGF), year and airline-wise is placed at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

VGF Disbursed to Airlines						
(figures in Rs. Crore)						
SI No.		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	ALLIANCE AIR	177.54	130.05	97.47	16.16	421.22
2.	AIR TAXI	0	3.75	14.75	3.73	22.23
3.	BIG CHARTERS	86.63	64.52	54.26	13.95	219.36
4.	GHODAWAT	75.17	116.76	186.68	33.02	411.63
5.	GSEC MONARCH	5.94	16.83	23.46	4.04	50.27
6.	HERITAGE	12.78	15.22	26.19	3.91	58.1
7.	INDIGO	298.61	296.98	107.79	0	703.38
8.	PAWAN HANS	25.5	32.52	21.21	5.03	84.26
9.	SPICEJET	116.17	129.99	26.89	18.71	291.76
10.	Just Udo Aviation P. Ltd.	0	0.4	69.26	14.61	84.27
	Total	798.34	807.02	627.96	113.16	2346.48

*Total VGF disbursed to airlines since 2017-18 is Rs. 4159.73 Crore.

DRIED UP WATER SOURCES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

2008. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the reports of dried up water sources and streams in Himachal Pradesh due to climate change, deforestation and excessive extraction of groundwater;
- (b) if so, the details and the number of streams, rivers and other water sources that have dried up during the last ten years in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) whether any studies or surveys have been conducted to assess the impact of drying water sources on agriculture, hydropower and drinking water supply in the region and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rejuvenate water sources and enhance groundwater recharge in the region; and
- (e) whether any financial or technical assistance is being provided to the Himachal Pradesh Government for water conservation and management projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Water being a State subject, the responsibility for augmentation, conservation, and efficient management of water resources primarily lies with the respective State Governments. According to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, there is no reported cases of water sources drying up due to climate change, deforestation and excessive groundwater extraction. As per the

Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India – 2024 report, all 10 groundwater assessment units in the state are categorized as safe. The state's annual groundwater recharge has been assessed at 1.11 billion cubic metres (bcm), with 1.01 bcm designated as annual extractable resources. The total annual groundwater extraction across all sectors stands at 0.36 bcm, resulting in a groundwater extraction rate of 35.48%, which is well within sustainable limits.

(c): Water, being a State subject, places the primary responsibility for the augmentation, conservation, assessment and efficient management of water resources with the respective State Governments. However, since 2022, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Government of India, in collaboration with State Governments, has been undertaking annual assessments of the country's dynamic groundwater resources, including those of Himachal Pradesh.

The CGWB carried out a Springshed Management Study in Kangra district as part of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2023–24. This study was undertaken in response to reports of declining spring discharge and the drying up of springs, which serve as vital sources for drinking, domestic, and irrigation needs in the region. A total of 233 springs were inventoried during the study, which identified three primary types: fractured/fissured springs (the majority), contact springs, and depression springs.

The study found that most springs in the area are structurally controlled, with fractured and fissured springs predominantly aligned along major lineaments and fractures. Discharge measurements indicated a range of 60–200 litres per

minute (LPM) during the pre-monsoon period, increasing to 60–300 LPM in the post-monsoon period.

(d): 'Water' being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

However, the Central Government takes various steps to promote water conservation and rainwater harvesting across the country, including water-stressed regions, to augment water availability and recharge groundwater. The major initiatives in this regard include 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain' (JSA: CTR) Campaign; Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transforming (AMRUT); Amrit Sarovar Mission; Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL); Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016; Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014; Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), etc. Further, Watershed Development Component (WDC) of PMKSY 2.0 incorporates spring shed management as a core activity. Also, National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) includes component for community based spring shed development in Indian Himalayan region.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts of the country. The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched "Jal Shakti

Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” (JSA: CTR) in 2021 with the tagline “Catch the Rain – Where it Falls When it Falls” with five focused interventions (1) water conservation and rainwater harvesting (2) enumerating, geo- tagging & making inventory of all water bodies; preparation of scientific plans for water conservation based on it (3) Setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts (4) intensive afforestation and (5) awareness generation. The Abhiyan was scaled up to cover all districts, blocks, and municipalities across the country. The JSA:CTR 2022 campaign was launched with special focus on spring shed development for hilly areas.

The 4th edition of the campaign was launched with theme “Source Sustainability for Drinking Water”, focusing on geo-tagging of all water sources of drinking water supply schemes. As reported by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, total 47 Ground Water and Spring Sources Geo-tagged under JSA:CTR 2023 campaign. In 2024 campaign 17,670 ground water and spring sources have been geotagged.

To further strengthen JSA: CTR, “Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari” (JSJB) initiative was launched under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign in Surat, Gujarat on 06th September, 2024, which focuses on intensifying community mobilization to build low-cost rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. The details of works onboarded under JSA: CTR and JSJB by Government of Himachal Pradesh are attached at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(e): 'Water' being a state subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign emphasizes on convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc.

The "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative focuses on intensifying community mobilization to build low-cost rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. The JSJB started by leveraging community funds, individual donations, Corporate Social Responsibility Funds etc. for construction of low-cost structures like borewells, recharge shafts, recharge pits, using locally available material, to harvest rainwater, to boost ground water level and provide local tailor-made solution to water issues.

Furthermore, Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established across districts, serving as dedicated resource and knowledge centers to provide technical guidance to locals and support district administration in implementation

of rain water harvesting systems. 12 Jal Shakti Kendras have been established in Himachal Pradesh.

In addition, districts have formulated District Water Conservation Plans to ensure sustainable water management in their respective districts. Under the JSA: CTR funds has been made available to the various districts to prepare for District Level Scientific Water Conservation Plans for renovation of existing water bodies/water harvesting structures and construction of new water bodies/water harvesting structures. Till now, 6 District Water Conservation plans have been prepared in Himachal Pradesh under JSA: CTR.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in consultation with State Governments, assesses the country's dynamic groundwater resources annually. These periodic estimations offer crucial insights into groundwater replenishment, utilization and overall availability across all assessment units, aiding various stakeholders in informed decision-making.

Additionally, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km in the Country including the water-stressed regions of the country. CGWB also prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater – 2020 in consultation with States/UTs. This macro-level plan identifies various types of recharge structures suitable for different terrain conditions across the country, including water-stressed regions. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been circulated to all lined department of the States for implementation.

Under Ground Water Management & Regulation Scheme, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been involved in the implementation of several successful artificial recharge projects including recharge pits in the country for demonstrative purpose which enables the State Governments to replicate the same in suitable hydrogeological conditions. To address the challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions, the Government of India has adopted a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach. As part of this strategy, Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and Technical Officers (TOs) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) conduct field visits to facilitate the districts and to provide technical assistance.

Under the Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) scheme, which is a Central Sector Scheme, the CGWB offers technical assistance to State Governments for water conservation and rainwater harvesting initiatives, including those in rural areas. Since GWMR is centrally implemented, all activities are directly carried out by the CGWB.

STATEMENT-I

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain								
National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti								
Intervention-Wise Status Report (JSA 2019 - 2025)								
Ministry/Department: ALL								
*Figures Showing No. of Works Completed & Ongoing								
S.No.	Year	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	Reuse and Recharge Structures	Watershed Development	Total Water Related Works	Intensive Afforestation	Expenditure - Including Water related works and Afforestation (In Rs Crores)*
1	2019	273256	44497	142740	159354	619,847	123,599,566	NA
2	2021	1627677	295836	832596	1918913	4,675,022	367,660,580	65,516
3	2022	1241770	267782	872489	1628706	4,010,747	783,836,035	23,863
4	2023	1242357	283786	680256	1484611	3,691,010	55,026,292	18,915
5	2024	1301806	308711	534564	2021450	4,166,531	64,845,783	8873
6	2025	700287	107760	170916	703393	1,682,356	17,408,545	913
Total		6,387,153	1,308,372	3,233,561	7,916,427	18,845,513	1,412,376,801	118,080
Total (Jal Shakti Kendra)						712		
Total (WCP)						639		

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain						
National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti						
HIMACHAL PRADESH - Intervention wise Progress (Status from 22-03-2021 to 29-07-2025)						
JSA Year	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	Reuse and Recharge Structures	Watershed Development	Total Water Related Works (Year-wise)	Total Water Related Works (State-wise)
2021	14011	2505	1046	39810	57372	294988
2022	13429	2454	1101	40287	57271	
2023	18806	1981	1229	45408	67424	
2024	22651	2157	1623	67526	93957	
2025	3499	238	259	14968	18964	
Total	72396	9335	5258	207999	294988	

STATEMENT - II

State-wise progress under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari 1.0				
(Status as on 31.05.2025)				
S. No.	State	Completed Work	Ongoing Work	Total Works
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	119	14	133
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	36338	45990	82328
3	ASSAM	1710	188	1898
4	BIHAR	134431	7480	141911
5	CHANDIGARH	11	17	28
6	CHHATTISGARH	405563	31332	436895
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	92	0	92
8	DELHI	201	0	201
9	GOA	7	0	7
10	GUJARAT	133522	28188	161710
11	HARYANA	7465	617	8082
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	148	36	184
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6129	90	6219
14	JHARKHAND	2798	519	3317
15	KARNATAKA	115303	22132	137435
16	KERALA	5396	4235	9631
17	LADAKH	1	1	2
18	MADHYA PRADESH	276625	31858	308483
19	MAHARASHTRA	7130	843	7973
20	MANIPUR	34	10	44
21	MEGHALAYA	3356	200	3556
22	MIZORAM	1	0	1

23	NAGALAND	63	0	63
24	ODISHA	101174	57907	159081
25	PUDUCHERRY	161	3	164
26	PUNJAB	6093	14911	21004
27	RAJASTHAN	364968	51115	416083
28	SIKKIM	18	0	18
29	TAMIL NADU	68887	13407	82294
30	TELANGANA	520332	41038	561370
31	TRIPURA	12305	292	12597
32	UTTAR PRADESH	141055	26259	167314
33	UTTARAKHAND	2333	482	2815
34	WEST BENGAL	25	5	30
Total		2353794	379169	2732963

सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण

2009. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण संबंधित अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकारी भूमि पर निर्मित ढाँचों को ध्वस्त किए जाने पर संबंधित अधिकारियों पर जुर्माना न लगाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा निर्णय लिए जाने पर अतिक्रमण को रोका जा सकता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भूमि उपयोग का विनियमन और नगर नियोजन राज्य के विषय हैं और सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध अतिक्रमण से संबंधित मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हालांकि, जहां तक दिल्ली में आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय (एलएंडडीओ) की परिसंपत्तियों का संबंध है, अतिक्रमण के मामलों को प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई और सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 जैसे माध्यमों से निपटाया जाता है। अन्य राज्यों में भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय (एलएंडडी) के पास केंद्र सरकार की खाली पड़ी भूमि के संबंध में, भूमि को निगरानी और रख-रखाव के लिए केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी) को सौंप दिया गया है। तदनुसार, सीपीडब्ल्यूडी किसी भी अतिक्रमण के लिए कार्रवाई करता है।

HN VALLEY AND KC VALLEY PROJECTS

2010. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to prove that the water from HN Valley and KC Valley projects is drinkable and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the three-stage purification process would make sewage water drinkable and if so, the details thereof including the details of scientific studies conducted in this regard;

(c) whether any permanent irrigation solutions are being adopted for frequent drought-prone regions such as Chikkaballapur, Kolar and Bangalore Rural and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to rejuvenate canals and lakes in the regions of Chikkaballapur, Kolar and Bangalore Rural; and

(e) whether two-stage purification of sewage is sufficient for agricultural use and if so, the details thereof including scientific studies conducted for the purpose?

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

(a): Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap water connection. Water is a state subject and therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households, lies with the respective State/UT.

As per Government of Karnataka, State has initiated the KC Valley and HN Valley projects with the primary objective to replenish the groundwater table through an indirect groundwater recharge concept based on soil Aquifer Treatment (SAT) technology in regions that are severely affected by drought and over-extraction of ground water, and these are not drinking water projects. The treated water utilized in these projects adheres to secondary treatment standards, as stipulated by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the Karnataka Pollution Control Board, and studies conducted by IISc and other teams have shown that these projects have significantly increased both groundwater quality and quantity. The groundwater quality is suitable for

secondary uses, and with minimal treatment (mainly disinfection). The villages served by KC Valley and HN Valley projects are equipped with RO-based drinking water dispenser systems provided by the RDPR department of GoK.

(b): As per State Govt., the three-stage purification still would not make the sewage water drinkable. In this regard, no detailed scientific study has been conducted on this matter till date.

(c): As per State Govt., no permanent irrigation solutions are being adopted by the State, but the Projects like KC Valley and HN Valley have been taken up by Minor Irrigation and Ground Water Development Department, Government of Karnataka, indirectly helps for irrigation.

(d): The Govt. of Karnataka has taken some steps to rejuvenate canals and lakes, their details provided by the State are enclosed at **Statement**.

(e): Starting from 2019, the Minor Irrigation department of Govt. of Karnataka has engaged a team of scientists from IISc, Bangalore and Ms. EMP laboratories Bangalore, a NABL accredited lab for continuous monitoring of the recycled project. The IISc (CST) was engaged to monitor the overall outcomes regarding water quality (environmental) being transferred and its effect on indirect groundwater recharge. Under this project, IISc was engaged to study the groundwater quality and its ability to remain fresh and usable for long periods, soil agro ecology when indirectly recharged groundwater is used for irrigation and the nature of the change in agricultural practices. IISc was also asked to study the potential implications of this project and address the present and the

future of such an endeavour. The current study goes beyond the mere reconstruction of environmental problems and the emerging outcomes.

In turn, IISc has constituted a national-level subject matter expert committee comprising scientists/experts from IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kharagpur and CSIR-NEERI Delhi to review the findings of the study. The committee "appreciated that the outcomes of this project are very interesting with positive impacts on solving one of the main problems of water scarcity. Experts gave their opinion that there is a need to build on this experience and replicate it in other groundwater-scarce areas of Karnataka and India".

IISc has regularly communicated the findings of the study to international peer-reviewed high-impact factor journals, which is reviewed by international experts. The findings of the study have shown significant positive impacts on improved groundwater recharge rates and positive impacts on groundwater quality impacts, significant positive socio-economic impact and there is no adverse impact on human health and animal health has been noticed. Positive impacts on these matters are:

- (i) Improved groundwater levels,
- (ii) Improved groundwater quality,
- (iii) Higher agricultural productivity due to higher availability of water,
- (iv) Improved productivity of milk and fish,
- (v) Farmers income has significantly increased,
- (vi) Revival of rural economy,
- (vii) Improved migratory birds and increased tourism.

Based on the positive outcomes of the KC valley project, the Honourable NGT has appreciated the work and has asked to study if the KC valley water can be used for direct irrigation i.e., not using the recharged groundwater, but directly using the treated water for irrigation. Based on this, the MI&GWD department of GoK has requested IISc to take up such a study. In February 2023, IISc, in collaboration with scientists from GKVK, Bangalore, has started this study. The study has completed one season, and the current findings are encouraging. A detailed study is ongoing.

STATEMENT

Rejuvenated Tank List						
(In Lakhs)						
Sl.no	District	Taluk	Constituency	Head of Account	Name of Work	Estimate Cost
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
2023-24 Approved works List						
1	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore East	Mahadevapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of chain link fencing to Elemallappashetty Tank in Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Bangalore Urban District,	498.00
2	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Protection work and Jungle Clearance from Venkateshwara's land to Dodda Mori to ensure smooth flow of water in Tavarekere Gram Panchayat, Tavarekere Hobli Bangalore South Taluk.	100.00
3	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Chikkalingashastry tank in Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District.	300.00
4	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to New Tank in Devamachohalli village, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District	100.00
5	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Protection work and Jungle Clearance from Nanjappa's land to Janardhan's Land to ensure smooth flow of water in Tavarekere Gram Panchayat, Tavarekere Hobli Bangalore South Taluk.	100.00
6	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Protection work and Jungle Clearance from Andanappa's land to Krishna's Land to ensure smooth flow of water in Tavarekere Gram Panchayat, Tavarekere Hobli Bangalore South Taluk.	100.00
7	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Rajakaluve works and jungle Clearance due to heavy rainfall in Ganakalu village under Cholanayakanahalli Gram Panchayat limits of Tavarekere Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk	100.00
8	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Desilting and Jungle Clearance to Muddayyanapalya Tank inTavarekere Gram Panchayat in Tavarekere Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk	50.00
9	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Yesvanthapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Desilting and Jungle Clearance to Tank in Jolanayakanahalli Gram Panchayat in Tavarekere Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk	50.00
10	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore South	Bangalore South	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Feeder Canal in Dyavasandra Village, Jigani Hobali Anekal Taluk, Bangalore Urban District	50.00
11	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Kanakapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Herandyapanahalli Tank waste weir in Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara District	355.00
12	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Kanakapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of chain link fencing and Encroachment Clearance around Hosadoddi Tank, in Kasaba Hobli, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara District.	35.00
13	Ramanagara	Harohalli	Ramanagara	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Sontenahalli Sluice Canal, under Kurubarahalli branch canal of Bhairamangala left bank canal, Harohalli taluk, Ramanagara district	300.00

Sl.no	District	Taluk	Constituency	Head of Account	Name of Work	Estimate Cost
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
14	Ramanagara	Harohalli	Ramanagara	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Anedoddi Shuice Canal, under Yerehalli branch canal of Bhairamangala left bank canal, Harohalli taluk, Ramanagara district	200.00
15	Ramanagara	Ramanagara	Magadi	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Ramanahalli branch canal of right bank canal of Bhairamangala reservoir, Bidadi Hobli, Ramanagara taluk Ramanagara district,	120.00
16	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	Bagepalli	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Draft Canal from Cheruva Mandarapalli tank Waste Weir to Balchosahalli bridge, under Julapalya Panchayat, Bagepally Taluk, Chikkaballapur District.	25.00
17	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	Bagepalli	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Draft Canal from Kushamma Topi Bridge to Balehosahalli Bridge in Polanayakanahalli Panchayat, Bagepally Taluk, Chikkaballapur District.	25.00
18	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Percolation Tank and Draft Canal near Muddenahalli Village, Chikkaballapur taluk, Chikkaballapur district,	500.00
19	Kolar	Bangarapete	Bangarapete	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Comprehensive Development Work of Pakarahalli Tank in Kasaba Hobli, Bangarapet Taluk, Kolar District,	100.00
20	Kolar	Bangarapete	Bangarapete	4702 -Modernization of tanks	comprehensive development work of Aniganahalli Tank in Kasaba Hobli, Bangarapet Taluk, Kolar District,	50.00
21	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Mulabagilu	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Kapalamadugu Oddukere Kere in Mulbagilu Taluk, Kolar District,	25.00
22	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Mulabagilu	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Waste weir and Improvements to C.Gundlahalli Doddakere Katte and Mulbagilu Taluk, Kolar District,	25.00
23	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Mulabagilu	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Revetment and improvements to draft canal of C.GundaAllahalli in Mulbagilu Taluk, Kolar District.	25.00
24	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Mulabagilu	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Construction of Canal from Kandinne to C. Gundlahalli Doddakere in Mulbagilu taluk, Kolar district,	25.00
25	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Mulabagilu	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Rajendarahalli Doddakere katte and Waste weir in Mulbagilu taluk, Kolar district,	25.00
26	Kolar	Kolar	Kolar	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Comprehensive Development Work to Byrandahalli Tank in Vemagal Hobli Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	325.00
2024-25 Approved works List						
1	Bangalore Urban District,	Yelahanka	Yelahanka	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Reconstruction of Dasenahalli Percolation tank in Yelahanka Taluk, Bangalore Urban District,	460.00
2	Bangalore Urban District,	Yelahanka	Yelahanka	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Improvements to Jagalahatti Tank in Yelahanka Taluk, Bangalore Urban District,	500.00
3	Bangalore Rural District,	Doddaballapura	Doddaballapura	4702 -Modernization of tanks	Repair works to Nagara Tank in Doddaballapur Taluk, Bangalore Rural District	50.00

2025-07-31
VINAYAKA R HARANATH
 Deputy Secretary to Government
 Minor Irrigation and Ground Water
 Development Department
 Government of Karnataka

USAGE OF SMALL AIRCRAFT, HELICOPTERS AND DRONE DURING DISASTER

2011. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) whether there is a national framework for deploying small aircraft, helicopters or drones for emergency medical transport and disaster relief and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Telangana is part of any pilot project to use aviation for emergency evacuations during floods or medical crises in remote areas, particularly in regions such as the forests or tribal areas of Nalgonda district and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up emergency aviation access points or coordination centres in such regions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has stipulated the requirements for Aero Medical transportation (AMT) vide Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 8, Series S, Part VII and has also issued Operations Circular (OC) 02 of 2016 regarding Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS).; Central Government has notified liberalized Drone Rules, 2021 on 25th August 2021 and subsequent amendments were issued in 2022, 2023, and 2024 that govern

Civil Drone Operations in the country. Drone operations in compliance with the above rules may be undertaken in the green zone for Visual Line of Sight Conditions without the need for any explicit approval, irrespective of its applications/ use.

(b): Currently, no such pilot project is being undertaken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) and (d): No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

PROTECTION OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES

2012. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to protect tribal languages and oral traditions facing extinction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the regions or tribes identified as priorities for language preservation;

(c) whether any community radio or digital archive initiatives have been started for this purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to involve local youth in documenting oral literature and songs;

(e) the details of financial support given to tribal scholars and researchers working on language and cultural preservation; and

(f) whether the Government plans to publish bilingual dictionaries or teaching materials for endangered tribal languages and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, proposals relating to, inter-alia research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, funds are also provided for/to:

- i. Publishing Varnamala, local rhymes, and stories in tribal languages.
- ii. Publishing books, journals on different tribal languages to promote tribal literature.
- iii. Translation and publication of Training module about Sickle cell Anaemia disease Awareness and Counselling Modules and Diagnosis & Treatment

Module and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in relevant Tribal languages/Dialects.

Further, as informed, Ministry of Education, Government of India initiated the “Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)” under the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru in 2013. The Institute with the help of Core Committee identified 117 languages including tribal languages in its first phase to work upon in step wise manner. SPPEL aims to document the language & culture of the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers by developing primers, bi/trilingual dictionaries (electronic and print formats), grammatical sketches, pictorial glossaries and ethno-linguistic profile of the community. List of the 117 languages is at **Statement-I**. Local community people are integral part of SPPEL language documentation process. Community people are involved as language consultant during the fieldwork. Even community people are involved and invited in workshop, seminar & conferences related to language documentation.

Moreover, Bhasha Sanchika, the digital language repository of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), where language preservation, dissemination, and technological advancement converge in a pioneering initiative. The primary objectives of the archive portal are to provide Indian linguistic resources in diverse formats - text, image, audio, and video; Aiding in creating language technology resources, language pedagogy materials, and

other language-related products and services. The details available in the following link:

<https://sanchika.ciil.org/home>

CIIL has developed dictionaries under SPPEL and the list is at **Statement-II**. In respect of teaching materials, CIIL has developed Primers on 117 languages (scheduled, non-scheduled & tribal) in collaboration with NCERT, New Delhi. The details available in the following link:
https://ciil.org/primers_book.

STATEMENT-I

Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)

List of Endangered Languages Zone-wise

Sl. No.	Languages / MTs	Zone
1	LAMONGSE	Andaman & Nicobar
2	LURO	Andaman & Nicobar
3	MOUT	Andaman & Nicobar
4	ONGE	Andaman & Nicobar
5	PU	Andaman & Nicobar
6	SANENYO	Andaman & Nicobar
7	SENTILESE	Andaman & Nicobar
8	SHOMPEN	Andaman & Nicobar
9	TAKAHANYILANG	Andaman & Nicobar
10	BHUNJIA	East Central Zone
11	BINJHIA/BIRJIA/BRIJIA	East Central Zone
12	BIRHOR	East Central Zone
13	BODO GADABA/ GUTOB	East Central Zone
14	BONDO	East Central Zone

15	DHIMAL	East Central Zone
16	DIDAYI / GATA	East Central Zone
17	GORUM	East Central Zone
18	HOLIYA	East Central Zone
19	MANDA	East Central Zone
20	MRU	East Central Zone
21	PARENGA	East Central Zone
22	THARUA	East Central Zone
23	THOTI	East Central Zone
24	TOTO	East Central Zone
25	AIMOL	North East Zone
26	ATONG	North East Zone
27	BAGI	North East Zone
28	BAITE/ BIATE	North East Zone
29	BANGRO	North East Zone
30	BAWM	North East Zone
31	CHINZ / ZYPHE	North East Zone
32	CHIRU	North East Zone
33	CHOTHE	North East Zone
34	DARLONG	North East Zone
35	DIRANG MONPA	North East Zone
36	GURUNG	North East Zone
37	KAGATE	North East Zone
38	KAMI / KHAMI	North East Zone
39	KHAMBA	North East Zone
40	KHAMIYANG	North East Zone
41	KHAMPTI	North East Zone
42	KOIRENG	North East Zone
43	KOMKAR	North East Zone
44	KONGBO	North East Zone
45	LAMGANG	North East Zone

46	LIJU	North East Zone
47	MARA	North East Zone
48	MEYOR /ZAKHRING	North East Zone
49	MOYON	North East Zone
50	MUKHIYA/ SUNUWAR	North East Zone
51	NAA	North East Zone
52	NEWAR / PRADHAN	North East Zone
53	NEWARI	North East Zone
54	PHAKIAL / TAI PHAKE	North East Zone
55	PUROIK / SULUNG	North East Zone
56	PURUM	North East Zone
57	RALTE	North East Zone
58	RANGLONG	North East Zone
59	SHERDUKPEN	North East Zone
60	SIMONG	North East Zone
61	SINGPHO	North East Zone
62	TANGAM	North East Zone
63	TARAO	North East Zone
64	THAPA	North East Zone
65	UCHAI	North East Zone
66	YOBIN/YOBIN LIJU	North East Zone
67	ZAKHRING	North East Zone
68	CHINALI	Northern Zone
69	DARMIYA	Northern Zone
70	GAHRI	Northern Zone
71	JAD	Northern Zone
72	JANGALI	Northern Zone
73	JANGSHUNG	Northern Zone
74	KANASHI / MALANI	Northern Zone
75	RONGPO	Northern Zone
76	SPITI	Northern Zone

77	BALASTIN	Northern Zone
78	BATERI	Northern Zone
79	BEDA	Northern Zone
80	BHADRALIAM	Northern Zone
81	DARGARI	Northern Zone
82	GOJAPURI	Northern Zone
83	HASSADI	Northern Zone
84	KHANA	Northern Zone
85	KHASHA/KHASH	Northern Zone
86	KUSHWAHI	Northern Zone
87	MASIDI	Northern Zone
88	MESHABI	Northern Zone
89	PADDARI	Northern Zone
90	SIAN	Northern Zone
91	SIRAM	Northern Zone
92	TEHGUL	Northern Zone
93	ARANDAN	Southern Zone
94	ERAVALLAN	Southern Zone
95	HAKKIPIKKI	Southern Zone
96	JENU KURUMBA	Southern Zone
97	KADAR	Southern Zone
98	KANIKER GOTTI	Southern Zone
99	KUTIYA	Southern Zone
100	MALAIMALASAR	Southern Zone
101	MALASAR	Southern Zone
102	MALAYAN	Southern Zone
103	MANNAN	Southern Zone
104	MOOPAN	Southern Zone
105	MUDUGA	Southern Zone
106	MUDUVAN	Southern Zone
107	PALIYA	Southern Zone

108	PULIYA	Southern Zone
109	SIDDI	Southern Zone
110	SOLIGA	Southern Zone
111	TODA	Southern Zone
112	URALI	Southern Zone
113	BARADI	West Central Zone
114	BHALA	West Central Zone
115	BHARWAD/BHARWADI	West Central Zone
116	DIWEHI	West Central Zone
117	NIHALI	West Central Zone

STATEMENT-II

Publications

Sl.No.	Title	ISBN
	Published:	
1.	Hakkipikki-Kannada-English Dictionary	978-93-94835-05-4
2.	Malayan-Malayalam-English Dictionary	978-93-94835-06-1
3.	Manda-Odia-English Dictionary	978-93-94835-25-2
4.	Lamkang-English Dictionary	978-93-94835-27-6
5.	Soliga-English-Kannada Trilingual Dictionary	978-93-94835-28-3
6.	A Dictionary of Soliga-English	978-93-94835-30-6
7.	Luro Dictionary	978-81-19411-54-2
8.	Sanenyo Dictionary	978-81-19411-88-7

ESTABLISHMENT OF OIL DEPOT IN MIZORAM

2013. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the State of Mizoram continues to face periodic fuel shortages due to the absence of an oil depot and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has taken any concrete steps for setting up an oil depot in Mizoram;
- (c) if so, the details of the proposed location, current status of land acquisition and timeline for commencement and completion of the project;
- (d) if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (e) whether the Union Government intends to expedite the process in consultation with the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that currently, there are 115 Retail Outlets (ROs) across the state of Mizoram. Adequate infrastructure is in place to ensure uninterrupted fuel supply across the state. This includes a well-maintained fleet of tank trucks and sufficient logistical support. Indents (demand requests) received from ROs and customers are executed promptly. However, at times, supply situation gets affected owing to local issues like road blockage etc.

(b) to (e): Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that the Government of Mizoram had initially offered land at Bairabi. However, after evaluation, the site was found unsuitable for development of Petroleum, Oil and

Lubricant (POL) Depot. Subsequently, an alternate site at Sairang was offered. Upon assessment, it was found that the proposed site presents significant engineering and logistical challenges due to its hilly terrain, substantial elevation differences, and its earthquake-prone zone. These locational factors contribute to a substantially high project cost. Considering the relatively low demand volume of petroleum products in the state even after aggregating the requirements of all OMCs and substantially high project cost at the proposed location due to above factors, it has not been found economically viable to establish POL Depot at this location.

SUPPORTIVE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR AIRLINES

2014. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Indian airlines are experiencing difficulties in increasing airfares to cover rising operational costs and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there are any supportive financial mechanisms for the same and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any comprehensive strategic framework for aviation affordability and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the provisions of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services is required to establish a tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristics of services, the generally prevailing tariff etc. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in view the market demand, seasonality and other market forces.

(b) and (c): To ensure the affordability of regional air travel, the Government has launched the RCS-UDAN scheme in 2016. The Scheme provides financial incentives to airline operators on identified regional routes that include concessions by the Central Government, State Governments/ Union Territories and airport operators to reduce airline operation costs and also the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to bridge the gap between operational costs and expected revenues on such routes. The airfare on the RCS seats on which VGF is provided to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) is capped for a 3-year tenure. The above measures aim to strengthen affordability, accessibility and overall passenger convenience in the aviation sector, thereby promoting regional development and economic growth.

SBM-G IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2015. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under the Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM-G) in Andhra Pradesh since 2014-15, year-wise;

(b) the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM-G in the State, year-wise;

(c) whether all eligible rural households have been covered and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessments to verify toilet access in remote and tribal villages of Andhra Pradesh and other States and if so, the outcomes thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to improve outreach, awareness and delivery of SBM-G benefits in forest, hilly and tribal areas where toilet coverage remains inadequate?

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

(a): The details of funds allocated, released and utilized details under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] since 2014-15 are as shown below:

Rs. In crore

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2014-15	262.25	116.1	101.82
2015-16	336.74	234.17	302.03
2016-17	342.21	342.21	381.05
2017-18	1219.88	1219.88	1151.3
2018-19	1381.18	1381.11	509.88
2019-20	395.76	248.11	231.99
2020-21	393.47	212.27	437.03
2021-22	437.64	58.26	386.83
2022-23	676.79	147.03	274.13

2023-24	50.00	0	290.81
2024-25	270.16	75.51	156.28
Total	5766.08	4034.65	4223.18

(b): The details of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed from 2014-15 to till date under SBM(G) in Andhra Pradesh are as given below:

S.No	Year	IHHLs constructed
1	2014-15	159931
2	2015-16	336453
3	2016-17	725583
4	2017-18	2142853
5	2018-19	517650
6	2019-20	252585
7	2020-21	84186
8	2021-22	4121
9	2022-23	2819
10	2023-24	119348
11	2024-25	8338
12	2025-26 (till date)	24082
Total::		4377949

(c) and (d): Govt., of Andhra Pradesh has completed IHHLs construction of saturation basis and the State has been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on July 2018. Further, Govt of AP has sanctioned additional incentive amount of Rs.3000/- (along with Rs. 12,000/- as per SBM-G guidelines) per IHHLs towards transportation of the material in Tribal Areas to provide toilet access to tribal villages. The Swachha Andhra Corporation, Government of Andhra Pradesh is conducting an Open Defecation Free (ODF) survey at both

the village and household levels across the state. This survey aims to assess Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) coverage, identify gaps, and implement necessary interventions to sustain ODF status. Additionally, it will provide village-level insights into sanitation coverage, waste management, and hygiene practices. So far, 80% of survey completed and remaining 20% survey is under progress. The Assessment covers all villages including remote and tribal villages of A.P

(e): As per SBM(G) guidelines, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities are conducted to create huge awareness on SBM(G) activities in all villages and Educational Institutions. Instructions have been issued to the districts to obtain toilets requirement on priority basis from all eligible beneficiaries and accord necessary sanctions immediately to complete toilet construction. Sanctions are given and construction taken up on priority basis. Govt., of Andhra Pradesh has declared third Saturday of every month as Swachh Andhra Day and every month Swarna Andhra – Swachh Andhra programme is being conducted with separate themes to create more awareness on Sanitation activities, public participation on SBM activities. Govt., Orders has been issued to participate all Govt., Officials, Public Representatives and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is also participating in Swarna Andhra – Swachh Andhra programme.

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS OPERATING UNDER PPP

2016. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Kolar district in Karnataka has currently only three food processing units operating under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the district's horticultural profile particularly its large scale production of mangoes and tomatoes including housing one of Asia's largest tomato markets and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish a centrally-supported integrated food processing facility in Kolar to address this untapped potential and if so, the details and the timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not support food processing projects in Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. However, MoFPI is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). These schemes are demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from time to time. Subsidy/incentives are provided as per the respective schemes guidelines.

The production clusters for the crops are identified based on the horticultural production data published by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers

Welfare for 2018-19, in consultation with the Horticulture Departments of the respective states. Kolar & Chikkaballapura districts in Karnataka have been identified for Tomato Cluster under Operation Greens component scheme of PMKSY.

Under PMKSY, MoFPI has approved two food processing projects with total project cost of Rs 30.72 crores and approved grant-in-aid of Rs 6.98 crores in Kolar district of Karnataka.

MoFPI is also implementing Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation/ setting up of micro food processing enterprises. Tomato in Kolar & Chikkaballapura district and Mango in Dharwad and Haveri districts have been identified as ODOP in Karnataka.

Under PMFME Scheme, MoFPI has sanctioned 62 proposals with a total subsidy of Rs 3.19 crores in Kolar district of Karnataka.

MoFPI does not establish food processing plants on its own. However, it provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to eligible entrepreneurs for establishing related infrastructure including processing of mangoes and tomatoes through its schemes.

REDUCTION IN BUDGET ALLOCATION

2017. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the budget allocation for the Ministry of Civil Aviation has been reduced by nearly 10 per cent to Rupees 2,400.31 crore for the Financial Year 2025 and that funding for the UDAN regional connectivity scheme has been slashed to Rupees 540 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that approximately 48 per cent of posts in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and 37 per cent in the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) remain vacant, raising serious concerns over regulatory oversight, safety audits and enforcement of aviation norms and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for continued budgetary cuts and understaffing in safety-critical agencies despite recent aeroplane accidents and near-miss incidents across the airports of the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to strengthen institutional capacity, fill critical vacancies and ensure that safety and regulatory integrity in the civil aviation sector are not compromised?

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

(a): The Budget Estimates for FY 2025-26 (Rs. 2,400.31 crore) shows a decrease of approximately 10% over the Revised Estimates of 2024 25 (Rs. 2,658.68 crore). However, it still reflects an increase over the previous year's Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,357.14 crore.

The Budget Estimates for 2025-26 (Rs. 540.00 crore) under Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN shows a decrease from the previous year's Revised Estimates of Rs. 800.00 crore. However, it still reflects an increase over the previous year's Budget Estimates of Rs. 502.00 crore.

(b) to (d): Out of the total 1644 sanctioned posts of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), 823 posts (50.06%) are vacant. For Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), out of the total of 598 sanctioned posts, 230 posts (38.46%) are vacant.

The Budgetary allocation for safety critical agencies namely DGCA and BCAS of MoCA has been increased in the current Financial Year 2025-26 from the past FY 2024-25. Hence, there is no budgetary cut for safety critical agencies of MoCA.

441 posts including 426 technical posts in DGCA have been created between 2022 and 2024. All methods of recruitment are pursued vigorously in order to ensure timely and continuous availability of requisite manpower at DGCA to meet requirements in the interregnum due to vacancies arising, efforts are also made to recruit persons through short term contractual hiring.

BCAS is a deputation-based organisation wherein personnel are recruited on deputation basis from various security organisations. Since, filling up of posts on deputation basis is a dynamic process and as part of its ongoing efforts to strengthen operational capacity, BCAS periodically circulates vacancy circulars for filling up of posts on deputation basis.

अजा/अजजा/अपिव श्रेणियों के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना

2018. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने, प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट योजनाएँ और पहल की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/ अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के उद्यमियों तक पहुँचने और उन्हें लाभान्वित करने हेतु सरकारी योजनाओं के संबंध में कोई प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन के प्रमुख परिणाम क्या हैं और इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाएँ, यथा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, एमओएफपीआई द्वारा एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, यथा प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के क्षमता निर्माण घटक के अंतर्गत, एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी उद्यमियों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के उद्यमियों के बीच खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी+) और उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

एमओएफपीआई ने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के उद्यमियों तक पहुँचने और उन्हें लाभान्वित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया है। तथापि, पीएमकेएसवाई और पीएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत, आवंटित निधि का क्रमशः 8.3% और 4.3% अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए निर्धारित है। इसके अलावा, पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक योजना दिशानिर्देशों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिमान्य प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- i. सामान्य क्षेत्रों के प्रस्तावों के लिए 1.5 गुना की तुलना में निवल संपत्ति की आवश्यकता को मांगे गए अनुदान के बराबर राशि तक घटा दिया गया है;
- ii. सामान्य क्षेत्रों के प्रस्तावों के लिए 20% की तुलना में सावधि ऋण की आवश्यकता को पात्र परियोजना लागत के 10% तक घटा दिया गया है;
- iii. सामान्य क्षेत्रों के प्रस्तावों के लिए 20% की तुलना में इक्विटी आवश्यकता को पात्र परियोजना लागत के 10% तक घटा दिया गया है;
- iv. सामान्य क्षेत्रों के प्रस्तावों के लिए 35% की तुलना में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% के बढ़े हुए स्तर पर अनुदान की मात्रा (संबंधित उप-योजनाओं के तहत अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन);
- v. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना परियोजनाओं के संबंध में न्यूनतम परियोजना लागत की आवश्यकता को तीन करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में घटाकर एक करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है [अन्य घटक योजनाओं के लिए, ऐसा कोई मानदंड निर्धारित नहीं है]

परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता

2019. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में वार्षिक विद्युत उत्पादन कितना है और छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश के प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी वार्षिक विद्युत उत्पादित हुई;

(ख) देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन की वर्तमान वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है और उनकी वार्षिक क्षमता सहित सभी चालू परमाणु ऊर्जा रिएक्टरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में कुल ऊर्जा घाटा और अधिकतम ऊर्जा घाटा कितना है; और

(ङ) परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र किस प्रकार इस घाटे को कम करने में सहायक होगा?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (मई-2025 तक) के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में उत्पादित वार्षिक विद्युत का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

(ख): भारत में परमाणु ऊर्जा की वर्तमान संस्थापित क्षमता 8,780 मेगावाट है (राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन-I (आरएपीएस-I) की 100 मेगावाट क्षमता को छोड़कर, जो विस्तारित शटडाउन के अधीन है)। सभी चालू परमाणु ऊर्जा रिएक्टरों की सूची उनकी निर्धारित क्षमता सहित **विवरण -II** पर दी गई है।

(ग) : सरकार ने वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट की परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षमता तक पहुँचने के लक्ष्य के साथ एक महत्वाकांक्षी परमाणु ऊर्जा मिशन की घोषणा की है। इस मिशन को सुगम बनाने के लिए, परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश को सक्षम बनाने हेतु परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम और परमाणु क्षति नागरिक दायित्व अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाएँगे। सरकार ने लघु मॉड्यूल रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर) और नई उन्नत तकनीकों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास को सक्षम बनाने के उपायों की भी घोषणा की है।

(घ): वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ऊर्जा और उच्चतम मांग के संदर्भ में देश की विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति **विवरण -III** पर दी गई है। इससे पता चलता है कि वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में ऊर्जा कमी और उच्चतम कमी लगभग शून्य थी।

(ड): न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा विद्युत का एक स्वच्छ आधार स्रोत है जो 24x7 उपलब्ध है। न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा संयंत्र के संपूर्ण कार्यावधि के दौरान ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन, जल और पवन ऊर्जा जैसी नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के बराबर है। बजट-2025 में घोषित न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा मिशन में वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह पहल, विकासशील भारत के लिए दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा पारगमन रणनीति हेतु भारत के ऊर्जा मिश्रण में न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाएगी।

विवरण -I

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (मई-2025 तक) के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में उत्पादित वार्षिक विद्युत का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

(सभी आंकड़े एमयू में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	उत्पादित विद्युत 2022-23	उत्पादित विद्युत 2023-24	उत्पादित विद्युत 2024-25	उत्पादित विद्युत 2025-26 (मई, 2025 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार	252.45	375.29	413.18	71.38
आंध्र प्रदेश	81,701.42	90,081.32	92,072.29	16,442.46
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,845.79	4,280.73	4,207.04	577.73
असम	9,153.69	9,429.34	9,708.30	1,420.07
भूटान	6,742.40	4,716.10	5,484.18	731.51
बिहार	55,489.06	58,703.88	61,202.85	10,076.56
चंडीगढ़	12.61	11.70	8.79	1.06
छत्तीसगढ़	1,44,839.62	1,65,187.83	1,70,076.73	28,823.08
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	30.62	28.86	28.63	5.42
दिल्ली	4,314.50	4,483.95	4,626.96	840.80
गोवा	19.96	67.95	65.24	10.87
गुजरात	95,017.30	1,35,398.90	1,57,731.34	30,152.00
हरियाणा	33,559.00	29,848.93	32,681.55	5,035.18
हिमाचल प्रदेश	41,579.81	38,952.37	42,534.43	8,029.20
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17,170.62	16,282.93	15,595.82	3,780.96
झारखंड	30,800.35	35,984.77	39,105.22	5,874.21
कर्नाटक	85,189.36	91,468.95	1,00,182.18	16,907.17
केरल	9,935.38	7,359.96	9,458.66	1,735.62

लद्दाख	402.78	388.48	413.06	84.86
लक्षद्वीप	15.12	64.88	67.03	12.26
मध्य प्रदेश	1,52,020.26	1,64,779.83	1,66,290.81	27,634.41
महाराष्ट्र	1,58,993.39	1,69,037.91	1,70,242.07	30,463.61
मणिपुर	486.77	307.14	715.05	30.82
मेघालय	1,052.41	875.13	1,022.23	189.06
मिजोरम	266.40	217.74	317.79	18.89
नागालैंड	289.32	246.61	313.64	11.10
ओडिशा	71,529.15	73,443.73	76,221.89	13,617.23
पुदुचेरी	245.31	236.34	217.19	10.29
पंजाब	40,075.39	41,261.67	40,848.23	6,595.28
राजस्थान	1,05,963.47	1,16,845.30	1,30,771.79	24,665.97
सिक्किम	11,709.14	8,622.20	2,025.02	314.25
तमिलनाडु	1,16,688.02	1,23,311.63	1,30,124.92	20,675.49
तेलंगाना	64,178.16	65,666.12	69,881.68	11,925.68
त्रिपुरा	7,086.06	6,360.32	5,105.62	871.18
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,63,447.06	1,65,051.58	1,75,196.84	31,096.57
उत्तराखंड	16,368.16	15,459.95	16,955.30	2,410.80
पश्चिम बंगाल	92,995.30	94,250.84	97,784.38	16,176.99
कुल योग	6,24,465.61	17,39,091.19	18,29,697.94	3,17,320.01

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विवरण -II

निर्धारित क्षमता के साथ सभी चालू न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा रिएक्टरों की सूची:

क्रम सं.	रिएक्टर और स्थान	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	आरएपीएस-2, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान	200
2	टीएपीएस-1, तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	160
3	टीएपीएस-2, तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	160
4	एमएपीएस-1, कलपक्कम, तमिलनाडु	220
5	एमएपीएस-2, कलपक्कम, तमिलनाडु	220
6	एनएपीएस-1, नरोरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	220
7	एनएपीएस-2, नरोरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	220
8	केएपीएस-1, काकरापार, गुजरात	220
9	केएपीएस-2, काकरापार, गुजरात	220
10	आरएपीएस-3, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान	220
11	आरएपीएस-4, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान	220
12	आरएपीएस-5, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान	220

क्रम सं.	रिएक्टर और स्थान	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
13	आरएपीएस-6, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान	220
14	कैगा-1, कैगा, कर्नाटक	220
15	कैगा-2, कैगा, कर्नाटक	220
16	कैगा-3, कैगा, कर्नाटक	220
17	कैगा-4, कैगा, कर्नाटक	220
18	टीएपीएस-3, तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	540
19	टीएपीएस-4, तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र	540
20	केएपीएस-3, काकरापार, गुजरात	700
21	केएपीएस-3, काकरापार, गुजरात	700
22	केकेएनपीपी-1, कुडनकुलम, तमिलनाडु	1,000
23	केकेएनपीपी-2, कुडनकुलम, तमिलनाडु	1,000
24	आरएपीएस-7, रावतभाटा, राजस्थान,	700

आरएपीएस: राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

टीएपीएस: तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

एमएपीएस: मद्रास परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

एनएपीएस: नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

केएपीएस: काकरापार परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

केकेएनपीपी: कुडनकुलम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

विवरण -III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में ऊर्जा की कुल कमी और ऊर्जा की उच्चतम कमी

वर्ष	ऊर्जा				उच्चतम			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	अनापूर्ति ऊर्जा		उच्चतम मांग	उच्चतम मांग की आपूर्ति	उच्चतम मांग की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(मेगावाट)	(मेगावाट)	(मेगावाट)	(%)
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	2,49,856	2,49,854	2	0.0

STATUS OF PMUY IN TAMIL NADU

2020. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in terms of the total number of LPG connections released, beneficiaries covered and geographic reach across Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have actively refilled LPG cylinders after receiving connections and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure sustained usage of clean cooking fuel among low-income households;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the impact of PMUY on reducing indoor air pollution and improving health outcomes in rural and tribal areas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures being undertaken by the Government to address challenges such as refill affordability, supply chain issues and awareness gaps among beneficiaries to increase effective utilization of the yojana?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult woman from poor households across the country. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country including 40.98 lakh connections in state of

Tamil Nadu. District-wise details of PMUY connections in Tamil Nadu are at **Statement.**

(b): In Tamil Nadu, 99.50% of total PMUY customers have taken refills after installation of their connections, as of 01.07.2025.

(c): Various independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

- (i) PMUY had resulted in a shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.
- (ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.
- (iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.

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

(d): LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through PPAC's Consumption reports, Common LPG Data Platform (CLDP) and meetings with OMCs. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

To create awareness and enhance LPG usage, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhaar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections. Government has taken several steps to encourage consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc. As a result of these efforts, per capita consumption of

PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 in FY 2024-25.

Further, to make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers, Government is providing a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per 14.2 kg cylinders. LPG consumption by PMUY households in the Tamil Nadu has increased from 217.52 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) (FY 2022-23) to 279.9 TMT (FY 2024-25). Also, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu has increased from 4.28 (FY- 2022-23) to 4.81 (FY- 2024-25).

As of 01.07.2025, there are a total of 25,573 LPG distributorships across the country, including which 1652 in state of Tamil Nadu. These are served through 213 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 7997 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2025 across the country, out of which 7403 (i.e. 93 %) [Rurban- 1033, Gramin- 4991, Durgam Kshetriya Vitraks and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (DKV+RGGLV) - 1379] are catering to rural areas.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of connections under PMUY Scheme in Tamil Nadu –

As on 01.07.2025

District	Number of PMUY Connections
Ariyalur	72,184
Chengalpattu	1,22,872
Chennai	32,730
Coimbatore	46,793

Cuddalore	2,54,010
Dharmapuri	1,13,164
Dindigul	1,48,070
Erode	1,16,599
Kallakurichi	92,640
Kancheepuram	67,988
Kanniyakumari	88,714
Karur	54,129
Krishnagiri	1,21,558
Madurai	1,60,043
Mayiladuthurai	67,675
Nagapattinam	49,595
Namakkal	1,27,689
Perambalur	44,611
Pudukkottai	1,73,264
Ramanathapuram	1,49,922
Ranipet	99,870
Salem	2,02,207
Sivaganga	89,670
Tenkasi	86,469
Thanjavur	1,38,037
The Nilgiris	18,331
Theni	67,449
Thiruvallur	1,20,331
Thiruvarur	1,14,755
Thoothukkudi	1,02,088
Tiruchirappalli	1,51,817
Tirunelveli	72,404
Tirupathur	75,070
Tiruppur	54,946
Tiruvannamalai	2,15,330
Vellore	1,22,433
Viluppuram	1,42,873

Virudhunagar	1,19,895

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

GUIDELINES FOR OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKETS

2021. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued/established any legal framework or guidelines for the operation of voluntary carbon markets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has set up a unified set of rules, accounting protocols and verification mechanisms applicable across all sectors under the Indian Carbon Market framework;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has specified critical components such as the baseline year, emission factors and the types of eligible projects under various sectors for the issuance of carbon credits;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether the Government has formulated or is considering any plans to align India's carbon market with international standards or global carbon markets to ensure compatibility and enable cross-border credit transfer or trading; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Central Government in consultation with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) notified Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) which defines two mechanism namely – compliance mechanism and offset mechanism.

Under the compliance mechanism, emission-intensive industries designated as 'Obligated Entities' are required to comply with the assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets. Under the offset mechanism, non-obligated entities may register their projects aimed at greenhouse gas emission reduction, removal, or avoidance for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. The detailed procedures for both the mechanism have already been published which cover Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate, transparent, and credible compliance.

(e) and (f): The Government of India has already specified the baseline year, emission factors and various sectors for the issuance of carbon credits. Draft notifications specifying GEI targets for obligated entities across eight different sectors namely - Pulp & Paper, Aluminium, Cement and Chlor-Alkali, Iron & Steel, Petroleum Refinery, Petrochemicals and Textile have been published. Further, eight methodologies for different project activities under offset mechanism have also been published.

(g) and (h): The aforesaid procedures, published for implementation of CCTS, are in alignment with global standards. However, decisions regarding the cross-border transfer or trading of Carbon Credit Certificates shall be taken by the National Designated Authority for Implementation of Article 6 of Paris Agreement (NDAIAPA), as per emerging requirements.

विशेष रियायतों/छूट के तहत पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2022. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) विशेषरूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रियायतों/छूट के अंतर्गत पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन में लाभ प्राप्त करने वाली श्रेणियों/व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में इन विशेष रियायतों/छूट के अंतर्गत आवेदकों के लिए पेट्रोल पंपों और गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन की प्रक्रिया क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में उक्त श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत पेट्रोल पंप/गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने व्यक्तियों को विशेष रियायतों/छूट के अंतर्गत पेट्रोल पंप/गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं और उनके संचालन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसीज) ने दिनांक 28.06.2023 से खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के लिए नए "डीलरशिप चयन दिशानिर्देश" और दिनांक 23.6.2016 से

"एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के चयन के लिए एकीकृत दिशानिर्देश" लागू किए हैं। इन दोनों दिशानिर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों की डीलरशिप और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के आवंटन में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 22.5% और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 27% आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और सामान्य वर्ग के अंतर्गत, रक्षा कर्मियों, अर्धसैनिक कर्मियों/केंद्र/राज्य सरकार और केंद्र/राज्य सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों, शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों, उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) के लिए भी आरक्षण का प्रावधान है।

खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिप और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप का आवंटन एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन करके किया जाता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राष्ट्रीय/राज्यस्तरीय समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर पात्र प्रतिभागियों से आवेदन आमंत्रित करना, ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करना, आवंटियों के चयन हेतु लॉटरी निकालना आदि शामिल हैं।

खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिप के आवंटन हेतु आवेदन प्रक्रिया/मानक/मापदंड/आरक्षण नीति www.petroilpumpdealerchayan.in पर उपलब्ध है और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के चयन सम्बन्धी विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश www.lpgvitarakchayan.in वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) से (ड): दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश और इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में पीएसयू ओएमसीज के आरओज का श्रेणीवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

	एससी/एसटी	ओबीसी	अन्य	कुल
उत्तर प्रदेश	1851	1304	8607	11762
इटावा	17	9	77	103
औरैया	15	9	71	95
एटा	15	8	45	113
कासगंज	12	17	67	100

उत्तर प्रदेश में आरओज स्थापित करने के लिए जून/जुलाई, 2023 में पीएसयू ओएमसीज द्वारा निर्गत 6609 स्थलों के विज्ञापन के प्रत्युत्तर में, 3654 आशय पत्र (एलओआई) निर्गत किए जा चुके हैं और दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 817 आरओज चालू हो चुके हैं। इनमें इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में निर्गत 132 एलओआई शामिल हैं, जिनमें से 30 आरओज चालू हो चुके हैं।

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश और इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का श्रेणीवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

	एससी/एसटी	ओबीसी	अन्य	कुल
उत्तर प्रदेश	882	415	2849	4146
इटावा	6	1	22	29
औरैया	6	2	20	28
एटा	6	4	23	33
कासगंज	9	2	17	28

दिनांक 01.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, ओएमसीज ने एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के चयन हेतु एकीकृत चयन दिशानिर्देश, 2016 के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1051 स्थलों का विज्ञापन दिया है, जिनमें से 1035 स्थलों पर वितरण शुरू हो चुका है। इसमें इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में विज्ञापित 32 स्थल शामिल हैं और सभी चालू और प्रचालित हो चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में इन आवंटनों का श्रेणीवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

उत्तर प्रदेश और इटावा, औरैया, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में यूएसजी के तहत चालू एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों की श्रेणीवार संख्या				
	एससी/एसटी	ओबीसी	अन्य	कुल
उत्तर प्रदेश	232	269	534	1035
इटावा	1	2	2	5
औरैया	1	0	5	6
एटा	2	3	8	13
कासगंज	1	2	5	8

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन के उद्देश्य

2023. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन का उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) 1999 में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन से पूर्व जनजातीय विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के पर्यवेक्षण और कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी मंत्रालय, विभाग या प्राधिकरण कौन सा था;

(ग) 1999 में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन के संबंध में आदेश की प्रति दीजिये;

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य कर रहा है या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त आयोग के गठन के संबंध में आदेशों की प्रति दीजिये?

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

(क), (ख) और (ग): भारत सरकार (कार्य आवंटन) नियम, 1961 (संशोधन श्रृंखला संख्या 382, दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2025 तक संशोधित) के अनुसार, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को सौंपा गया अधिदेश **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है। 1999 में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन से पहले, जनजातीय विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के पर्यवेक्षण और कार्यान्वयन का दायित्व सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के पास था। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के गठन से संबंधित भारत सरकार (कार्य आवंटन) नियम, 1961 के 243वें संशोधन के प्रासंगिक उद्धरण **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338क के तहत गठित एक संवैधानिक निकाय है। अनुच्छेद 338क (4) के अनुसार आयोग को अपनी प्रक्रिया को विनियमित करने की शक्ति होगी। संविधान (89वां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2003 की प्रति **विवरण -III** के रूप में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय का अधिदेश

1. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संबंध में सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक बीमा।
 2. जनजातीय कल्याण: जनजातीय कल्याण योजना, परियोजना निर्माण, अनुसंधान, मूल्यांकन, सांख्यिकी और प्रशिक्षण।
 3. जनजातीय कल्याण पर स्वैच्छिक प्रयासों का संवर्धन और विकास।
 4. अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ, जिनमें ऐसी जनजातियों से संबंधित छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति भी शामिल है।
 5. अनुसूचित जनजातियों का विकास।
- 5क. वन भूमि पर वन में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारों से संबंधित कानून सहित सभी मामले।

नोट: जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास कार्यक्रमों की समग्र नीति, योजना और समन्वय हेतु नोडल मंत्रालय होगा। इन समुदायों के विकास के क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के संबंध में नीति, योजना, निगरानी, मूल्यांकन आदि तथा उनका समन्वय संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों की ज़िम्मेदारी होगी। प्रत्येक केंद्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग अपने क्षेत्र के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय या विभाग होगा।

6. (क) अनुसूचित क्षेत्र;

(ख) अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यों के राज्यपालों द्वारा बनाए गए विनियम।

7. (क) अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए आयोग; और

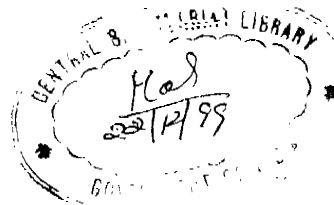
(ख) किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करने और उनके क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में निर्देश जारी करना।

8. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग।

9. अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित अपराधों के संबंध में आपराधिक न्याय के प्रशासन को छोड़कर नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 22) और अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 (1989 का 33) का कार्यान्वयन।
10. नीति आयोग द्वारा तैयार ढांचे और तंत्र के आधार पर जनजातीय उप-योजना की निगरानी।

विवरण-II

संज्ञा सं. डी. एल. 33004/99



भारत का राजपत्र

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मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

अधिमूचना

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1999

का. आ. 1036(अ).— राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77 के खण्ड (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार (कार्य-आबंटन) नियम, 1961 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :-

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम भारत सरकार (कार्य-आबंटन) (दो सौ तैंतालीसवां संशोधन) नियम, 1999 है।

(2) ये तुरंत प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. भारत सरकार (कार्य-आबंटन) नियम, 1961 की,-

(1) प्रथम अनुसूची में,-

(क) '1. कृषि मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के अधीन '(iii) पशुपालन और डेरी विभाग' उपशीर्ष के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित उपशीर्ष जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'(iv) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग विभाग' ;

(ख) '4. कोयला मंत्रालय' शीर्ष का लोप किया जाएगा।

(द) '32क. पर्यटन मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित शीर्ष अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'32ख. जनजाति कार्य मंत्रालय

(ध) '33.शहरी विकास मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित शीर्ष अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'33क. शहरी रोजगार और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय ';

(न) '37. इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग ' शीर्ष का लोप किया जाएगा' ।

(2) द्वितीय अनुसूची में,-

(क) 'कृषि मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के अधीन, 'ग. पशुपालन और डेरी विभाग' उप-शीर्ष और उसके अधीन प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् , निम्नलिखित उपशीर्ष और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

'घ. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग विभाग

1. वे उद्योग, जिनके लिए संसद ने विधि द्वारा घोषणा की है कि उन पर संघ का नियंत्रण लोकहित में वहां तक समीचीन है, जहां तक वे निम्नलिखित से संबंधित हैं :

(क) कुछ कृषि उत्पादों (दुग्ध चूर्ण, शिशु दुग्ध आहार,माल्ट मिश्रित दुग्ध आहार,संघनित दुग्ध,घी और अन्य डेरी उत्पाद) कुक्कुट और अंडे,मांस और मांस उत्पादों का संसाधन और प्रशीतन ;

(ख) मछलियों का संसाधन (जिसके अंतर्गत डिब्बाबंदी और हिमीकरण भी सम्मिलित है) ;

(ग) मत्स्य संसाधन उद्योग के लिए विकास परिषद का स्थापन और उसकी प्रबंध व्यवस्था ;

19. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 48) ।
 20. मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का 59) ।
 21. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का 68) ।
 22. माल बहुविधि परिवहन अधिनियम, 1993 (1993 का 28) ।
- (प) 'पर्यटन मंत्रालय' शीर्ष और उसके अंतर्गत प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित शीर्ष और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् -
- 'जनजातीय कार्य विभाग '
1. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संबंध में सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक बीमा ।
 2. जनजातीय कल्याण : जनजातीय कल्याण आयोजना, परियोजना निर्माण, अनुसंधान, मूल्यांकन, सांख्यिकी और प्रशिक्षण ।
 3. जनजातीय कल्याण के बारे में स्वयंसेवी प्रयासों का संवर्धन और विकास ।
 4. अनुसूचित जनजातियां, जिनमें ऐसी जनजातियों से संबंधित विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति शामिल है।
 5. अनुसूचित जनजातियों का विकास ।
 6. इस सूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों में से किसी से भी संबंधित संबद्ध अथवा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय अथवा अन्य संगठन ।
- टिप्पण : अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास कार्यक्रमों की समग्र नीति , योजना और समन्वय के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति कार्य मंत्रालय नोडल मंत्रालय होगा । इन समुदायों के विकास के क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों और विकास स्कीमों के संबंध में नीति, योजना, मानीटरी, मूल्यांकन, आदि एवं उनके समन्वय की भी जिम्मेदारी संबद्ध केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की होगी । प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय / विभाग अपने- अपने क्षेत्र के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग होगा ।
7. (I) अनुसूचित क्षेत्र ;

- (ii) सड़कों और उन पर पुल संकर्मों और पारघाटों को छोड़कर, असम के स्वायत्तशासी जिलों से संबद्ध मामले; और
- (iii) अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए और संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के पैरा 20 के साथ संलग्न सारणी के भाग 'क' में विनिर्दिष्ट जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यों के राज्यपालों द्वारा विरचित विनियम ।
8. (i) अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के विषय में रिपोर्ट करने के लिए आयोग; तथा
- (ii) किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक स्कीमों की संरचना और निष्पादन की बाबत निदेश जारी करना ।
9. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग की रिपोर्टें जहां तक उनका संबंध अनुसूचित जातियों से है ।
- (भ) 'शहरी विकास मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के अधीन, प्रविष्टि 1 से 38 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-
1. निम्नलिखित के सिवाय संघ की सम्पत्तियां, चाहे वे भूमि हो अथवा भवन :
- (i) वे जो रक्षा मंत्रालय, रेल मंत्रालय और परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और अंतरिक्ष विभाग के हों।
- (ii) ऐसे भवन अथवा भूमि, जिनके निर्माण अथवा अर्जन के लिए धनराशि सिविल निर्माण बजट से भिन्न किन्हीं अन्य साधनों से जुटाई गई हो, और
- (iii) ऐसी भूमि अथवा भवन, जिसका नियंत्रण, उनके निर्माण अथवा अर्जन के समय अथवा बाद में, स्थायी रूप से दूसरे मंत्रालयों और विभागों को सौंप दिया गया हो ।
2. सब सरकारी सिविल संकर्म और भवन, जिनके अंतर्गत संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संकर्म और भवन तो हैं, किन्तु सड़कें और रेल मंत्रालय, डाक विभाग, दूरसंचार विभाग परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और अंतरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा निष्पादित संकर्म या उनके भवन नहीं हैं ।
3. उद्यान कृषि संक्रियाएं ।
4. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण संगठन ।

(II) प्रविष्टि 27 और 28 का लोप किया जाएगा ।' ।

- (क क) 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग' शीर्ष और तद्धीन प्रविष्टियों का लोप किया जाएगा;
- (ख ख) 'योजना आयोग' शीर्ष के अधीन, प्रविष्टि '10. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र' का लोप किया जाएगा ।' ।

के० आर० नारायणन
राष्ट्रपति ।

[फा. सं. 1/22/1/99-मंत्रि.]
वी० के० गाबा, उप सचिव

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)**New Delhi, the 30th September, 2003/Asvina 8, 1925 (Saka)The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th September, 2003, and is hereby published for general information:-**THE CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2003**[28th September, 2003]**An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.**

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1.(1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003.	Short title and Commencement

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. In article 338 of the Constitution--	Amendment of article 338

(a) for the marginal heading, the following marginal heading shall be substituted namely:-

"National Commission for Scheduled Castes",

(b) for clause (1) and (2), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

(1) There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled castes to be known as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.:

(c) in-clauses (5) and (10), the words "and Scheduled Tribes" where they occur shall be omitted.

Insertion of New Article 338A. (3). After Article 338 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted namely:-

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes "338 A (1) There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled tribes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission----

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled tribes;

(c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled tribes; and

- (f) to discharge such other functions insulation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament by rule specify.
- (6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament alongwith a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the Governor of the State who shall cause it to be laid before the legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any of any of such recommendations.
- (8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5) have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following manners namely:-
- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
 - (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
 - (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
 - (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
 - (f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.
- (9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes."

SUBHASH C. JAIN
Secy to the Govt. of India

STATUS OF SBM-G IN TAMIL NADU

2024. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the status of implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen (SBM-G) in Tamil Nadu since its inception;
- (b) the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM-G in TamilNadu especially Dharmapuri district along with the targets set and achieved so far;
- (c) the present status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects implemented in rural areas of Tamil Nadu under SBM-G and the number of Gram Panchayats where these have been completed;
- (d) whether all rural areas in Tamil Nadu have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the specific reasons for areas pending and the timeframe for achieving complete ODF status; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen community engagement, awareness generation and capacity building among rural local bodies in Tamil Nadu for effective implementation of SBM-G?

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

- (a): Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-I was launched with an objective of behavioural change among the people to end open defecation and focused on construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and community

sanitary complexes. All the Gram Panchayats of Tamil Nadu declared themselves 'Open Defecation Free' (ODF) on 2nd October, 2019. SBM-G Phase-II is being implemented in a mission mode from 2020-21 to 2025-26. The key objective of SBM-G Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF plus. So far, 10,857 Villages in Tamil Nadu have been declared as ODF Model Villages.

(b): 60,29,685 IHHLs have been constructed in Tamil Nadu under SBM-G till date including 2,40,751 IHHLs in Dharmapuri District.

(c): Solid Waste Management (SWM) under SBM-G involves providing the villages with an adequate number of individual and community compost pits for biodegradable waste including agricultural & cattle waste, and an adequate segregation and collection system for plastic waste. Liquid Waste Management (LWM) involves providing the villages with individual/community soak pits for greywater generated from kitchen use and bathing, and storm water. Provision may also be made for appropriate treatment systems for any black water from the overflow of septic tanks, as may be the need. As reported on the SBM-G IMIS, 11,579 villages in Tamil Nadu are having arrangement for solid waste management and 10,961 villages are having arrangement for liquid waste management. So far, 10,857 Villages in Tamil Nadu have been declared as ODF Model Villages.

(d): All the Gram Panchayats of Tamil Nadu have declared themselves open defecation free (ODF) on 2nd October, 2019.

(e): Capacity building of various stakeholders of SBM-G is key to implementing the programme to sustain the ODF status and ensure effective management of solid and liquid waste to make villages ODF plus. Sanitation training programmes are conducted for capacity building of SBM (G) District Coordinators, Block Coordinators, DPMU Team, Assistant Project Officers, Assistant Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Executive Engineers, and Additional Collector (Development)/Project Directors. Regional level trainings are also conducted at RIRDs for the village level stakeholders. The Gram Panchayat Presidents are also imparted sanitation training on the topics of solid waste and Liquid waste management, importance of twin pit toilet, convergence with urban STPs for treatment of black waters, Plastic waste management etc.,

महिला उद्यमियों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन

2025. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) दाहोद जिले में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) इकाइयों को निर्यात सुविधा केंद्रों (ईएफसी) से जोड़ने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार गुजरात के आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में टीम एमएसएमई योजना के तहत महिला उद्यमियों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या एमएसएमई के लिए डिजिटल मार्केटिंग और ई-कॉमर्स सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए दाहोद में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने एमएसएमई को अपने उत्पादों और सेवाओं के निर्यात में अपेक्षित मार्गदर्शन और सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से देश भर में 65 निर्यात सुविधा केंद्र (ईएफसी) स्थापित किए हैं, जिनमें गुजरात में 3 केंद्र शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य सहित देश भर में कुल 3,510 एमएसएमई ने इन निर्यात सुविधा केंद्रों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया है।

(ख) और (ग) : मंत्रालय की व्यापार सक्षमता और विपणन (टीम) पहल का उद्देश्य गुजरात के आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित देश के सभी भागों में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ओएनडीसी) प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल होने, खाता प्रबंधन, परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक्स में सहायता प्रदान करके ई-कॉमर्स पद्धतियों को अपनाने में सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य 5 लाख सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को लाभान्वित करना है, जिनमें 2.5 लाख महिला-स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम शामिल हैं। एमएसएमई टीम पहल पर एक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम जनवरी 2025 में अहमदाबाद, गुजरात में आयोजित किया गया था।

SERVICE ROAD ACCESS ON NH-71 AND 4 LANING OF NH-716

2026. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the inconvenience being caused to public due to the lack of service road access between Renigunta and Naidupeta on National Highway (NH)-71 and the absence of an access road from Srikalahasti Rural to Thottambedu Main Road connecting Muchivolu and Venkatagiri, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any field inspections or corrective redesign efforts have been undertaken based on repeated local representations, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status of the long-delayed 4-laning of NH-716 from Kadapa to Tirupati and the reasons for delay; and
- (d) whether the Government would issue directives for early rectification of service road gaps and fast-track completion of NH-716 to prevent further hardship to commuters and local industries, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Service roads have been provided at requisite and feasible locations along Renigunta-Naidupeta section of NH-71. The road connecting Muchivolu and Venkatagiri is already connected to the NH-71 through the Service Road.

A joint site inspection was conducted by the representatives from National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Safety Consultant, Independent Engineer and Concessionaire of the project and the provision of direct access road connecting Venkatagiri-Muchivolu to the main carriageway is not feasible at site from safety point of view.

(c) and (d): Four laning of NH-716 from Kadapa to Renigunta having 121.9 km length has been taken up in 2 packages and the work has already been awarded and agreements signed on 28.01.2025. The service roads have been proposed along the Highway as per site requirements and availability of land.

Out of 121.9 km, 31.9 km length of the project is passing through Forest, Wildlife/Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) and there was delay in obtaining Forest and Wildlife/ESZ Clearances.

As of now, all the project clearances have been obtained including Stage-I Forest Clearance. The work can commence on obtaining working permission for Forest Clearance and financial closure by the Concessionaires.

DETERMINATION OF RATES FOR CNG AND PNG

2027. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has divided various districts of the country into blocks and given the work of CNG and PNG distribution to private companies and if so, the details thereof in respect of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Government has given the right to private companies to determine the rates of CNG and PNG in their blocks and these companies can sell at the desired rate and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the work of CNG and PNG distribution has been given to Gesonet Company for Churu district and this company is selling gas at a rate higher than the prescribed rates and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether the Government intends to punish such companies and if so, the details thereof indicating the timeline and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations are part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). PNGRB has authorized entities for development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering almost 100% of the mainland area for the development of CGD network across the country.

PNGRB has authorized 17 GAs including (2 GAs spread over Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; 1 GA spread over Punjab and Rajasthan and 1 GA spread over U.P. and Rajasthan), in the state of Rajasthan. The GA wise detail of authorized entities for establishing CNG stations and providing PNG connections in the state of Rajasthan is at **Statement**. PNGRB has authorized Gasnet Services (RJ) Limited for the development of City Gas Distribution network in Bikaner and Churu districts GA. The retail price of CNG and PNG in any GA is determined by the CGD entity after considering cost of gas procured, state taxes, tariff and other components. The Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of natural gas to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) sector, which includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to CNG(T)/PNG(D), diverting domestic gas from non-priority sectors to meet the requirement for

CNG(T)/PNG(D) sector, expansion of CGD network, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiatives to promote Bio-CNG, etc. Government has also notified that gas produced from discoveries in deep water, ultra-deep water and high-pressure high temperature areas is prioritized for supply to the CNG(T)/PNG(D) sectors.

Further, in order to minimize the impact of rising Natural Gas prices, the Government has approved the revised domestic natural gas pricing guidelines vide Gazette Notification dated 07.04.2023 for gas produced from nomination fields of ONGC/OIL, New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks, and pre-NELP blocks, where the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) provides for Government approval of prices. Under the revised guidelines, the price of such natural gas is determined as 10% of the monthly average of the Indian Crude Basket and is notified on a monthly basis. For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination blocks, the APM price is subject to a floor of \$4.0/Metric Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) and a ceiling of \$6.5/MMBTU. The ceiling would be maintained for the next two financial years (2023-24 and 2024-25) and then increased by \$0.25/MMBTU each year. This has led to price stability for consumers.

STATEMENT

GA wise detail of authorized entities for establishing CNG stations and providing PNG connections in the state of Rajasthan- as on 31.5.2025

S.No	Unique GA ID	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity
1.	1.02	Kota	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Gas Limited
2.	9.55	Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur Districts		AGP CGD India Private Limited
3.	9.56	Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) & Jaipur Districts		Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited
4.	9.57	Kota District (EAAA), Baran & Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts		Torrent Gas Limited
5.	9.58	Bhilwara & Bundi Districts		Adani Total Gas Limited
6.	9.59	Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) & Udaipur Districts		Adani Total Gas Limited
7.	9.60	Dholpur District		Dholpur CGD Private Limited
8.	10.34	Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts		Indraprastha Gas Limited
9.	10.35	Jalore and Sirohi Districts		Gujarat Gas Limited
10.	11.42	Bikaner and Churu districts		Gasonet Services (RJ) Limited
11.	11.43	Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited

12.	11.44	Dausa, Karauli, SawaiMadhopur and Tonk districts		Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
13.	98.12	Bhiwadi (in Alwar District)		Haryana City Gas Distribution (Bhiwadi) Limited
14.	10.30	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited
15.	11.22	Agar Malwa, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Jhalawar districts		Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited
16.	11.41	Fazilka (except area already authorized), Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts	Punjab & Rajasthan	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
17.	99.13	Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone)	Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan	GAIL Gas Limited

Source: PNGRB

स्मार्ट सिटी सलाहकार मंचों की बैठकें

2028. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरों में स्मार्ट सिटी सलाहकार मंचों की नियमित बैठकें सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य स्तरीय स्मार्ट सिटी सलाहकार मंचों में संसद सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत अनियमित बैठकों के कारण परियोजना में हुई देरी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की प्रस्तावित योजना क्या है; और

(ङ) देश में स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ): स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के सुचारु योजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए, मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एचपीएससी) का उपबन्ध है। शहरी स्तर पर, सभी 100 सिटीज के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच परामर्श और सहयोग के लिए स्मार्ट सिटी सलाहकार मंच (एससीएफ) की स्थापना का उपबन्ध है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्यों और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को विभिन्न परामर्शिकाएं जारी की हैं जिनमें परामर्श प्रक्रिया के महत्व को दोहराया गया है, विशेष रूप से जन प्रतिनिधियों की भागीदारी का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना चाहिए। अब तक कुल 1,105 एससीएफ बैठकें आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 11.07.2025 तक एससीएम के तहत चयनित 100 शहरों में 1,64,695 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 8063 परियोजनाओं में से 1,53,977 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 7,636 परियोजनाएं (कुल परियोजनाओं का 95%) पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

31 मार्च 2025 को मिशन के वित्तीय समापन के बाद, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 10 जून 2025 की परामर्शिका संख्या 27 जारी की है, जिसमें सभी विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्रों (एसपीवी) से सभी चल रही एससीएम परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

बिजली संयंत्रों से उत्सर्जित स्लैग का निपटान

2029. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चांपा जिले में प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड चांपा 500 मेगावाट का एक विद्युत संयंत्र संचालित कर रही है, जिसमें 100 मेगावाट की दो इकाइयां और 150 मेगावाट की दो इकाइयां हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त विद्युत संयंत्र में प्रयुक्त कोयले से उत्सर्जित स्लैग के निपटान हेतु क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और इस स्लैग को डंप किए जाने वाली जगह/स्थान कौन से है;

(ग) वर्ष 2024-25 से अब तक उत्सर्जित स्लैग की कुल मात्रा कितनी है; और

(घ) स्लैग बांध के निर्माण हेतु कुल क्षेत्रफल, स्थान, प्रभावित गाँवों के नाम, स्लैग बांध की वर्तमान स्थिति आदि सहित इस हेतु प्रयुक्त की गई/प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): जी नहीं। मेसर्स प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, चांपा, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा अपशिष्ट ताप रिकवरी बॉयलर पर आधारित 75 मेगावाट सह-उत्पादन विद्युत संयंत्र और 162.5 मेगावाट कोयला आधारित कैप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्र (1×12.5 मेगावाट + 6×25 मेगावाट) का प्रचालन कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग): कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से स्लैग उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। स्लैग इंडक्शन फर्नेस और सबमर्ज्ड आर्क फर्नेस से उत्पन्न होता है। छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मंडल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 से अब तक उद्योग से उत्पन्न स्लैग की मात्रा 3,90,402 टन है।

(घ): मेसर्स प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, चांपा, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा द्वारा कोई स्लैग बांध का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है और स्लैग बांध निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND USE OF CERTIFIED HELMETS

2030. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) the total number of road accidents, persons killed and persons injured during the last five years as per the data of National Crime Records Bureau, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the accidents involving two-wheelers, four-wheelers and others;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to address the issue of casualties and fatalities of persons on two-wheelers;
- (d) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the issues raised by the Two-Wheeler Helmet Manufacturers Association of India (2WHMA) regarding the sale and use of fake BIS-certified helmets; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b): As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), year-wise and State-wise number of road accidents, fatalities and injuries during calendar year 2018 to 2022 is at **Statement- I, Statement-II** and **Statement-III**, respectively.

Based on NCRB information, Mode of Transport-wise total number of persons injured and died in Road Accidents during the calendar Year 2018 to 2022 is at **Statement-IV** and **Statement-V** respectively.

(c): As per data received from the States/UTs, road accidents are multi-causal phenomenon and are the result of interplay of various factors. These can broadly be categorized into (i) human error, (ii) road condition/environment and (iii) vehicular condition.

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4Es i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the Country. The initiatives, inter-alia, includes the following safety measures for two-wheelers: -

- i. The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 focuses on road safety and includes, inter-alia, revision in penalties for traffic violations, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, etc.
- ii. Sections 180 and 181 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 pertaining to offences related to driving a motor vehicle in violation of the provisions laid down under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The Amendment has strengthened the Law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.
- iii. Section 128 of the Motor Vehicles Act (MV Act), 1988 provides that no driver of a two wheeled motor cycle shall carry more than one person in addition to himself on the motor cycle.

- iv. Section 129 of the MV Act, 1988 provides that every person, above four years of age, driving or riding or being carried on a motorcycle shall wear protective headgear / helmet.
 - v. Rule 138 (4) (f) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989 provides for supplying a protective headgear conforming to BIS specifications by the manufacturer of two wheelers at the time of purchase of the two wheeler.
 - vi. Rule 138 (7) of the CMVR, 1989 provides safety provisions for a child aged 0 to 4 years being carried on a motorcycle - provisions of safety harness for attaching the child to the driver of the vehicle.
 - vii. Rule 138(7) (iii) of the CMVRules, 1989 provides that the speed of the motorcycle with the child upto age 4 years being carried as a pillion, shall not be more than 40 kmph.
 - viii. Government sets the speed limits on various categories of roads in the Country, which is supplemented by implementation of appropriate road signs and marking in order to provide timely road/ traffic information to road users and promote road safety.
- (d) and (e): As per information received from Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), no such complaint has been received from Two-Wheeler Helmet Manufacturers Association of India (2WHMA) regarding the sale and use of fake BIS - certified helmets. However, in Financial Year 2024 - 25, BIS had undertaken search and seizure operations which resulted in the confiscation of over 2,500 non-compliant helmets from 9 manufacturers whose licenses had either expired or

were cancelled. Additionally, BIS conducted enforcement actions at 17 retail locations and roadside vendors, where around 500 non-compliant helmets were seized.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of Road Accidents in the country during the calendar

Year 2018 to 2022 as per NCRB:

SL No	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	21008	20677	17924	21556	21070
2	Arunachal Pradesh	229	200	159	261	215
3	Assam	7180	8055	6737	7069	7028
4	Bihar	9600	10007	8639	9553	10801
5	Chhattisgarh	13865	13899	11674	12395	13091
6	Goa	3710	3440	2375	2850	3012
7	Gujarat	18414	16503	13407	15200	15777
8	Haryana	11652	10937	9506	10049	10654
9	Himachal Pradesh	3119	2896	2235	2408	2484
10	Jharkhand	5394	5217	4405	4728	5175
11	Karnataka	41707	40644	34178	34647	39765
12	Kerala	40181	39944	27799	32759	43592
13	Madhya Pradesh	47469	51641	42396	48219	51965
14	Maharashtra	29740	27286	22211	26598	30546
15	Manipur	602	672	432	366	508
16	Meghalaya	258	236	205	244	246
17	Mizoram	50	57	47	64	71
18	Nagaland	50	26	27	25	24
19	Odisha	11262	11064	9817	10983	11663
20	Punjab	6424	6316	5173	6097	6122
21	Rajasthan	21743	23478	19121	20954	23620
22	Sikkim	169	172	108	122	199

23	Tamil Nadu	63920	57228	45484	55682	64105
24	Telangana	22230	21570	19172	21315	21619
25	Tripura	551	655	466	478	575
26	Uttar Pradesh	36855	37537	28653	33711	36875
27	Uttarakhand	1469	1352	1050	1405	1674
28	West Bengal	11827	12233	10843	11501	10635
29	A & N Islands	254	230	141	117	141
30	Chandigarh	317	304	157	208	238
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu +	151	131	98	140	175
32	Delhi UT	6517	5601	4187	4720	5560
33	Jammu & Kashmir *	5997	5795	4861	5402	6090
34	Ladakh	-	-	139	237	268
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	4	4
36	Puducherry	1597	1392	969	1049	1181
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	445514	437396	354796	403116	446768

Note - As per data provided by States/UTs

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India

'+' Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2018 and 2019

'**' Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2018 and 2019.

STATEMENT - II

State-wise number of Road Accident Fatalities in the country during the calendar year 2018 to 2022 as per NCRB -

SL No	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities
1	Andhra Pradesh	7584	7984	7039	8186	8293
2	Arunachal Pradesh	163	109	90	173	152
3	Assam	2712	3245	2813	3014	3060
4	Bihar	6729	7205	6698	7660	8898
5	Chhattisgarh	4593	5003	4616	5413	5890
6	Goa	264	299	224	226	274

7	Gujarat	8040	7428	6200	7457	7634
8	Haryana	5429	5269	4631	4983	5228
9	Himachal Pradesh	1077	1124	864	1032	979
10	Jharkhand	3542	3801	3044	3513	3898
11	Karnataka	10990	10951	9760	10038	11705
12	Kerala	4303	4370	2977	3429	4317
13	Madhya Pradesh	11427	11856	11665	12480	13918
14	Maharashtra	13863	14608	12018	13911	15748
15	Manipur	135	156	127	110	127
16	Meghalaya	196	176	138	187	162
17	Mizoram	62	63	53	64	83
18	Nagaland	35	22	27	23	22
19	Odisha	5236	5333	4738	5081	5470
20	Punjab	4738	4613	3916	4516	4688
21	Rajasthan	10320	10563	9252	10043	11103
22	Sikkim	71	84	42	64	98
23	Tamil Nadu	12216	10525	8059	15384	17884
24	Telangana	6603	6964	6882	7557	7559
25	Tripura	212	239	192	194	241
26	Uttar Pradesh	22541	23285	19037	21792	24109
27	Uttarakhand	1073	867	693	824	1042
28	West Bengal	5469	5724	5171	5831	5788
29	A & N Islands	19	20	14	22	19
30	Chandigarh	101	104	53	96	83
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu +	90	78	64	76	80
32	Delhi UT	1734	1508	1196	1239	1461
33	Jammu & Kashmir *	986	1009	731	804	838
34	Ladakh	-	-	32	56	66
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	2
36	Puducherry	226	147	145	143	181
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	152780	154732	133201	155622	171100

Note - As per data provided by States/UTs

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India

‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2018 and 2019

‘*’ Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2018 and 2019

STATEMENT - III

State-wise number of Road Accident Injuries in the country during calendar year 2018 to 2022 as per NCRB

SL No	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Injuries	Injuries	Injuries	Injuries	Injuries
1	Andhra Pradesh	22009	24619	19675	21040	21340
2	Arunachal Pradesh	243	275	143	266	177
3	Assam	6081	7081	5065	5420	5679
4	Bihar	6679	7206	7019	7946	7068
5	Chhattisgarh	12716	13089	10549	10682	11459
6	Goa	1502	1460	875	856	1071
7	Gujarat	17619	15976	11984	13722	15139
8	Haryana	9819	9247	7627	7972	8353
9	Himachal Pradesh	4992	4740	3208	3445	3891
10	Jharkhand	3975	3818	3295	3227	3747
11	Karnataka	51562	50442	39492	40754	48154
12	Kerala	45458	44467	30502	36514	49317
13	Madhya Pradesh	51149	53765	41782	47117	51264
14	Maharashtra	25102	23289	17165	19676	23878
15	Manipur	1046	1055	662	504	817
16	Meghalaya	232	287	212	263	310
17	Mizoram	73	25	45	28	28
18	Nagaland	90	59	30	35	42
19	Odisha	11389	11177	8822	9782	10269
20	Punjab	3339	3726	2881	3034	3372
21	Rajasthan	21547	22979	16783	19357	22249
22	Sikkim	357	329	196	178	371

23	Tamil Nadu	74537	67137	50551	55996	67703
24	Telangana	23613	21999	18661	20107	20209
25	Tripura	741	816	470	546	541
26	Uttar Pradesh	22322	22251	15982	19813	21696
27	Uttarakhand	1583	1457	862	1127	1613
28	West Bengal	10839	11744	9556	9796	8124
29	A & N Islands	260	207	145	97	136
30	Chandigarh	267	275	148	172	203
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu +	152	179	119	171	257
32	Delhi UT	5640	4949	3454	3989	4713
33	Jammu & Kashmir *	7855	7517	5924	6856	8350
34	Ladakh	-	-	146	291	333
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	6	3
36	Puducherry	1727	1619	1019	1099	1282
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	446518	439262	335050	371884	423158

Note - As per data provided by States/UTs

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India

‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2018 and 2019

‘**’ Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2018 and 2019

STATEMENT - IV

Mode of Transport wise total number of persons injured in Road Accidents

in the country during calendar year 2018 to 2022 as per NCRB:

Sl. No	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Mode of Transport	Injured	Injured	Injured	Injured	Injured
1.1	Truck/Lorry	47282	42580	27660	25515	26152
1.2	Bus	38892	35048	15889	14492	22055
1.3	SUV/Car/Jeep/ Station Wagon/ etc.	106873	100961	65133	67159	73601
1.4	Tractor	8519	8553	5240	5652	6278
1.5	Three Wheeler/	32306	31069	20219	22295	25019

	Auto Rickshaw					
1.6	Two Wheeler	165887	170437	155920	174772	199280
1.7	Other Motor Vehicles	9458	8321	6000	10769	8418
1	Total (Motorized Transport)	409217	396969	296061	320654	360803
2.1	Bicycle	3620	4828	4908	5641	6426
2.2	Hand Drawn Vehicle/Cycle rickshaw	199	733	465	598	639
2.3	Animal Drawn Vehicle	436	251	467	381	383
2.4	Others	5439	5381	4779	8763	6219
2.5	Pedestrian	27607	31100	28370	35847	48688
2	Total (Non-Motorized Transport)	37301	42293	38989	51230	62355
3	Grand Total	446518	439262	335050	371884	423158

STATEMENT - V

Mode of Transport wise total number of fatalities in Road Accidents in the country during calendar year 2018 to 2022 as per NCRB:

Sl. No	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Mode of Transport	Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities	Fatalities
1.1	Truck/Lorry	24260	22637	16993	14622	15087
1.2	Bus	10514	9192	4098	4622	5211
1.3	SUV/Car/Jeep/ Station Wagon/ etc.	32522	31258	24837	23531	24086
1.4	Tractor	4661	4451	3346	3899	3956
1.5	Three Wheeler/ Auto Rickshaw	7276	7282	5416	7685	7701
1.6	Two Wheeler	54610	58747	58129	69240	77876
1.7	Other Motor Vehicles	4025	4098	3150	5001	4821
1	Total (Motorized Transport)	137868	137665	115969	128600	138738
2.1	Bicycle	1614	2000	2050	3006	3435

2.2	Hand Drawn Vehicle/Cycle rickshaw	94	212	132	255	374
2.3	Animal Drawn Vehicle	150	194	300	260	264
2.4	Others	2572	2700	2849	4565	3547
2.5	Pedestrian	10482	11961	11901	18936	24742
2	Total (Non-Motorized Transport)	14912	17067	17232	27022	32362
3	Grand Total	152780	154732	133201	155622	171100

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS IN PUNJAB

2031. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the under-utilisation of available facilities/resources and lack of adequate infrastructure at regional airports in major cities of Punjab such as Adampur, Ludhiana and Pathankot and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps under the UDAN scheme and other initiatives to improve air connectivity in these cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of flights operational from the said airports along with the expected increase in the next year; and

(d) the amount of funds allocated along with the timeline fixed for completion of infrastructure upgradation at these airports?

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

(a) to (c): Four airports, namely Adampur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Pathankot, have been identified and operationalised in the State of Punjab under the UDAN Scheme.

UDAN is a market-driven scheme wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time. Based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. Valid bids are evaluated and awarded for the operationalisation of routes. 34 routes have been operationalised under the UDAN Scheme in the State of Punjab.

(d): The present air connectivity and details of funds allocated for Adampur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Pathankot are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

**Details of fund allocated and expenditure incurred on Airports and present
Air Connectivity in the State of Punjab under RCS-UDAN**

S. No.	Airport	RCS Budget (in Rs. Crores)	Total Expenditure till 30.06.2025 (in Rs. Crores)	Airlines Name	City Connected	Move ments per week (Arriv al + Depart ure)
1.	ADAMPUR	125.60	125.60	Indigo, Star Air	Mumbai, Hindon	28
2.	BHATINDA	3.04	3.04	Alliance Air, Flybig	Delhi, Hindon	24
3.	LUDHIANA	12.80	12.80	Flybig	Hindon	14
4.	PATHANKOT	5.18	5.18	No schedule flight operations		

TARGETS ACHIEVED UNDER NAMAMI GANGE MISSION

2032. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved key targets under the Namami Gange Mission so far and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) constructed or upgraded and the total sewage treatment capacity created under the mission till date;
- (c) the major reasons for delays, if any, in completion of approved projects; and
- (d) the total expenditure incurred under the said mission till date?

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

(a): Yes. The achievements of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) for improving the water quality along the river Ganga and its tributaries are as under:

1. A total of 212 number of sewerage infrastructure projects costing ₹ 34,526 crores have been taken up for remediation of polluted river areas with treatment capacity of 6,540 Million Liters per Day (MLD). 136 STP projects with a capacity of 3,780 MLD have been completed and made operational;
2. For industrial pollution abatement, 3 nos. of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been sanctioned, i.e., Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banther CETP (4.5 MLD), and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD). Two projects, Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD) and Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), have been completed;
3. **Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs):** Inspection of GPIs started in 2017. In 2024, 4246 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have been inventoried in the 7th round of inspection. All the GPIs have been inspected. So far, out of 4,000 GPIs on which action has been completed, 2682 GPIs are compliant, 517 are non-compliant, 523 GPIs

are temporarily closed, and 278 GPs are permanently closed. Among the non-compliant (517 GPs), 26 GPs have been issued notice for closure and 491 GPs have been issued show cause notice. The Eighth round of the inspection has started. These efforts have resulted in reduction in BOD load from 26 tons per day (TPD) in 2017 to 13.73 TPD in 2023, and about 28.6 % reduction in effluent discharge from 349 MLD in 2017 to 249.31 MLD in 2023.

4. At NMCG, an on-line dashboard “**PRAYAG**” has been operationalized for continuous monitoring of river water quality; the performance of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) etc. on the Ganga and Yamuna River;
5. NMCG successfully implemented the minimum e-flow norms notified in October 2018, ensuring continuous environmental flow in the river Ganga. Regular compliance is being effectively monitored by the Central Water Commission (CWC).
6. Biodiversity Conservation: Seven Biodiversity Parks in seven districts (Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Hapur, Budaun, Ayodhya, Bijnore and Pratapgarh) of Uttar Pradesh and 5 priority wetlands in Uttar Pradesh (3), Bihar (1) and Jharkhand (1) have been sanctioned;
7. NMCG, through the State Forest Department, has implemented a forestry intervention project along the main stem of river Ganga. 33,024 hectares area have been afforested with an expenditure of about ₹ 414 crores;
8. A total of 160 lakhs of Indian Major Carp (IMC) fingerlings have been ranched in the Ganga since 2017 to conserve fish biodiversity and prey

base for river Dolphins, and ensure the livelihood of fishers in the Ganga basin under the special project implemented by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI);

9. Science-based species restoration programme, rescue, and rehabilitation programme for aquatic species like Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and Ghariyal in collaboration with Wild Life Institute of India (WII), Dehradun and State Forest Department, have shown marked improvements in biodiversity with increased sightings of Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and other riverine species;
10. **“Ganga Knowledge Portal”** is a pioneering initiative developed in-house by the National Mission for Clean Ganga, serving as a centralized repository for comprehensive resources on water resource management. This platform is engineered to facilitate access for students, research scholars, stakeholders, and the general public to a vast array of materials (1072 documents), including journals, publications, books, technical articles, research reports; data sets (District River Maps, STP performance and river atlas) and coffee table books. By concentrating on the intricacies of water resource challenges, Ganga Knowledge portal aims to enhance awareness and foster informed decision-making in this critical sector;
11. A total no. of 139 District Ganga Committees (DGC) have been constituted which conducts 4M (Monthly, Mandated, Minuted, and

Monitored) meetings regularly. As of July 2025, more than 4,377 meetings have been conducted;

12. **Ganga Task Force (GTF)** was raised in the state of Uttar Pradesh to assist NMCG in carrying out its mandated tasks, such as (a) Plantation of trees to check soil erosion; (b) Management of Public Awareness / Participation campaigns; (c) Patrolling of Sensitive Rivers Areas for Biodiversity protection; (d) Patrolling of Ghats, etc.;

13. Comprehensive public awareness campaigns have been undertaken to instill a sense of responsibility and engagement among the public in efforts to clean and conserve the Ganga River. These include - Ganga Utsav, Nadi Utsav, regular cleanathons and plantation drives, Ghat Par Yoga, Ganga Aartis, etc. The efforts are also supported by dedicated cadres of Ganga saviours, such as Ganga Praharis, Ganga Vichar Manch, etc.

14. **Improvement in river Quality:** Measurable outcomes of the implementation of the NGM is provided through the reports of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on pollution assessment of rivers of India. As per the report, the Priority River Stretches (PRSs) on the river Ganga, based on the assessment carried out in 2022 (using 2019 and 2021 data), are as under:

- a. Uttarakhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- b. In Uttar Pradesh, stretches from Farrukhabad to Allahabad and Mirzapur to Ghazipur fall under Priority Class V (BOD 3–6 mg/l);

- c. In Bihar, stretches along Buxar, Patna, Fatwah, and Bhagalpur fall under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l);
- d. Jharkhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- e. In West Bengal, the stretch from Behrampur to Haldia falls under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l).

Further, the value of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), which is an indicator of river health, has been found to be within the acceptable limits of the notified primary bathing water quality criteria and is satisfactory to support the ecosystem of the river along almost the entire stretch of the river Ganga.

As per the biomonitoring conducted during 2024–25 at 50 locations along River Ganga and its tributaries, and 26 locations along River Yamuna and its tributaries, the Biological Water Quality (BWQ) predominantly ranged from 'Good' to 'Moderate'. The presence of diverse benthic macro-invertebrate species indicates the ecological potential of the rivers to sustain aquatic life.

15.Improvement in ecological status of river: The population of Dolphins in the river Ganga has shown a marked increase over the past decade. From an estimated baseline of 2,500–3,000 individuals in 2009, the population rose to approximately 3,500 in 2015 and further to around 6,327 individuals as per the nationwide survey conducted during 2021–2023. This represents more than a twofold increase since 2009. In the Ganga basin, the 2021–2023 assessment across 17 tributaries confirmed dolphin presence in multiple rivers where they were previously unrecorded, such as the Rupnarayan, Girwa, Kauriyala, Babai, Rapti, Bagmati, Mahananda, Ken, Betwa, and Sind.

(b): As of 30th June 2025, a total of 167 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been made operational, resulting in the creation of a total sewage treatment capacity of 3,781 Million Litres per Day (MLD).

(c): The major reasons for delays in the completion of projects are following:

- i. Identification of suitable land for the establishment of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)
- ii. The issuance of statutory clearances such as right of way for sewage-related networks, obtaining permissions for road cutting, No Objection Certificates (NoCs) from competent authorities like forest and revenue departments;

In order to address and overcome these challenges, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has been actively involved in closely monitoring the status of the projects. NMCG regularly conducts comprehensive review meetings under the chairmanship of the competent authority and through the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) to evaluate progress, identify potential roadblocks, and ensure timely resolutions.

(d): Under the Namami Gange Programme, from Financial Year 2014–15 up to 30th June 2025, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has disbursed a total of ₹19,679.84 crore to various agencies for the implementation of approved projects and interventions.

उड़ानों में समस्याओं के बारे में चेतावनी देना

2033. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) क्या उड़ानों में समस्याओं के संबंध में सही या गलत जानकारी देने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए पुरस्कार या जुर्माने का कोई प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वास्तविक अलर्ट के लिए पुरस्कार की राशि और गलत या शरारतपूर्ण जानकारी के लिए जुर्माने की राशि बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): पुरस्कार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, सिविल विमानन सुरक्षा विधिविरुद्ध कार्यदमन अधिनियम, 1982 (एसयूएससीए अधिनियम) और विमान सुरक्षा नियम, 2023 (एसआर) में उड़ानों में समस्याओं के संबंध में झुठी सूचना देने पर जुर्माने/ दंड का प्रावधान है।

(ख): वर्तमान में सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए किसानों को मुआवजा

2034. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या वाराणसी से गोरखपुर तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-29 के चार लेन चौड़ीकरण के लिए अधिग्रहित भूमि का मुआवजा किसानों को पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या वाराणसी, गोरखपुर या गाजीपुर जिलों में किसानों को मुआवजे के भुगतान के संबंध में जिलाधिकारियों के साथ कोई मामला चल रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन किसानों को कब तक पूरा मुआवजा भुगतान किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): वाराणसी से गोरखपुर एनएच 29 तक चार लेन चौड़ीकरण के लिए अधिग्रहित भूमि हेतु भुगतान की गई मुआवजा का विवरण नीचे दिए अनुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	जिला	सीएलए खाता में जमा की गई कुल मुआवजा राशि (राशि करोड़ रु. में)	कुल संवितरण (राशि करोड़ रु. में)	संवितरण हेतु लंबित (राशि करोड़ रु. में)	टिप्पणी
1.	गोरखपुर	1632	1558	74	वाराणसी न्यायालय में 74 करोड़ रु. का मालिकाना / हिस्सेदारी संबंधी मामला लंबित है।
2.	मऊ	2102.89	2039.54	63.35	विभिन्न न्यायालयों में 24.97 करोड़ रु. का मालिकाना/हिस्सेदारी /सर्कल दर संबंधी मामला लंबित है। शेष 38.38 करोड़ रु. में संवितरण प्रगति पर है।
3.	गाजीपुर	2853.84	2820.62	33.22	विभिन्न न्यायालयों में मालिकाना/हिस्सेदारी /सर्कल दर संबंधी मामलों के रूप में 14.72 करोड़ रु. लंबित है, संवितरण की अप्रयोज्यता के कारण सीएलए पीडी खाता से 18.12 करोड़ रु. आहरित किया गया है और सीएलए गाजीपुर द्वारा शेष 0.28 करोड़ रु. संवितरण किया जा रहा है।
4.	वाराणसी	558.6	544.385	13.8	विभिन्न न्यायालय में मालिकाना/ हिस्सेदारी से संबंधित विवादों के कारण 13.8 करोड़ रु. का संवितरण लंबित है।

(ख): जिलाधिकारियों के पास मामलों की जिलावार जानकारी इस प्रकार है:

1. गोरखपुर- मुआवजा राशि में वृद्धि के 121 मामले मध्यस्थ/जिला मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायालय, गोरखपुर में लंबित हैं।
2. गाजीपुर- मुआवजा राशि में वृद्धि के 44 मामले मध्यस्थ/जिला मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायालय, गाजीपुर में लंबित हैं।
3. वाराणसी- किसानों को मुआवजे के भुगतान से संबंधित कोई भी मामला जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, वाराणसी के पास लंबित होने की सूचना नहीं है।

(ग): उक्त मामलों के निपटारे के बाद संबंधित किसानों को मुआवजा भुगतान की प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली जाएगी। हालाँकि, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (भूमि अधिग्रहण) द्वारा मऊ और गाजीपुर जिलों में वर्तमान में 38.66 करोड़ रुपये का संवितरण प्रगति पर है।

OPERATION GREENS SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

2035. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the Operation Greens Scheme in West Bengal particularly focusing on long-term interventions aimed at stabilizing the supply and prices of Tomato, Onion, and Potato (TOP) crops;
- (b) the specific measures taken thereunder to benefit potato farmers in West Bengal including the establishment of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), development of agri-logistics and creation of processing facilities;
- (c) the total funds allocated and disbursed to West Bengal under the said scheme since its inception; and

(d) the challenges faced in the implementation of this scheme in West Bengal particularly concerning infrastructure development, farmer participation and funds utilization along with the steps taken by the Government to address these challenges?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) to (d): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a central sector umbrella scheme called “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)” since 2017-18 across the country. The scheme is demand driven in nature and the proposals under the scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). Under the Operation Greens component of PMKSY scheme, the Ministry is providing financial assistance for value chain development of 10 fruit crops, 11 vegetable crops and shrimp in the identified production clusters. The production clusters for these crops are identified based on the horticultural production data provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, in consultation with the Horticulture Departments of the respective states. Based on the criteria, the Ministry has already identified West Bengal as production cluster for Pineapple, Tomato, Potato, Beans, Gourd Family, Carrot, Cauliflower, Okra and Ginger crops. Any entity including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), willing to setup processing facilities and development of agri-logistics for these crops in the identified production clusters

may submit their proposal against the EOI floated by Ministry from time to time.

So far, under Operation Greens long-term intervention scheme, the Ministry has not approved any project in the West Bengal.

महाराष्ट्र में मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाएँ

2036. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्र सरकार के वित्तपोषण के अधीन चल रही मेट्रो परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं की लागत का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इनमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की हिस्सेदारी सहित प्रत्येक परियोजना की प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या भिवंडी-कल्याण-ठाणे क्षेत्र में मेट्रो के विस्तार हेतु कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) या प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के पास लंबित है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी स्थिति क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक मंजूरी मिलने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): महाराष्ट्र में संघ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित चल रही मेट्रो परियोजनाओं का विवरण, लागत और संघ एवं राज्य सरकार का अंशदान और साथ ही कार्य प्रगति की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट का नाम	लम्बाई कि.मी. में	कुल लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का अंशदान (करोड़ रुपए में)	राज्य सरकार का अंशदान (करोड़ रुपए में)	कार्य प्रगति की स्थिति (30.6.2025 तक)
1	मुंबई मेट्रो लाइन -3	33.5	37,276 (संशोधित)	इक्विटी: 3,566.00 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 1,571.50 पास-श्रू सहायता: 21,280.45	इक्विटी: 3,566.00 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 4,835.55	22.56 किलोमीटर परिचालन में है, शेष हिस्से की स्थिति भौतिक: 95.69% वित्तीय: 89.17%
2	नागपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-I	40.022	9,759.79 (संशोधित)	इक्विटी: 1,114 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 441 पास-श्रू सहायता: 5,120.06	इक्विटी: 1,114 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 622	11.12.2022 से परिचालन में

3	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-1	33.28	13,656.22 (संशोधित)	इक्विटी: 1,310 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 644 पास-श्रू सहायता: 7,217.92	इक्विटी: 1,310 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 1,935	29.09.24 से परिचालन में
4	नागपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-2	43.80	6,708.00	इक्विटी: 998.20 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 197.00 पास-श्रू सहायता: 3,585.60	इक्विटी: 998.20 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 212	भौतिक: 23.82% वित्तीय: 13.35%
5	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना पीसीएमसी से निगडी तक एक्सटेंशन लाइन	4.413	910.18	अनुदान: 67.02 पास-श्रू सहायता: 402.11	अनुदान: 79.08 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 90.63	भौतिक: 19.08% वित्तीय: 11.33%
6	ठाणे इंटीग्रल रिंग मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	29	12,200.10	इक्विटी: 1,151.13	इक्विटी: 1,151.13	भौतिक: 01.60%

				अधीनस्थ ऋण: 354.11 पास-श्रू सहायता: 4,515.73	अधीनस्थ ऋण: 3,768.31	वित्तीय: 0.03%
7	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना स्वारगेट से कत्राज तक एक्सटेंशन लाइन	5.464	2,954.53	इक्विटी: 397.83 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 115.52 पास-श्रू सहायता: 1,540.04	इक्विटी: 397.83 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 322.10	भौतिक: 2.91% वित्तीय: 0.59%
8	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 2; वनाज से चंदानी चौक और रामवाड़ी से वाघोली / विठ्ठलवाड़ी	12.75	3,626.24	इक्विटी: 479.71 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 142.64 पास-श्रू सहायता: 1,867.06	इक्विटी: 479.71 अधीनस्थ ऋण: 656.88	इस परियोजना को हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा 16.7.2025 को स्वीकृति दी गई है।
9	मुंबई मेट्रो लाइन 1: वर्सोवा- अंधेरी-	11.40	4,321 (संशोधित)	केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता: 471	राज्य वित्तीय	जून 2014 से परिचालन में

	घाटकोपर (राज्य क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) परियोजना)				सहायता: 179	
10	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना लाइन 3 (राज्य क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) परियोजना)	23.203	6,124.00	भारत सरकार की व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण 1,224.8	भारत सरकार की व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण 1,126.2	भौतिक: 88% वित्तीय: 80.60%

(ग): जी, नहीं।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CSR ACTIVITIES BY PSUS

2037. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities proposed, under consideration and presently carried out by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially in Prakasam district;

(b) the details of the total amount of funds allocated for CSR activities in Andhra Pradesh by

the PSUs during each of the last five years, PSU-wise and district-wise especially in Prakasam district; and

(c) the details of CSR activities or projects that have been pending for the last five years and

are yet to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh along with the reasons behind such pendency

including the potential timeline, if any, set for their implementation?

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

(a) to (c): Oil & Gas Public Sector companies undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and care for the Elderly & Differently-abled Persons. CSR is a Board-driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR

activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The CSR activities are undertaken by Companies themselves or through any of the implementing agencies selected based on the criteria defined in CSR Rules of Section 135 of the Company Act.

The CSR projects/Activities are implemented over a period of time based on the nature of projects/activities undertaken. As informed by Oil & Gas PSUs there are no CSR activities or projects that are pending for over five years in Andhra Pradesh. Activity/State/District/ Implementing agency-wise details of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district during the last five years are available on the respective websites of public sector petroleum companies i.e. www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.gailonline.com, www.oil-india.com.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY INDEX MONITORING

2038. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has any standardised mechanism to compute and publicly display a Water Quality Index (WQI) similar to the Air Quality Index (AQI) and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether WQI is currently monitored and published in a timely and granular manner at the city, district or ward level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of urban local bodies and rural habitations where regular water quality testing is carried out;
- (d) whether results of the said tests are made publicly accessible and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to create a real-time WQI framework integrated with digital dashboards, IoT-based sensors and citizen feedback and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed for the implementation; and
- (f) whether any public awareness initiatives or school/community-based testing programmes are being considered to build local engagement with water safety standards and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No.

(b): No in view of the answer to (a) above.

(c) and (d): As informed by AMRUT Division, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Water being a state subject, management and maintaining the quality of water and water bodies as per the applicable standards (BIS 10500:2012 standards for drinking water and for waste water quality norms set by CPCB) in urban areas are the responsibility of State Government/ ULBs.

AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 does not prescribe separate guidelines for water quality. However, the Mission guidelines advocates to monitor and ensure compliance with water quality standards in urban areas.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), as reported by States/ UTs on Jal Jeevan Mission - Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS), so far during 2025-26, as on date, 24.89 lakh samples from 3.92 lakh villages have been tested and reported in water quality testing laboratories and 21.92 lakh samples from 1.52 lakh villages have been tested and reported using Field Testing Kits in State's/UTs respectively.

The village-wise water quality test reports are made available in public domain through 'Citizen Corner' on JJM Dashboard and can be accessed at:

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

The details of water quality test reported through WQMIS can be accessed at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>

(e): Based on the purport of the question, it is informed that whereas air is inhaled (consumed) directly without any treatment/ polishing from its ambient quality, the water in rarest of the cases is consumed directly as it is found in nature. In almost all cases the primary treatment/ disinfection is done to make it potable and hence WQI based on naturally available water is presently not contemplated by this Department.

(f): To enhance public awareness, the department of drinking water and sanitation has taken several initiatives focused on community engagement.

These initiatives include encouraging village-level water testing conducted by women Field Testing Kit (FTK) users. These programs aim to raise awareness about the importance of cleanliness and its impact on water quality and overall health. Additionally, the department actively involves school/ AWC students in conducting water quality testing within their institutions. To support these efforts, the department has launched a training program specifically designed for school and Anganwadi students, facilitated by trained women FTK users. This program not only empowers students with essential skills but also fosters a sense of responsibility for maintaining water quality in their communities.

As also informed by AMRUT Division, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), to ensure community participation, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are trained and mobilized for water quality testing and infrastructure management. The "AMRUT Mitra" initiative under AMRUT 2.0 focuses on the active involvement of SHGs and women empowerment in the water sector. These groups are trained to conduct household-level water quality testing using field testing kits. This decentralized monitoring enhances local awareness about water quality, and fosters a sense of responsibility among residents.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY SEA LEVEL RISE AND COASTAL EROSION

2039. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the extent of damage caused by sea level rise and coastal erosion in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, particularly in terms of sea water ingress, land salinization and impact on agriculture and drinking water sources;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to construct dykes and prevention walls to protect coastal villages and agricultural land from sea water ingress and erosion;
- (c) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan to prevent overground and underground salinity ingress in coastal areas including measures to protect drinking water sources and agricultural land and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the specific initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to support the affected communities in Saurashtra region including the compensation or rehabilitation measures, if any?

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

(a): The issue of coastal erosion and land salinity is observed due to natural factors like salinity of Sea water and also due to human interface in Coastal region of Saurashtra which is 765 kms long. As informed by Government of Gujarat, a High-level Committee (HLC-1 &2) was formed in 1976 & 1978 respectively under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Gujarat to resolve problem of Salinity ingress in Saurashtra region. As per the report of Committees, 700120 Ha area from 534 villages were affected in Coastal region of Saurashtra.

As per the National Assessment of Shoreline Change Report, published by NCCR (2018), in the Saurashtra sector, viz. Amreli, Girsomnath, Porbandar, Devbhumi-Dwaraka and Jamnagar, erosion and stable conditions are prevalent. In the Saurashtra sector, erosion is observed along Jaspara, Mithi, Viradi, Thalsar and Gogha of Bhavnagar and in Adri, Navapara of Girsomnath. About 66% of Junagadh coast faces erosion.

(b) and (c): Flood management including coastal erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical guidance and financial assistance through Flood Management & Border Area Programme (FMBAP). Under the Flood Management Component (FMP) component of FMBAP, central assistance is provided to State Governments for taking up works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, restoration of damaged flood management works, etc. Two schemes namely, 1. Providing coastal protection/ sea wall to combat erosion from Sangam Narayan temple to Gayatri temple at Taluka, Dwarka in district Jamnagar; 2. Anti-sea erosion works in villages Dabhari, Neshkaranj and Dandi in District Surat related to Coastal protection/sea-erosion works for the State of Gujarat with an estimated cost of Rs. 19.79 crore was approved during XIth plan under FMP component of FMBAP and central assistance amounting to Rs. 2 crore has been released.

As per suggestion of HLC, Government of Gujarat has constructed 14 Tidal Regulators, 32 Bandhara, 18 Recharge Reservoirs, 34 Recharge Tank, 220km

Spreading channel, 226km Radial Canal, 680 check dams, 4487 nala Plugs and afforestation in 5867 Ha to resolve problem of Salinity ingress in Saurashtra region. State Government has constructed dykes/Anti Sea Erosion works in total length of 3.505 kms at various places in Saurashtra in vulnerable area.

In order to aid/assist the State Government in taking mitigation works to prevent the 'overground and underground salinity ingress in coastal areas including measures to protect drinking water sources and agricultural land', CWC has published the 'Guidelines for Preparation of DPR for Salinity Ingress Management projects in Coastal Areas' in May 2025. This guideline provides scientific, sustainable, and implementable solutions that can be adapted to local conditions across various coastal states and Union Territories.

In addition, Central Ground Water Board under this Ministry has carried out Aquifer mapping under National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) and reports of all the coastal districts have been prepared and shared with state government and respective DM/DCs. Also, as per recommendations of Special Secretary (Water Resources) Government of Gujarat, CGWB under NAQUIM 2.0 has carried out a study on efficacy of Tidal regulator built on Ambika River to mitigate salinity ingress in Coastal area of Navsari District, the study shows positive impact of measures adopted to mitigate salinity.

(d): Government of Gujarat has informed that the works of prevention of salinity ingress have been undertaken which aims at recharge of fresh water, augmentation of quality of underground water and prevent sea water intrusion.

About 87,860 Ha area of land has been benefitted directly and indirectly and 326.40 MCM fresh water stored in Salinity prevention structures.

The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government and provides requisite logistics and financial support. The State Government undertakes assessment of damages caused due to 12 notified natural calamities including rain and floods and provide relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per Government of India's approved norms. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure in case of disaster of 'severe nature' which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). During last five years from 2021-22 to 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 4414.40 Crore has been released by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as central share of SDRF and Rs 1000 Cr. under NDRF.

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DANCES

2040. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any schemes in place for the preservation and promotion of tribal cultural dances across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the declining popularity and near-extinction of the Kommu tribal dance of the Koya tribe in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any specific plans for the protection and promotion of the Kommu dance and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any funds have been released or earmarked for these initiatives and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is considering the inclusion of tribal cultural dances such as the Koya's Kommu dance in school curricula to ensure their transmission to future generations, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether any funds have been released or earmarked for such curricular initiatives and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) including Tribal Research Institute, Andhra Pradesh on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, proposals relating to, inter-alia research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage

and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices including dance forms, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration.

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the following significant steps have been taken for the preservation and promotion of tribal cultural dances of tribes in Andhra Pradesh state.

- (5) Video Documentation completed on tribal dance forms are Dhimsa, Mayura performed by Khond (PVTG), Thongseng performed by Savara (PVTG), Kommu Koya performed by Koya & Chenchata dance performed by Chenchu (PVTG) for the digital repository.
- The 5 videos uploaded on the MoTA website, TRI YouTube channel etc.

<https://youtu.be/RB4pwE6lxB4>

<https://youtu.be/olOt5y83d2A>

Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken several steps to preserve and conserve cultural dance forms for the next generations. At the ITDA level, the cultural performers of Kommu tribal dance of the Koya tribe are encouraged to perform Kommu Koya dance in all important occasions, tribal festivals, melas, official functions and inaugural events etc., for showcasing living cultural heritage.

(f) and (g): No proposal for the inclusion of tribal cultural dances such as the Koya's Kommu dance in school curricula to ensure their transmission to future generations is under consideration of the Ministry.

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत फिन्ना सिंह सिंचाई परियोजना को शामिल करना

2041. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा के नूरपुर में फिन्ना सिंह सिंचाई परियोजना को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

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

(क): हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा ज़िले को लाभान्वित करने वाली फिन्ना सिंह बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना को अगस्त, 2024 में 282.47 करोड़ रुपये तक की उपयुक्त केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है।

(ख): फिन्ना सिंह बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना हेतु वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 67.50 करोड़ रुपये तक की केंद्रीय सहायता हेतु प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति फरवरी, 2025 में जारी की गई थी, जिसके अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केवल 11.99 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता का उपयोग किया जा सका है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में केंद्रीय सहायता के शेष 55.51 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति जारी की गई है।

PMAY-U IN GORAKHPUR

2042. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the number of houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in the country during each of the last ten years;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for PMAY-U in Gorakhpur during the said period;

(c) the number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority communities under PMAY-U in Gorakhpur; and

(d) the challenges faced and the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of housing projects in Gorakhpur under PMAY-U?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period of PMAY-U has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/Union Territories (UTs), a total of 119.26 lakh houses including 7.09 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry, so far including Gorakhpur. Out of which 112.81 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.61 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country during last ten years, as on 14.07.2025. Year-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and occupied since inception are at **Statement**.

The Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilized in Gorakhpur under PMAY-U since 2015 is ₹892.32 crore, ₹852.44 crore and ₹836.48 crore respectively. A total of 58,202 houses have been sanctioned for Gorakhpur, of which 56,178 houses have been completed. Out of sanctioned houses, 9,998 belong to Scheduled Castes, 1,283 are from Scheduled Tribes and 6,062 from Minorities. Completion percentage in Gorakhpur is 95%.

Additionally, 5,203 houses have been sanctioned recently under BLC vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 in Gorakhpur. The timeline for completion of houses/projects varies from State to State and it generally takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects. The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries etc. The Ministry conducts regular and rigorous review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses of PMAY-U and recently sanctioned houses of PMAY-U 2.0 within the stipulated timeframe across the country including Gorakhpur.

STATEMENT

Year-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied since inception under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0

FY	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Constructions of Houses Grounded (Nos.)*	Houses Completed (Nos.)**
2015-16	5,26,082	5,01,334	2,27,121
2016-17	6,35,781	3,97,309	1,28,378
2017-18	16,68,268	12,68,737	3,27,381
2018-19	22,39,333	19,86,232	17,56,393
2019-20	16,25,249	16,15,014	8,32,966
2020-21	15,61,273	18,57,383	14,47,025
2021-22	16,37,364	16,18,419	10,28,031
2022-23	9,27,084	13,16,123	15,42,379
2023-24	3,95,252	4,13,857	8,89,006
2024-25	3,52,915	2,93,042	10,34,435
2025-26	3,57,064	13,340	1,47,398
Total	1,19,25,665	1,12,80,790	93,60,513

* Includes houses completed in the year which were sanctioned in preceding years.

** Includes houses occupied in the year which were completed in preceding years.

बिहार में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग

2043. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान बिहार राज्य में स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित ऐसे उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग को किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा जिले में मक्का प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) बिहार सहित पूरे देश में अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) योजना और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित पीएम सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थापना/ विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है।

ये योजनाएं क्षेत्र विशेष पर आधारित नहीं हैं, बल्कि मांग पर आधारित हैं और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय स्वयं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित नहीं करता है।

अब तक, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय ने 30.06.2025 तक बिहार राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई की संबंधित घटक योजनाओं के तहत 160.06 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत अनुदान

सहायता के साथ 2 मेगा फूड पार्क, 5 कोल्ड चेन परियोजनाएं, 1 कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, 5 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्वीकृत की हैं।

बिहार राज्य में 30.06.2025 तक पीएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत सहायता के लिए 570.16 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी के साथ कुल 25,349 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

अब तक, बिहार राज्य में 30.06.2025 तक पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के तहत सहायता के लिए 488.66 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश के साथ 7 स्थानों पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित पीएलआईएसएफपीआई का लक्ष्य 6 वर्षों (2021-22 से 2026-27) की अवधि के लिए 10,900 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में चैंपियन ब्रांड बनाकर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता के विस्तार को सुगम बनाना है। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत सहायता हेतु कुल 170 प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है। पीएलएसआईएफपीआई के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): मंत्रालय बिहार के दरभंगा जिले सहित देश भर में अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से मक्का आधारित प्रसंस्करण सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

विवरण

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएस-एफपीआई) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन

- i. योजना के श्रेणी-I, श्रेणी-II और बाजरा-आधारित उत्पाद घटकों के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन का दावा करने के लिए लाभार्थी को न्यूनतम वार्षिक बिक्री वृद्धि दर 10% प्राप्त करनी होगी। श्रेणी-I घटक के अंतर्गत, कंपनियों को अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध निवेश

करना होगा। यदि कोई कंपनी 2023-24 के अंत तक प्रतिबद्ध निवेश नहीं करती है, तो वह योजना के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र नहीं होगी।

- ii. श्रेणी-III, यानी ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग घटक के अंतर्गत, कोई भी कंपनी विदेश में ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग पर किए गए व्यय के 50% की दर से वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन के लिए पात्र है, जो खाद्य उत्पादों की बिक्री के अधिकतम 3% या प्रति वर्ष 50 करोड़ रुपये, जो भी कम हो, के अधीन है। पाँच वर्षों की अवधि में न्यूनतम व्यय 5 करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिए।

ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS OF ODISHA

2044. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the total renewable energy capacity added in Odisha during the Financial Year 2024-25 and its contribution to the State's power supply;
- (b) the number and cumulative duration of unscheduled power outages reported in the State during the last six months particularly in power-deficit and Aspirational Districts like Kandhamal;
- (c) the extent of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses achieved in Odisha under the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and the support extended by the Union Government; and
- (d) the current status of 100 per cent household electrification in rural areas of Odisha and the measures taken to ensure reliable and quality power supply including the deployment of solar-based dual pump systems in remote and tribal regions especially in Aspirational Districts such as Kandhamal?

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

(a): 125.83 MW Renewable Energy capacity was added in Odisha during FY 2024-25. This capacity addition has supplied around 220.61 MU of Renewable power in FY 2024-25 increasing total consumption from RE sources to 10,370.11 MU.

(b): The DISCOM-wise data on cumulative number and duration of unscheduled power outages during the last six months (Jan – Jun' 2025), as reported by the state, are given at **Statement**.

(c): Odisha is not covered under UDAY scheme. However, the AT&C Loss in the State for FY 2024-25 was 16.55%

(d): All the revenue villages of the State have been electrified. The remaining left-out households identified in survey are being electrified under State Government schemes.

To ensure uninterrupted power supply to various consumers, several steps such as setting up of new 33/11 kV Primary Substations (PSSs), strengthening of existing 33/11 kV PSSs, installation of new 11kV Lines and transformers and strengthening of existing 11 kV lines etc. are being taken up under *Odisha Distribution System Strengthening Programme (ODSSP)* Ph – IV and V Schemes of the State Government. Apart from this, DISCOMs are carrying out system strengthening works under their own CAPEX.

All the Solar based dual pump projects, including those in aspirational districts such as Kandhamal, are maintained regularly.

STATEMENT

The DISCOM-wise data on cumulative number and duration of unscheduled power outages reported in the state during the last six months (Jan – June' 2025)

DISCOMs	Number of cumulative unscheduled outage	Cumulative duration of unscheduled outage (in Hours)
TPCODL	94	56
TPSODL	128	102
TPNODL	237	121.01
TPWODL	176	144

Note: (in Kandhamal: Number of cumulative unscheduled outage was 53 and Cumulative duration of unscheduled outage was 47 Hrs.)

[TPCODL: Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited.](#)

[TPSODL: Tata Power Southern Odisha Distribution Limited.](#)

TPNODL: Tata Power Northern Odisha Distribution Limited.

TPWODL: Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited.

HAR GHAR JAL YOJANA UNDER JJM IN MURSHIDABAD

2045. MD ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether any works are being carried out/going on under the Har Ghar Jal Yojana component of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof along with the funds spent thereon?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States including West Bengal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. Water is a State subject and therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households, lies with the respective State/UT.

As reported by State Govt. of West Bengal, in Murshidabad District, at the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 166 rural households were reported to have tap water connection. As on 28.07.2025, around 7,20,556 additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connection in the Murshidabad District, West Bengal out of total 16,78,493 rural households in the district.

Under JJM, this Department releases funds to States/UTs only. Further, district-wise fund allocations are made and maintained by State/UTs only and not by this Department.

DGCA SAFETY AUDIT REPORT

2046. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several repeated defects in aircraft maintenance were found during the surveillance in accordance with the recent DGCA safety audit report of major airports and airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it was also found during surveillance that a flight simulator was not matching aircraft configuration and was running outdated software and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the regulatory mechanism in place to ensure timely simulator software updates and training compliance?

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

(a): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices.

DGCA conducted comprehensive safety audit recently at 05 Airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Patna and Hyderabad. Airlines were also covered during these inspections.

Following areas were covered during these inspections:-

1. Aircraft Maintenance and Airworthiness
2. Ramp Inspection
3. Breath Analyser Test
4. Ground Handling
5. Air Traffic Management and Cabin Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) (Air Navigation Services Standards - ANSS)
6. Cabin Safety
7. Aerodrome and Airside Operations
8. State Govt-Civil Aviation Directorate (CAD)

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

(b) and (c): Simulator software (Load upgrade) is done as prescribed by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). Software for B 787-8 is in line with the aircraft configuration as per OEM standards. Simulators do not have actual parts and data is synthetically provided to match the actual aircraft handling and therefore has no impact on crew training.

Simulator evaluation is done every year and is also checked by the operator.

AVAILABILITY OF CNG AND PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

2047. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

SHRI CHHOTELAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that various parts of the country particularly rural and backward regions continue to face challenges such as limited availability of CNG and PNG infrastructure, delay in new gas connections, rising prices of petroleum products including petrol and diesel, which directly affect the common people especially women and poor households;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to improve distribution networks in remote areas, expand infrastructure for CNG and PNG, promote ethanol blending to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, stabilize prices of petrol and diesel and encourage electric mobility infrastructure to support clean energy transition; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Providing affordable and clean fuel for cooking and mobility is a key priority of Government. To this end, various initiatives have been undertaken to promote the use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Ethanol, Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), and Electric Mobility.

Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations is part of development of City Gas

Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP).

After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering almost 100% of the country's mainland area (excluding islands) including rural and backward regions. As on 31.05.2025, various CGD entities have provided more than 1.50 Crores domestic PNG connections and commissioned more than 8,000 CNG Stations against the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) of about 12.6 Crores domestic PNG connections and 18,336 CNG stations across the country (to be achieved by 2034).

The Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of natural gas to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) sector, which includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to CNG(T)/PNG(D), diverting domestic gas from non-priority sectors to meet the requirement for CNG(T)/PNG(D) sector, expansion of CGD network, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiatives to promote Bio-CNG, etc. Government has also notified that gas produced from discoveries in deep water, ultra-deep water and high-pressure high temperature areas is prioritized for supply to the CNG(T)/PNG(D) sectors.

With an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

(PMUY) was launched in May, 2016. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country.

In order to create awareness about the scheme and also to address any issue pertaining to LPG usage, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enrol and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections. Government has taken several steps to encourage consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc. As a result of these efforts, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 in FY 2024-25.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for

5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

As of July 01, 2025, there are a total of 25,573 LPG distributorships across the country, out of which 17,646 are serving rural areas. These are served through 213 LPG bottling plants of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 7997 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2025 across the country, out of which 7403 (i.e. 93 %) [Rurban- 1033, Gramin- 4991, Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (DKV+RGGLV) - 1379] are catering to rural areas.

Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel. The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. India imports more than 85% of its crude oil requirements. Crude oil prices (Indian basket) increased from \$55/bbl (March 2015) to \$113/bbl (March 2022) and further to \$116/bbl (June 2022) and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors.

Domestically, petrol and diesel prices have come down to ₹94.77 and ₹87.67 per litre respectively (Delhi prices) as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs. Central excise duty was reduced by the Government by a total of ₹13 per litre and ₹16 per litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021, and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to consumers. In March 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by ₹2 per litre each. In April 2025, Excise duty on petrol and diesel was increased by ₹2 per litre each, but this was not passed on to consumers.

OMCs recently carried out an intra-state freight rationalization. This has benefited consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in the form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

Government has also taken several steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices which inter-alia include diversifying the crude import basket, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol and diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol etc.

To reduce the dependency on fossil fuels, Government is promoting blending of ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme wherein

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol, as a green and renewable fuel, ethanol significantly contributes to environmental sustainability, reduces dependence on imported crude oil, conserves foreign exchange, and supports the domestic agriculture sector. In addition, Government is also promoting alternate fuels which inter-alia include Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Green Hydrogen and Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), etc. for reduction in green house gas emissions as well as reduction in import dependence of fossil fuels.

Further, the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 provides a roadmap for the adoption and manufacturing of electric vehicles in India, aiming to enhance national fuel security and promote environment friendly transportation. As part of NEMMP 2020, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is implementing the various schemes viz. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto), PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme, PM e-BusSewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI) on pan-India basis to strengthen electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem and accelerate adoption of electric vehicle in the country. Government is also laying emphasis on setting up of EV charging stations. As on 01.01.2025 the OMCs have established 4523 EV charging stations(EVCS) at their retail outlets (ROs) under FAME-II scheme. In addition, they have also established 20,035 EVCS at their ROs from their own funds.

POLLUTION LEVELS OF RIVERS IN GUJARAT

2048. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any comprehensive data on the pollution levels of rivers in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof indicating the most severely affected rivers in the State;
- (b) the details of the primary sources of pollution in Gujarat's rivers along with the efforts being made to tackle industrial waste, sewage discharge and plastic pollution in these water bodies;
- (c) the specific initiatives undertaken by the Government to clean and rejuvenate polluted rivers in Gujarat under programmes like Namami Gange Mission and other State-level efforts;
- (d) the total financial allocation made for river cleaning projects in Gujarat and the actual expenditure incurred during the last five years; and
- (e) the details of the long-term policies formulated/being formulated to check and prevent further river pollution and ensure sustainable water resources keeping in view the rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in Gujarat?

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

(a): As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2022 on pollution assessment of rivers in the country based on water quality monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD - An indicator

of organic pollution), 13 stretches were identified polluted in the State of Gujarat, with the details as below: -

S. No.	River	Polluted River Stretch/Location	Maximum BOD Observed (milligram/litre)	Priority
1	Amlakhadi	Along Ankleshwar	49.0	I
2	Bhadar	Along Jetpur	258.6	I
3	Dhadar	Along Kothada	33.0	I
4	Khari	Along Lali Village	195.0	I
5	Sabarmati	Raysan to Vautha	292.0	I
6	Vishwamitri	Along Khalipur Village	38.0	I
7	Mindhola	Along Sachin	28.0	II
8	Mahi	Kotna to Mujpur	12.0	III
9	Shedhi	Along Kheda	6.2	IV
10	Bhogavo	Along Surendranagar	6.0	V
11	Bhukhi Khadi	Along Vagra	3.9	V
12	Damanganga	Along Kachigaon and Along Chanod	5.3	V
13	Tapi	Along Nizhar	3.4	V

Out of total identified stretches in Gujarat, polluted river stretches categorized under Priority-I are the most polluted.

(b) to (e): Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, dumping of solid wastes, agricultural run-off, problems in operation and maintenance of sewage/effluent treatment plants, lack of dilution and other non-point sources of pollution. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have compounded the challenges.

It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents, before discharging into recipient water bodies or land for prevention and control of pollution therein. This Ministry is implementing Namami Gange Program for rejuvenation, protection and management of river Ganga and its tributaries. For conservation of other rivers/tributaries in the country, the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is under implementation to supplement efforts of the States/UTs on cost sharing basis.

Based on the proposals received, pollution abatement schemes for conservation of Sabarmati, Tapi and Mindhola rivers in Gujarat were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.1875.29 crore and sewage treatment capacity of 697 million litres per day (MLD) was created. Out of Central share, an amount of Rs.559.56 crore was released during last 5 years for implementation of these projects.

The State Government of Gujarat has informed that sewage treatment capacity of 6105 MLD has been created in the State against total sewage generation of 4414 MLD in order to prevent and control of pollution in rivers due to municipal discharges. Also, to check pollution in rivers due to discharge of industrial

effluents, water polluting units are either having their own effluent treatment plants or connected to common effluent treatment plants.

The schemes of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are also being implemented which are aimed at creating and/or augmenting sewerage infrastructure in identified towns and thus improving water quality of rivers and other water bodies, sanitation systems and water management in those towns.

Cleaning/rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous and dynamic process. In compliance of the orders of National Green Tribunal in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding polluted river stretches in the country, States/UTs are required to implement action plans for restoration of the said stretches in their jurisdiction.

पारगमन-उन्मुख विकास योजना

2049. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

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

(क) पारगमन-उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी) नीति का ब्यौरा और मुख्य विशेषताएं/उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत चयनित शहरों को सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली संभावित अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने वाले लक्षित वर्ग कौन-कौन हैं;

(घ) उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत चयनित किए जा रहे देश भर के शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ड) क्या चयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में स्थित आबू रोड को जोड़ने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त नीति के लिए किसी प्रकार के बजट व्यय का अनुमान लगाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): भारतीय संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों का कार्य है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) द्वारा 2017 में जारी राष्ट्रीय पारगमन उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी) नीति, भूमि उपयोग नियोजन को मेट्रो और बस रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (बीआरटीएस) जैसी जन परिवहन प्रणालियों के साथ संरेखित करके सतत सघन शहरी विकास को बढ़ावा देती है। यह पारगमन स्टेशनों के 500-800 मीटर के भीतर उच्च घनत्व, मिश्रित-उपयोग विकास को प्रोत्साहित करती है, जिसे संवर्धित फ्लोर एरिया रेशियो (एफएआर), बेहतर गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन और मल्टीमॉडल कनेक्टिविटी द्वारा सपोर्ट किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य निजी वाहनों पर निर्भरता कम करना है।

इस नीति के प्रमुख लक्ष्य हैं, सार्वजनिक परिवहन के उपयोग को बढ़ाना, यात्रा की मांग को कम करना, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए समावेशी आवास सुनिश्चित करना, पैदल चलने की सुविधा और सुरक्षा में सुधार लाना और जलवायु अनुकूल मोबिलिटी को सक्षम बनाना। यह सघन विकास, किफायती आवास एकीकरण, मिश्रित भूमि उपयोग, और सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) तथा भूमि मूल्य अधिग्रहण जैसे साधनों के माध्यम से निजी क्षेत्र की सहभागिता सहित सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्देशित है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय उन राज्यों को भी बढ़ावा देता है और प्रोत्साहित करता है जिन्होंने पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना (एसएसएससीआई) के माध्यम से टीओडी नीति कार्यान्वित की है। एसएसएससीआई के टीओडी घटक के अंतर्गत, सरकार राज्यों और शहरों को टीओडी कॉरिडोर अधिसूचित करने, अधिक ग्राउंड कवरेज, फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स (एफएसआई) की अनुमति देकर भवन उप-नियमों के आधुनिकीकरण, सघनीकरण और मौजूदा नियामक फ्रेमवर्क में समावेशी ज़ोनिंग नियमों की अक्षमताओं को दूर करने के लिए पूंजीगत वित्तपोषण प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है। एसएसएससीआई 2023-24 और 2024-25 (शहरी नियोजन सुधार) के अंतर्गत, छह राज्यों में अट्वाइस टीओडी कॉरिडोर अधिसूचित किए गए।

राजस्थान सरकार ने अब तक एसएसएससीआई टीओडी घटक के अंतर्गत किसी भी प्रोत्साहन का दावा नहीं किया है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को टीओडी को अपनाने और कार्यान्वित करके प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार ने एसएसएससीआई योजना 2025-26 में शहरी नियोजन सुधारों के तहत टीओडी घटकों का विस्तार किया है। इसमें एक डेडिकेटेड एस्करो खाते के साथ शहरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (यूआईडीएफ) के निर्माण हेतु प्रोत्साहन और सुधार शुल्क एवं उपकर शुल्क के प्रावधान भी शामिल हैं।

AIR QUALITY AT NTPC THERMAL POWER PLANTS

2050. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) the air quality monitoring data recorded at the NTPC Thermal Power plants operating in Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency during the past twelve months including particulate matter and sulfur dioxide emission levels;

(b) the timeline for carbon capture technology deployment at NTPC facilities in the district following the successful pilot project at Vindhyachal that captures twenty tonnes of carbon dioxide daily;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted health impact assessment studies on communities residing within ten kilometers of thermal power plants in Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the outcomes thereof;

(d) the compensation fund allocation for affected farmers whose agricultural productivity has declined due to fly ash deposition from thermal power generation activities; and

(e) the renewable energy transition roadmap for phasing out coal-fired units older than 25 years in the constituency as per the Union Government's pollution reduction policy?

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

(a): NTPC Ltd is currently operating its two-coal based thermal power plant (TPPs) in Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency, in the Peddapalli district of Telangana namely Ramagundam (2,600 MW) and Telangana (1,600 MW) Thermal Power Plants located adjacent to each other.

The ambient air quality monitoring data for emission levels including Particulate Matters and Sulfur Dioxide recorded, and monitored through Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) recognized laboratory, for the past twelve months at various locations nearby TPPs are given at **Statement**.

(b): NTPC Ltd has taken up the following small-scale pilot/R&D projects for flue gas CO₂ capture and utilization:

- (i) A 10 tons per day flue gas CO₂-to-Methanol project at NTPC Vindhyachal, Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) A 10 tons per day flue gas CO₂-to-Gen-4 Ethanol project at NTPC Lara, Chhattisgarh.

The projects are in demonstration stage. As of now, there is no plan for carbon capture technology deployment at NTPC thermal power plants in the Peddapalli district, Telangana.

(c): No such study has been conducted by Government of India to study the health impact on communities residing within ten Kms of thermal power plants in Peddapalli Lok Sabha constituency. However, NTPC Ramagundam thermal power plant has independently carried out "Occupational Health and Epidemic Health Disorder Survey" including human health risk, epidemiological study and ecological risk for addition of 2x800 MW Telangana Super Thermal Power Plants in 2017-18 and as per the study, no negative health effects were reported in the areas surrounding the thermal power plant.

(d): No such incidences have been reported to NTPC thermal power plants for compensation in Peddapalli district. Further, these plants of NTPC Ltd. are disposing off their fly ash in an eco-friendly manner as per MoEF&CC ash Notification dated 31.12.2021 and its subsequent amendments.

(e): As part of its commitment to renewable energy, NTPC Ltd. has commissioned a 100 MW floating solar power plant and a 10 MW ground-mounted solar plant in Peddapalli district.

The Central Electricity Authority(CEA) has issued an advisory dated 20.01.2023 and 07.07.2023 to all Thermal Power Utilities not to retire or repurpose their coal-based power stations before 2030 and to ensure the availability of thermal units after carrying out Renovation and Modernization(R&M) activities, if required, considering the expected energy demand scenario in future.

Further, electricity generation is a de-licensed activity as per Section-7 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and phasing out/retirement of units are decided by Power Generating Utilities/Companies based on their own techno-economic, energy demand and environmental reasons.

STATEMENT

Ambient Air Quality Data near NTPC Thermal Power Plants, Peddapalli-District

Sl. No.	Months / Parameters	Location-1: Balancing Reservoir				Location-2: Ramagundam Pump House				Location-3: Permanent Township			
		PM-10 (µg/m3), Limit: 100	PM-2.5 (µg/m3), Limit:60	SO ₂ (µg/m3) Limit:80	NO ₂ (µg/m3), Limit: 80	PM-10 (µg/m3), Limit: 100	PM-2.5 (µg/m3), Limit:60	SO ₂ (µg/m3), Limit:80	NO ₂ (µg/m3), Limit:80	PM-10 (µg/m3), Limit: 100	PM-2.5 (µg/m3), Limit:60	SO ₂ (µg/m3), Limit: 80	NO ₂ (µg/m3), Limit:80
1	JUNE 2024	38.26	21.60	15.60	24.80	59.15	42.24	12.52	20.79	54.26	37.47	9.51	16.80
2	JULY 2024	37.62	21.93	15.68	23.12	44.35	33.28	13.03	20.69	45.63	33.64	9.51	17.95

3	AUGUST 2024	37.46	19.19	17.55	24.26	39.22	19.14	13.45	21.81	39.24	19.86	9.81	17.91
4	SEPTEMBER 2024	38.29	18.42	18.48	25.43	40.17	19.10	13.37	20.59	38.79	20.58	9.99	18.21
5	OCTOBER 2024	39.94	20.14	20.25	25.02	41.25	20.93	13.66	21.24	40.78	21.32	10.26	19.48
6	NOVEMBER 2024	43.99	22.17	21.89	25.68	43.61	22.35	13.80	23.01	43.55	24.13	11.56	20.64
7	DECEMBER 2024	48.84	24.47	23.73	25.63	48.37	22.87	15.29	24.97	46.76	26.76	13.36	21.78
8	JANUARY 2025	52.60	26.66	24.13	25.96	51.28	25.66	17.08	26.03	50.75	28.33	16.49	22.75
9	FEBRUARY 2025	53.59	26.41	25.36	26.48	51.64	26.03	17.81	24.72	52.70	27.77	17.47	23.94
10	MARCH 2025	54.68	26.30	16.05	28.05	53.00	26.50	14.16	25.57	54.66	28.17	14.68	23.15
11	APRIL 2025	56.78	27.36	10.82	18.27	55.47	26.19	11.13	16.83	56.12	28.86	11.87	20.87
12	MAY 2025	45.51	23.44	11.44	18.79	44.59	24.58	11.37	18.10	45.16	25.67	12.79	19.79

Note: The data is based on the monthly average of bi-weekly 24-hourly monitoring conducted by a CPCB-recognized laboratory.

MSME INVESTMENT IN PUNJAB

2051. SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a special capital subsidy scheme, tax holidays and exemptions to attract private and MSME investment in Punjab's border districts, especially those within 50 km of the international border;

(b) whether any consultation has been held with the State Government of Punjab to identify potential industrial zones in districts like Gurdaspur and Batala; and

(c) if not, whether the Government would consider a long-term industrial package (minimum tenure of 25 years) to boost employment and deter youth migration from these sensitive areas?

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

(a) to (c): The primary responsibility of developing the industrial sector rests with State Government. The Union Government supplements efforts of State Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country including Punjab. The MSME sector consists of private player and the investments in this sector are made by the entrepreneurs themselves. A number of schemes/programmes including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small

Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, National SC/ST Hub Scheme, MSME Champions Scheme, etc.; are being implemented by the Ministry of MSME. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs.

Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India has approved the proposal for development of integrated manufacturing Cluster Rajpura-Patiala on 28th Aug, 2024 as part of Amritsar – Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). The project located in Patiala district has an activation area of 1,098 acre with a total project cost of Rs. 1,367 crores. Share of GoI's contribution (through NICDIT) has been approved for Rs. 385 Crore as equity and Rs. 458 Crore towards debt.

UPGRADATION OF SHS TO NHS IN KARNATAKA

2052. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

- (a) the number of State Highways (SHs) upgraded to National Highways (NHs) during the last five years in Karnataka especially in Chamarajanagar district;
- (b) the details of the proposal under consideration with the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of the physical and financial progress achieved therein?

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

(a): A total of 8 State roads, covering a length of 836 km, have been declared as National Highways (NHs) in the State of Karnataka during the last five years. However, no State road in Chamarajanagar district has been declared as NH during this period.

(b): Government receives proposals from various State Governments/UTs from time to time including from the State of Karnataka for declaration / up-gradation of State roads as National Highways (NHs). Government considers declaration of some of the State roads as NHs based on the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority, traffic levels and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

(c): The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. At present, 93 works on various NHs in the State of Karnataka are ongoing and are at various stages of implementation.

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER FMBAP

2053. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether only Rupees 159.36 crores have reportedly been released out of Rupees 490.73 crores earmarked for Murshidabad for funding under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in releasing the balance amount along with the time by which it is likely to be released, project-wise;

(c) whether any amount has been earmarked for Malda district under the FMBAP and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Rupees 1281.11 crores have been provided to the State Government of West Bengal under the Flood Management Programme (FMP)/FMBAP including Rupees 966.5 crores during the period from 2007 to 2017 and if so, the details thereof, project and district-wise;

(e) whether only Rupees 315 crores has been released for West Bengal FMBAP-FMP Fund and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is considering any additional or revised funding proposals for Malda and Murshidabad under the FMBAP in light of the recurring and intensified flood threats in the regions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border

Areas Programme (FMBAP)” for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Total 18 flood management projects in the State of West Bengal with an estimated cost of Rs. 2261.02 Crore were included during XI and XII plan under FMP component of FMBAP. Total central assistance amounting to Rs. 1289.89 Crore (Rs. 1051.96 crore under FMP component and Rs. 237.93 crore under River Management and Border Areas (RMBA) component) under FMBAP scheme has been released to state upto March 2025. Details of projects included under FMP is at **Statement**. No proposal for Central Assistance is pending in Ministry. Out of total 18 flood management projects, 15 projects have been completed in the state which give protection to an area of around 1.03 Lakh Hectare and protected a population of about 24.94 Lakh.

Three (3) flood management projects benefiting Murshidabad district with an estimated cost of Rs. 490.73 crore were included for funding under FMP component of FMBAP scheme of Ministry and central assistance amounting to Rs. 159.37 crore has been released.

STATEMENT**Details of Flood Management Projects funded under FMP component of FMBAP****Scheme**

Name of Scheme/ State	Location		Estimate d Cost in Rs. Lakh	Central assistan ce released so far in Rs. Lakh
	River/ Tributary	District/ Taluka		
Spillover projects from X Plan				39
Improvement of South Saraswati River (both upper & lower portion) from offtake (chainage 0.00) at Nasibpur, Distt. Hooghly to outfall (chainage 1410.00) at Sankrail, Distt. Howrah	South Saraswati	Howrah	3210.00	1291.56
Raising & Strengthening of Sunderban Embankment by armouring with 32.5 cm thick dry brick pitching along L/B of river Bidya at Mouza Mathurakhanda from 18.20 km to 18.825 km & Mouza – Amlamethi from 20.50 km to 21.00 km in P.S. Gosaba & with brick block (25 cm)	Bidya & Her obhanga	24 South Parganas	502.87	364.08

pitching at Moza Jharkhali-IV facing river Herobhanga from 48.33 km to 48.98 km in PS- Bassanti, District- 24 South Parganas under Joynagar (I) Divn.				
Protection on the right bank of river Raidak-II, in P.S. & Block Kunargram.	Raidak-II	Jalpaiguri	328.14	230.84
R/S of Alipurduar Town protective embankment along the left bank of River Diana and Kaljani in P.S. Alipurduar, Phase-II.	Diana and Kaljani	Jalpaiguri	197.00	137.20
Protection on the L/B of river Torsa at Mechiabasti& its Tributaries (Basra) at Gabur Basra P.S. Jaigoan.	Torsa	Jalpaiguri	728.00	501.00
Strengthening and re-sectioning of embankment and spurs from SidhabariChengmari to Bakali on the L/B and R/B of River Teesta in P.S. Mal and Maynaguri, (in 6 zones)	Teesta	Jalpaiguri/SidhabariChengmari to Bakali villages	303.00	122.63
Protection on the both banks of river Chel (Tributory of river Teesta) from Turibari to Kumlai Anchal in P.S, Mal (in 4 zones).	Chel	Jalpaiguri/Turibari&Kumlai Anchal in Mal block	370.00	139.71

Protection on the right bank of river Jaldhaka from JorsimuliMagurmari area in P.S. Mathabhanga	Jaldhaka	Cooch Behar/Jorshimuli mouza	307.00	208.06
Raising & strengthening of severely damaged Sundarban Embankment by providing 25 cm thick brick block Pitching from 10.60 km to 11.10 km at Mouzea Haripur from Ch 11.10 km to 11.40 km at Mouza Haripur near Taltala and from 5,275 km to 5.605 km at Mouza Indrapur along River Satptamukhi in P.S. Namkhana and Patharpratima.	Saptamukh	South 24-Parganas	464.00	300.00
Retirement of severely damaged Sea-dyke and protection by revetment with Concrete Block Pitching at Mouza Gobardhanpur (South-East Face) facing Bay of Bengal between Ch 2.25 km to 2.95 km in P.S. Patharpratima.	Ganga	South 24-Parganas	617.00	138.00

Raising & Strengthening of Sundarban Embankment by armouring with Dryya Brick Pitching from 28.80 km to 29.50 km at Mouza 7 No Sonakhali along Right bank and from 0.25 km to 0.75 km along Left banks of River Hogal near Basanti Bazar in P.S Basanti and at Mouza Chandipur facing confluence of Rivers Bidya and Kartal from 12.50 km to 13.10 km and from 13.20 km to 13.84 km in P.S Gosaba and by 25 cm brick Block Pitching along Left bank of River Mridangabhanga at Mouza Maheshpur from 48.32 km to 49.02 km and along Right Bank of River Thakuran from 12.20 km to 12.565 km and from 12.634 km to 13.00 km at Mouza PurbaSripatinagar in P.S Patharpratima.	Hogals,Bid and Kartal, Mridangab hanga and Thakuran	South 24-	1085.00	659.50
Raising & Strengthening of Sundarban Embankment by Cement Concrete Block Pitching at Mouza Patibonia (in reaches AB, BC, CD and DQ) from 6.80	Ganga	South 24- Parganas	1499.00	812.75

km to 8.24 km facing Bay of Bengal in PS Namkhana.				
Raising & Strengthening of Sundarban embankment by armoring with brick block pitching at Mouza kaikhail from 24.99 km to 25.98 km along river Matla in PS Kultali and at Mouza Puinjali from 2.60 km to 3.90 km along river Raimangal in PS Gosaba.	Matla and Raimangal	South 24-Parganas	948.00	635.00
Bank protection works along both banks of the river Bhagirathi at Sundarpur&Basantpur, Kazipara to Nabagram&Saharbat to Uttarasan outfall in the district Murshidabad & at Sanyalchar in the district Nadia, West Bengal.	Bhagirathi	Murshidabad & Nadia	2366.00	1419.76
Bank protection works along the right bank of river Ganga-Padma at Ichalipara, Moya, Galadarya, Paschim Beechpara (Bamnapad) in district Murshidabad and Bousmari in district Nadia, West Bengal.	Ganga-Padma	Murshidabad & Nadia	2813.00	1909.50

Reconstruction, remodeling and improvement of embankments in Sunderban and adjoining areas in the districts of North and south 24 Parganas, damaged by severe cyclone, "AILA".	76 rivers and creeks in Sunderban Area	North and south 24 Parganas	133950.0	66652.12
Drainage Scheme for Kaliaghari-Kapaleshwari-Baghai Basin.	Kaliaghari, Kapaleshwari, Baghai, Deuli, Chandia, Kalimondo p etc.	Medinipur	32520.00	17027.25
Improvement of embankment and ancillary works in Kandi and other adjoining areas.	kandi	Murshidabad	43894.00	12607.71
Total			226102.01	105195.66

STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

2054. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether only 180 out of total 616 water supply schemes proposed in Hingoli district of Maharashtra have been completed so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the remaining 436 schemes, the reasons for delays and the projected timelines for their completion;
- (c) the measures taken/ being taken by the Government to ensure quality compliance including fines imposed on contractors;
- (d) whether multiple villages in Hingoli are receiving chloride-contaminated water according to media reports of June, 2025;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the immediate and long-term remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe potable drinking water;
- and
- (f) whether there is a scheduled water quality testing protocols and funding support for such affected Gram Panchayats and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Drinking water is a State subject. The power to plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes lies with the State Government. The Government of India supports the efforts of the State by providing technical and financial assistance.

As reported by the state on JJM-IMIS, out of 695 schemes proposed for Hingoli district in Maharashtra, 236 schemes have been completed. Further, the state has planned to achieve 100% FHTC coverage by December 2026.

(c): As reported by the state, to ensure the quality of water supply schemes, third-party inspection agencies are appointed that conduct the inspection at various stages of the works. In cases where contractors have delayed the completion of water supply schemes allotted to them, action has been taken against such defaulting contractors. As such 210 contractors have been penalized, and fines amounting to Rs. 91.24 lakh have been imposed. Out of this, Rs. 13.26 lakh has been recovered so far from the concerned contractors.

(d) to (f): A “Concise handbook for Monitoring the Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households” has been provided that describes in detail the schedule, frequency and parameters for testing at various location of the water supply systems including Households. The handbook is in public domain and can be accessed using the weblink:

<https://jaljeewanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/wq/handbook-for-monitoring-wq-of-piped-drinking-water.pdf>

As reported by the state, a total of 745 water samples were analyzed for chemical parameters in June 2025 in the district. Upon testing, none of the samples were found to be contaminated with chloride.

समूह जल आपूर्ति योजना

2055. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान समूह जल आपूर्ति योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित कुल बजट क्या है;

(ख) अब तक जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत की जाने वाली संभावित अतिरिक्त धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राज्यों, विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा इसके अंतर्गत मांगी गई धनराशि (प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं/वित्तीय आवश्यकता) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ को अब तक स्वीकृत/जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्रदान करने हेतु लक्षित जनसंख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या योजना के अंतर्गत आपूर्ति किए गए जल की गुणवत्ता, स्थिरता और संचालन का आकलन करने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (घ): जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत राज्यों को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक निधियां आवंटित की गई हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत कोई धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता और नागरिक केंद्रित जल सेवा वितरण के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे की गुणवत्ता और ग्रामीण पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के संचालन और रखरखाव पर ध्यान देने के साथ मिशन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण 2025-26 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन को वर्धित कुल परिव्यय के साथ 2028 तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा की है।

अब तक, अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार **विवरण** संलग्न है। छत्तीसगढ़ के अनुमानित 25 करोड़ लोगों (प्रति परिवार औसतन 5 व्यक्ति) को कवर करते हुए 49.98 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में स्वच्छ नल जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ङ): भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करती रही है। क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान साझा करने, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने आदि के लिए समय-समय पर सम्मेलनों, कार्यशालाओं, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से समीक्षा बैठकों,

क्षेत्र दौरों आदि सहित कई बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। माननीय केंद्रीय मंत्री, भारत सरकार के सचिव, मुख्य सचिव और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के स्तर पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। इन समीक्षाओं के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाएं। जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया जाता है। जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) पर वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की सूचना दी गई है और प्रदान किए गए सभी नल जल कनेक्शनों को परिवार के मुखिया की आधार संख्या से जोड़ा जाना है। जेजेएम के तहत बनाई गई परिसंपत्तियों की जियो-टैगिंग और काम की गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए तीसरे पक्ष के निरीक्षण के प्रावधान भी किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, निगरानी उद्देश्यों के लिए मोबाइल ऐप, जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) आदि का भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में तृतीय पक्ष कार्यक्षमता मूल्यांकन भी किए जाते हैं। सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई, यदि कोई हो, करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ रिपोर्ट साझा की जाती है।

विवरण

2019-20 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	1.78	0.5	0	0
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	25.74	372.64	372.64	121.62	60.59

3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6.22	132.55	177.47	127.68	13.05
4.	असम	359.35	694.95	442.36	358.87	29.01
5.	बिहार	313.16	787.31	417.35	473.33	150.34
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	31.58	208.04	65.82	39.23	38.52
7.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8.	गोवा	0	7.57	3.08	3.08	6.17
9.	गुजरात	0	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74
10	हरियाणा	10.13	149.95	149.95	69.29	73.8
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	148.67	205.83	197.41	15.46
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	27.14	322.03	322.03	200.25	24.01
13	झारखंड	75.79	267.69	291.19	114.89	120.78
14	कर्नाटक	26.61	546.06	546.06	491.01	298.7
15	केरल	2.58	248.76	101.29	62.69	57.23
16	लद्दाख	8.1	166.65	67.86	0	0.61
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	1.26	571.6	571.6	326.65	288.75
19	महाराष्ट्र	248.12	847.97	345.28	308.04	431.79
20	मणिपुर	0	67.69	91.17	28.2	6.6
21	मेघालय	0.8	86.02	43.01	26.35	0.77
22	मिजोरम	0.14	39.87	68.05	37.41	1.81

23	नागालैंड	0	56.49	56.49	23.54	4.67
24	ओडिशा	0.78	364.74	364.74	260.46	241.12
25	पुदुचेरी	1.27	2.5	0	0.97	0
26	पंजाब	102.91	227.46	227.46	73.27	78.2
27	राजस्थान	313.67	1301.71	1301.71	620.31	702.35
28	सिक्किम	0.84	15.41	26.15	14.71	1.48
29	तमिलनाडु	1.49	373.87	373.1	114.58	99.14
30	तेलंगाना	4.48	259.14	105.52	88.33	72.89
31	त्रिपुरा	48.94	107.64	145.37	59.45	6.48
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	58.33	1206.28	1513.14	638.22	379.17
33.	उत्तराखंड	6.12	170.53	170.53	110.04	23.02
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	760.82	995.33	994.75	609	469.54
कुल		2436.37	11139.21	9951.81	5983.49	4090.79

2020-21 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.5	2.93	1.46	1.45	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	276.76	790.48	297.62	419.3	181.31
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	56.02	254.85	344.85	392.43	47.15
4	असम	452.45	1608.51	551.77	880.44	91.08
5	बिहार	257.18	1839.16	353.6	551.82	374.42
6	छत्तीसगढ़	58.17	445.52	334.14	223.77	221.04
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	0	12.41	6.2	2.99	13.49
9	गुजरात	5.7	883.08	983.08	838.5	883.43
10	हरियाणा	90.8	289.52	72.38	130.67	120.09
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.42	326.2	547.48	329.01	42.25
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	148.92	681.77	53.72	88.69	5.17
13	झारखंड	268.08	572.24	143.06	286.62	177.73

14	कर्नाटक	81.65	1189.4	446.36	349.62	428.26
15	केरल	41.18	404.24	303.18	304.29	311.25
16	लद्दाख	75.96	352.09	0	9.43	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	246.21	1280.13	960.09	1014.7	876.84
19	महाराष्ट्र	285.35	1828.92	457.23	473.59	324.56
20	मणिपुर	62.96	131.8	141.8	189.14	18.52
21	मेघालय	17.46	174.92	184.92	188.3	20.44
22	मिजोरम	30.77	79.3	104.3	107.9	10.13
23	नागालैंड	34.9	114.09	85.57	91.95	10
24	ओडिशा	105.07	812.15	609.11	686.41	671.98
25	पुदुचेरी	0.3	4.64	1.06	0.2	1
26	पंजाब	257.1	362.79	0	146.74	152.77
27	राजस्थान	995.07	2522.03	630.51	762.04	815.9
28	सिक्किम	12.3	31.36	39.36	43.43	3.75
29	तमिलनाडु	264.09	921.99	690.36	576.87	399.57
30	तेलंगाना	31.1	412.19	82.71	61.17	133.98
31	त्रिपुरा	136.46	156.61	117.46	195	22.26
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	933.25	2570.94	1295.47	1774.65	885.89
33	उत्तराखंड	66.6	362.58	271.93	227.32	20.02
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	1146.58	1614.18	807.08	1196.07	641.17
कुल		6,447.36	23,033.02	10,917.86	12,544.51	7,905.45

2021-22 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.52	8.26	2.06	1.95	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	155.09	3182.88	791.06	234.02	233.84
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.43	1013.53	1555.53	1113.37	117.99
4	असम	123.78	5601.16	4200.87	2505.42	312.89
5	बिहार	58.95	6608.25	0	4	336.79
6	छत्तीसगढ़	168.54	1908.96	477.24	498.69	488.63
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	3.21	45.53	22.77	14.03	17.98
9	गुजरात	150.28	3410.61	2557.96	2124.85	2226.25
10	हरियाणा	32.51	1119.95	559.98	433.78	430.31

11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	226.89	1262.78	2012.78	1420.78	149.71
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	113.96	2747.17	604.18	112.43	8.31
13	झारखंड	124.51	2479.88	512.22	437.21	510.99
14	कर्नाटक	178.39	5008.8	2504.4	1418.68	1567.62
15	केरल	40.07	1804.59	1353.44	957.44	1059.57
16	लद्दाख	66.52	1429.96	340.68	144.96	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	191.61	5116.79	3837.59	2262.78	2479.33
19	महाराष्ट्र	268.99	7064.41	1666.64	377.98	477.98
20	मणिपुर	15.62	481.19	601.19	474.78	52.8
21	मेघालय	14.18	678.39	1078.39	672.05	76.55
22	मिजोरम	27.17	303.89	303.89	250.98	32.31
23	नागालैंड	28.52	444.81	333.61	345.14	27.88
24	ओडिशा	27.77	3323.42	2492.56	1305.79	1288.36
25	पुदुचेरी	1.18	30.22	7.47	2.32	0.1
26	पंजाब	110.36	1656.39	402.24	247.83	265.7
27	राजस्थान	863.53	10180.5	2345.08	1919.83	1693.61
28	सिक्किम	8.23	124.79	194.79	90.12	11.57
29	तमिलनाडु	377.58	3691.21	614.35	457.63	496.16
30	तेलंगाना	55.15	1653.09	0	17.7	68.88

31	त्रिपुरा	61.51	614.09	714.09	599.82	65.13
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	454.07	10870.5	5435.25	2728.48	2935.18
33	उत्तराखंड	111.22	1443.8	1082.85	603.31	67.99
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	757.58	6998.97	1404.61	1547.52	725.77
कुल		4,825.92	92,308.77	40,009.77	25,325.67	18,226.18

2022-23 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.63	9.15	2.16	0.6	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	712.13	3458.2	0	304.71	98.38
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	450.59	1116.35	1116.35	1256.17	181.27
4	असम	1819.22	6117.61	4588.21	3959.95	442.75
5	बिहार	54.95	4766.9	0	0	66.19
6	छत्तीसगढ़	147.09	2223.98	2223.98	2096.7	2079.12

7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	11.95	49.98	0	11.04	20.14
9	गुजरात	583.39	3590.16	3590.16	3084.89	3272.38
10	हरियाणा	158.71	1157.44	463	519.77	447.46
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	818.89	1344.94	1344.94	1615.65	182.41
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	605.71	3039.11	1439.5	1141.38	153.69
13	झारखंड	199.52	2825.52	2119.14	1789.85	1593
14	कर्नाटक	1264.11	5451.85	2725.93	2807.73	3240.51
15	केरल	436.08	2206.54	2206.54	1741.93	1741.68
16	लद्दाख	262.25	1555.77	382.76	364.34	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	36.99	9.25	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	1766.42	5641.02	2820.51	3526.87	3516.37
19	महाराष्ट्र	1557.65	7831.25	3915.62	3109.53	2972.21
20	मणिपुर	142.03	512.05	256.03	233.64	26.03
21	मेघालय	420.52	747.76	1047	1098.48	122.85
22	मिजोरम	80.08	333.91	448.58	407.4	45.74
23	नागालैंड	17	484.28	484.28	481.71	52.71

24	ओडिशा	1214.54	3608.62	1768.73	2166	2149.5
25	पुदुचेरी	6.34	17.83	0	0.94	0.22
26	पंजाब	264.78	2403.46	0	264.8	210.69
27	राजस्थान	1288.79	13328.6	6081.8	3937.7	4123.31
28	सिक्किम	112.9	136.17	188.92	222.53	20.63
29	तमिलनाडु	534.3	4015	872.96	593.71	664.36
30	तेलंगाना	37.44	1657.56	0	11.39	13.52
31	त्रिपुरा	175.78	666.97	849.91	798.67	82.64
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	3160.84	12662.05	9496.54	9650.07	9259.84
33	उत्तराखंड	590.75	1612.5	1209.38	1515.93	163.93
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	614.67	6180.25	3090.12	1953.73	3204.21
कुल		19,510.05	1,00,789.77	54,742.30	50,667.81	40,147.74

2023-24 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1	अंडमान एवं	2.2	7.52	3.76	0.99	0

	निकोबार द्वीप समूह					
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	407.42	6530.49	793.57	861.11	939.08
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	310.77	1057.11	771.21	1056.97	137.98
4	असम	2447.48	10351.68	6204	7870.9	866.11
5	बिहार	54.95	0	0	0	0
6	छत्तीसगढ़	274.38	4485.6	2885.56	2638.91	2627.12
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	0.92	11.25	11.25	11.76	11.25
9	गुजरात	1088.66	2982.85	2237.14	2377.83	2676.4
10	हरियाणा	101.93	1053.44	526.72	589.79	687.56
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	548.18	379.67	402.34	859.96	98.38
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	903.84	9611.31	3267.12	3510.26	364.69
13	झारखंड	528.81	4722.76	2875.35	3140.7	3291.53
14	कर्नाटक	1182.31	12623.37	4966.62	5266.73	6106.09
15	केरल	900.69	1342.36	671.18	1465.41	1448.53

16	लद्दाख	280.66	477.11	131.07	346.73	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	9.25	39.63	19.82	0	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	1060.06	10297.86	5419.9	6388.57	6390.54
19	महाराष्ट्र	2363.74	21465.88	7444.26	8208.53	8371.34
20	मणिपुर	164.42	110.54	0	119.49	18.75
21	मेघालय	369.04	3567.25	1500	1573.51	171.74
22	मिजोरम	121.27	425.46	303.1	416.52	43.77
23	नागालैंड	19.57	366.86	314.9	294.71	44.02
24	ओडिशा	817.27	2108.54	2108.54	2441.58	2428.36
25	पुदुचेरी	5.4	15.39	1	6.39	0.62
26	पंजाब	0	479.02	119.76	103.79	166.43
27	राजस्थान	3432.89	3019.94	250	2898.54	3904.64
28	सिक्किम	79.29	634.55	251.61	318.98	29.67
29	तमिलनाडु	813.55	3615.56	2617.1	2617.49	2612.3
30	तेलंगाना	26.06	0	0	0	0
31	त्रिपुरा	227.01	1773.4	744.18	860.09	105.25
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	3007.3	20884.45	16947	19102.47	20285.3
33	उत्तराखंड	284.2	4689.69	1890.66	1942.71	236.81
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	1751.06	3806.29	4206.29	5004.16	5155.11
कुल		23,584.58	1,32,936.83	69,885.01	82,295.58	69,219.37

2024-25 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आवंटित और जारी धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्रीय हिस्सा				राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	व्यय	
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.97	2.98	0.45	0.61	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	339.88	2520.97	70	375.65	597.87
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25.02	217.82	108.91	84.14	4.85
4	असम	780.58	5198.78	2159.63	2829.16	315.7
5	बिहार	54.95	0	0	0	0
6	छत्तीसगढ़	521.03	1277.27	191.59	489.82	3008.22
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0
8	गोवा	0.4	4.32	0.65	1.05	6.89
9	गुजरात	947.97	2420.14	59	818.84	2697.35
10	हरियाणा	38.86	462.03	0	23.68	264.8

11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	90.56	916.53	137.48	189.2	19.67
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	660.69	2112.86	693.86	1341.93	135.53
13	झारखंड	263.46	2114.22	70	203.56	1097.6
14	कर्नाटक	882.2	3804.41	570.66	764.14	10078.54
15	केरल	106.45	1949.36	974.68	1081.13	1403.7
16	लद्दाख	65	624.78	187.43	181.04	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	29.06	0.75	0.56	3.17	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	91.39	4044.7	2622.35	2683.52	10190.95
19	महाराष्ट्र	1599.47	5352.93	1605.88	2235.12	3150.59
20	मणिपुर	44.93	0	0	33.57	1.12
21	मेघालय	295.54	653.6	405.65	672.62	81.03
22	मिजोरम	7.85	45.09	13.52	18.95	9.62
23	नागालैंड	39.75	39.75	19.87	59.45	6.61
24	ओडिशा	484.23	2455.94	368.39	750.81	2834.61
25	पुदुचेरी	0.01	12.58	3.77	3.5	1.84
26	पंजाब	15.97	644.54	50	59.16	242.77
27	राजस्थान	784.35	11061.46	1659.22	2212.99	3171.9
28	सिक्किम	11.92	124.5	62.25	72.94	16.44
29	तमिलनाडु	813.15	2438.89	731.67	1333.23	3343.47
30	तेलंगाना	26.06	0	0	0	0

31	त्रिपुरा	111.1	736.75	368.38	477.98	65.86
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	851.83	12621.95	6310.98	7162.8	12423.82
33	उत्तराखंड	232.15	1016.8	568.4	671.59	90.88
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	953.19	5049.98	2524.99	3003.06	4905.55
कुल		11,173.97	69,926.68	22,540.22	29,838.41	60,167.78

CRITERIA FOR SMART CITIES MISSION

2056. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the criteria used to designate cities as 'Smart Cities' under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM);

(b) the total number of projects proposed, completed, ongoing and pending under SCM, State and city-wise;

(c) the details of the mechanisms for ensuring transparency, accountability and public participation in SCM implementation including oversight and monitoring systems;

(d) the details of the steps taken to ensure the sustainability and long-term maintenance of SCM infrastructure including financial and operational provisions; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment of SCM, if so, the key findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Smart Cities Mission (SCM) followed an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development in 100 cities. The cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) across various sectors viz. smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC), received from States/UTs.

100 cities under SCM were selected through a two-stage selection process. Out of the cities recommended in first stage by the respective State/UT governments for the second stage at National level, 100 cities were selected under the SCM in 4 rounds of selection that started from January 2016.

(b): As per the information provided by the States/UTs, as on 11.07.2025, out of a total 8063 projects amounting to ₹ 1,64,695 Cr undertaken in the 100 cities selected under SCM, 7,636 projects (95% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,53,977 Cr have been completed. State/UT wise, City wise list of completed and ongoing projects under SCM is at **Statement**.

(c): As per SCM guidelines, there is a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). At the State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the City level, there is a provision for establishing Smart City

Advisory Forum (SCAF) for all 100 smart cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

(d): In accordance with Mission guidelines, the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of the smart cities are responsible for the design, implementation, and operation of smart city projects. These SPVs are jointly owned by the State/UT and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with equal shareholding.

In this regard, post the financial closure of Mission on 31 March 2025, MoHUA, Government of India has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10 June 2025. As per the advisory, all SPVs are to ensure the timely completion of all ongoing SCM projects and prepare O&M plans for the assets created.

(e): A mid-term evaluation study was undertaken by 'Niti Aayog' for 'Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Urban Transformation Sector'. As part of the study, SCM was evaluated, and the report was published in February 2021. Recently, NITI Aayog has initiated a Third-Party Assessment of the Mission which has already begun.

Further, MoHUA had partnered with reputed academic institutions for conducting thematic impact assessment in the Smart Cities. The goal of the studies was to understand impact of SCM at City/ National level and compilation of learnings to be shared with other cities and used for any future urban development missions.

STATEMENT**State/UT wise, City wise list of completed and ongoing projects under SCM**

(Amount in ₹ Cr)

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	511.33	9	72.42	9	438.91
Port Blair	18	511.33	9	72.42	9	438.91
Andhra Pradesh	280	6589.01	236	5700.65	44	888.36
Amaravati	19	902.94	14	746	5	156.94
Kakinada	92	1908.09	80	1731.17	12	176.92
Tirupati	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.1
Visakhapatnam	65	1695.23	63	1612.83	2	82.4
Arunachal Pradesh	75	1032.11	59	669.52	16	362.59
Itanagar	32	520.61	24	406.85	8	113.76
Pasighat	43	511.5	35	262.67	8	248.83
Assam	21	754.65	20	745.74	1	8.91
Guwahati	21	754.65	20	745.74	1	8.91
Bihar	152	5348.93	138	4628.52	14	720.41
Bhagalpur	27	1504.14	26	1493.72	1	10.42
Biharsharif	61	1449.15	55	1169.92	6	279.23

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Muzaffarpur	30	965.89	26	747.49	4	218.4
Patna	34	1429.75	31	1217.39	3	212.36
Chandigarh	97	2694.25	97	2694.25	0	0
Chandigarh	97	2694.25	97	2694.25	0	0
Chhattisgarh	520	4454.2	502	4108.93	18	345.27
Atal Nagar	52	944.03	52	944.03	0	0
Bilaspur	126	1765.46	115	1529	11	236.46
Raipur	342	1744.71	335	1635.9	7	108.81
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	853.06	11	405.5	18	447.56
Silvassa	29	853.06	11	405.5	18	447.56
Daman and Diu	52	1148.09	43	1093.17	9	54.92
Diu	52	1148.09	43	1093.17	9	54.92
Delhi	127	996.97	120	873.73	7	123.24
NDMC	127	996.97	120	873.73	7	123.24
Goa	51	1051.01	47	1014.28	4	36.73
Panaji	51	1051.01	47	1014.28	4	36.73
Gujarat	359	11506.86	356	11267.87	3	238.99
Ahmedabad	70	2655.39	69	2626.4	1	28.99
Dahod	36	984.46	36	984.46	0	0

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Gandhinagar	43	1045.99	41	835.99	2	210
Rajkot	71	2183.73	71	2183.73	0	0
Surat	87	2693.88	87	2693.88	0	0
Vadodara	52	1943.41	52	1943.41	0	0
Haryana	161	1979.77	137	1542.46	24	437.31
Faridabad	44	928.96	33	752.73	11	176.23
Karnal	117	1050.81	104	789.73	13	261.08
Himachal Pradesh	291	1551.66	265	1206.02	26	345.64
Dharamshala	80	655.74	57	365.67	23	290.07
Shimla	211	895.92	208	840.35	3	55.57
Jammu and Kashmir	288	6603.47	273	6302.13	15	301.34
Jammu	127	2969.07	118	2779.28	9	189.79
Srinagar	161	3634.4	155	3522.85	6	111.55
Jharkhand	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0
Ranchi	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0
Karnataka	917	13818.79	895	13436.39	22	382.4
Belagavi	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
Bengaluru	57	1054.24	56	1031.24	1	23

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Davanagere	128	1976.27	127	1946.64	1	29.63
Hubballi- Dharwad	81	1949.61	79	1834.95	2	114.66
Mangaluru	105	2579.47	94	2436	11	143.47
Shivamogga	112	1381	111	1372.42	1	8.58
Tumakuru	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0
Kerala	177	3003.2	158	2659.38	19	343.82
Kochi	98	1760.73	88	1599.52	10	161.21
Thiruvananthapuram	79	1242.47	70	1059.86	9	182.61
Lakshadweep	12	288.84	8	11.21	4	277.63
Kavaratti	12	288.84	8	11.21	4	277.63
Madhya Pradesh	787	15068.71	770	14520.77	17	547.94
Bhopal	82	2790.6	82	2790.6	0	0
Gwalior	83	1572	80	1405.66	3	166.34
Indore	231	3751.32	231	3751.32	0	0
Jabalpur	130	2196.5	130	2196.5	0	0
Sagar	80	1782.22	78	1606.95	2	175.27
Satna	86	1363.22	77	1190.19	9	173.03
Ujjain	95	1612.85	92	1579.55	3	33.3

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Maharashtra	347	16980.27	328	15424.89	19	1555.38
Aurangabad	47	2835.4	45	2690.4	2	145
Kalyan- Dombivali	19	1244.58	16	721.13	3	523.45
Nagpur	47	1767.71	38	1507.9	9	259.81
Nashik	53	3197.16	51	3012.06	2	185.1
Pimpri- Chinchwad	25	1303.61	24	1171.61	1	132
Pune	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0
Solapur	49	1586.56	49	1586.56	0	0
Thane	52	1712.18	50	1402.16	2	310.02
Manipur	27	513.02	20	251.57	7	261.45
Imphal	27	513.02	20	251.57	7	261.45
Meghalaya	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64
Shillong	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64
Mizoram	45	508	32	277.64	13	230.36
Aizawl	45	508	32	277.64	13	230.36
Nagaland	40	689.3	40	689.3	0	0
Kohima	40	689.3	40	689.3	0	0
Odisha	107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Bhubaneswar	32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15
Rourkela	75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41
Puducherry	80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
Puducherry	80	595.22	67	312.03	13	283.19
Punjab	204	4485.66	189	4143.31	15	342.35
Amritsar	44	1911.06	41	1799.83	3	111.23
Jalandhar	78	1186.04	74	1023.16	4	162.88
Ludhiana	82	1388.56	74	1320.32	8	68.24
Rajasthan	579	8639.95	571	8453.5	8	186.45
Ajmer	179	2223.58	176	2193.15	3	30.43
Jaipur	170	2545.38	166	2403.83	4	141.55
Kota	87	2153.81	86	2139.34	1	14.47
Udaipur	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0
Sikkim	55	1660.99	48	1453.22	7	207.77
Gangtok	29	743.75	24	672.14	5	71.61
Namchi	26	917.24	24	781.08	2	136.16
Tamil Nadu	729	17951.9	726	17923.77	3	28.13
Chennai	49	1104.19	48	1096.88	1	7.31
Coimbatore	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0
Erode	55	1304.12	55	1304.12	0	0

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Madurai	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0
Salem	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0
Thanjavur	103	996.45	102	988.63	1	7.82
Thoothukudi	75	1038.48	75	1038.48	0	0
Tiruchirappalli	83	1547.68	83	1547.68	0	0
Tirunelveli	81	1817.32	81	1817.32	0	0
Tiruppur	28	2832.71	28	2832.71	0	0
Vellore	53	2095.83	52	2082.83	1	13
Telangana	168	2894.87	116	2365.07	52	529.8
Greater Warangal	119	1800.38	79	1385.67	40	414.71
Karimnagar	49	1094.49	37	979.4	12	115.09
Tripura	77	807.54	77	807.54	0	0
Agartala	77	807.54	77	807.54	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	893	21155.86	883	20831.75	10	324.11
Agra	62	2368.8	62	2368.8	0	0
Aligarh	52	1829.98	49	1670.59	3	159.39
Bareilly	88	1475.7	88	1475.7	0	0
Jhansi	78	1867.74	78	1867.74	0	0
Kanpur	91	3060.19	90	3012.36	1	47.83

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project	Amount	Project	Amount	Project	Amount
Lucknow	103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11
Moradabad	41	1503.14	41	1503.14	0	0
Prayagraj	146	2294.83	145	2249.74	1	45.09
Saharanpur	115	1287.2	111	1226.4	4	60.8
Varanasi	117	3341.87	117	3341.87	0	0
Uttarakhand	33	1143.6	32	939.14	1	204.46
Dehradun	33	1143.6	32	939.14	1	204.46
West Bengal	226	1460.08	223	1424.01	3	36.07
New Town Kolkata	226	1460.08	223	1424.01	3	36.07
Total	8063	164694.8 6	7636	153976.9 6	427	10717.9

As per information provided by States / UTs as on 11th July, 2025.

SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS/CYCLISTS ALONG NHs

2057. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) whether the Government recognises the right to safe mobility of pedestrians, cyclists and non-motorised users along or across National Highways (NHs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts made to integrate safe crossings and accessible infrastructure for women, children, the elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PwD) during highway planning and construction;

(c) whether data is maintained on pedestrian and cyclist fatalities or injuries on NHs during the last five years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to ensure pedestrian-safe infrastructure in all highway projects at every stage including through design modifications where necessary and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (b) and (d): In order to ensure the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and non-motorised users, pedestrian underpasses, footpaths, foot-over bridges, pedestrian crossings, are provided based on detailed surveys and site requirements as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) codal provisions/guidelines and specifications for Road and Bridge Works. Further, road safety audit is conducted on all National Highways (NHs) at design, construction, and pre-opening stage of National Highway projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring safety of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users. IRC guidelines entail “universal accessibility” as one of the key principles with regards to provision of footpaths or footways being user-friendly to persons with disabilities. The provisions of aforementioned guidelines are implemented based on road safety audits and site requirements.

(c): Yes Sir, the details are **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Accidents and Fatalities on NH under categories Pedestrian and Bicycle				
Year	Pedestrians		Bicycles	
	Total Accidents	Deaths	Total Accidents	Deaths
2018 [#]	NA	NA	NA	NA
2019	18906	7749	3693	1668
2020	13882	7753	2468	1232
2021	17113	9462	3009	1667
2022	20513	10160	3003	1445

[#] Data collected 2019 onwards

SHORTAGE OF CNG SUPPLY IN KARNATAKA

2058. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) supply in Davanagere district of Karnataka forcing auto-rickshaw drivers to wait in long queues in front of CNG pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to resolve this issue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a shortage of CNG pumps in comparison with the increased number of CNG-operated vehicles across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there would be any increase in the number of CNG pumps in Davanagere district of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network and the same is carried out by the CGD entities authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). As per the MWP, the authorized entities are committed to establish 18,336 CNG stations across the country by 2034. As on 31.05.2025, the entities have established more than 8000 CNG Stations against the pro-rata target of establishing 5176 CNG Stations.

PNGRB has authorized Unison Enviro Private Limited (UEPL) for the development of City Gas Distribution network in Chitradurga & Davanagere districts Geographical Area (GA). The authorized entity is required to provide 42 CNG stations in the GA by 2028. As on 31.5.2025, the authorized entity has established 23 CNG Stations in the GA against the pro-rata target of 23 CNG stations.

UEPL operates 10 CNG retail outlets (ROs) in Davanagere district to meet the CNG(T) demand. As of June 2025, total 6177 CNG vehicles are registered in Davanagere (source: Vahan portal). UEPL has informed that as on date CNG sales in Davanagere district is around 11,000 KG per day and no CNG supply

shortages have been reported in the district. Further the CNG pumps are adequate in comparison with CNG vehicles in Davangere district as UEPL has compression capacity of more than 22,500 KG per day out of which 50% is being utilised to support the growing demand in Davangere district. UEPL has informed that it is undertaking augmentation of compression capacity at mother Station, which will add the capacity of 29,200 KG per day. Additionally, the CGD entity has informed that 3 new CNG ROs are under construction in Davanagere district. Concurrently, the entity is engaged in discussions with Oil Marketing Companies to explore the possibility of setting up CNG infrastructure at their retail outlets.

The Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of natural gas to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) sector, which includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to CNG(T)/PNG(D), diverting domestic gas from non-priority sectors to meet the requirement for CNG(T)/PNG(D) sector, expansion of CGD network, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, setting up of Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiatives to promote Bio-CNG, etc. Government has also notified that gas produced from discoveries in deep water, ultra-deep water and high-pressure high temperature areas is prioritized for supply to the CNG(T)/PNG(D) sectors.

Further, the Government monitors the progress of CGD networks based on reports submitted by the entities. If there are any delays or shortfalls, the PNGRB advises the entity to take corrective action. This includes calling them

for progress review meetings or statutory hearings under existing regulations to discuss challenges and the latest updates on their MWP targets in authorized GAs.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BARRAGE DOWNSTREAM OF RIVER YAMUNA IN AGRA

2059. SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) whether the proposal for construction of a barrage downstream of the river Yamuna in Agra is pending for consideration before the Government or any of its departments or expert bodies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the time since when it is pending along with the reasons or objections therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that construction of the said barrage would help augment groundwater levels, promote greenery and enhance the scenic and environmental value of monuments such as the Taj Mahal, Mehtab Bagh, Etmad-ud-Daula, Ram Bagh and Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to assess and promote the potential of such a barrage for enabling boating, cruising and sustainable riverfront development in Agra and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d):

- i. The Irrigation & Water Resources Department (IWRD), Government of Uttar Pradesh, has submitted a proposal to the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) seeking approval under Section 42 of River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 for the construction of a rubber dam downstream of the Taj Mahal on the River Yamuna in Agra;
- ii. Upon receipt of such proposals, NMCG undertakes a detailed examination to assess potential impacts on river morphology, ambient environment, structural integrity of the proposed structures, etc. before granting approval. This review also considers the status of statutory clearances obtained from relevant departments and agencies, as applicable.
- iii. IWRD, U.P has been advised to conduct a detailed scientific assessment & Hydro geological study of the potential impact of impounding water through the proposed rubber dam on the foundation and structural integrity of the Taj Mahal, and also furnish details of a mechanism to ensure continuous flow in the river so as to tackle water quality.

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण योजना का कार्यान्वयन

2060. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण (पीएमएफएमई) योजना का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या हैं तथा इसे किन राज्यों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत जून 2025 तक स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या और उसमें शामिल कुल वित्तीय राशि कितनी है;

(ग) इसके अंतर्गत जून 2025 तक स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बीज पूंजी सहायता के रूप में स्वीकृत राशि कितनी है;

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत जून 2025 तक स्वीकृत और संचालित इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या यह योजना मध्य प्रदेश और छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी प्रगति क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक वहां क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के एक भाग के रूप में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) देश में नए सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उन्नयन हेतु वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय प्रायोजित "प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना" को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना 10,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक प्रचालनरत है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में ऋण तक पहुँच बढ़ाकर, ब्रांडिंग और विपणन को सुदृढ़ करके

संगठित आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के साथ एकीकरण, सामान्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच बढ़ाकर, संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ बनाकर, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की क्षमता का निर्माण करना है।

(ख) से (घ): पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत 30 जून 2025 तक की प्रगति का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- i. क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के अंतर्गत 11501.79 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के 1,44,517 ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- ii. 3,48,907 स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों के लिए 1182.48 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है।
- iii. देश में 76 इन्क्यूबेशन केन्द्रों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 20 इन्क्यूबेशन केन्द्र चालू हो चुके हैं।

(ङ): पीएमएफएमई योजना मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में कार्यान्वित की गई है। 30 जून 2025 तक छिंदवाड़ा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में इस योजना की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए:

- **क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी** : क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के अंतर्गत 879.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के 9910 ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- **प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता** : 13,733 एसएचजी सदस्यों को 43.63 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।
- **इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर**: 9.87 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता के साथ 3 इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटरों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

छिंदवाड़ा जिले के लिए , क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी के तहत 19.90 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ 272 ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 105 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 0.42 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता को मंजूरी दी गई है।

UPGRADATION OF SECURITY SYSTEM AT AIRPORT

2061. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the security systems and equipment across all airports in the country during the last five years along with the funds allocated and utilised in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has considered increasing investments in indigenous technology to be utilised for improving security at airports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total number of serious security lapses registered during the last five years along with the action taken by the Government to rectify such situations; and

(d) whether the Government has considered developing/utilising Artificial Intelligence to improve security at airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): All the airports in India are provided with security equipment like Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Automatic Tray Retrieval System (ATRS)/ X-ray Baggage Inspection System (X-BIS), Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs), Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMDs) and Explosive Trace Detectors (ETDs), etc. Some of the major airports are equipped with upgraded security systems and equipment over the last 5 years like Dual View XBIS, Biometric Access

Control System, Queue Management System, ATRS, Perimeter Intrusion Detection System (PIDS), Remote Screening and Digi Yatra, a facial-verification-based access.;

The expenditure on provision for security equipment is the responsibility of airport operators. Promotion of indigenous products and technologies is an ongoing effort and Government promotes Make in India initiative under Atma Nirbhar Bharat.;

(c): As per Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the aviation security regulator of India, there is no serious security lapse registered during the last 5 years. However, some cases of trespassing were detected and trespassers were apprehended.;

(d): Equipping airports with emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) for airport security is an ongoing process.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT

2062. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new rules and regulations for the safety and maintenance of aircraft considering rising safety concerns such as increasing air traffic, aircraft crashes, incidents related to bird hits and other technical issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

- (c) the details of the plane crashes in the country during the last ten years along with the number of casualties i.e. deaths and injuries and the action taken to compensate the victims;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new mechanism to address the issue of the overburdened Air Traffic Control (ATC) system;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- (f) whether the Government has received any report highlighting the reasons for the recent plane crash at Ahmedabad and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to implement an efficient mechanism to ensure the safety of the aviation system and proper maintenance of aircraft and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a comprehensive and structured Civil Aviation Regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with International Standards.;
- (c): A total of 18 accidents involving Indian civil registered scheduled aircraft have been reported from year 2015 till date. The details are enclosed as **Statement.**

Payment of compensation to the passenger or Next of Kin in case of death or bodily injury to the passenger, caused by air accident / incident is governed

by the provisions of Carriage by Air Act, 1972. India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009. As per the said act, the liability of payment of compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage, is of the carriers.

Further, India has ratified the Montreal Convention, 1999 by making amendments to the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 in 2009 which inter-alia provides the liabilities of carriers for compensation in case of death, delay, damage or loss to persons, baggage or cargo for international carriage.

(d) and (e): Airports Authority of India (AAI) follows national regulatory requirements such as Watch Duty Time Limitations (WDTL) and rest requirements for ATCOs at airports/ regions in India.

(f): An investigation has been ordered by Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents & Incidents) Rules, 2017 to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad on 12.06.2025,

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 12th July, 2025 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in. The investigation is under progress to determine the probable cause(s)/contributory factor(s) leading to the accident.

(g): DGCA has a robust safety oversight mechanism in place, which includes surveillance, spot checks, and audits to monitor compliance with Rules and Civil

Aviation Requirements (CARs). Special audits are also conducted based on risk perception. Findings of audit reports are followed up with operators for compliance. Enforcement actions, including financial penalties, are taken in case of violations.

STATEMENT

Accidents involving Indian civil

S. No.	Date	Place of Accident	Aircraft Registration	Operator	Fatalities	Brief Description
1	08-Mar-15	Hubli	VT-SUA	Spicejet	0	Shortly after touchdown, the aircraft veered to the left, struck runway edge lighting—including non-frangible fixtures—which caused the left landing gear to collapse. The aircraft exited the runway onto rough terrain about 52 m from centerline.
2	13-Apr-15	Khajuraho	VT-JGA	Jet Airways	0	Approximately 15 seconds after touchdown at about 36 knots, the aft trunnion pin on the left main gear sheared due to fatigue induced by excessive grinding and hydrogen

						embrittlement, causing the aircraft to veer off the runway and come to rest on its nose gear and right engine.
3	04-Dec-15	Jabalpur	VT-SUC	Spicejet	0	Aircraft struck wild boars during the landing roll at Jabalpur Airport. The impact collapsed the left main landing gear, causing the left engine propeller to shear off and the nose gear to collapse. The aircraft veered off the runway onto soft ground and came to a halt.
4	16-Dec-15	Mumbai	VT-SCQ	Air India	1	A service engineer working under the aircraft was ingested into the No. 1 engine and suffered fatal injuries. The tow truck driver also took the tow truck away from the aircraft leaving tow bar. The nose wheel of the aircraft hit the tow bar and the tow bar got stuck with the RH main landing gear wheel.

5	03-Mar-16	Mumbai	VT-JGD	Jet Airways	0	After landing on runway 27 at Mumbai, cockpit crew heard a thud sound an aircraft started turning towards right. During investigation it was observed that trunnion pin sheared off during landing roll.
6	07-May-16	Indore	VT-JCX	Jet Airways	0	The aircraft was involved in Runway Excursion while landing at Rwy 25. Aircraft veered towards left, went into kutchra and stopped near isolation bay
7	27-Dec-16	Goa	VT-JBG	Jet Airways	0	Aircraft was aligned with the runway center line and throttle was at approx. 40% of N1 and TOGA was pressed by PIC. As soon as TOGA was pressed, aircraft started veering towards the right of centerline. In spite of efforts by the crew to control the aircraft by applying rudder, brakes, aircraft exited the runway on the right.

						Aircraft stopped on the soft ground and sustained substantial damage.
8	05-Sep-17	Cochin	VT-AYB	Air India	0	On 04.09.2017, M/s Air India Express B737-800 aircraft VT-AYB was involved in an accident at Cochin Airport while operating Flight IX 452 from Abu Dhabi to Cochin. There were 102 passengers and 06 Crew (02 Cockpit Crew & 04 Cabin Crew) on board the aircraft. After landing while taxiing, aircraft took a 90 m early turn before Taxiway 'F' on Taxiway 'C' (between E and F) and entered into open rain water drain. Major Structural damage occurred including damage to Nose Landing Gear (NLG), Engine inlet Cows, Fan Cows, Engine Strut, Belly skin etc.

9	11-Oct-18	Trichy	VT-AYD	M/s Air India Express	0	M/s Air India Express B737-800 aircraft VT-AYD was involved in an accident while operating flight AXB-611 (Trichy-Dubai) on 12.10.2018. The aircraft hit the ILS Antenna and top of boundary wall while taking off from Trichy Airport.
10	1-Jul-19	Mumbai	VT-SYK	Spice Jet	NIL	While operating a scheduled flight for sector Jaipur - Mumbai, met with runway excursion accident at Mumbai. Aircraft traveled approx 150M forward from runway 27 end
11	14-Jun-20	Enroute (Dammam - Cochin)	VT-IJT	Indigo	Nil	Cabin crew fell during cruise due turbulence. Cabin crew sustained serious injury to her leg.
12	7-Aug-20	Calicut	VT-AXH	Air India Express Ltd	21	During landing on R/W 10 at Calicut aircraft went out of the runway 10 end and then fell in to a gorge.

						Aircraft was completely damaged.
13	20-Feb-21	Vijaywada	VT-GHE	Air India Express Ltd	NIL	After landing, while taxiing to stand, aircraft right wing leading edge hit flood light mast thereby damaging leading edge of slat no 7 & 8. Due to hit by the aircraft right wing, flood light mast broke and fell on the ground.
14	7-Jun-21	Kolkata	VT-TGE	Vistara	Nil	During descent, passing FL-200, aircraft encountered severe turbulence. seat belts were on since past 20mins and crew were advised to sit via intercom. 04 pax suffered injuries.
15	14-Jun-21	Hubli	VT-IYX	Indigo	NIL	Aircraft operating flight 6E-7979 sector Kannur to Hubli was involved in severe hard landing accident at Hubli.
16	4-Sep-21	Bangalore	VT-IYM	Indigo	Nil	During cruise aircraft encountered turbulence and one cabin crew

						received serious injury. Nil damage to aircraft.
17	1-May-22	Durgapur	VT-SLH	Spicejet	1 (After four months of accident)	During descent, aircraft encountered severe turbulence resulted in injuries to passenger.
18	12-Jun-25	Ahmedabad	VT-ANB	Air India	241 Onboard and 19 on ground	Shortly after takeoff at Ahmedabad, aircraft crashed into building of the BJ medical college in the Meghaninagar area of Ahmedabad.

LAND POOLING POLICY AND DELHI MASTER PLAN 2041

2063. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to implement the Master Plan 2041 and the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the timeline fixed for notification and implementation of the Master Plan 2041 and the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the said plan and policy in Delhi;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any studies or assessments to identify the potential benefits and challenges of implementing this Plan and Policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to address the concerns and grievances of stakeholders including citizens, developers and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the Master Plan 2041 and the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi?

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

(a) and (b): The draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2041 documents along with Statements has been forwarded to the Ministry by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 13.04.2023 for approval and issuance of final notification by the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The draft MPD -2041 is a policy framework document to guide future planned development of Delhi, built upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plans. There are a range of complex issues contained in the document which requires a detailed analysis and stakeholder consultation which are currently ongoing. Finalization of Draft MPD-2041 document is a time-consuming process. Since, the matter is of utmost importance, highest priority is being accorded for its finalization.

As far the Land pooling policy in NCT of Delhi is concerned, the Government had notified land policy 2021 vide S.O. 2687 dated 05.09.2013, further modified policy was notified vide S.O. 5220(E) on 11.10.2018 and the

regulations for operationalization of the Land policy were notified by DDA vide S.O. 5384 on 24.10.2018 under section 57 of DD Act, 1957.

The successful implementation of this policy depends on the voluntary participation of land owners along with the removal of the bottlenecks like formation of consortium, contiguity etc.

(c): The implementation of MPD-2041 shall be undertaken once the draft MPD-2041 is finalized and notified. For effective implementation of the Land Pooling Policy and in order to create awareness and facilitate land pooling among the landowners, 26 field camps have been organized by DDA across the land pooling areas in NCT of Delhi, till date.

Furthermore, DDA has developed an SOP providing a mechanism to facilitate online verification of land records by the Revenue Authorities of the Revenue Districts of Government of NCT of Delhi. In addition, DDA has issued 15 provisional notices for initiation of consortium formation to enhance the level of land pooling of contiguous land, in cases where 70% land pooling has been achieved, but without contiguity.

(d): No separate study or assessment has been undertaken to identify the potential benefits and challenges of implementing the MPD- 2041 and land pooling policy in Delhi.

(e): The implementation of MPD-2041 shall be undertaken after its final notification through various service providing agencies/ local bodies.

During the preparation of the draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2041, consultations were held with all the urban local bodies, various central and state

government departments, and in addition public consultations were held with general public, professional bodies, RWAs/Federations, NGOs, public representatives etc.

Also, the initial draft of MPD-2041 was placed in public domain for inviting objections/ suggestions from public for 75 days. In response of public notices, approximately 34000 objections/suggestions were received and were placed before the Board of Enquiry & Hearing (BOEH) for its consideration.

In regard to land pooling policy, the bottlenecks like formation of consortium, contiguity etc. are being taken care of.

जनजातीय युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास और स्वरोजगार योजना

2064. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों में रहने वाले थारू आदिवासी युवाओं को स्वरोजगार और कौशल विकास के लिए किसी विशिष्ट योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों में 'वन धन योजना', 'ट्राइफेड' और 'वन धन केंद्र' जैसे कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण/वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(घ) क्या इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत जनजातीय उत्पादों के विपणन या बाजार संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिए कोई तंत्र मौजूद है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भविष्य में ऐसी पहलों को शामिल करने के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत दायरे का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय आबादी में आजीविका के अवसरों और उद्यमिता को सुविधाजनक बनाने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास महासंघ (ट्राइफेड) के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) योजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। अब तक, ट्राइफेड ने देश भर में 12,37,282 सदस्यों को जोड़ते हुए 4105 वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) स्वीकृत किए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में, 7328 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए 25 वन धन विकास केंद्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएमजेवीएम के तहत ट्राइफेड जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए आजीविका के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए जनजातीय कारीगरों का पैनल तैयार करता है, उनसे विभिन्न जनजातीय उत्पादों की खरीद करता है और प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक स्तर के प्रसंस्करण की सुविधा के लिए टूलकिट, मशीनरी और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है, जिससे जनजातीय कारीगरों के लिए पश्च (बैकवर्ड) संपर्क मजबूत होते हैं। यह अपने ट्राइब्स इंडिया आउटलेट्स, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे अमेज़न, ओएनडीसी, फ्लिपकार्ट आदि और आदि महोत्सव, आदि बाजार आदि प्रदर्शनियों के माध्यम से जनजातीय उत्पादों का खुदरा विपणन करता है, जिससे खुले बाजार से अग्रवर्ती (फॉरवर्ड) संपर्क स्थापित होता है। इन गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत, ट्राइफेड ने बलरामपुर जिले में थारू जनजाति से संबंधित 01 आपूर्तिकर्ता को नियुक्त किया है, जो जनजातीय उत्पादों की आपूर्ति के लिए 10 परिवारों से जुड़ा है।

अंबेडकर नगर जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत हर घर जल योजना

2065. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में कितने गाँवों में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत 'हर घर जल' योजना का कार्य अब तक पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए सड़कों और गलियों की खुदाई की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त सड़कों और गलियों की मरम्मत किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु कार्यशील नल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों दोनों के ठोस प्रयासों के साथ, लगभग 12.43 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की सूचना है। इस प्रकार, 26.07.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.67 करोड़ (80.96%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, उत्तर प्रदेश में 5.16 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, राज्य में लगभग 235.76 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 26.07.2025 तक, राज्य के 267.21 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 240.92 लाख (90.16%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में, जेजेएम की घोषणा के समय, 3.96 हजार ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। तब से, जिले में लगभग 3.06 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 26.07.2025 तक, उक्त जिले के कुल 3.16 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 3.10 लाख (98.09%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, कुल 571 योजनाओं का निर्माण किया जाना है, जिनमें 1573 राजस्व गांव शामिल हैं। इनमें से 104 योजनाएं पूरी तरह से पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं और कार्यशील हैं जो 235 राजस्व गांवों को कवर करती हैं तथा सीधी पंपिंग से संबंधित 207 योजनाएं कार्यशील हैं जो 366 राजस्व गांवों को कवर करती हैं। इस प्रकार 601 राजस्व गांवों को 311 स्कीमों के माध्यम से नियमित जलापूर्ति मिल रही है।

(ख): जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन और संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण के अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइनें बिछाते समय प्रभावित होने वाली सड़कों की मरम्मत अथवा पुनरुद्धार सहित कार्यान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है और जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग इसके लिए किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीणों को होने वाली किसी कठिनाई से बचने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्रामीण जल योजनाओं को इस प्रकार से शुरू करें कि सड़कों/राजमार्गों जैसी अवसंरचना को न्यूनतम क्षति हो तथा जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय क्षति होने पर सड़कों/राजमार्गों को तत्काल पुनः बहाल किया जाए।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 25 जुलाई 2025 तक, अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में 11,359 किलोमीटर लंबी संवितरण पाइप लाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। पाइपलाइन बिछाने के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार की 3700 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कों को तोड़ा गया है।

(ग) और (घ): जी, हां, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में विभिन्न प्रकार की 3700 किमी लंबी सड़कों में से 3627 किमी लंबी सड़कों को पहले ही बहाल कर दिया गया है। शेष 73 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कों को वाहनों के चलने योग्य बना दिया गया है, जिनके लिए पाइपलाइनों के जल परीक्षण के बाद पूरी तरह से बहाल करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION**2066. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

- (a) the specific measures adopted/to be adopted by the Government to streamline the Udyam Registration process and the steps taken/being taken to ensure that micro and small enterprises in rural and informal sectors are effectively onboarded;
- (b) the steps being taken to strengthen the performance and governance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the manner in which the traditional industries are being linked to contemporary markets; and
- (c) the details of the data on the implementation and impact of the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) including the sectors and regions that have benefited the most?

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

(a): On 1st July, 2020, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) launched Udyam Registration Portal (URP), a free of cost, paperless and fully digitalized online platform, on which an enterprise can register itself as an MSME. To formalize Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs), Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) was launched on 11.01.2023, in collaboration with SIDBI which onboard these IMEs through Designated Agencies.

Formalisation Drives are conducted by the field offices of Ministry of MSME, in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other MSME stakeholders to ensure that Micro and Small Enterprises, across the country, including in rural areas and informal sectors are effectively onboarded. Further, special drives are conducted for onboarding of Women-owned Enterprises under Yashasvini initiative of the Ministry.

(b): To strengthen the performance and governance of the KVIC, following initiatives have been taken:

- i. KVIC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI)/Wardha, a dedicated research and training institute focused on promoting innovation, Science and Technology interventions, quality guidance, and entrepreneurship support for Khadi and Village Industries institutions.
- ii. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) introduced w.e.f 1.10.2016 to promote accountability, productivity, and artisan welfare in the Khadi Sector. The MMDA is a production linked incentive.
- iii. Under 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions (KIs) and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi Institutions for strengthening their infrastructure and for renovation of Khadi sales outlets.

- iv. 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' provides assistance for construction of individual as well as group workshed for better work environment.
- v. KVIC extends raw material support on credit from Departmental Central Sliver Plants (CSPs) supplying raw materials in form of sliver/roving to the needy KIs.

To link traditional industries with contemporary markets, Centre of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK) has been set up on Hub and Spoke model with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) New Delhi. CoEK provides design and product developments, capacity building support to Khadi Institutions. KVIC promotes Khadi products through retail outlets, national exhibitions, e-commerce platforms, and Khadi Lounges in urban centers.

(c): Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) is one of the components of the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme. CLCS aimed at facilitating technology up-gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing an upfront capital subsidy of 15 percent to the MSEs, across the country on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Component was operation till 31.03.2020. The scheme benefitted around 87,989 units by providing them with total capital subsidy of Rs 5685.87 crore, since the inception of the Scheme in the year 2001-02.

ZOJILA TUNNEL IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**2067. SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:**

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

- (a) the expected date of completion of the Zojila Tunnel project in Jammu & Kashmir;
- (b) the total estimated cost of the project;
- (c) the amount of expenditure incurred on the project so far;
- (d) the total number of persons currently employed in the project; and
- (e) the number of workers from Ganderbal district employed in the said project?

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

(a): The Zojila Tunnel Project in Jammu & Kashmir commenced with an initial scheduled completion date of 29.09.2026. The project has been delayed due to multiple factors, including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, a terrorist attack at the Sonamarg Tunnel Project, and extreme adverse weather conditions. The current physical progress stands at 64%, and the project is now targeted for completion by February 2028.

(b) and (c): The Total Cost of the Project is Rs. 6809 crore, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 3934.42 crore has been incurred so far.

(d) and (e): As per the information available with National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), a total of 1,141 individuals are currently employed in the Zojila Tunnel Project. Of these, 77%

are from the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and 28% of the overall workforce is from the Ganderbal District.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER NMCG

2068. DR. THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated so far under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG);
- (b) whether the Government has fixed any target dates by which the river Ganga and its tributaries would be cleaned; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made, if any?

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

(a): The Government of India (GoI) launched the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) in 2014-15 for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries for five years, up to March 2021 and has been further extended to March 2026.

The budgetary allocation [Revised/Final Estimates (RE)] for the Namami Gange Programme from financial year (FY) 2014-15 to FY 2024-25 was ₹ 23,424.86 crore. The Budget Estimates (BE) for FY 2025-26 are ₹ 3,400 crore. Thus, the total budgetary allocation for the Namami Gange Programme since inception up to FY 2025-26 is ₹ 26,824.86 crore.

(b) and (c): Cleaning of river is a continuous process and Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the

challenges of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries by providing financial and technical assistance under Namami Gange Programme. Under this programme, a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (ghats and crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries.

A total of 502 projects have been sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme for the rejuvenation of the River Ganga and its tributaries. Out of these, 323 projects have been completed.

The achievements of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) for improving the health of the river Ganga and its tributaries are as under:

- i. As per the report, the Priority River Stretches (PRSs) on the river Ganga, based on the assessment carried out in 2022 (using 2019 and 2021 data), are as under:
 - a. Uttarakhand does not fall under polluted stretches ($\text{BOD} < 3 \text{ mg/l}$);
 - b. In Uttar Pradesh, stretches from Farrukhabad to Allahabad and Mirzapur to Ghazipur fall under Priority Class V ($\text{BOD } 3\text{--}6 \text{ mg/l}$);
 - c. In Bihar, stretches along Buxar, Patna, Fatwah, and Bhagalpur fall under Priority Class IV ($\text{BOD } 6\text{--}10 \text{ mg/l}$);
 - d. Jharkhand does not fall under polluted stretches ($\text{BOD} < 3 \text{ mg/l}$);
 - e. In West Bengal, the stretch from Behrampur to Haldia falls under Priority Class IV ($\text{BOD } 6\text{--}10 \text{ mg/l}$).

Further, the value of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), which is an indicator of river health, has been found to be within the acceptable limits of the notified primary bathing water quality criteria and is satisfactory to support the ecosystem of the river along almost the entire stretch of the river Ganga.

ii. **Reduction in pollution load of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs):**

Annual inspection of GPIs through third party technical institutes like IITs and reputed engineering colleges started in 2017. This has resulted in reduction in BOD load from 26 tons per day (TPD) in 2017 to 13.73 TPD in 2023, and about 28.6 % reduction in effluent discharge from 349 MLD in 2017 to 249.31 MLD in 2023.

iii. As per the biomonitoring conducted during 2024–25 at 50 locations along River Ganga and its tributaries, the Biological Water Quality (BWQ) predominantly ranged from 'Good' to 'Moderate'.

iv. Further, the population of Dolphins in the river Ganga has shown a marked increase over the past decade. From an estimated baseline of 2,500–3,000 individuals in 2009, the population rose to approximately 3,500 in 2015 and further to around 6,327 individuals as per the nationwide survey conducted during 2021–2023. This represents more than a twofold increase since 2009. In the Ganga basin, the 2021–2023 assessment across 17 tributaries confirmed dolphin presence in multiple rivers where they were previously unrecorded, such as the Rupnarayan, Girwa, Kauriyala, Babai, Rapti, Bagmati, Mahananda, Ken, Betwa, and Sind.

- v. The United Nations (UN) has recognized Namami Gange initiative to rejuvenate India's sacred River Ganga as one of the top 10 World Restoration Flagships to revive the natural world. The Award was received by NMCG at a function in the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in Montreal, Canada on 14th December 2022, the World Restoration Day.

धाराशिव जिले में भूजल पुनर्भरण योजना

2069. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) धाराशिव जिले में वर्ष 2018 से 2024 तक भूजल पुनर्भरण योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) शुष्क एवं पीले क्षेत्र में प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शुष्क क्षेत्र में कितने गाँवों में जल की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) जल पुनःपूर्ति एवं नदियों की चौड़ाई बढ़ाने हेतु विशेष योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मंत्रालय के तहत केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान भूजल प्रबंधन और विनियमन (जीडब्ल्यूएमआर) योजना के तहत धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) के आकांक्षी जिले में जलभृत पुनरुद्धार के लिए क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण शुरू किया गया था। कुल 55 चेक बांध, 46 पुनर्भरण कूप और 20 पीजोमीटर का निर्माण किया गया था और इसे राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न जल संरक्षण और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण कार्यों को आरंभ करने तथा लगभग पिछले 4 वर्षों में

महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव जिले में 21,200 ऐसे कार्यों को अभिसरण के माध्यम से पूरा करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा मिशन मोड अभियान के रूप में इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग): सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से देश के डॉयनेमिक भूजल संसाधन का वार्षिक रूप से आकलन किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2024 के नवीनतम आकलन के अनुसार, धाराशिव जिले में कुल 08 आकलन इकाइयाँ (तालुका) हैं, जिनमें से सभी को 'सुरक्षित' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जहाँ भूजल निष्कर्षण का चरण 70% से कम है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2020 और 2024 के लिए धाराशिव के संसाधन आकलन आंकड़ों के मध्य तुलना करने पर, यह पाया गया है कि कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 0.86 बीसीएम से बढ़कर 0.89 बीसीएम हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त अवधि के दौरान भूजल निष्कर्षण का चरण (एसओई) 62.09% से घटकर 59.74% हो गया है। इसे कुल वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन एवं कुल वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल के अनुपात के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

(घ): जल राज्य का विषय है। भूजल संसाधनों का सतत विकास और प्रबंधन मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को समर्थन प्रदान किया जाता है। इस दिशा में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव जिले सहित देश में भूजल संसाधनों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं। उनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का फ्लैगशिप अभियान जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का वर्ष 2019 से पूरे देश में कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह अभियान जमीनी स्तर पर जल संरक्षण और भूजल पुनर्भरण कार्यों को वितरित करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं के तहत सभी प्रयासों और निधियों के अभिसरण और चैनलाइज़ पर आधारित है। वर्तमान में, अति-दोहित और गंभीर जिलों पर विशेष बाल देते हुए जेएसए 2025 का कार्यान्वयन किया

- जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा भी अपने 'जलयुक्त शिवार अभियान' के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
- ii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा धाराशिव, महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश के लिए भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर प्लान-2020 को तैयार किया गया है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है, जिसमें 185 बीसीएम (बिलियन घन मीटर) जल का संचयन करने के लिए देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान की गई है। धाराशिव जिले के लिए, मास्टर प्लान में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 585 चेक डैम और 205 परकोलेशन टैंक के निर्माण की सिफारिश की गई है, ताकि लगभग 58.35 एमसीएम जल का संचयन किया जा सके।
 - iii. भारत सरकार द्वारा 7 राज्यों के जल की कमी वाले 80 जिलों में अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का मुख्य थीम सामुदायिक नेतृत्व में भूजल संसाधनों का स्थायी प्रबंधन और मांग प्रबंधन है। वर्तमान में धाराशिव जिले के कुछ हिस्सों में अटल जल का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत भूजल संसाधनों की पुनःपूर्ति और संरक्षण के लिए कई मांग और आपूर्ति पक्ष के उपाय लागू किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं।
 - iv. कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एवं एफडब्ल्यू), भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह योजना सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि और उपलब्ध जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए बेहतर ऑन-फार्म जल प्रबंधन प्रथाओं पर केंद्रित है।
 - v. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर शुरू किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और पुनरुद्धार करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण / पुनरुद्धार किया गया है, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र में लगभग 3,055 अमृत सरोवर हैं।

- vi. माननीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सामुदायिक स्वामित्व को बढ़ावा देकर देश में वर्षा जल संचयन को एक जन आंदोलन बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से जल शक्ति अभियान की गति को अधिक सुदृढ़ करते हुए जल संचय जन भागीदारी: भारत में जल स्थिरता के लिए एक समुदाय-संचालित पथ का शुभारंभ किया गया है। सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और दायित्व-बोध को बढ़ावा देते हुए यह पहल विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट जल चुनौतियों के अनुरूप लागत प्रभावी, स्थानीय समाधान विकसित करना चाहती है।

नदियों को अधिक चौड़ा करना और उनका पुनरुद्धार करना मूल रूप से राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपने संगठनों यथा सीडब्ल्यूसी के माध्यम से आवश्यक तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN UNDER JJM IN RAJAHMUNDRY

2070. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the total number of households in Rajahmundry that currently receive uninterrupted 24x7 piped water supply and the percentage of the city's population still dependant on irregular or tanker-based water services;
- (b) the details of the key projects undertaken under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajahmundry along with the latest figures regarding the installation of household tap connections in the city and suburban areas;
- (c) the manner in which the Government ensures transparency and accountability in JJM projects, particularly in terms of fund utilization, leak detection and water conservation measures in highly populated urban centers like Rajahmundry; and

(d) the details of the long-term strategies being adopted to enhance water supply infrastructure, desalination plants and groundwater recharge keeping in view the increasing demand for potable water due to population growth?

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

(a) to (d): Since August, 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country.

As reported by State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, in Rajahmundry rural area of East Godavari District, at the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 18,372 rural households were reported to have tap water connection. As on 29.07.2025, around 11,030 additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connection in the Rajahmundry rural area out of total 31,485 rural households.

For urban area, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by the Central Government on June 25, 2015, for 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) across all States/UTs in the country. The major thrust areas of the Mission are water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & parks, non-motorized urban transport. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 scheme has been launched on 01 October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling

the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies, development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Under AMRUT, a total of 07 projects worth ₹97.09 crore has been taken up in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh. Works worth ₹ 55.75 crore have been completed. These projects include 01 water supply project worth ₹2.37 crore, 01 sewerage and septage management project worth ₹12.09 crore, 03 parks and green spaces projects worth ₹ 1.96 crore and 02 drainage projects worth ₹ 80.67 crore.

Under AMRUT 2.0, so far 10 projects worth ₹230.34 crore have been approved by MoHUA in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, which includes 02 water supply projects worth ₹100.24 crore, 03 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹ 110.23 crore and 05 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 19.87 crore.

Among 02 water supply projects in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, a total number of 01, 24x7 water supply project worth ₹ 95.14 crore has been approved under AMRUT 2.0.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.**(Shri Awadhesh Prasad in the Chair)*

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.0½ hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक जी।

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 59 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, नियुक्ति तथा सेवा की शर्तें तथा निबंधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 5 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 36(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) का.आ.1684(अ) जो दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.481(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.2521(अ) जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.481(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ.2792(अ) जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 मार्च, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1022(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2959/18/25]

(2) विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 179 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (कार्य संचालन) (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं.एल-1/2064/2022-सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, नियंत्रण और सेवा शर्तें) (छठा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. 2/2(2)/2011-स्था./-सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति) (पांचवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एल-7/1/ओएस44(59)-सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (टैरिफ की शर्तें और निबंधन) (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. एल-1/268/2022/सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए

थे।

- (पांच) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अंतर-राज्यिक पारेषण प्रभारों और हानियों की शेयरिंग) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. एल-1/250/2019/सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) केंद्रीय विद्युत नियामक आयोग (विचलन व्यवस्थापन तंत्र एवं संबद्ध मामले) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एल-1/260/2021/सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 5 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 288(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2960/18/25]

- (3) विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 182 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) गोवा राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (न्यायिक अधिकारी द्वारा की जाने वाली जांच हेतु) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. जेईआरसी-35/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (संसाधन पर्याप्तता के लिए संरचना) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेईआरसी-36/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (4) उपर्युक्त (3) की मद संख्या (i) 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 2961/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Shri Harish Chandra Meena and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : सभापति महोदय, 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) मध्य प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, भोपाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) मध्य प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन, भोपाल 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 2962/18/25]

(3) भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म सन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 की धारा 32 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.372(अ) जो दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 14 अक्टूबर, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3706(अ) और दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 2020 की

अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2819(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(दो) का.आ. 1848 (अ) जो दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म सन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 की अनुसूची में, उसमें उल्लिखित, ठाणे महानगरीय क्षेत्र के संबंध में ठाणे इंटीग्रल रिंग मेट्रो परियोजना के मेट्रो संरेखण के बारे में जोड़ा गया है।

(तीन) का.आ. 1930 (अ) जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म सन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 की अनुसूची में, उसमें उल्लिखित, बेंगलोर महानगर क्षेत्र के संबंध में बेंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-3 के मेट्रो संरेखण के बारे में जोड़ा गया है।

(चार) का.आ. 2061(अ) जो दिनांक 9 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2731(अ) तथा दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3915(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2963/18/25]

(4) मेट्रो रेल (प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 102 के अंतर्गत मेट्रो रेल (दावों की प्रक्रिया) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 402(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2964/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बांध सुरक्षा

अधिनियम, 2021 की धारा 55 के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक विनिर्दिष्ट बांध के लिए व्यापक बांध सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन हेतु विशेषज्ञों का स्वतंत्र पैनल विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं.टीई-32/2/2023-एनएसडीए-एमओडब्ल्यूआर में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2965/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भारतीय वायुयान अधिनियम, 2024 की धारा 35 के अंतर्गत रेडियो टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर (निर्बंधित) प्रमाणपत्र और अनुज्ञप्ति नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 413(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2966/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

14.02 hrs

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Statements

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित अंतिम की-गई-कार्रवाई विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न विभागों/संगठनों/संस्थानों में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' विषय के बारे में समिति के 30वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति (2024-25) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।
- (2) गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ) में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' विषय पर समिति के 32वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति (2024-25) के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अंतिम की-गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

... (व्यवधान)

14.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

14th to 18th Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance: -

(1) Fourteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services, Public Enterprises and Investment and Public Asset Management).

(2) Fifteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(3) Sixteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(4) Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Planning.

(5) Eighteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

... (Interruptions)

14.04 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti*

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-2025) पर जल संसाधन संबंधी स्थायी समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti*

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) पर जल संसाधन संबंधी स्थायी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2955/18/25 and 2956/18/25 respectively.

(c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'Glacier management in the country - Monitoring of glaciers/lakes including glacial lake outbursts leading to flash- floods in the Himalayan region' pertaining to the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti*

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'देश में ग्लेशियर प्रबंधन-हिमनदी झीलों के टूटने के कारण हिमालयी क्षेत्र में अचानक आने वाली बाढ़ सहित ग्लेशियरों/हिमनद झीलों की निगरानी' पर जल संसाधन संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 23वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 9, श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

14.05 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 334th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2022-2023) pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation*

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं नागर विमानन मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2957/18/25 and 2958/18/25 respectively.

(2022-2023) पर परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 334वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर चले जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब सभा की कार्यवाही चलने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

14.06 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Regarding additional allocation of iron, bauxite and chromite ore mines to Odisha Mining Corporation

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): This is a fact that the State of Odisha is the only Chromite producing state in the Country and the Odisha Mining Corporation is the largest producing Mining agency in the country. Although Chromite is being produced by other Mining Lessees too, Industries across the State and beyond depend on the OMC Ltd. for Chromite the State Government has requested the Government of India for grant of extension of time period for execution of the lease deeds of Sukinda Chromite Mines I, II &

* Treated as laid on the Table.

III since 2023, which is yet to be decided at the level of the Government of India, Ministry of Mines, despite several requests. The OMC is providing Chromite to the State based industries and the outside industries as per availability and production. It needs more and more mines for production of both Iron Ore and Chrome Ore, which should be considered by the Ministry of Mines basing upon the requirement of the State. Government of India, instead of providing more and more mines to the Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd through reservation, is insisting on surrender of mines held under reservation by the OMC Ltd. I urge the government for reservation of more and more Iron, Bauxite and Chromite ore mines in favour of the OMC Limited.

(ii) Need to formulate a comprehensive Solar-Waste Management Policy and to establish an Advanced Solar-Panel Recycling Plant in Rajasthan

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to India's impending solar-panel waste challenge. Guided by Hon'ble Prime Minister's ambitious renewable vision, India has emerged as a global leader in solar energy. Rajasthan alone has installed 31,967.69 MW, which represents 27.5 % of the national capacity. But this success brings a parallel burden of recycling end-of-life solar panels. India could accumulate 600,000 tonnes of solar waste by 2030, ballooning to 19 million tonnes by 2050. Rajasthan's share is projected at 70,000 tonnes by 2030. These discarded modules contain critical minerals such as silicon, copper, tellurium and cadmium, all classified as strategic under the National Critical Mineral Mission. I want to appreciate the government for the 2022 amendment to the E-Waste Management Rules, that

has sensibly placed solar modules under Extended Producer Responsibility. The country still needs a dedicated framework that mandates collection, safe dismantling and high-value recycling. I therefore request the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to formulate a comprehensive solar-waste management policy with enforceable recycling targets and to facilitate the establishment of state-of-the-art solar-panel recycling plants in Rajasthan, generating green jobs and advancing India's circular-economy goals.

(iii) Need to establish an indoor stadium in Kushi Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : मैं खेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में एक आधुनिक इनडोर स्टेडियम की अत्यंत आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। कुशीनगर, जो कि एक ऐतिहासिक और पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण जिला है, वहाँ युवाओं की बड़ी आबादी है जो खेलकूद में सक्रिय है। परंतु, इस क्षेत्र में कोई भी सुसज्जित इनडोर खेल सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। वर्षा, गर्मी अथवा ठंड के मौसम में खिलाड़ी अभ्यास से वंचित रह जाते हैं। यदि एक आधुनिक इनडोर स्टेडियम की स्थापना की जाती है, तो यहाँ के युवा बैडमिंटन, वॉलीबॉल, टेबल टेनिस, कुश्ती, कबड्डी आदि खेलों में राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेने में समर्थ होंगे। यह सरकार के 'खेलो इंडिया' और 'फिट इंडिया' अभियानों को भी मजबूती देगा। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार, खेल मंत्रालय के माध्यम से कुशीनगर में एक आधुनिक इनडोर स्टेडियम की निर्माण कराने का कष्ट करें।

(iv) Need to increase the number of beds for patients in ESIC, Adityapur in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : आदित्यपुर, झारखंड का सबसे बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है, जहाँ हजारों उद्योगों का संचालन हो रहा है और लाखों श्रमिक इन उद्योगों में काम कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में

एकमात्र 200 बेड वाला इ.एस.आई.सी अस्पताल वर्तमान में संचालित है। .एस.आई.सी अस्पताल आदित्यपुर का (आईपी) लगभग 2 लाख है, जो यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यहां पर हर दिन बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिक इलाज के लिए आते हैं। यह आंकड़ा यह सिद्ध करता है कि अस्पताल में बेड की संख्या बहुत कम है, यह समस्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर में घाटशिला अंतर्गत मुहभण्डार क्षेत्र में HCL की कॉपर माइंस, UCIL माइंस, राइस मिल और अन्य कई नए उद्योग स्थापित हो रहे हैं जिससे वहां कार्यरत श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और यहाँ से श्रमिकों एवं उनके परिवारों को स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधित समस्याओं के निवारण हेतु एक-मात्र अस्पताल ESIC आदित्यपुर जाना पड़ता है जो लगभग 100 किमी से भी अधिक है। अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है इ.एस.आई.सी अस्पताल आदित्यपुर में बेड्स की कम संख्या को देखते हुए ESIC अस्पताल में बेड्स की संख्या को बढ़ा दिया जाए।

**(v) Need to start operation of flights from Chiyanki Airport in Palamu
Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand and take measures for expansion of
the airport**

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मेदिनीनगर स्थित चियांकी एयरपोर्ट क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (RCS) अंतर्गत उड़ान योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। परंतु राज्य सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण एयरलाइंस का परिचालन प्रारंभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। विदित है कि डालटनगंज से रांची - कलकता - राची - डालटनगंज एवं डालटनगंज पटना - वाराणसी - पटना - डालटनगंज के मार्गों के लिए बोलियां आमंत्रित की गयी थी, परंतु कोई Airline चियांकी एयरपोर्ट की Technical Bidding में भाग नहीं लीं क्योंकि चियांकी एयरपोर्ट की चाहरदीवारी सुरक्षित होने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। अब यह प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो चुका है और चाहरदीवारी सुरक्षित है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में अन्य वांछित कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है, जिससे पलामू एवं आस-पास के जिले के निवासियों को हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है। यदि हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा डालटनगंज से रांची-कलकता-रांची-डालटनगंज एवं डालटनगंज

-पटना -वाराणसी -पटना - डालटनगंज तक की प्राप्त हो जाती है तो इस क्षेत्र को औद्योगिकृत करने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मेदिनीनगर स्थित चियांकी एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार एवं एयरलाइंस का परिचालन प्रारंभ कराने की कृपा की जाय।

(vi) Need to restart cruise ship service from Bargi dam to Mandla in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency

श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जबलपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) अंतर्गत बरगी डेम से मंडला तक क्रूज सेवा सहित जल पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं को ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत माँ नर्मदा जी के तट पर बरगी बान्ध से मंडला तक मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन निगम द्वारा क्रूज सेवा कई वर्षों तक संचालित थी। 100 कि.मी. की यात्रा करने वाली क्रूज सेवा में बीजाडांडी, चिरई डोंगरी और जिलेहरी घाट स्टोपेज थे उसके उपरांत मंडला पहुँचते थे। एक सफलतम प्रयोग, जल पर्यटन के प्रति आकर्षण, स्थानीय यात्रियों को सुविधा तथा प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के निकट ले जाने के सुगम साधन के रूप में आज सभी लोग इस सेवा को पुनः प्रारंभ करवाने हेतु लालायित हैं। विश्व प्रसिद्ध नर्मदा जी के पावन तट पर देश ही नहीं अपितु सम्पूर्ण विश्व से श्रद्धालु एवं पर्यटक यहाँ आते हैं। अतः सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन है, कि इसे योजना का सञ्चालन केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए एवं अत्याधुनिक क्रूज मुहैया करवाते हुए, केंद्र द्वारा इसका सञ्चालन किया जाय। निश्चित रूप से यह क्रूज सेवा पूरे देश के लिए उदाहरण बनकर, देश में पर्यटन के नए द्वार खोलेगा।

(vii) Need for establishment of cowshed (Gaushala) in every district of the country

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) : आज मैं सरकार के समक्ष अपने क्षेत्र की समस्या तो रख ही रहा हूँ मैं समझता हूँ यह देश व्यापी समस्या है। अत्यंत दुःख होता है जब हम राजमार्गों पर चलते हैं और वहाँ बेसहारा गोवंश को भटकते हुए देखते हैं तो मन अत्यंत व्यथित होता है। वही पीड़ा मैं आज सदन से

साझा कर रहा हूँ, पहला निवेदन मेरा आमजनों से है कि गोवंश को बेसहारा होने ही नहीं दें क्योंकि इन्हीं गोवंश से हमें दूध मिलता है, इन्हीं के गोबर से जैविक खाद बनती है। सेवा भाव से नहीं तो कम से कम अपने ही स्वार्थ के लिए गोवंश को बेसहारा न होने दें। दूसरा आग्रह मेरा सरकार से है कि इन गोवंश को संरक्षित व संवर्धित करने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में 200 एकड़ भूमि में सर्व सुविधायुक्त गोशाला बने तथा वहां कार्यरत कर्मचारियों अथवा सेवा कर्मियों के गोपालन से सम्बंधित ही रोजगार की कोई योजना बने। ऐसा करने से गोवंश भी संरक्षित होंगे और होने वाली सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में भी भारी कमी आएगी।

(viii) Regarding utilization of land acquired by now closed down NTPC Power House in Badarpur in South Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दक्षिण दिल्ली लोकसभा क्षेत्र में स्थित बदरपुर के एनटीपीसी पावर हाउस की जमीन के संबंध में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस जमीन का अधिग्रहण 1960 और उसके बाद केवल 50 पैसे से 2 रुपए प्रति गज की दर से किया गया था। बदरपुर, मोलडबंद, आली और जैतपुर गांवों के किसानों की सैंकड़ों एकड़ जमीन का अधिग्रहण हुआ था। एनटीपीसी पावर हाउस भी बंद हो चुका है। अब इस जमीन पर दक्षिण दिल्ली के लोगों के लिए वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेडियम, एक कॉलेज, एक हॉस्पिटल और एक पार्क बनाया जाना चाहिए। बदरपुर में जो एक बड़ा स्टेडियम था, वह बदरपुर बॉर्डर तक मेट्रो पहुंचाने और एलिवेटिड रोड बनाने में खत्म कर दिया गया था। 1960 में जिन किसानों की जमीन अधिग्रहित की गई थी, उनमें से कुछ किसानों ने आज तक उसका मुआवजा भी नहीं लिया। अब इस जमीन का उपयोग क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए ही किया जाए ताकि कौड़ियों के दाम पर ली गई उनकी इस जमीन पर स्टेडियम, कॉलेज, अस्पताल और स्कूल खुलने से उन्हें उनकी भावनाओं और त्याग का प्रतिफल मिल सके। यह जमीन अब भारत सरकार के आवासीय एवं शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय को हस्तांतरित की जा चुकी है।

(ix) Need to introduce a direct flight service between Silchar and New Delhi

श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य (सिल्चर) : मैं नागरिक विमानन मंत्रालय का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण

विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। असम के बराक घाटी क्षेत्र का प्रमुख नगर सिलचर आज भी देश की राजधानी नई दिल्ली से सीधी हवाई सेवा से वंचित है। वर्तमान में यात्रियों को कोलकाता या गुवाहाटी के माध्यम से लंबी और समय-खपत वाली कनेक्टिंग फ्लाइट्स का सहारा लेना पड़ता है, जिससे यात्रा का कुल समय पाँच घंटे से अधिक हो जाता है। इससे यात्रियों को समय, धन और मानसिक कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ता है। सिलचर न केवल असम, बल्कि मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय जैसे अन्य उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए एक रणनीतिक और भौगोलिक दृष्टि से केंद्रीय स्थान है। यहाँ से दिल्ली की ओर छात्रों, मरीजों, व्यापारियों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों और आम नागरिकों की भारी आवाजाही होती है। सीधी उड़ान सेवा आरंभ होने से क्षेत्रीय संपर्क को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, पर्यटन और व्यापार को गति मिलेगी, तथा 'उड़ान योजना' के तहत आमजन के लिए किफायती और सुलभ हवाई सेवा सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सिलचर से नई दिल्ली के लिए शीघ्र सीधी विमान सेवा प्रारंभ की जाए।

(x) Need to provide funds and technical assistance under PM Kisan Sampada Yojana to set up food processing industries in Shahjahanpur district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूँगा कि उ०प्र० राज्य के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में आलू, गेहूँ, धान और गन्ने की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। जो इसे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए आदर्श बनाता है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना से स्थानीय किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए बेहतर मूल्य और बाजार तक पहुँच मिल सकती है। वर्तमान में ऐसी इकाइयों की कमी के कारण किसानों को कम कीमत पर उपज बेचनी पड़ती है, जिससे उनकी आय प्रभावित होती है और उपज का बड़ा हिस्सा बर्बाद हो जाता है। यह आर्थिक नुकसान का प्रमुख कारण है।

आलू (जैसे चिप्स, स्टार्च), गेहूँ (जैसे आटा, बिस्किट) और गन्ना (जैसे चीनी, गुड़, इथेनॉल) आधारित उत्पाद स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग बेरोजगारी और पलायन की समस्या को कम करने में मदद कर सकता है, खासकर युवाओं और महिलाओं के लिए। इसके लिए प्रशिक्षण केंद्र और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किए जाने चाहिए, जो स्थानीय लोगों को उद्यमिता के अवसर प्रदान करें।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शाहजहाँपुर जनपद में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना के तहत त्वरित धनराशि और तकनीकी सहायता दी जाए। कोल्ड स्टोरेज, पैकेजिंग इकाइयों और विपणन केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएँ। राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ लागू की जाएँ। एक संयुक्त समिति बनाई जाए, जो परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी करे और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करे।

(xi) Need to set up a cold storage at Hinjili in Aska Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Hinjili is located in the district of Ganjam of the State of Odisha and very famous for vegetable Production. There is great demand for vegetables in the neighbouring districts and towns. The vegetable growers of Hinjili use to sell vegetable on road sides in the absence of dedicated vending Zone. Vegetables are perishable so it needs cold storage facility to assure price to vegetable Farmers. Cold storage facility will definitely minimise the wastage of vegetables. So I urge the Central Government to allocate financial package of Rs 700 crores for setting up of a cold storage for vegetables at Hinjili during current financial year for which people of my Parliamentary Constituency Aska will be obliged.

(xii) Regarding providing water to Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan for drinking and irrigation purposes

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : मैं डार्क जोन जिला जालौर और सिरौही को पेयजल और सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराने के विषय को सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1 सितम्बर 1965 के अनुसार गुजरात राजस्थान के बीच बोर्डर पर कडाणा बांध प्रस्तावित था। दिनांक 01 अक्टूबर 1966 को राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकार के बीच माही जल बंटवारा समझौता में कडाणा बांध का निर्माण हुआ। समझौते के अनुसार गुजरात के खेडा जिले को कडाणा बांध से पानी तब तक मिलेगा जबतक नर्मदा का पानी नहीं आता है चूँकि अब नर्मदा का पानी गुजरात के खेडा जिले को मिल रहा है तो स्वतः ही समझौते के अनुसार कडाना और माही बांध के पानी का 2/3 भाग राजस्थान के सिरौही जालौर तय हो चुका था। जो समझौता के अनुसार सिरौही जालौर को पानी मिलना था। कडाना बांध का ओवर फ्लो हो कर सुजलाम नहर के द्वारा पानी समुद्र में जा रहा है वापकॉस कम्पनी गुडगाव द्वारा सर्वे कर जिसमें बताया गया कि 37 साल में 27 बार ओवरफ्लो होकर 1.30 लाख एमसीएम पानी समुद्र में बहकर बर्बाद हो गया है। सुजलाम सुफलाम नहर को सुदृढीकरण कर नर्मदा कैनाल में जोड़ा जाए जिससे की जालौर सिरौही को पेयजल और सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

(xiii) Need to take stringent action against companies involved in production and sale of spurious fertilizers and seeds

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : हाल ही में राजस्थान राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में छापेमारी के दौरान नकली खाद और बीज बनाने वाली कई फैक्ट्रियाँ पकड़ी गईं। इन फैक्ट्रियों में लाखों की संख्या में नकली यूरिया, DAP और नकली बीजों के कट्टे जब््त किए गए। इनमें से कुछ उत्पाद जानी-मानी कंपनियों के नाम से डुप्लीकेट लेबल लगाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेचे जा रहे थे। यह एक प्रकार का कृषि धोखाधड़ी का संगठित गिरोह है, जो किसानों की मेहनत, भूमि की उर्वरता और देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। नकली खाद और बीजों के कारण किसान फसल नुकसान, कर्ज में डूबना, और आत्महत्या तक की स्थिति में पहुँच रहे हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि नकली खाद-बीज बनाने और बेचने वाली इकाइयों की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान और बंद करवाने हेतु सघन जांच

अभियान चलाया जाए। इस पूरे नेटवर्क की CBI या ED से स्वतंत्र जांच कराई जाए। जिन कंपनियों के नाम पर नकली माल बनाया गया, उन कंपनियों से भी जवाबदेही ली जाए कि वे आपूर्ति श्रृंखला पर कैसे नियंत्रण कर रही हैं। किसान राष्ट्र की रीढ़ हैं, और उनके साथ धोखा केवल व्यक्तिगत नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय अपराध है। सरकार को इसे प्राथमिकता से लेना होगा।

(xiv) Regarding merger of Kamptee Cantonment Board, Maharashtra with Municipal Corporation

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान रामटेक लोक सभा क्षेत्र के कामठी छावनी परिषद क्षेत्र में रह रहे नागरिकों को हो रही तीन गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार, रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा 23 मई 2022 को जारी पत्र क्रमांक 1466 तथा 13 फरवरी 2024 के पत्र के अनुसार सभी छावनी परिषदों के नागरिक क्षेत्रों को संबंधित नगर निकायों में विलय किए जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए गठित 7-सदस्यीय उच्चस्तरीय समिति की बैठक 25 जून 2024 को डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न हुई थी। इसमें यह तय हुआ था कि नागरिक क्षेत्रों का विलय नगर निकायों में कर दिया जाए। परंतु कामठी छावनी परिषद ने अब तक कोई प्रस्ताव रक्षा मंत्रालय को नहीं भेजा है, जिससे नागरिकों में भारी असंतोष है। छावनी परिषदों के बोर्ड विगत 5 वर्षों से भंग हैं, और केवल नामांकित सदस्य ही कार्यरत हैं, जिनकी लोकतांत्रिक वैधता नहीं है। मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि: कामठी छावनी का विलय प्रस्ताव शीघ्र भेजा जाए। लीज रेंट नीति में न्याय और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की जाए। सभी छावनी परिषदों में शीघ्र चुनाव कर लोकतांत्रिक बोर्ड गठित किए जाएँ।

(xv) Need to expedite the River Musi Rejuvenation Project

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): I would like to bring to kind notice of the Government the dire need to rejuvenate the Musi river in Hyderabad City in the State of Telangana for its beautification also by preventing the sewage flows into Musi and proposed to lay Trunk and Interceptor sewers

on either side of Musi river for a total length of 55 km. It is also proposed to lay a total length of about 110 km of Trunk sewers and the intercepted raw sewage will be conveyed to the existing and new sewage treatment plants will be treated and released into the Musi river for its Rejuvenation. The Total cost estimated for DPR is Rs.4000 Crore which is pending with the Union Government. At present, sewage flows through storm water Nalas into the Musi river and causing sewage pollution and unhygienic environment in the city of Hyderabad and the State has taken this project as a prestigious one and committed to rejuvenate it on top priority to make Hyderabad as World Class City and to save the precious lives of humans, animals, etc. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State of Telangana has already requested the Union Government to take urgent steps for rejuvenating the Musi river and develop it on par with Sabarmati riverfront and other projects. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter to expedite this project.

(xvi) Regarding recent ceasefire between India and Pakistan

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : भारत की विदेश नीति सदैव आत्मनिर्भरता, रणनीतिक स्वतंत्रता और “India decides for India” के सिद्धांत पर आधारित रही है। लेकिन मई 2025 में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच अचानक घोषित संघर्ष विराम को लेकर अनेक गंभीर प्रश्न उठे हैं। मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स और विश्लेषकों का कहना है कि इस निर्णय से ठीक पहले भारत को सैन्य रूप से स्पष्ट बढ़त प्राप्त थी, बावजूद इसके संघर्ष विराम की घोषणा ने संदेह पैदा किया है कि कहीं यह अमेरिका के दबाव या मध्यस्थता का परिणाम तो नहीं था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व पर हम सभी को विश्वास है, लेकिन यदि इस चर्चा में थोड़ी भी सच्चाई है, तो यह भारत की रणनीतिक

संप्रभुता और संसद की भूमिका पर सीधा प्रश्नचिह्न है। यह केवल विदेश नीति नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। अतः मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ: 1. क्या अमेरिका या किसी अन्य देश ने संघर्ष विराम में कोई भूमिका निभाई? 2. क्या संघर्ष विराम से पहले कोई उच्चस्तरीय कूटनीतिक वार्ता हुई? 3. क्या भारत पर किसी प्रकार का दबाव डाला गया?

(xvii) Need to take comprehensive measures to address stray dog attacks and rabies deaths in Kerala

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the alarming rise in rabies deaths and stray dog attacks in Kerala. In the first five months of 2025 alone, the state recorded over 165,000 dog bite cases and at least 17 confirmed rabies deaths, including multiple children, despite timely vaccinations. This points to grave public health failures and possible issues with vaccine efficacy or delivery. The uncontrolled growth of the stray dog population, poor implementation of Animal Birth Control (ABC) measures, and under utilisation of central funds have worsened the crisis. I urge the Union Government to direct the State Government to constitute an emergency rabies task force; Mandate full execution of ABC and immunisation protocols; Provide pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to high-risk groups, especially children; and Empower Sub-Divisional Magistrates (SDMs) with authority to order humane culling of dangerously aggressive or rabies-suspected stray dogs, akin to the powers vested in wildlife wardens to shoot violent wild animals. This is not only a public health issue but a matter of safety and dignity for citizens. I request urgent and decisive intervention.

**(xviii) Regarding closing down of schools in Chandauli district,
Uttar Pradesh**

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : भारत सरकार की नई शिक्षा व्यवस्था के तहत पहला प्रहार प्राथमिक शिक्षा से जुड़े विद्यालयों पर हुआ है। जहाँ पूर्व की सरकारों ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तमाम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की थी, यहाँ तक कि पाठशालाओं में बच्चों को आकर्षित करने के लिए एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. से जुड़ी पुस्तकें, उनको पहनने के लिए यूनिफॉर्म तथा बैठने के लिए टाट के स्थान पर फर्नीचर लगाकर साक्षरता के प्रतिशत को बढ़ाने का कार्य किया था। पूर्व की सरकारों का ऐसा मानना था कि गरीबों, आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर एवं सामाजिक स्तर में सुधार का एक मात्र साधन शिक्षा व्यवस्था है। यदि प्राथमिक शिक्षा में १०० बच्चों में से गरीबों और आदिवासियों के 10 बच्चे भी आगे बढ़ जाते हैं तो सरकार इसे अपनी सफलता मानती थी। परन्तु वर्तमान सरकार और आरएसएस के नीतियों ने गरीबों को शिक्षा से वंचित करने का जो प्रयोग किया है, उससे समूचा देश चिंतित हैं। एक और आंकड़ा आ रहा है कि 2014 से 2024 के बीच लगभग 91,000 विद्यालयों को बंद कर दिया गया है। यह आंकड़ा कहाँ तक सही है इसकी भी जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें। हमारे देश का जनपद चंदौली जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का एक आदिवासी एवं गरीब बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है तथा आकांक्षी जनपद भी है, वहाँ कितने विद्यालयों को बंद किया गया है अथवा मर्ज किया गया है तथा उसके स्थान पर गाँव के अन्दर ही देसी शराब की दुकानों को खोलकर उन गरीबों और आदिवासियों के जीवन को नारकीय बनाया जा रहा है। हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि इस नए प्रयोग के आदेश को तत्काल वापस ले ताकि गरीबों के बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो सके।

**(xix) Need to establish a dedicated Handloom cluster in Kancheepuram
Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHEEPURAM): Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu is renowned globally for its rich tradition of silk

weaving and handloom craftsmanship, particularly the iconic Kancheepuram silk sarees. Thousands of families in the region are dependent on the handloom sector for their livelihood. However, they face challenges such as lack of modernization, inadequate access to raw materials, poor marketing infrastructure, and limited financial support. In this context, I urge the Government to consider establishing a dedicated Handloom Cluster in Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) or other suitable schemes. Such a cluster will help in upgrading technology, improving productivity, ensuring better market linkages, and enhancing the income of weavers.

(xx) Regarding construction of new National Highway-19 in Bihar

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : माननीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी का ध्यान सारण, सीवान, गोपालगंज होते हुए नेपाल की अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा तक नए राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ -19 और सारण बांध की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सारण बांध मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज जिले के लिए उपयोगी मार्ग है जो कि लोगों को इन सभी जिलों से जोड़ता है। सारण तटबंध अथवा उसके समानांतर गंडक नदी की तरफ आबादी रहित उपलब्ध जमीन पर (सोनपुर-दरियापुर-मकेर-अमनौर-तरेया-पानापुर-मसरख-बैकुंठपुर-सिधवलिया-बरौली-माझी-मंगलपुर) होते हुए नेपाल की अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा तक नए राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ के निर्माण होने से लगभग 2 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी को लाभ होगा तथा राज्य की राजधानी पटना की दूरी भी इन जिलों से 3 से 4 घंटा कम हो जाएगी। इस पथ के निर्माण होने पर राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ संख्या 19, 27 एवं 28-बी इससे जुड़ जाएंगे। इलाकों में रोजगार के नए अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे। कृषि उत्पादों के लिए बिहार के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों एवं नेपाल की विस्तृत बाजार तक पहुंच बढ़ेगी। अतः मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज के विकास के लिए सारण तटबंध को भी नेशनल हाईवे-19 (मकेर-तरेया-राजापट्टी-

बैकुंठपुर-खजुरिया-मंगलपुर) को शामिल किया जाए तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में शामिल करने के बाद सारण बाँध पर नेशनल हाईवे का काम शुरू किया जाये।

(xxi) Need to review the decision for realignment of Pune-Nashik Semi-High Speed Railway Project in Maharashtra

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE (SHIRUR): I strongly object to the Pune-Nashik Semi High-Speed Railway Project's proposed realignment, which will have a devastating impact on Junnar and Ambegaon talukas in my Shirur Parliamentary Constituency. The 2.5 lakh people residing in these areas will suffer significant economic loss, estimated at ₹5,000 crore, and over 10,000 job opportunities will be lost. Decades of development will be delayed, setting back the region's progress. The concern about GMRT interference is overstated. Global precedents demonstrate that railway operations and sensitive installations can coexist. There are about 16 documented instances worldwide, including CERN's Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, which operates near high-speed rail lines. Similarly, metro projects in Paris and London have tunnels and sensitive installations coexisting without issues. I urge the Government to reconsider the proposed realignment, prioritize the original plan, and ensure timely completion and benefits to the region. The people of Shirur Parliamentary Constituency have waited 30 years for this project, and further delays are unacceptable. I request the Government to take immediate action, adhering to the original plan and delivering the project to the people who need it most.

(xxii) Need to provide free education to children who lost their father during Covid period

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत संवेदनशील और मानवीय विषय की ओर प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान कोविड-19 महामारी ने महाराष्ट्र सहित समूचे देश में लाखों परिवारों को अपूरणीय क्षति पहुँचाई। विशेष रूप से वे परिवार, जिनमें बच्चों के पिता इस महामारी में असमय काल का ग्रास बने, आज भी सामाजिक और आर्थिक संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में विधवा माताओं के लिए अपने बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान कर पाना अत्यंत कठिन हो गया है। अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के सभी राज्यों में कोविड-19 के कारण पितृवियोजित हुए विद्यार्थियों को पहली से दसवीं कक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराई जाए और यह सुविधा "निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (RTE)" के अंतर्गत सुनिश्चित की जाए। इसके लिए सभी राज्य सरकारें समन्वय कर कार्य करें, जिससे किसी भी विद्यार्थी को शिक्षा से वंचित न रहना पड़े। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की शीघ्र पहचान कर, उनके लिए स्पष्ट और प्रभावी कार्ययोजना बनाई जाए, तथा सभी शासकीय एवं अशासकीय अनुदानित विद्यालयों को आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाएँ। यह कदम न केवल इन बच्चों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करेगा, बल्कि हमारे सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व की भी पूर्ति करेगा।

(xxiii) Need for comprehensive measures to curb use and selling of banned pesticides in the country

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government the alarming situation regarding the continued use of banned and unapproved pesticides across the country. Despite regulatory frameworks, many farmers are still using harmful chemicals that are either banned by the Central Government or not approved by the Central Insecticides Board. According to official data, 3,60,614 pesticide samples were tested nationwide over the last five years. Out of these, 9,233 samples were found to contain

banned or unapproved pesticides. In 2024 alone, 45,837 samples were tested, with 1,753 violations reported. Such substances pose a serious threat to the health of farmers and consumers, and to our environment. There are disturbing reports of health hazards, including fatalities, due to exposure to these pesticides. In Kerala, two deaths were reported recently in this context. This highlights the urgent need for stricter monitoring and enforcement. I urge the Central Government to take immediate steps to curb the sale and use of banned pesticides, ensure strict compliance across all states, increase farmer awareness, and promote eco-friendly alternatives. The health and safety of our farmers and citizens must be given top priority.

(xxiv) Need for fixation of minimum and maximum age limits for graduate level competitive examinations in line with UPSC Norms

DR. D. RAVI KUMAR (VILUPPURAM): I am voicing a critical concern affecting millions of government job aspirants, particularly from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The minimum age limit of 18 years for graduate-level competitive exams like SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, and FCI is impractical, as most candidates complete graduation by the age of 21. This results in the loss of three crucial years for many. Additionally, low upper age limits (27–30 years) unfairly exclude late starters constrained by financial or family challenges. In contrast, UPSC offers an upper age limit of 32 years for general candidates. To ensure fairness and inclusivity, I urge the Government and DoPT to set the minimum age limit to 21 years for all graduate-level recruitment exams; and Standardize upper age limits to match UPSC: 32 years (General), 35 years

(OBC), 37 years (SC/ST). These changes will create a more equitable system aligned with aspirants' realities.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर चले जाएं और सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही आज चार बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Sixteen of the Clock.

16.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Sixteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय पीयूष गोयल जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : महत्वपूर्ण स्टेटमेंट पर चर्चा हो रही है । आप सदन की गरिमा रखा कीजिए ।
चलिए अपनी सीट पर बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

16.0½ hrs**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.****(iii) India-US Bilateral Trade**

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): मैं सदन को 30 जुलाई, 2025 को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 2025 से द्विपक्षीय व्यापार पर लागू होने वाले टैरिफ के विषय पर दिए गए वक्तव्य के बारे में अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान) 2 अप्रैल, 2025 को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ने रेसिप्रोकल टैरिफ पर एक एग्जिक्यूटिव ऑर्डर जारी किया था, जिसके तहत अपने व्यापारिक साझेदारों से आयात पर 10 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक एडिशनल ड्यूटी लगाने की बात कही गई थी । 10 परसेंट की बेसलाइन ड्यूटी 5 अप्रैल, 2025 से लागू हो गई थी । भारत पर एडिशनल ड्यूटी 10 प्रतिशत के बेसलाइन टैरिफ सहित कुल 26 प्रतिशत की घोषणा की गई थी । मूल रूप से फुल कंट्री स्पेसिफिक एडिशनल टैरिफ 9 अप्रैल, 2025 से प्रभावी होने वाला था, लेकिन इसे शुरू में 10 अप्रैल, 2025 को 90 दिनों के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था और बाद में 1 अगस्त 2025 तक और बढ़ा दिया गया ।

भारत और अमेरिका ने मार्च 2025 में एक न्यायपूर्ण, संतुलित और पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते (बीटीए) के लिए बातचीत शुरू की, जिसका लक्ष्य 2025 के फॉल, यानी अक्टूबर-नवंबर 2025 तक, समझौते के पहले चरण को पूरा करना था। दोनों पक्षों ने 29 मार्च, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित पहली फ़िज़िकल मीटिंग की चर्चा के दौरान द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते की बातचीत शुरू करने के लिए विस्तृत टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस (ToR) को अंतिम रूप दिया। इसके बाद, दोनों पक्षों के बीच नई दिल्ली और वाशिंगटन डी.सी. में चार दौर में फ़िज़िकल मीटिंग्स हुई हैं, ताकि निर्धारित टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस (ToR) के अनुसार द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते के अंतिम रूप के लिए काम किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, दोनों पक्षों के बीच कई वर्चुअल बैठकें भी हुई हैं। सरकार हालिया घटनाक्रम से होने वाले प्रभावों का परीक्षण कर रही है। वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय निर्यातकों और उद्योग सहित सभी हितधारकों से संवाद कर इस विषय पर उनके आकलन की जानकारी ले रहा है। सरकार हमारे किसानों, श्रमिकों, एंटरप्रेन्योर्स, निर्यातकों, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों और उद्योग जगत के सभी हितधारकों के कल्याण की रक्षा और संवर्धन को सर्वोच्च महत्व देती है। हम अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को सुरक्षित करने और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगे। मात्र एक दशक से भी कम समय में भारत फ्रेजाइल फाइव अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से निकलकर दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था बन गया है। हम अपने रिफॉर्म्स और अपने किसानों, एमएसएमई और उद्यमियों की कड़ी मेहनत के बल पर 11वीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था से शीर्ष 5 अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक बन गए हैं।

यह भी अपेक्षित है कि हम कुछ ही वर्षों में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन जाएंगे। आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ और अर्थशास्त्री भारत को वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में एक ब्राइट स्पॉट के रूप में देखते हैं। भारत वैश्विक विकास में लगभग 16 प्रतिशत का योगदान दे रहा है।

पिछले दशक में सरकार ने भारत को विश्व के विनिर्माण केंद्र के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए मेक इन इंडिया के अंतर्गत परिवर्तनकारी कदम उठाए हैं। भारत की युवा, कुशल एवं प्रतिभाशाली

वर्कफोर्स भारतीय उद्योग की इनोवेशन और प्रतिस्पर्धा की क्षमता को निरंतर मजबूत कर रही है। पिछले 11 वर्षों के दौरान हमारे निर्यात में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। तेज़ी से संरक्षणवादी होती दुनिया में भारत ने संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, यूके, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और एफ्टा (EFTA) देशों के साथ पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी व्यापार समझौते किए हैं। हम अन्य देशों के साथ भी इसी तरह के व्यापार समझौते करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम किसानों और भारतीय कृषि के कल्याण के लिए निरंतर कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिससे खाद्य सुरक्षा और समृद्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सके। सरकार को विश्वास है कि हम विकसित भारत 2047 के लक्ष्य की ओर समावेशी और सतत विकास की अपनी तेज़ गति वाली यात्रा जारी रखेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

“आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर, भारत आत्मविश्वास के साथ बढ़ रहा है।”

धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शून्य काल ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल : सर, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ना चाहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शून्य काल । अगर आप शून्य काल चलाना चाहते हैं तो अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइये ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री वी. के. श्रीकंदन ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर ।

... (व्यवधान)

16.08 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप शून्य काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं? आप सदन में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं या नारेबाजी करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आप सदन में चर्चा करना चाहते हों तो आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आपको नारेबाजी करनी है तो आप सदन के बाहर सड़कों पर कीजिए। यहां नारेबाजी एलाउड नहीं है। आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही शुक्रवार, दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

16.09 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Friday, August 1, 2025/Sravana 10, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv K. Francis George	161
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3	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	172
4	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	170
5	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	171
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7	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	175
8	Shri Baijayant Panda	162
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10	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	166
11	Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj	179
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20	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	164
21	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	176
22	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	174

23	Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur	177
24	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	176
25	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	170
26	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	168
27	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	178

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	1873
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	2012, 1926
3	Adv Priya Saroj	1894
4	Com. Selvaraj V	1962, 1916
5	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1976
6	Dr. Amar Singh	1966, 1873
7	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1872
8	Dr. Anand Kumar	1977
9	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	1874
10	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2030
11	Dr. Bhola Singh	1865, 1851
12	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2015
13	Dr. C M Ramesh	1846
14	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2070
15	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	1930
16	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1903, 1844
17	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1851
18	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1865, 1851, 1867
19	Dr. K Sudhakar	2010, 1865
20	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	1971
21	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1900
22	Dr. Kalyan Vajjinathrao Kale	2028
23	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1973, 1965
24	Dr. Lata Wankhede	1871, 1864, 1865, 1851
25	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1870
26	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1885
27	Dr. Mallu Ravi	1892
28	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2023, 1864, 1865, 1851
29	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1959

30	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1876
31	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2058
32	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1842
33	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	2041
34	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1871
35	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1855
36	Dr. Rani Srikumar	2006
37	Dr. Sambit Patra	1933
38	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1858
39	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	1856
40	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	1985
41	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2068
42	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	1858
43	Md Abu Taher Khan	2045
44	Md. Rakibul Hussain	1848
45	Mr Pathan Yusuf	2046
46	Mrs Ruchi Vira	1965
47	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1851
48	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1876
49	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1904
50	Ms. S Jothimani	1914
51	Prof. Sougata Ray	1852
52	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	1872
53	Shri Chhotelal	1853, 2047
54	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1881
55	Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao	2054
56	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	1919
57	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	1979
58	Shri Aditya Yadav	1997
59	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	1996
60	Shri Alok Sharma	1851

61	Shri Amarsing Tisso	1843
62	Shri Amra Ram	1847, 1992
63	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	2003
64	Shri Ananta Nayak	1858
65	Shri Anil Firojiya	2005
66	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1878
67	Shri Anto Antony	1927
68	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1958
69	Shri Anurag Sharma	1945, 1867, 1842, 1851
70	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1842
71	Shri Arun Bharti	1908
72	Shri Arun Govil	2033, 1842
73	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	1940
74	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	1902
75	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1850
76	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	2008
77	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	1858
78	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	1866
79	Shri B K Parthasarathi	2021, 1942
80	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	1947
81	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	1994, 1877
82	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1871, 1841
83	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	1843
84	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	1913, 1966, 1868, 1873
85	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2036
86	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1865, 1841
87	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1942
88	Shri Benny Behanan	2000
89	Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi	1871
90	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1841, 1867, 1865, 1888, 1851
91	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1872

92	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	1877
93	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1842, 1888
94	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1841, 1851
95	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1888, 1865, 2049, 1867, 1842
96	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	2019
97	Shri Buntty Vivek Sahu	2060
98	Shri C N Annadurai	1984
99	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1923, 1851
100	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	1948
101	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	1995
102	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	1865
103	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	2031
104	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	1943, 1999
105	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1842, 1867
106	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	1867, 1865
107	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	1864
108	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2040
109	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1888, 1851, 1864
10	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	1951, 1842
111	Shri Devesh Shakya	2022
112	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	1842
113	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1943
114	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	2018
115	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	1863
116	Shri Dilip Saikia	2049, 1867, 1842, 1888, 1865
117	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1842, 1867, 1865, 1888
118	Shri Dulu Mahato	1867
119	Shri Durai Vaiko	1909
120	Shri Dushyant Singh	1955
121	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	1970
122	Shri E Tukaram	2032
123	Shri Eatala Rajender	1968

124	Shri Eswarasamy K	1917
125	Shri G Kumar Naik	2056
126	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1915
127	Shri Ganesh Singh	1922
128	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1910
129	Shri Godam Nagesh	1841
130	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	2043
131	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	1952
132	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1854
133	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	2057
134	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1967
135	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	1842
136	Shri Hibi Eden	1953
137	Shri Imran Masood	1912
138	Shri Isha Khan Choudhury	2053
139	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	2035
140	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1945, 1864, 1867, 1851
141	Shri Jai Parkash	1980
142	Shri Janardan Mishra	1841, 1864, 1851
143	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1916
144	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1841, 1858, 1842
145	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2025, 1851
146	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	1920
147	Shri Jugal Kishore	1978
148	Shri K C Venugopal	1889
149	Shri K E Prakash	1882
150	Shri K Radhakrishnan	1875
151	Shri K Sudhakaran	1891
152	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	1939
153	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	1851
154	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1888

155	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1918
156	Shri Khagen Murmu	1842, 1851
157	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1989, 1992
158	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1921, 1851
159	Shri Kripanath Mallah	1858
160	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	2004
161	Shri Kuldeep Indora	1929
162	Shri Kunduru Raghuv eer	2011
163	Shri Lalji Verma	2065
164	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1883, 1851
165	Shri Laxmikant Pappu Nishad	1982
166	Shri Lumbar am Choudhary	2049, 1888, 1865, 1842, 1851
167	Shri M K Raghavan	1993
168	Shri M Mallesh Babu	2016
169	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2026
170	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	1849
171	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	2037
172	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	1888, 1865, 1851, 1867
173	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	1858, 1842
174	Shri Malaiyarasan D	2020
175	Shri Mani A	2024
176	Shri Manickam Tagore B	1860
177	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1999, 1943
178	Shri Manish Tewari	1895
179	Shri Manoj Tiwari	1865, 1851, 1842
180	Shri Matheswaran V S	1862
181	Shri Mian Altaf Ahmad	2067
182	Shri Mitesh Patel Bakabhai	2067
183	Shri Mohibbullah	1905, 1942, 2021
184	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1857
185	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	1981
186	Shri Mukesh Rajput	1864, 1867

187	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2048
188	Shri Murari Lal Meena	1926
189	Shri N K Premachandran	2062
190	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1888, 1851
191	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	1911
192	Shri Naveen Jindal	1932
193	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	2069, 1879
194	Shri P C Mohan	1960, 1888
195	Shri P P Chaudhary	1945
196	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1844
197	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	1841, 1888
198	Shri Parimal Suklabaidya	2001
199	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	2039
200	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1954
201	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1858, 1842
202	Shri Pradeep Purohit	1974, 1871, 1888
203	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	1893, 1848
204	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	1864, 1851
205	Shri Praveen Khandelwal	2061
206	Shri Praveen Patel	1864, 1865, 1842
207	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1896
208	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1972
209	Shri Rahul Gandhi	1931
210	Shri Rahul Kaswan	2027
211	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	1938
212	Shri Raja Ram Singh	1907
213	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	1859
214	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	1899
215	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	2059
216	Shri Rajkumar Roat	1845

217	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	1969
218	Shri Raju Bista	1869
219	Shri Rakesh Rathor	1937
220	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	2064
221	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	1975, 1873, 1966
222	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	1956
223	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	2042, 1867, 1888, 1865
224	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha	2013
225	Shri Rodmal Nagar	1858
226	Shri S Jagathratchakan	1925
227	Shri Sanatan Pandey	2034
228	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	1872
229	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	1850, 1994, 1879
230	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	1988
231	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	1949
232	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	1924
233	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	1864, 1851
234	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	1990
235	Shri Selvam G	1984
236	Shri Shafi Parambil	1861
237	Shri Shankar Lalwani	1871, 1864
238	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	1879
239	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	1941
240	Shri Subbarayan K	1962, 1916
241	Shri Sudama Prasad	1992
242	Shri Sudhakar Singh	1987
243	Shri Sudheer Gupta	1943, 1999
244	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	2044
245	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	2051
246	Shri Sunil Bose	2052

247	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	1888, 1842
248	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	1860
249	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	2038
250	Shri Tanuj Punia	1950
251	Shri Tapir Gao	1858
252	Shri Tejasvi Surya	1897, 1865
253	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	1906
254	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	1983
255	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	1957
256	Shri V K Sreekandan	1936
257	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	2050
258	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	1884
259	Shri Vijay Baghel	1901, 1871, 1851, 1888
260	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	1841
261	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1868
262	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	1860
263	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	2014
264	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	1998
265	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	1951
266	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	1864, 1865, 1888, 1851
267	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	2007
268	Shri Yogender Chandolia	2063, 1864, 1851
269	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	2047
270	Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	1886
271	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	1890
272	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	1851, 1864
273	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	1879
274	Smt. D K Aruna	2002, 1968
275	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	1935
276	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	1928, 1911
277	Smt. Himadri Singh	1983, 1888
278	Smt. June Maliah	1963

279	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	1964, 1966
280	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	1871, 1864, 1851
281	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	2029
282	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	2017
283	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	1961, 1865, 1851
284	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	1841, 1871, 1851
285	Smt. Mala Roy	1946
286	Smt. Malvika Devi	1898
287	Smt. Manju Sharma	2009
288	Smt. Pratima Mondal	2066
289	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	1944
290	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	2055
291	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	1880
292	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	1945, 1867, 1851
293	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	1991
294	Smt. Supriya Sule	1872
295	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	1986, 1842
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297	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	1934, 1930

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